GEORGIA PROSPERITY



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

EXPLOITING THE GEORGIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GEORGIA PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES, AND PROMOTING SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION

The Lyceum--The Greatest Get-Together Agency in the World

HISTORY IS WRITTEN BY ATLANTA MAN IN CHAUTAUQUA FIELD

S. Russell Bridges Pioneers His Way in Lyceum Field to Successful and Enviable Position in Attraction World—Has Made a Worthy Record in What Was Considered a Sterile Field.

The history of the lyceum and chautauqua movements in the south is that of a remarkable and heroic fight, finally crowned with success, and it is to a very considerable extent the story of how one man made a great dream come true after years of struggle.

Twenty years ago, while lyceum and chautauqua work had been considerably developed in New England and the northern states and while successful ally of a city, but they never entered the south with pick and hoe and their sleeves rolled up to lend a hand to the tilling of the "new ground."

Fifteen years ago practically the only man who was working on any concerted plan of putting lyceum attractions in the towns and cities of the southern states was Andrew McConnell, then a teacher in the Georgia Military Academy. His ideas were Utopean, and being without funds and practical business knowledge, progress was slow.

It was about this period, however, that Mr. McConnell happened to get in touch with a young student at Emory college, S. Russell Bridges, now president of the Alkahest Lyceum System, who was destined to be the real pioneer and leader in the lyceum development of the south. It was this Georgia boy who first saw the great possibilities for the uplift of the people in the south, who noted their hunger for entertainment that would be inspiring and elevating, and who realized the greatness of the opportunity.

Started as Agent.

He first entered the active lyceum business in the summer of 1899, going into the field as an agent in the summer while still attending college, and two or three years later giving all his energy and time to lyceum work. Eventually, he traveled from one end of the south to the other doing the work of a real pioneer, felling the trees that stood in his way, fording the streams of prejudice, surmounting the hills of difficulty and the mountains of opposition. To begin with, he had little capital save energy and grit and a remarkable executive ability which soon began to show itself.

The Alkahest Lyceum System today is the result of that work—a work which is still going on and which is extending every year. Mr. Bridges has planted 700 lyceum courses and scores of chautauquas throughout the south from Virginia to Texas, while at the same time he has ministered during the past fifteen years, to the intellectual, moral, social, musical, artistic and spiritual uplift of the untold thousands throughout the land. He has spoken to thousands, using the voices of Bryan and Hanson and Grant and Green and Bain and Hillis, and scores of congressmen, senators and publicists. He has sung to millions through the voices of Jomelli, Nordica, Bonci, Homer and many others of the world's great stars. He has preached to thousands through America's greatest preachers, argued with them through our greatest statesmen, and uplifted and inspired and thrilled them as he want about over the land, represented by hundreds of America's best artists, musicians and lecturers of every kind.

Through men like Parlette and Bain and Green, he has uplifted and inspired, and sown the seeds of patriotism and the better life for our nation through all the years that come; he has given them an appreciation of what is best in music and art and life, and through scores of entertainers has transformed wrinkles into dimples and frowns into smiles.

He has made life worth living for thousands, yea for millions. This he has done, but not without trials and struggles such as most men never know. Sometimes he has been misunderstood, sometimes openly opposed; but with a smile upon his lips and determination in his heart he has gone forward, ever inspired by visions of higher ideals for the south and by the dream of better social conditions for our people. During the coming summer he is giving the south the best chautauqua in its history.

During practically all of this time S. Russell Bridges has been ably seconded in the lyceum and chautauqua work by his brother, H. L. Bridges, who has also been closely identified with lyceum growth in the south, and who is now secretary and treasurer of the Alkahest.

The public little knows of the energy which has been spent in this work, nor of the trying times and experiences of the representatives in the field, even now. It requires not only the highest quality of salesmanship, but, likewise, a spirit of intelligent bravery and heroism not necessary in any other line of work, to endure the hardships that are necessary in placing lyceum courses in this section. In a great many cases the representative is required to canvass the town for the sale of tickets before anyone will become responsible for the financial success of the course, and through rain and slush, cold and heat, and all sorts of discomforts they have spread this great movement push forward with a grim determination that cannot help but bring victory.

The lyceum and chautauqua today are recognized throughout the south and in all other sections in America as one of the greatest powers for education and uplift operative in modern civilization. One of its greatest advantages is that it carries into communities which could be reached in no other way, wholesome construction in the form of entertainment. To put the matter differently, the lyceum offers clothes the dry bone of fact and utility in garments of rhetoric and humor, and thus makes a keen interest in the average man or woman who would take no interest whatever in intellectual, artistic and political questions if presented in ordinary form.

The lyceum and chautauqua work throughout the south are now so organized that they are annually bringing not only to Atlanta and the larger cities, but into hundreds of the smaller towns which could not possibly get them in any other way, numbers of world-famous statesmen, orators, opera singers, preachers, lecturers and musicians. Among the people who will be seen in the lyceum and chautauquas throughout the south during the coming season are Vice President Marshall, William Jennings Bryan, Senator La Follette, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Detective William J. Burns, Frank Dixon, John Kendrick Bangs, the grand opera star, Jomelli, and scores of other noted people. The chautauqua ideal has taken a strong and lasting hold on the south.

Discussing with The Constitution the chautauqua prospects and growth in the south, Mr. Bridges says:

"The story of the chautauqua movement would sound like a fairy tale were it not so brim full of facts which are becoming known to all. Possibly the greatest and largest advertising chautauqua has ever received resulted from Mr. Bryan's activities on the chautauqua platform after he became secretary of state. Some newspapers and people thought it beneath the dignity of a secretary of state to speak to the people from a chautauqua platform, when other days of chautauqua, opera, music and legitimate entertainment is presented. But there is no place in the United States for aristocratic sentiment, and so the people stood by Mr. Bryan and the chautauqua.

"Chautauqua is distinctively an American institution. In no other country beneath the skies is the chautauqua found. It could not have been conceived anywhere except in a land of freedom, where the spirit of democracy prevails. It thrives and lives because it is democratic. It is the 'people's college,' where the people may go and sit at the feet of great teachers like Hon. William J. Bryan, hear the best in music and song, and while away an hour in entertainment of a perfectly legitimate and wholesome character.

"National statistics show that the aggregate attendance in the United States on lyceum and chautauqua attractions for the past year has amounted to 50,000,000 people, and that over 7,000,000 separate persons have been reached. There are now 18,000 lyceum courses operating in the United States, and the separate engagements for one year amounted to more than 90,000 in number. The lyceum, managers and impresarios spend each year $8,650,000 for talent.

"It may interest the public to know what we pay for some of our big attractions. William Jennings Bryan gets $250 per night, plus half of all that is taken in above $500. Detective William J. Burns gets the same as Bryan. Vice President Marshall gets $200 a night, and Senator La Follette gets $300 a night. The established minimum for a speaker of national reputation who appears in lyceum is $100 per night.

"It is because chautauqua is an American institution, reflecting American ideals, that it grows. It is growing in the west and east. It is growing in the south."



Alkahest Lyceum and Chautauqua System

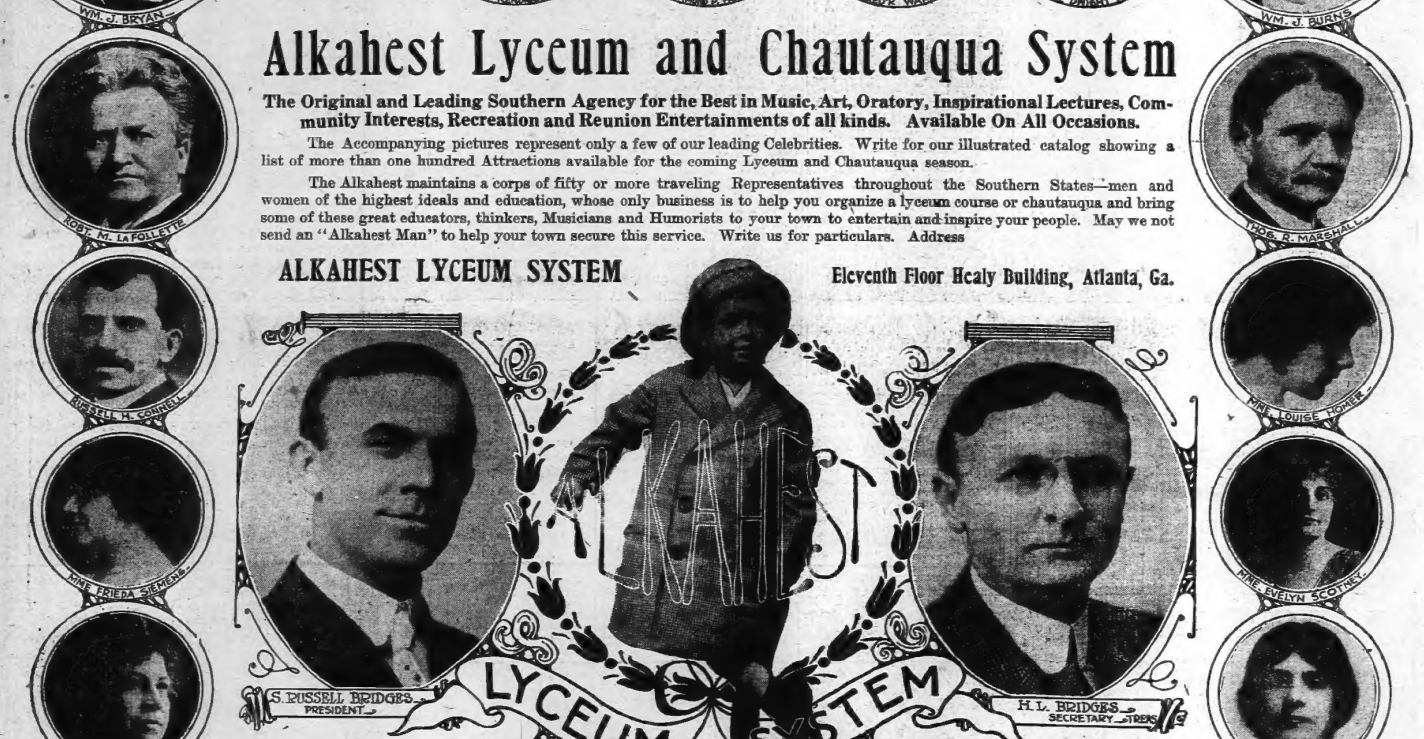
The Original and Leading Southern Agency for the Best in Music, Art, Oratory, Inspirational Lectures, Community Interests, Recreation and Reunion Entertainments of all kinds. Available On All Occasions.

The Accompanying pictures represent only a few of our leading Celebrities. Write for our illustrated catalog showing a list of more than one hundred Attractions available for the coming Lyceum and Chautauqua season.

The Alkahest maintains a corps of fifty or more traveling Representatives throughout the Southern States—men and women of the highest ideals and education, whose only business is to help you organize a lyceum course or chautauqua and bring some of these great educators, thinkers, Musicians and Humorists to your town to entertain and inspire your people. May we not send an "Alkahest Man" to help your town secure this service. Write us for particulars. Address

ALKAHEST LYCEUM SYSTEM

Eleventh Floor Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.

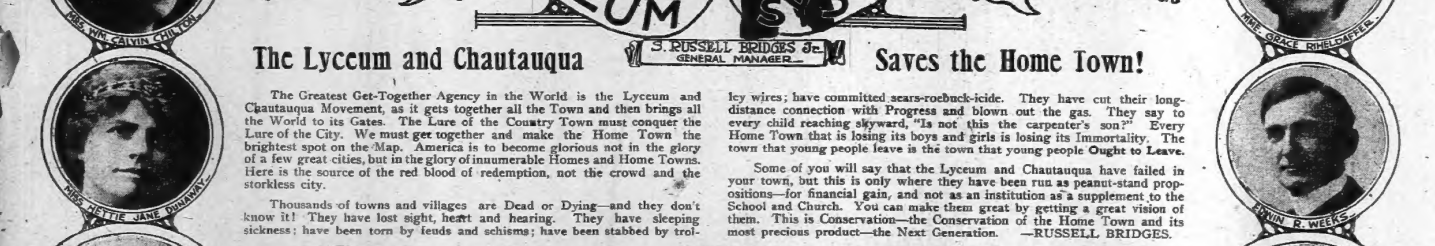


The Lyceum and Chautauqua Saves the Home Town!

The Greatest Get-Together Agency in the World is the Lyceum and Chautauqua Movement, as it gets together all the Town and then brings all the World to its Gates. The Lure of the Country Town must conquer the Lure of the City. We must get together and make the Home Town the brightest spot on the Map. America is to become glorious not in the glory of a few great cities, but in the glory of innumerable Homes and Home Towns. Here is the source of the red blood of redemption, not the crowd and the storkless city.

Thousands of towns and villages are Dead or Dying—and they don't know it! They have lost sight, heart and hearing. They have sleeping sickness; have been torn by feuds and schisms; have been stabbed by trolley wires; have committed sears-roebuck-icide. They have cut their long-distance connection with Progress and blown out the gas. They say to every child reaching skyward, "Is not this the carpenter's son?" Every Home Town that is losing its boys and girls is losing its Immortality. The town that young people leave is the town that young people **Ought to Leave.**

Some of you will say that the Lyceum and Chautauqua have failed in your town, but this is only where they have been run as peanut-stand propositions—for financial gain, and not as an institution as a supplement to the School and Church. You can make them great by getting a great vision of them. This is Conservation—the Conservation of the Home Town and its most precious product—the Next Generation. —RUSSELL BRIDGES.



INSURANCE

FIGURES SHOW THAT GEORGIA LEADS THE SOUTH IN INSURANCE

Georgia's Advantages Aid Progress of This Industry —Business Traced During Last Twi Decades.

For years Georgia has been regarded as the premier insurance state of Dixie, and Atlanta is firmly established as the greatest insurance center south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Georgia's many advantages have done much to aid the growth of the insurance business, out of the fact that her citizens are wide-awake and progressive and quick to realise the necessity of safeguarding their loved ones, have been the main factors. Wise insurance legislation has also had a fine effect, and the indisputable point strongly to even much greater success in the future.

In addition to the many prosperous southern companies, practically all of the foreign and eastern associations have either southern departments or general offices located in this city. Altogether more companies and more capital are represented here than in any other southern city.

It is quite interesting to trace the growth of the insurance business through the last few decades. Prior to October 24, 1887, the legal requirements were few and there was no supervision of the business. All the companies were required to pay an entrance fee of $40 and agents were compelled to pay a fee of $5 per annum. The companies reported to the comptroller general the amount of premiums collected annually and were taxed 1 per cent gross on these premiums. The insurance commissioner is made the comptroller general the insurance commissioner, and he charges him with the execution of the laws enacted.

Captain William A. Wright, the present comptroller general and head of the "insurance department of the state of Georgia," which was created by the act of August 19, 1912, was the comptroller at the time the first insurance laws were enacted and is today the Nestor in years of service over all others having state supervision over insurance matters in the whole of the United States. To his careful and thorough work in this capacity the credit is due to a very large extent for the high standing Georgia today has in the insurance world.

Business Thirty Years Ago.

From the comptroller's report for the year 1914, it appears that during the year 1883 there were forty-five fire insurance companies doing business in the state, that $1,412,148.48 in premiums were collected, and that the total losses paid amounted to $1,292,070.01; the ratio of losses to premium receipts being 98 per cent. Among the companies listed as operating appears the names of three home companies—Atlanta Home, Georgia Home and the Southern Mutual.

The report for 1852 shows that there were fifty-five companies operating, and that they collected in premiums $1,861,760.32, which is an increase for the decade of 39 per cent. The losser paid amounted to $1,042,353.51, which was 83 per cent of the premium receipts. Twenty years ago the Georgia companies had increased to six and their premium receipts amounted to $468,584.65, which is about 24 per cent of the total premium receipts.

The 1903 report shows the number of companies increased to fifty-six, with premium collections amounting to $3,916,419.59 and losses paid totaling $1,431,332.91. The increase in premium receipts for the period was 53 per cent and the ratio of losses paid to premium receipts for the year was 41 per cent.

The comptroller's report for 1834 shows that fifteen life companies were doing business in the state during the year 1883 and that the total amount at risk was $9,096,882. The premium receipts amounted to $296,275.54, and death losses paid totaled $165,156.07. The Cotton States was the only home company doing business at this time.

The report for 1894 shows twenty-seven companies operating. The amount at risk had increased to $40,231,565, a 343 per cent for the decade. The premiums received amounted to $2,275,544.32. At this time there were no home companies doing business.

By the end of the following ten years the number of companies had increased to forty-one, the amount of insurance in force to $142,672,781. The premiums received aggregated $5,294,916.17, and the death claims paid totaled $1,756,745.05. Foreign companies only were operating in the state at this time.

The report of 1834 shows that four miscellaneous companies were doing business during the year 1912. These companies collected premiums amounting to $4,327.17 and disbursed for losses a total of $515.14.

In 1912, the number of these companies had increased to twenty-two, and the premiums collected totaled $122,-964.95. The losses paid amounted to $14,322.91.

At the end of the following decade thirty-three miscellaneous companies were operating and the premium collections were $355,032.40, while settlements amounting to $201,170; the increase in premiums for the period being 223 per cent and the ratio of losses paid to premiums collected during the year was 51 per cent.

"COME TO GEORGIA."

"If you are ill and yearn for health,
If you are poor and long for wealth,
Or long for home of beauty rare,
Where all the breezes perfumes bear;
For country fair and bright,
Filled with joyous air and light,
Where silvery age and hopeful youth,
Abhor the wrong, uphold the truth,
And knighthood's flower never fades,
Then come to Georgia."

LIMESTONE DEPOSITS.

Limestones, used extensively as building stones, road material, etc., are found in great abundance in northwest Georgia. The most important of these limestones is known as the Knox Dolomite. This is a magnesian limestone of great thickness, and furnishes, besides a large quantity of building stone, practically all the lime used in the state. Another important use of limestone is in the manufacture of Portland cement.

GEORGIA'S COAL SUPPLY.

The available coal supply in Georgia in 1912 was estimated by the state geologist to be 951,000,000 tons. All of this coal is accessible to railroads. Georgia has a coal area of 167 square miles, largely in the northwestern section, where a good grade of coking and steam coal is found. 230,000 tons were mined in 1913.

GEORGIA'S CLIMATE BEST.

The lowest normal monthly temperature of the state is 40 degrees. The normal annual temperature for the southern part of the state is 67 degrees, for the northern portion is 60 degrees. The mean monthly temperature is 80 degrees at most weather stations. The lowest mean annual is 59 degrees at Clayton, Rabun county, and the highest is at Waycross, Ware county, which is 67 degrees. The highest summer averages are in June, July, August.

PROPERTY VALUES, $130,336,575.

Official figures from the city tax office show that the total valuation of property in the ten city wards amounts to $130,336,575. The actual figures, taken from the books of the city tax office, have been recently submitted to Mayor James G. Woodward through Chief Clerk George Beauchamp.

The valuation by wards is as follows:

First ward, $17,810,350; second ward, $15,604,675; third ward, $6,943,910; fourth ward, $9,569,175; fifth ward, $3,186,303; sixth ward, $47,878,399; seventh ward, $4,643,515; eighth ward, $12,986,250; ninth ward, (DeKalb), $3,279,590; ninth ward, (Fulton), $4,816,600; tenth ward, $3,902,350. The total is $130,336,575.

POPULATION 179,292.

Atlanta is now a city of 179,292 people.

You can take the above figures as being absolutely accurate, because they are taken from the 1914 report of the United States census bureau, which has just been made public.

The 1910 census gave Atlanta a population of 154,839, which, compared with the last figures, show an actual gain of 24,453, compared with the gain of 22,616, recorded in New Orleans. Birmingham, Atlanta's most jealous sister, is shown to have a population in 1914 of 165,154, against 154,839 shown in the last report, or a gain of only 11,315.

Atlanta's gain in population in 1914 is considerably greater than a majority of the southern cities.



Famous "Five Points" on Peachtree Street

GEORGIA FIRST.

The Georgia railroad commission, organized in 1877, was the first in the history of the world, and the idea of railroad regulation had its birth then. The first mail delivered in the United States by rural mail carriers was in Georgia and by J. E. Ponder, at Quitman.

FORGING TO FRONT.

Georgia now ranks seventeenth among the states of the United States as a manufacturing state. With 125 different kinds of factories, and a percentage of increase in ten years of 34.3 per cent, Georgia is rapidly coming into her own as a manufacturing center.

GEORGIA FIRST.

The circular saw, now universally used to convert timber into lumber, was invented by a Mr. Cox in Georgia in 1795, and his original design is the one still used. One of the world's greatest inventions that has never been improved upon.

Judge Maddox, of Rome, One of State's Ablest Insurance Heads

Hon. John W. Maddox, ex-congressman, judge of the superior court and former commander of the United Confederate veterans, one of the best known lawyers in Georgia, represents all that is best in the promotion of the state's progress.

Judge Maddox, who lives at Rome, Ga., has spent many of his years in an exhaustive study of insurance laws and now heads the State Mutual Life Insurance company, of Rome, Ga.

While in the state legislature for a number of years, later in the state senate and then in congress for twelve successive years, Judge Maddox had a most excellent opportunity to study the conditions which surround insurance in America. That he is one of the best qualified men in the south for this office is recognized by everyone who has followed his brilliant career.

Judge Maddox is a native of Chattooga county, and spent his early life there. He began the practice of law at Summerville and for years represented Chattooga county in the state legislature. He had previously made a brilliant record as a Confederate soldier, and during his service in the legislature he became interested in a number of important bills which were calculated to assist needy Confederate veterans.

After his service in the legislature, Judge Maddox was called on to serve a term as senator from the forty-second district. Afterwards he was elected district judge and then went to congress, where he stayed for twelve years, making a very brilliant record.

Judge Maddox has also been otherwise signally honored by the people of his state and city. Soon after he moved to Rome he was elected mayor of that enterprising city, and many works of civic improvement were carried out under his direction. In addition to being honored by the Confederate veterans of Georgia, Judge Maddox was elected judge of the Rome circuit of the superior court in 1909.

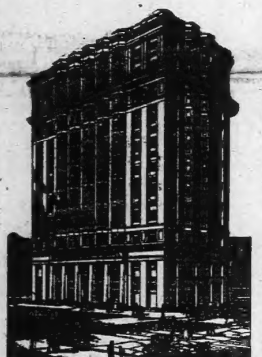
Since Judge Maddox has taken charge of the State Mutual company a decided increase above the normal growth has been noted, which, it is believed, is entirely due to his connection with the company. The people of Georgia and the entire south have great faith in his business integrity and his unflinching honesty, and a great degree of prosperity is in store for the company during his connection.



JOHN W. MADDOX.

THE EMPIRE LIFE!

A Tower of Strength In the Southern Insurance Field



THE EMPIRE LIFE BLDG., HOME OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

There is no heading off The Empire Life in its march of progressiveness and success. It is coming stronger and stronger every day, it's proving a winner in every territory it enters. Through its safe methods and conservative principles and kind treatment of policyholders and beneficiaries The Empire Life has won the confidence of all.

The Empire Life is an old-line, legal reserve company, operated under the stringent insurance laws of the state of Georgia. It is aggressive and vigorous, yet conservative. It is economically operated, its strength undisputed and its contracts without a flaw.

The Empire Life and its predecessors has paid to policyholders and beneficiaries and now hold for their protection nearly three and one-quarter million dollars, to be exact—

$3,227,623.60

The above figures show how faithfully The Empire Life is following its business of insuring lives.

Beneficiaries who have received amounts are living evidences of the success of The Empire Life.

Condensed Statement as Shown by Report as of December 31, 1913, Filed With the Insurance Department, State of Georgia.

GROSS ASSETS - - $2,021,978.18
GROSS SURPLUS - - - $566,484.27

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Stocks (Including the Company's Home Office Building)	$ 496,412.47
Cash in Office and Banks	68,243.93
Cash in Banks on Interest	178,475.44
Policy Loans and Liens	514,118.16
Mortgage Loans	14,538.50
Collateral Loans	36,644.38
Renewal Premium Notes	38,784.51
Purchase Money Liens, First Mortgage on Real Estate	10,425.12
Real Estate	100,285.73
Bills Receivable (Including Stock Notes)	159,383.10
Agents' Balances (less credits, $837.70)	1,198.12
Accounts Receivable	17,188.52
Furniture and Fixtures	14,279.39
Deferred and Uncollected Premiums Net	37,543.92
Accrued Interest	16,450.42
Gross Assets	$2,021,978.18
Non-Admitted Assets.	
Furniture and Fixtures	$ 14,279.39
Agents' Balances	20,885.95
Accounts Receivable	17,188.13
Bills Receivable (Including Stock Notes)	159,383.10
Premiums and Loans on Policies in Excess of Reserve	18,154.91
Collateral Loans	2,978.61
Cash in Defunct Banks	1,883.13
Book Value Ledger Assets Over Market Value	7,657.50
	252,339.72
Admitted Assets	$1,769,638.46

LIABILITIES.	
Net Value of Policies in Force	$1,253,496.41
Less Value of Policies Reinsured	15,101.86
	$1,243,394.55
Present Value of Installment Claims	21,495.57
Death Claims in Process of Adjustment	13,889.00
Death Claims Accrued No Proofs Received	4,500.00
Sick and Accident Claims in Process of Adjustment	476.94
Premiums Paid in Advance	1,182.43
Interest Paid in Advance	8,403.94
Taxes Accrued	12,847.78
Dividends on Deferred and Uncollected Premiums	4,335.36
Dividends Left to Accumulate	2,368.94
Survivorship Bonus Fund	90.50
Special Contract Dividends	15,744.55
Reinsurance Premiums Accrued	3,728.56
Accounts Payable	47,314.91
Commissions on Stock Sales	25,401.00
Capital Stock Paid in Cash	$248,571.08
Capital Stock Represented in Notes	40,979.92
Surplus to Stockholders	184,126.65
	$473,476.65
Stock Notes Not Admitted	169,333.10
Net Admitted Surplus	$ 314,143.55
	$1,769,638.46

GOOD TERRITORY AND ATTRACTIVE CONTRACTS OPEN FOR HIGH-CLASS PERSONAL PRODUCERS

The Empire Life Insurance Co.

"The Company of the South"

HOME OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

The Fraternal Giant of the South

Chartered in 1903 by GOV. W. J. NORTHEN, GEN. CLEMENT A. EVANS, HON. HOKE SMITH, DR. P. E. MURRAY, and Others

DEPUTIES who desire to represent a Southern institution operating along sound and progressive lines should familiarize themselves with the plans and propositions of

THE COLUMBIAN WOODMEN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

JUDGE WM. A. ROANE, Eminent Consul — LLOYD T. BINFORD, Eminent Viceroy — DR. P. E. MURRAY, Eminent Medical Director
J. G. ST. AMAND, Eminent Secretary — PETER F. CLARKE, Eminent Banker

The growth of this Society has been steady and solid. It offers all the advantages of fraternal co-operation, and it assists its representatives in a most practical and substantial manner.

PERSONAL PRODUCERS who can organize territory and build up a force of Productive Workers will be given a field commensurate with their abilities. 1914 gives promise of ranking as the most progressive year in the history of this sterling Society.

FIELD MEN who desire to improve their position and to represent a Society for which they do not have to apologize, should address

LLOYD T. BINFORD, Director General
501-2-3-4 Central Bank Building — MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Statement of the Condition of

THE EMINENT HOUSEHOLD OF COLUMBIAN WOODMEN

at the Close of Business, December 31st, 1913

ASSETS IN EMINENT BANKER'S HANDS:

Bonds, State and City		$182,062.40
Loans on Real Estate		408,813.50
Loans on Collateral		6,000.00
Due by State Organizers and Secretaries		5,565.82
Cash Balance as shown by banker at close of business December 31, 1913	$57,957.92	
Warrants outstanding, unpaid	14,322.69	43,635.22
		$646,092.05
Furniture, Fixtures, Safes, etc., in home office		6,369.11
Total Assets December 31st, 1913		$652,462.16

LIABILITIES:

Beneficiary Fund amount to credit December 31, 1913	$578,255.43	
Amount set aside to meet deferred payments on disability claims approved	40,782.00	
Amount to credit Averages and Advances	3,055.46	619,092.89
Balance in excess of Beneficiary Fund		$ 33,369.27

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE IN ASSETS AND MEMBERSHIP, BY YEARS.

	Assets	Membership
Jan. 1, 1908	$98,981.69	5,457
Jan. 1, 1909	$145,223.28	9,946
Jan. 1, 1910	$235,462.25	12,750
Jan. 1, 1911	$376,535.26	15,610
Jan. 1, 1912	$498,279.81	18,531
Jan. 1, 1913	$550,262.41	20,961
Jan. 1, 1914	$652,462.16	23,898

CLAIMS PAID IN 1913 . . . . . $274,425.38
CLAIMS PAID SINCE DATE OF ORGANIZATION . . $1,049,047.49

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the fraternity drawn from the records of my office as of date December 31, 1913.

J. G. ST. AMAND, Eminent Secretary.

Membership April 1, 1914 25,000
Claims Paid to April 1, 1914 . . $1,110,000

WATCH US GROW!



ATLANTA IS MOTOR TRUCK CENTER

Auto Trucks Are Standard Products Of the Gate City

Van Winkle Trucks' Made Here' Known Throughout Country for Durability and Standadr Qualities—City Proud of Business.

By F. A. PAXON, JR.,
Sales Manager Van Winkle Motor Truck Company, Atlanta.

Last summer, one day, in company with a mountaineer friend of mine, it happened that we reached a hubly downtown street intersection.

Drays, pulled by mules, countless automobiles and many auto trucks lined both sides of the street, awaiting the traffic policeman's whistle.

"Don't they ever git through their haulin'?" wheezed my mountain friend, as he stared at the crowded thoroughfare.

That sizes up the auto truck situation here. "They" never do get through "their haulin'" in Atlanta. More and more has the mule—the southern motive power—been relegated to the days of the hansom cab and the stiff-front shirt.

The auto truck has arrived. A power revolution has pelted the country. Horses and mules have become unprofitable. They are too costly to buy and too costly to keep.

The upkeep of the four-footed motive power in the past ten years has increased, in cost, to a staggering amount. Feed has advanced, really good blood strain in horses and mules has all but placed prohibitive prices upon draft animals.

Following this condition of affairs it is but natural that manufacturers, jobbers, farmers and retail establishments, who in the past depended upon the "horse and wagon" system for delivery of goods and the drayage of freight, turned with sighs of delight when the auto truck was put on the market as an aid to the business man.

Trucks Invade South.

It has been remarkable to note how the auto truck has superseded the horse-drawn vehicles wherever it has been installed. Today there are more auto trucks in commission throughout the south, particularly in Georgia, than ever before. The demand for auto trucks is steadily increasing.

Anticipating such a demand and believing that true sons of Dixie would support the venture, some years ago the same mind that built the Van Winkle cotton gin originated the Van Winkle auto truck. A factory is erected right here in Atlanta, and the product of that plant—the Van Winkle Auto truck—is now sold throughout the sixteen states south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Atlanta thus claims to have the distinction of having in its midst one of the very few auto truck manufacturing establishments in the south.

It has been definitely established that the use of auto trucks in most any business where traction power is needed has cut expense almost in half. Auto trucks have proven themselves reliable in all sorts of weather and under all strains and conditions of trade. They are here to stay. Not only that, but they are here to multiply until the horse and the mule are but curiosities, or at best pets, instead of motive power.



E. VAN WINKLE.

The Day of Big Units.

This is the day of big units. One freight car carries forty tons. One Erie canal boat carries a hundred thousand bushels of wheat. One grain ship on the Great Lakes carries two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. One train carries the grain that was grown on six thousand acres. One grain elevator holds six million bushels. One flour mill at Minneapolis has seventeen thousand barrels with flour in a single twenty-four-hour day.

This is the day of tonnage. The average American iron and steel plant, in 1876, produced a little more than four thousand tons; in 1913, the average plant still produce about sixty thousand tons. The output of Pittsburg alone is equal, in tonnage, to a great pyramid every four weeks. It means, in just a single year, thirty-five thousand trains of cars, fifty cars to a train, fifty tons to a car. Ninety million tons a year! All the horses and mules in the United States could not budge the annual tonnage of Pittsburg.

Talk about tonnage! So vast have our American industrial enterprises become, that the total freight now carried, by rail and ship, is fully two billion tons a year.

Weakness of Mere Muscle.

Both human muscle and horse muscle are too weak for the labors of today.

An average man can shovel twenty pounds at a lift, and can carry fifty pounds on his back; whereas a steam shovel moves ten thousand pounds at a lift, and a motor truck can carry ten thousand pounds.

We have come into an age of heavy loads and large operations. There is no comparison between the buildings of today and those of fifty years ago. Yet the streets of every American city, and the roads through every county, are still dotted with wagons that are no larger than the wagons of log-cabin days.

Heavy Cost of Haulage.

We have solved the long-haul problem, but not the short-haul problem. One ship today carries a ton of wheat thirteen miles for one cent; whereas the average cost of hauling grain to market in horse wagons is nine cents per hundred pounds. It costs more to carry wheat ten miles by horse and wagon than forty miles by motor trucks.

When we compare the cost of the tractor with the cost of the horse, we find, with a team of horses, costing five hundred dollars, one man can plow one hundred acres at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars; yet, with a tractor costing three thousand dollars, one man can plow one hundred acres at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. Here is a saving of a dollar per acre in plowing alone, which means very nearly a million dollars a day saved in the cost of plowing American farms.

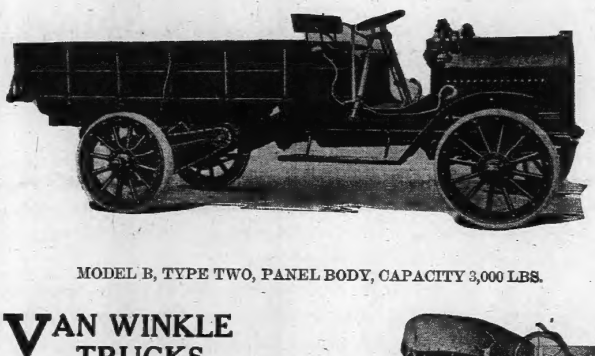
The United States produces one-fifth of the world's half of the cotton, and three-quarters of the corn of the world, although we are only six per cent of the human race, and only three-fifths of us on farms.

Talk about the high cost of living! If it were not for farm machinery, we could not live at all. Our cities would shrivel up from forty per cent of our population to three or four per cent.

Continued on Page Eight.

VAN WINKLE MOTOR TRUCKS

Made in Atlanta and Used Throughout the South



MODEL B, TYPE TWO, PANEL BODY, CAPACITY 3,000 LBS.

Modern Business Demands Motor Trucks

Van Winkle Trucks Live and Work Under All Conditions.

Van Winkle Trucks Continue Prompt Deliveries Even Under Abuse—GOOD care makes their performances remarkable. With a Van Winkle Motor Truck you will be in a position to accept trade your competitor loses on account of delayed deliveries.

The warm days ahead will cut down tremendously the pulling power of your horses. They won't eat so much, for they will be ill; but every ounce of grain refused means a corresponding loss of strength.

Van Winkle Motor Trucks don't mind the heat. THEY don't stop to rest in the shade. THEY don't eat costly oats and corn.

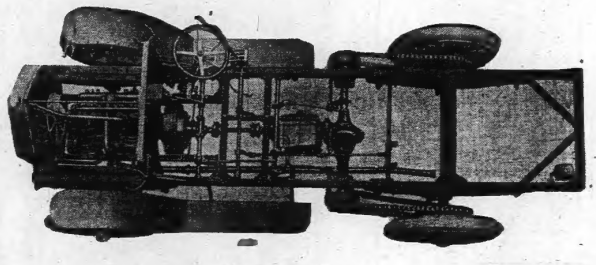
VAN WINKLE TRUCKS Are Built to Work Economically.

Van Winkle Trucks require fuel only when performing service.

Your horse or mule must be fed, whether at work or at rest.

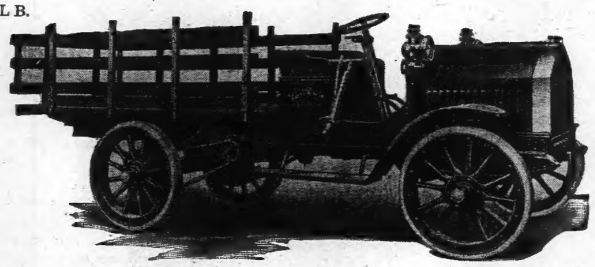
There is a Van Winkle Truck suitable for your business at a price you can well afford to pay.

Contract penalties on account of delayed deliveries never affect the concern owning a Van Winkle Motor Truck.



CHASSIS MODEL B.

The same mind that built up the oil mill industry and the world famous Van Winkle Cotton Gin has made the Van Winkle Truck. Mr. Van Winkle made the motor truck as he made the cotton gin —to work and keep working.



MODEL B, TYPE ONE, STAKE BODY, CAPACITY 3,000 LBS.

Send for the Van Winkle Book of Facts, Figures and Performances.

THE VAN WINKLE MOTOR TRUCK CO.

ANDREW J. PAXTON, Sales Manager

ATLANTA, GA. PHONE IVY 120



Fulton County's Million Dollar Courthouse

BUILDING MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ANY IN ENTIRE SOUTH

Magnificent Structure Built by Best Architects and Finest Material to Be Found Anywhere — No Money Is Wasted.

There has been more money squandered in the United States—money belonging to the people—on public buildings, than any other part of the world.

"Twenty-five years ago," says a writer recently, "the aim of designers of buildings was to please the eye. Millions of dollars have been wasted. Today there are great changes. Architects have a new standard to work to —simplicity, dignity and durability."

When the board of commissioners of Fulton county began laying plans some years ago for the erection of a courthouse and public building, they realized that in the expenditure of more than $1,000,000 of the people's money, raised by a tax levy of several mills, a building which would be a lasting monument to the present generation would have to be erected. To that end, the county board employed A. Ten Eyck Brown, and the firm of Morgan and Dillon, nationally known architects, who set about making the plans for the structure which is now complete.

The commissioners, accompanied by Architect Brown, visited all the big cities of the United States, inspected the government, county and municipal buildings, selected what appealed to them as being the most practical ideas, and then planned Fulton county's courthouse building.

The building is now complete, that is to say that all but the finishing touches have been applied. The cost of the building and the land will amount to approximately $750,000. The furnishings and equipment will cost about $250,000 additional. In every detail in connection with the construction of the building is to be seen the stroke of modern architectural, engineering and construction genius. In every line of the splendid structure one reads: "Simplicity, dignity and durability."

Fulton county's courthouse is a model structure in every respect.

As far as the layman can detect, there is not an inch of space wasted. The design of the building is simple, yet beautiful. There is a dignity about every line of the building which demands admiration, and from the viewpoint of the engineer the structure is one which will last for generations and generations. It is the simple beauty of the building which attracts attention.

Through the courtesy of the architects and S. J. Aiken, the superintendent in charge of the building, a Constitution representative was shown from dome to basement. Every intricate engineering detail was explained, and nothing was left to the imagination. To every citizen of Georgia the same courtesy will be extended. The board of county commissioners, the architects, engineers and the contractors, are anxious that everyone who has an interest in the county will avail themselves of the opportunity of examining the building before it is occupied. Superintendent Aiken is on the job eighteen hours a day. He can always find time to show one over the ways find time to show one over the building, and because he takes a delight in expleining the finer details a visit is well worth the time.

"You can't get an idea of the splendor of the building unless you make a personal inspection," he said. "We have left nothing to the imagination, that is true, but at the same time there are some details with which the layman is not familiar, and it is such detail the public should know about.

"For instance, some people will ask by way a certain quality of tile is used on the seventh and first floors, and a different quality on some other floor. Well, it is just simply this: on the seventh and first floors there will be about five times as many persons moving than on the other floors. Consequently, the tile on the floors which are almost constantly being used is imperious to wear. Again, one will ask, 'Why was it necessary to make the elevator finishing, staircases and other ornamental work solid bronze?' Simply because bronze does not require constant attention. It retains its beauty. It is not necessary to give it constant attention. And you'll find that throughout the building the aim has been at durability, dignity and economy, combined with all the other features of modern architecture adopted by the United States and foreign governments in the construction of building."

Since the original plans for Fulton's courthouse were drawn many changes were made. Each change was suggested by the architect, the engineers, the contractors or the county commissioners themselves. No suggestion offered by a citizen was ignored. In fact, as the result of widespread publication, a number of important changes for the better were made, and the building stands today it is a model public building. It has been inspected by visiting architects and engineers. Recently a delegation of Milwaukee officials visited some of Atlanta's public works, and they also took in the courthouse of Fulton county. The comment was flattering. Detroit engineers and builders also examined the plant and declared that they had not seen anything to surpass it in their travels through various parts of the United States.

As before stated, several changes have been made since the building was originally planned. The contract for the erection of the building was originally let to Moise De Leon, who, it will be recalled, mysteriously disappeared from Atlanta, and left the contract in a chaotic state. Here the county commissioners struck the first snag, which, although not serious, had the effect of delaying the work for several weeks. But the bonding company on the contractor's bond agreed to carry out the plans which were awarded to De Leon, and the result has been more than pleasing and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Reverting back to the changes, one of the most important was the elimination of the law library on the seventh floor. This change was made necessary by the establishing of the new municipal court, with its five courtrooms, judges' rooms and jury rooms. Also a larger room on the eighth floor, which has been designated as the office of the chief justice of the court, a room which will not only accommodate the chief justice, but which will be ample to accommodate the entire personnel of the court when sitting en banc.

Every department, interior and exterior, of the building, the material used, together with the class of mechanical construction such as elevators, light and plumbing systems, are the best engineering and architectural skill can produce on lines of dignity, durability and practical operation. The important feature of the building is the simple and direct layout to give easy access to the various departments, and the endeavor has been, as before stated, to design and construct a building which is massive and monumental without any of the usual expensive and impractical features that public buildings are usually burdened with, such as rotundas, domes, towers, and other adjuncts, as the administration of justice in the end is much more satisfactory to the public if it is handled directly and in a businesslike manner in simple and dignified surroundings.

Naturally, courtrooms in a building of the character of the Fulton county building, are the essential features; all other parts and divisions except the county officials themselves being adjuncts to the courts. There are four courtrooms which will be used by large numbers of persons at all times. The courtrooms are located one above the other on each end of the building, one through the eighth and ninth floors of this building on Pryor street front, making nine magnificent rooms for that purpose. The important functions of the grand jury is taken care of by a special room, similar in size and located on the Pryor street front. The grand jury rooms run through the fifth and sixth floors. The offices of the clerk and treasurer, engineer, purchasing agent and all officials having business with the commissioners, adjoin the room on the right and left. The main room, also of the same character as the grand jury room, will give ample accommodations to the county commissioners and the public during the meetings. The effort has been, and the result will undoubtedly demonstrate its success, to put the county officials, such as the clerk of the courts, ordinary, tax receiver, tax collector and sheriff, on the first floor. The officials are the ones who will have most communication with the public, and it has been wisely deemed necessary that access to these offices should be easy. Placing these officials on the first floor also relieved the congestion on the elevators and is regarded as a stroke in the direction of efficiency and economy.

In conjunction with the above, attention should be drawn to the ample entrances in the form of monumental approaches from Pryor street, the large vestibule lined with pavonine marble, and the large, well-lighted central lobby on the main entrance floor from which runs the main stairs, and on either side of which are two commodious electric tractor elevators. There are four elevators in all, besides which there is one for the private use of the officials connecting with the basement and all other floors.

The success of the scheme of putting officials, such as sheriff, tax collector, tax receiver and others, on the first floor, has been demonstrated in public buildings all over the United States. The arrangement affords the public greater convenience. It also gives the public and the large number of employees in each of the above departments ample space and also light and ventilation naturally required where there are a large number of persons congregated at all hours of the day. It also gives these officials more space and greater accomodations for the transaction of public business.

The entire basement of the building—really the first floor—is above the street level, and takes care of the large accomodations necessary because of the accumulation of records of the county, also considerable space is devoted to the addition to the records which are already on file. The rooms for the storing of the records are arranged so that they are on the outside of the building, and are well lighted and ventilated. They are approached by separate stairways from the main staircase, and are connected by private corridors which are used only by the officials. The officials who have constant use of the record rooms have their offices so arranged that no one can enter or leave the room without being observed.

Another important feature, one which is being considered absolutely necessary in the erection of all such buildings as the Fulton courthouse, is the convenience private corridors afford officials. Take, for instance, the private corridors. Some people will ask, "Why is it necessary to have private corridors for the officials? Why can't they mingle with the people?" The answer is, that in the rush of public business it is essential that officials not be disturbed. Therefore, the corridors are deemed a necessity because officials can go from one department to another in the daily transaction of business without being hampered or disturbed by the public.

Therefore, in going about their duties in the new courthouse, the officials and employees need never use the public corridors or the elevators unless they so desire.

The record rooms are absolutely fireproof in construction. The window sills and the glass is of fireproof material, and the outer guards are of such material as to prevent the entrance into the record rooms of a neighboring fire. And in addition to the fireproof window guards and the automatic fire curtains, the records are protected by steel vaults and steel doors.

In the southeast corner of the basement is the detention room.

There are the cells for the detention of prisoners who are brought from the jail to the sheriff's office to be placed on trial in the criminal divisions of the courts. The detention rooms are immediately under the rooms set apart for the county commissioners, and they have direct communication with the sheriff's department. Every sanitary device known has been installed to insure perfect cleanliness at all times. Altogether, the safeguarding of prisoners has been looked after in the most careful and considerate manner.

There are two entrances to the basement from the street for persons desiring access to the building.

There is a sub-basement under the central portion. It is also well lighted and ventilated, and is equipped with expensive and modern machinery necessary for the economical operation of the entire building. There are boilers and machinery for the operation of the elevators, also for the operation of blowers which will be used throughout the year for the induction of fresh air into the building. There is also a refrigerating plant in the sub-basement. The purpose of this plant is to give the building a fresh flow of doubly filtered water, chilled to a maximum temperature. Throughout the building, on every floor, for the use of the public, are bubbling water fountains through which chilled and filtered water will flow at all hours of the day and night. The machinery and mechanical equipment of the building will be in charge of a corps of competent engineers and stationary firemen.

The exterior of the building, from the ground to the third floor, is faced with the finest grade of carefully selected Georgia granite. The contract price for furnishing all this material was $154,579.85. The remainder of the building is finished in terra cotta. Really, the term cotta, which has the appearance, similar to granite, is as lasting and durable as the granite itself, and is endorsed by many to be the more beautiful. The Stone & Webster Marble company furnished the exquisite marble wall slabs.

The window frames and sash, and all fronts with the exception of the basement, which are fire proof, are copper-covered to make them impervious to weather and to withstand heat from neighboring fires. The windows are filled with plate glass except in the southern and eastern exposures, which are fitted with wire glass. The floor fronts are of metal and heavy cast steel. The material used throughout the fronts are all fireproof in construction and impervious to weather conditions.

This also applied to the roof, which is constructed with light green burned clay tile laid on heavy reinforced concrete slabs. The skylights of the roof are constructed of heavy copper and fitted with fireproof wire glass.

On account of the nature of the soil on which the building was erected it was found necessary to drive between 1,300 and 1,400 concrete piles, some of the mushroom or spread-bottom type in groups until they reached the hard pan of the earth. Each group of piles was surmounted by heavy reinforced concrete caps, upon which large columns which support the entire structure rest.

The contract for the pile work was let to a New York company at a cost of $18,222.20. The construction of the building is founded entirely on the piles, and consequently it was necessary that a corps of expert engineers be on the ground inspecting the work as it progressed. As the result of the inspections, engineers who examined the work when it was complete, declared that it is one of the finest pieces of construction work in the United States.

The system of waterproofing under the basement and in the walls was found necessary to drive between 1,300 and 1,400 concrete piles, some of the mushroom or spread-bottom type in groups until they reached the hard pan of the earth. Each group of piles was surmounted by heavy reinforced concrete caps, upon which large columns which support the entire structure rest.

The contract for this



Rural Development Is Being Rapidly Pushed

Suburban Atlanta Will Be the Real Money Bringer of the Future

Faith is the first word that one thinks of in talking with Edwin P. Ansley about Atlanta.

An all-convincing faith that expresses itself in instant and dynamic action is the dominating characteristic of Mr. Ansley.

To that quality he owes largely his wonderful success in his business enterprises in Atlanta real estate, and to that same quality in him Atlanta owes much of the substantial growth and improvement that has been hers in the last decade.

Edwin P. Ansley, the head of the Realty Trust company, big mentally as well as physically, and big in his achievements and the motives which have prompted them, has done more unselfish development and building for Atlanta, perhaps, than any other man in the city.

For years he has had an abiding faith in the destiny of his city and has had the courage to back this faith with all his finances, time and untiring energy.

When Mr. Ansley has delivered himself of his creed of faith in the future of Atlanta, which, incidentally, he will do upon the slightest intimation that one is interested in Atlanta, but ignorant, one finds that he is convincingly addicted to the use of facts to back up what he has to say.

Wherefore, it is peculiarly appropriate that Mr. Ansley's own methods be turned upon him to allow something of what he has done for Atlanta.

Then one arrives at the Terminal station in Atlanta, and goes to any one of the leading downtown hotels, he finds Forsyth street his shortest route, and in passing through this street gains at once a fine impression of the progressiveness that is Atlanta's.

Six or eight years ago Forsyth street was a double row of ramshackle second-rate boarding houses with scrubby, unsightly trees and broken-down fences in front of them.

First on Forsyth.

It was Edwin P. Ansley who first saw the future of Forsyth street, and began its development.

He had faith in this thoroughfare that led from the railway station to the hotels and the business district, and realized what its development would mean to the city.

Acting upon this faith Mr. Ansley is directly responsible for the erection of the Forsyth building, in which structure he now has his offices.

He is also directly responsible for the erection of the Ansley hotel, adjoining the Forsyth building, which is one of the principal and most popular hotels in the city.

He is directly responsible for the clearing away of the unsightly old trees and fences, thereby converting Forsyth from a run-down-at-the-heels residence street into a thoroughfare suitable to business purposes.

Mr. Ansley is directly responsible in the remodeling of all these old boarding houses into a block of first-class store buildings.

In fact, there is hardly an improvement on Forsyth street in which Edwin P. Ansley did not have an influencing finger.

Forsyth street stands to Mr. Ansley's credit as a lasting memorial of his unselfish, progressive citizenship, a monument of which any man might be justly proud.

So much for Mr. Ansley's faith and achievements in central real estate in Atlanta.

But his activities have by no means been confined to the immensely valuable realty in the heart of the city.

Prejudged Increase.

He foresaw the remarkable increase of population that Atlanta would have, and he foresaw the encroachment of the business district upon the select residential section of Peachtree street. He did not need to be told that the future citizenship of Atlanta would have need of a new and first-class residential section.

His judgment told him so, and he acted upon it.

As a result, Atlanta is proud today to point out Ansley Park as one of the show spots of the city.

Mr. Ansley took the wooded hills lying to the east of Peachtree street, a tract of land as far out of the city at that time as any part of northern Fulton county today, and concentrated his energies upon it.

Mr. Ansley built magnificent streets and beautiful winding drives. He divided the tract into splendid building lots. He installed water and sewer and all modern conveniences.

That was nearly nine years ago. Atlanta had already learned to believe in Ed Ansley. He placed these lots on the market at reasonable prices. They sold rapidly to substantial citizens.

These citizens have built in Ansley Park a new residential section of the city, containing some of the handsomest, most tasteful and most expensive homes in the city.

Since these lots in Ansley Park were first placed on the market they have enhanced in value 11,200 per cent.

That figure is just a bit hard to grasp, isn't it?

Here are the figures: Work it out for yourself.

Nine years ago this land was assessed for taxes at less than $20,000. The assessment last year was $2,262,000.

But the development of Forsyth street and Ansley Park are now history. Mr. Ansley, however, has also the fortunate and inestimably valuable quality of being eternally dissatisfied with his achievements. It is that wholesome dissatisfaction that inevitably expresses itself in effort to accomplish still greater things.

Wherefore, Mr. Ansley cast his eye about and selected a tract of beautifully wooded hills and vales, lying between the Capital City Country club and the site of Oglethorpe university, as the scene of his next development. He now has hundreds of laborers and teams at work converting this wilderness into what will be one of the most beautiful country residence sections in the vicinity of Atlanta, which will be known as Oglethorpe Park.

As has always been his policy, he is doing the work of development thoroughly and without penury, so that when Oglethorpe Park is completed there can be nothing lacking which would make it in every way modern and convenient.

Judgment Settled.

His judgment is settled and his mind is made up on this project, and the old thorough-going dynamic Ansley in him is expressing itself in the building of another magnificent subdivision.

Atlanta knows this and still has its old faith in Ed Ansley's judgment, as that of the fact that this new venture will be a success there is not the shadow of a doubt.

This much for who and what Mr. Ansley is.

The question arises, What gives Mr. Ansley such great faith in the future of Atlanta?

He answers the question in the following analytical manner:

"The value of real estate in any city grows in direct ratio to the number of people and the proportions of that city's business enterprises.

"Atlanta is the gateway to the south and occupies the most strategical position in that great and rich section. It is the distributing point for practically everything under the sun to the entire territory of the southern states. The south is rapidly growing in wealth and population, and the needs and desires of the people are increasing.

"With Atlanta as the distributing point for this vast territory it is assured, from this fact alone, of an ever-increasing population and number and size of industrial enterprises.

"I know of nothing more significant of this advantage which Atlanta enjoys, than the recent decision of the Ford Motor company to cease using Atlanta as a mere distributing point, but to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars here in the erection of an assembling plant which will greatly increase Atlanta's business in this particular line and will bring to her hundreds of new citizens with substantial incomes.

"The action of the Ford Motor company I believe to be a wise and economical one, and, further, that it is but the forerunner of other manufacturing concerns which cannot help but see the advantage that such a system of distribution affords.

"In fact, other concerns have already seen it. Since the Ford people announced their plans, the Carhartt overall people have already opened a branch factory in Atlanta to serve its southern business.

"It is such earmarks of progress as these that persuade me of the future greatness of Atlanta.

"Now, just a few figures to show the actual growth, in a broad way, of the business in Atlanta and the territory which she serves.

"The bank clearings of Atlanta are larger than any other city in the south. In the month of April, just passed, the bank clearings showed an increase of approximately $1,000,000 over the clearings of the same month of last year.

"This was not an exceptional but a very normal increase, as is shown by the figures of the last nineteen years, as follows:

"In 1893 the bank clearings of Atlanta were $40,752,911.13. In 1903, the clearings were $144,952,837.59. In 1913, the bank clearings of Atlanta reached the handsome total of $725,604,192.45.

"These are figures on the growth and progress of business which do not, cannot, lie.

"Now, just a word as to the increase in the population of Atlanta.

"The population of Atlanta increased from 89,872, in 1900, to 175,000, in 1912. There was a substantial increase in 1913, and the numbers will continue to grow.

"These figures show something of the growth of Atlanta in the past.

"Atlanta and the south have just begun to grow. I am not the only one that knows this, but it is a matter of common cognizance the country over.

"For instance, let me quote what Hon. James Wilson, former United States secretary of agriculture, has to say about Georgia:

"'You are going to find your lands getting away from you and prices advancing. People from the north and west are coming southward. This is the realm of future prosperity. The soil, climate and people of the south have heretofore been greatly misunderstood. A new epoch in its history is now beginning. Opportunities for development in the south are unrivaled, and are here for both capitalist and homeseeker.'

Hudson's Figures.

"And again, here is what T. G. Hudson, former commissioner of agriculture for Georgia, says:

"'Georgia has 38,000,000 acres of land. It is the largest state east of the Mississippi river. Three-fourths of it is tillable. It has an altitude from sea level to 5,000 feet. The national government divides the United States into nine zones of climate. Georgia has eight of them. Actual tests prove that Georgia can grow in one or another of these zones all the staple crops, vegetables and fruits of every part of the United States. It can do this, too, with less work, less expense, and at a greater profit.

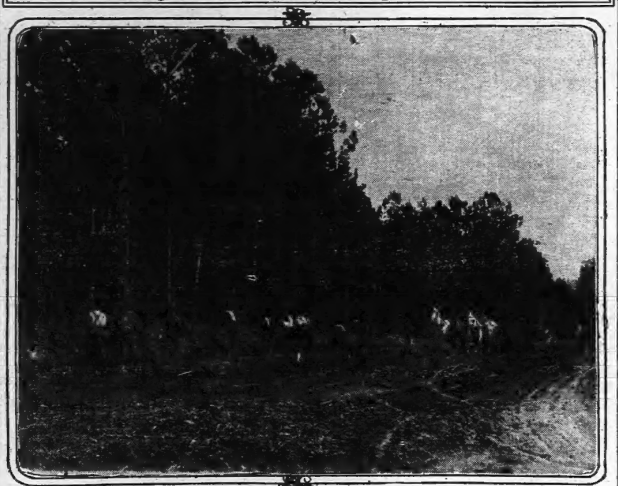
"'Georgia ranks in variety of profitable crops as the fourth state in the union. Its cotton crop last year amounted to one hundred and fifty million dollars. This vast sum was supplemented by the growth of 61,103,000 bushels of corn. The wheat yields in the congenial soil of north and middle Georgia are a revelation to the agriculturist.

"'The wealth produced by the trucking interests in Georgia is almost incalculable. Its vegetables are among the first to market. There is no month in the year that truck of some character cannot be grown and marketed profitably.

"'If a wall was built around Georgia

Continued on Page Four.

Building Future Atlanta at Oglethorpe Park



Here is a scene in Oglethorpe Park, which Edwin P. Ansley is now developing, showing a gang of workmen grading one of the beautiful winding drives of this country residence district. Oglethorpe Park, a part of future Atlanta, is now scarcely more than several hundred acres of woodland lying between the Capital City Country club and the site of Oglethorpe university, but the roar of dynamite under stump and the shout of teamster to straining team all day long presages a development of the character that has made Atlanta believe in Ed Ansley.

OGLETHORPE PARK the IDEAL LOCATION for a SUBURBAN HOME

This property occupies one of the highest points in Fulton County, overlooking the Capital City Country Club, Golf Course and Lake, and with a beautiful view in every direction.

We are prepared to sell you the "Home-site" of your own selection, of whatever size you may desire from one to five acres, or more.

With a surburban home of this kind, which can be reached in 30 minutes, with no smoke and no dust, with beautiful forest trees, and a Golf Course at your door, there is really no necessity for taking an expensive trip off in the summer.

Week-ends can be spent here as delightfully as at a seaside or mountain resort.

Let us take you out and show you this property, and then select the building site that suits your taste.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY

Realty Trust Building

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

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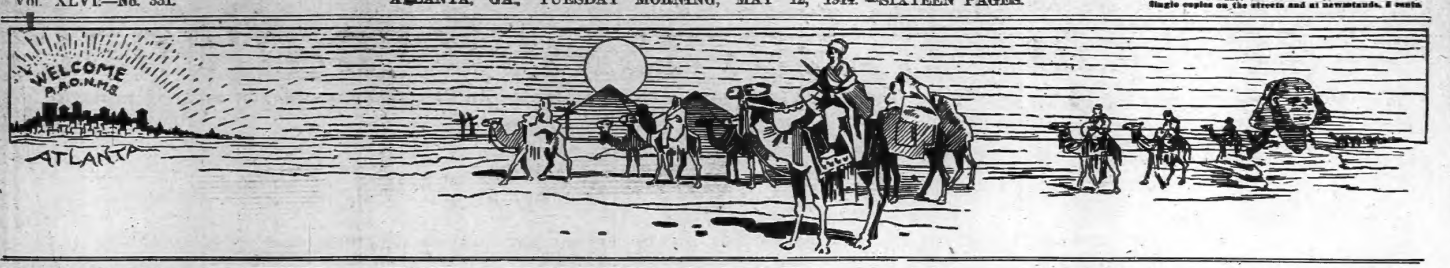


DISTURBING NOTES ARE BEING SOUNDED IN MEXICAN MUDDLE

Huerta Strenuously Protests Against Seizure of Lighthouse on Lobos Island by the American Navy.

ARREST OF SILLIMAN ANGERS WASHINGTON

U. S. Consul Is Still Held Prisoner by Huerta Forces. Arrest of Five South American "Snipers" at Vera Cruz Causes Trouble.

Washington, May 11.—While peace negotiations marked time pending formal sittings of the South American mediators to begin Monday on Canadian soil, the mediators and officials of the state department here today were occupied with several serious phases of the Mexican situation demanding immediate attention.

Secretary Bryan called at the Argentine legation late in the day and spent two hours in conference with the South American envoys, discussing the continued detention of John R. Silliman, American vice consul at Saltillo, by Mexican federals, the Lobos Island incident and the case of the five South Americans under arrest at Vera Cruz for firing upon United States sailors and marines.

BRYAN DEMANDS CONSUL'S RELEASE.

Mr. Bryan insisted that the release of Silliman must be brought about at once. When asked about the matter later, he would not say what would happen if the vice consul were kept in prison, but he was gravely emphatic in announcing the government's determination to have him freed.

First official news of the landing of American sailors on Lobos island reached the navy department late tonight in a cablegram from Rear Admiral Mayo, stating that the Mexican keepers deserted the great lighthouse on the island, and that the destroyer tender Dixie was "maintaining it for the benefit of navigation."

While the official representatives of Huerta were taking leave of their revolution-torn country at Vera Cruz, while an American general with armed forces of the United States waited at one of the gateways to Mexico City, the United States government officially announced its representatives in mediation negotiations before the South American trimvirate at Niagara Falls, Ont., next Monday.

LAMAR AND LEHMAN NAMED BY WILSON.

Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the United States supreme court, and Frederick W. Lehman, former solicitor general, were chosen by President Wilson as the American representatives. From Huerta are hastening forward Augustine Rodriguez, Emilio Rabasa and Luis Elguero.

Ambassador da Gama, of Brasil; Minister Naon, of Argentina, and Minister Suarez, of Chile, the mediators, tonight expressed satisfaction in the selection of the advisers for both governments and little further is expected in the preliminary peace negotiations until all have met in Canada.

General Carranza and the Mexican rebels who seek Huerta's overthrow will not be represented in the conference, according to latest advices. They will continue to make war in Huerta's territory while the truce is in the international disputation proceeds.

Disturbing elements continued to increase interest throughout the day. General Funston at Vera Cruz was appealed to by the Brazilian minister at Mexico City to release some South Americans, including three Brazilians, who had been arrested and are awaiting trial for "aniping" the American sailors from the refuge of a tramp steamer in Vera Cruz harbor.

LIGHTHOUSE SEIZURE ANGERS HUERTA.

An appeal was made to Secretary Bryan by the mediating envoys on behalf of General Huerta because of reports [illegible] American forces had seized a Mexican lighthouse on Lobos island off Tampico, an act which Huerta's agent maintained was aggressive and in violation of the armistice. This government maintained that Huerta had violated the armistice in ordering lighthouses closed on the Pacific coast to the peril of shipping.

From Tampico, where Mexican federals and constitutionalists have been preparing for a sanguinary struggle, came rumblings of battle while reports that Huerta's strength was waning in Mexico City and that the bandit leader Zapata was about to attack the capital from the south served to arouse diplomatic agents of foreign nations last their people in Mexico City might be in immediate danger of persecution or death.

Late in the day Secretary Bryan hastened to the Argentine legation where

Continued on Page Four.

WILL CLEAR TRAFFIC.

Beginning at about 3 o'clock, just prior to the time the Shriners' street demonstration will start, the police will clear those streets along which the parade will pass of all traffic, including street cars, automobiles and wagons. Everything will be turned back after that hour.

At about 7 o'clock in the evening, just prior to the beginning of the evening parade of the Shriners, the same traffic rules will be enforced.

Chief Beavers makes a special request that all comply with this rule, and not try to drive through the streets on which the morning and evening parades will pass.

The route of the parades are as follows: Head of parade forms at Ponce de Leon avenue and Peachtree street, Peachtree to Whitehall, Whitehall to Mitchell, Mitchell to Broad, Broad to Marietta, Marietta to Spring, Spring to Walton, Walton to Forsyth, Forsyth to Carnegie Way and Carnegie Way to the Lyric theater, where the formation will disband.

COMER BEATEN BY HENDERSON

Indications Are That Henderson's Majority Will Be Over 10,000—Few Counties Carried by Comer.

Birmingham, Ala., May 11.—Charles Henderson, of Troy, was today nominated for governor of Alabama over former Governor B. B. Comer, and his majority probably will be over ten thousand. Governor Comer failed to show the strength his friends expected in the rural counties of the state, while the big counties like Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery and Dallas, the latter the home county of Henderson, gave the Troy man even larger majorities than his supporters expected.

W. L. Martin was nominated for attorney general over D. H. Riddle, and Dr. A. A. Persons seems to have been nominated commissioner of agriculture over J. A. Wade.

The race for congressman from the eighth district to succeed William Richardson is apparently close between Judge R. B. Almon, of Tuscumbia, and W. W. Callahan, of Decatur, with Almon slightly in the lead.

Captain Frank S. White was given a large complimentary vote for United States senator to succeed Joseph W. Johnston. He had no opposition.

Today's democratic primary was a run-off affair between the candidates who led the tickets, but failed to get a majority in the primary of April 6.

Few Counties for Comer.

Montgomery, Ala., May 11.—Returns from the state primary election received up to 12 o'clock tonight, tended to indicate the election of Charles Henderson as governor. Up to this hour B. B. Comer has carried but five counties heard from, Henry, Macon, Perry, Hale and Conecuh, the combined total majorities being less than 100. Of the first twenty-four thousand votes counted, Henderson has 12,800 and Comer 11,000. The big counties of Jefferson, Mobile and Montgomery have given Henderson great majorities than expected. Jefferson's majority is placed at 3,300; Mobile 1,674, and Montgomery 1,400.

THOUSANDS TO SEE TWO PARADES TODAY

There Will Be Seventy-Five Patrols and Fifty Bands in Line.

The big events of today will be the big parades, this morning and tonight. The morning parade will start at 10:30 o'clock, and will be several hours in passing. It will be the largest and most magnificent parade that Atlanta has ever seen. The temples and patrols will form on the interesting streets of Peachtree all the way out to the Georgian Terrace, and when the last of the columns has passed the spectators will have seen about five miles of Shriners.

There will be about seventy-five patrols and fifty bands in the column.

The line of march will be down Peachtree and Whitehall streets to Mitchell to Broad to Marietta to Spring to Walton to Forsyth to Carnegie way to the Lyric theater, where the imperial council will hold its first meeting of the convention.

The head of the column will be breaking up at the Lyric theater before the tail end of the procession has ever begun to move.

At 7:30 o'clock the night parade will take place, covering the same line of march as the morning parade. It will be, if anything, more brilliant and spectacular than the morning parade.

All the temples have planned startling stunts to spring during the course of the parades.

UNITED STATES CONSUL DIES BY HIS OWN HAND

Harbin, Manchuria, May 11.—Southard F. Warner, United States consul at Harbin since August, 1912, committed suicide today in a hospital here where he was undergoing treatment. He was born in Washington, D. C., in 1881.

Leading the Chicago Caravan



TURNER, DEFEATED BY RECOUNT, ASKS FOR BALLOT PROBE

Executive Committee Orders Recount Throughout Entire County in Turner-Hightower Race.

Following the filing of formal protests, backed up by unusual charges of "tampering with ballots," Charles C. Turner, who was defeated by a recount of the Fifth ward ballots Monday, demanded a recount of the vote in the Turner-Hightower contest throughout the county.

The Fulton executive committee ordered the recount in accordance with the Howell resolution adopted at Saturday's session. The recount will be made by the sub-committee in the presence of representatives to be selected by the candidates.

The recount will be made at once. The result will not affect the status of the other candidates.

Turner filed his demand and made his charges after the committee had adopted the report of its sub-committee—Albert D. Thomson, chairman; J. O. Cochran, secretary; George M. Hope and Albert Howell.

The sub-committee recount gave Hightower a total of 4,342 votes and Turner 4,338 votes. The change was based on clerical errors found in the count of the Fifth ward box. The committee reported that it found no criminal irregularities or "fraud" in the count of the vote of the Fifth.

Charges Brought by Turner.

Turner brought additional and unusual charges after the report was submitted for consideration. One was that the ballots in the Fifth ward box had been tampered with after it was turned over to the sub-committee by the election managers. The other charge was that the Ninth ward, precinct A, box had not been guarded by the executive committee.

In making his demand for a county-wide recount, Turner said the Ninth ward box had been left on a radiator in the city hall unguarded, and that "it could have been tampered with." He asked the committee not to include the Ninth ward box in the recount.

Precinct A gave Hightower 281 votes against Turner's 9.

Will Count All Boxes.

The committee decided that it was not proper to assume that the box had been tampered with in the absence of

Continued on Page Four.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

Here are the events of the Shrine convention for Tuesday:

At 8:30 o'clock the big parade will start, from Harris and Peachtree streets. The line of march will be down Peachtree and Whitehall to Mitchell to Broad to Marietta to Spring to Walton to Forsyth to Carnegie way to the Lyric theater.

Everybody should catch early cars. Car service along the line of march will be suspended during the parade.

At 10 o'clock the first meeting of the imperial council will be held in the Lyric theater.

At 11 o'clock there will be a luncheon to the imperial council officers and members at the Masonic temple, Yaarab temple of Atlanta being the host.

At 7:30 o'clock the night parade will march, covering the same course as the morning parade.

At 9 o'clock the grand ball at the Auditorium-Armory will begin.

At 11 o'clock dancing will begin in Marietta street.

AMERICAN AND BRITON MURDERED BY MEXICANS

Washington, May 11.—Details of the killing of C. B. Hoadley, American, and G. E. Williams, British, by Mexicans at El Favor mine, near Guadalajara, were given in a dispatch from the British vice consulate at Guadalajara transmitted to the state department today.

The dispatch said that Hoadley and Williams were stabbed to death and horribly mutilated by enraged Mexicans, after the foreign staff in charge of the El Favor mines had endeavored to search native laborers to trace silver bars stolen from the mines.

The foreigners were attacked while the search was in progress, and Hoadley and Williams gave up their weapons, believing they would be spared. Both were immediately stabbed to death. The vice consul said that all the other foreigners were placed in jail, but later released.

BE CAREFUL TODAY.

Automobile drivers should exercise extreme caution and watchfulness in driving through the crowded streets today and the succeeding days of the Shrine convention. The slightest carelessness with such enormous masses of people surging through the streets is liable to result in death or serious injury.

Everyone knows that automobiles are invented for fast locomotion, but a little slower gait, and a destination reached without calamity, is much more to be desired just now than speed.

NATION'S TRIBUTE TO VERA CRUZ DEAD VOICED BY WILSON

In Simple Words the President Eulogizes the 19 Sailors and Marines Killed by Mexican Bullets.

New York, May 11.—New York joined the nation today in memorializing, with simple dignity, the heroism of the nineteen bluejackets and marines, who gave their lives at Vera Cruz. As the most impressive funeral pageant since the Spanish war started from the Battery to the Brooklyn navy yard it was as if the whole population of the city was there.

The people were still, standing shoulder to shoulder in a community of grief. It was a spectacle of a city strangely transfigured and lifted out of itself.

In the line of mourners that followed the artillery caissons bearing the dead were the chiefs of state and city government and many more distinguished men of nearly every calling; but every eye in the throngs that lined the way turned first to the carriage where President Wilson rode close behind the last funeral car. The president came from Washington during the night and stood as the marines fired their parting volleys, at the Brooklyn navy yard, and the navy bugler sounded "taps," that proclaimed the end of the ceremony.

PRESIDENT VOICED NATION'S GRIEF.

On the stand with the president at the navy yard were relatives of the dead sailors and marines, mothers, sisters and wives, but in all the throng of mourners none seemed more deeply touched by the spirit of the day than the man whose word sent the lads of the navy to fight for their country's honor at Vera Cruz.

And to the president was left the privilege of voicing the nation's grief and the nation's belief that those who died in the performance of duty had done for their country a service not to be measured by their individual deeds.

"The feeling that is uppermost," he said, "is one of profound grief, and yet, there is mixed with that grief a profound pride that they should have gone as they did, and if I may say it

Continued on Last Page.

LARGEST AND HAPPIEST CROWD IN ATLANTA'S LONG HISTORY MAKES MERRY AT FIVE POINTS

Streets Are Full of Music, Bands and Drum Corps Playing Everywhere—Scotch Bagpipers Get Enthusiastic Reception—Trouble and Care Are Unknown Words at Great Gathering of Shriners—Beautiful Decorations Praised by Visitors.

TWO PARADES AND IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING WILL BE PROGRAM FOR TODAY

Nearly All Patrols and Bands Have Already Reached City, Secured Quarters and Added Their Part to the General Merriment—All Kinds of Animals Brought to City by the Shriners—Big Dance Given Last Night at Auditorium.

There is about a column at the front end of this story which, according to orders, has got to be filled with a description of the madcap multitudes that thronged the streets of Atlanta last night.

To give in mere words any sort of a faithful impression of follies and frivolities of last night would be as futile as an attempt to revive the songs of Sappho. One had to be present to conceive of the magnitude of the crowds and the riotous and good-natured jollity which characterized it.

But everybody was there and saw for himself, whereby comes the futility of this story.

Of all the enormous and gay crowds which have thronged the streets of Atlanta, last night's was the largest and the gayest.

It is a conservative estimate to say that there were not less than 100,000 people surging through the downtown streets of Atlanta last night.

People who have visited the famous Mardi Gras and other big carnivals state that they have never seen anything to compare with the gala scenes under the lights of Atlanta last night.

YOUNG GIRL KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Miss True Worthen, Sister of Shriner, Run Over by Auto Driven by Shriner From Americus.

The second fatal accident of Shrine week occurred Monday at 1 o'clock, when an automobile ran over a young woman and young man on Peachtree street at the corner of Twelfth street.

Miss True Worthen, 23 years old, of 88 Columbia avenue, as a result of her injuries, died at the Grady hospital on the operating table at 4:55 o'clock. Her young cousin, True Worthen, 18 years old, who also lives at 88 Columbia avenue, will recover, though he is seriously injured and bruised by the heavy machine passing over his leg.

The automobile was driven and owned by E. L. Mank, a Shriner from Americus, Ga., who had come to Atlanta in his car. Also in the car with him was W. F. Smith, another Shriner from Alee temple, Americus, Ga.

Miss Worthen is a sister to Herbert C. Worthen, an Atlanta Shriner Yaarab temple, and general manager of the southern division of the Western Union Telegraph company. It was at his home that his sister lived.

Calls for Her Mother.

Miss Worthen, lying on the operating table at the hospital in a semi-conscious condition, realizing that death was staring her full in the face, pitifully called for her mother, wishing to see her before she died.

Her brother wired his mother at Charlotte, N. C., the old homestead, and arranged for her to catch a special Shrine train to hurry to Atlanta. The race between life and death to see her daughter once more was fruitless.

True Worthen told the following story of the accident:

"We had just stepped off an outgoing Peachtree car, and had walked around the rear end to cross the street. While in the middle of the other car track an automobile hit us. It was loaded with Shriners. My cousin and I were hit and run over. I heard her screams, and picked her up in an unconscious condition, and rushed her into a nearby house. The man in the automobile rushed back after they

FLOOD OF HUMANITY.

Downtown Atlanta was so flooded with humanity that a gigantic centipede would have found easy walking over the heads of the compact thousands all the way from the Whitehall street viaduct to the Winecoff hotel.

It was a riotously rampant mob that shrieked and howled and blew an incessant fanfare. The carnival spirit reigned boisterously and happiness exuded in spasms, from every hilarious one of the immense throng.

Sidewalks were not and traffic rules were forgotten. Up and down the middle of the streets the joymakers jostled and elbowed, yelling, blowing horns, singing, ringing bells, throwing confetti, flashing lights and utilizing every other method of having fun that could be invented by the ingenuity of mankind.

Everybody knew everybody else and everybody was a good fellow.

The most remarkable feature of the

Weather Prophecy

FAIR.

Georgia—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Local Report.

Lowest temperature	64
Highest temperature	88
Mean temperature	76
Normal temperature	68
Rainfall in past 24 hours, inches	.00
Deficiency since first of month, in.	.46
Deficiency since January 1, inches	2.76

Reports From Various Stations.

STATIONS and state of WEATHER.	Temperature. 7 a.m.	High.	Rainfall in 24 hrs
ATLANTA, clear	82	88	.00
Birmingham, clear	78	88	.00
Boston, cloudy	68	78	.00
Brownsville, cloudy	78	88	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	46	58	.00
Charleston, clear	80	88	.00
Chicago, cloudy	56	70	.00
Denver, rain	46	66	.36
Des Moines, rain	46	66	2.56
Galveston, part c'dy	74	80	.00
Hatteras, clear	76	80	.00
Havre, clear	50	52	.00
Helena, cloudy	58	68	.56
Jacksonville, clear	78	88	.00
Kansas City, c'dy	62	86	.10
Knoxville, clear	68	88	.00
Louisville, clear	82	88	.00
Memphis, clear	82	90	.00
Miami, part c'dy	76	80	.00
Mobile, clear	78	88	.00
Montgomery, clear	80	88	.00
Nashville, clear	82	88	.00
New Orleans, clear	76	82	.00
New York, rain	66	78	.54
Phoenix, cloudy	66	88	.00
Pittsburg, rain	68	78	.02
Portland, clear	58	68	.00
San Francisco, pt. c	62	70	.00
St. Louis, clear	86	90	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	38	60	.46
Salt Lake City, c'dy	64	64	.06
Shreveport, clear	82	86	.00
Spokane, rain	54	64	.02
Tampa, clear	78	86	.00
Washington, part c	78	88	.00

C. F. von HERRMANN, Section Director.

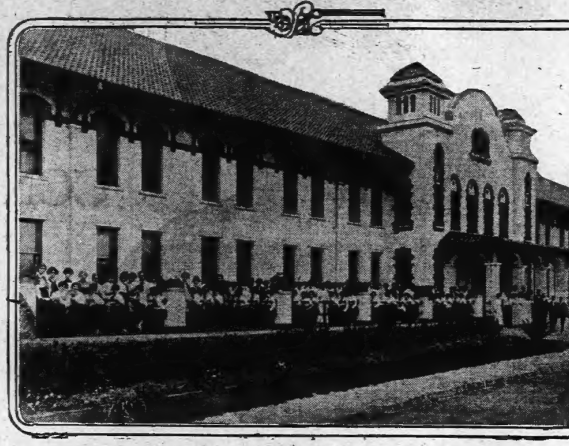
VALDOSTA



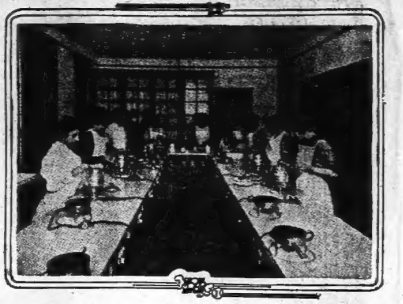
STUDENTS' BEDROOM AT NORMAL SCHOOL.

HISTORICAL ITEMS

College chartered 1906.
First appropriation for building 1912.
College opened 1913.
Dormitory capacity 55
Regular applications first year 125
Regular college enrollment 94
Summer term students first summer 74
Total college students 168
Counties represented first year 42
Students in training school 80
All kinds of students helped first year 248



SCHOOL BUILDING AND SHRUBBERY.



CLASS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT WORK.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

Highly trained teachers.
Modern courses of study.
Approved furniture.
Practical laboratories.
Carefully selected library.
Excellent school gardens.
Effective voluntary Sunday school.
Vigorous Y. W. C. A.
Spirited literary societies.
Ample training school for teacher-training.
Live parent-teachers' association for training school.

DORMITORY ADVANTAGES

Everything new.
Everything clean.
Everything sanitary.
Pure food scientifically planned.
Pure water—hot and cold—in every room.
Screened windows.
Excellent light and ventilation.
Lawn—one flight stairs.
Ample fire protection.
Careful personal attention by matrons.

South Georgia Normal School Famous Over the Entire South

Well-Known Institution at Valdosta, Ga., Has Record for Efficiency and the Number of Well-Equipped Students Turned Out.

The South Georgia State Normal College is the first state college, perhaps, in the whole south which has made the record of receiving the first year more than twice as many bona fide, formal applications for admission as there are places in the dormitory for students.

In the words of the cacophrase of the day, there is a reason. Indeed, there are several reasons. The first reason is the urgent need of a great college for young women in the southern part of the state. It was the recognition of this need that caused this institution to be created and financed by the legislature. No part of the state has developed in the last few years as has south Georgia. It has awakened commercially. It has made leaps and bounds agriculturally and in its manufactories. Many new citizens have made their homes in this section. Nowhere else in the land has experienced greater financial growth. With this great growth and expansion in material things came an equal awakening in things cultural. The people became thoroughly aroused to the need of schools. There are more counties in south Georgia whose schools are supported by county-wide local tax than in any other part of the state. The cities and towns and villages and hamlets are building most excellent schoolhouses, and equipping them with most up-to-date equipment, and then they call for the best teachers they can find.

With such an educational awakening as this the need for an institution of higher learning was bound to make itself felt. Though south Georgia comprises three-fifths of the state and has nearly half the population, until this college was founded there was not a single state institution of higher learning south of the center line—that is south of Macon and a line running through Macon east and west. The institution was bound to be supplied with students. It was a great misfortune that at the time of its establishment the state was not financially able to make larger provision for buildings. It would have been easy to reach several hundred students by means of the college if it only had the place to put them.

Meeting the Actual Need.

If, as has been suggested, one reason for the surprising showing of the institution is the natural demand for a college in this section, another reason equally significant is that the college has set itself about the business of supplying the kind of college that is needed.

Dares to Do the Right Thing.

Another reason for the prosperity of this new college is that it has dared to do things. Untrammeled by a mass of old traditions, the management of the college has started out to develop a thoroughly modern, thoroughly scientific institution of learning. It accepts as its primary function the development of strong, useful women, citizens of a democratic and Christian state. Its second function is akin to the first and impossible without it—to prepare teachers to develop similar characters in the boys and girls of our public schools.

Its Aim, Use and Culture—A Democratic School.

The course of study is organized and the system of discipline instituted definitely to secure these ends. Those studies are emphasized that bear directly on personal and social efficiency, and it is constantly kept in mind that woman's personal and social efficiency is most apt to be brought into action in the home. The college stands for a noble culture that develops through useful activities and functions in natural leadership. It takes but little stock in the kind of culture that separates itself from life and tends to snobishness.

Not only are the subjects taught selected on the basis of use and culture, but subjects are presented, the teaching and studying is done, in such a way as to bring out these values.

With the system of discipline it is the same. The students of this school expect to live in a democracy. The discipline of a cardom on the one hand and the no-discipline of an anarchy on the other are equally wide of the mark. The keynote of the system is self-government—with equal emphasis on the "self" and on the "government." Government must obtain, for the salvation of the group; the conduct must be self-directed and self-judged, for the salvation of the individual. The controlling spirit is the sense of fair play, and the subordination of the individual's whim to the interest of the group. So, at once the students grow in patriotism, loyalty and self-control.

The Country Teacher Not Forgotten.

Another way in which this college has met its problem and added to its usefulness is by providing in co-operation with the state school supervisors a summer term for the especial service of rural teachers who are already in harness, as it were. In this way the college has brought its resources to serve a class of citizens who have perhaps less assistance than any other class, and by whose help the state secures most in return. In this way the number of individuals reached by the college is doubled, and the cost to the state is not increased. It is but another indication of the public spirit of the school that members of its faculty volunteer their services for this session without extra pay.

During the fall also, when the rural schools are not in session, special courses are offered for such teachers as wish to use that time for professional improvement. Unfortunately these teachers cannot be allowed places in the dormitory because to do so would force out students who wish to enter for the full year. So the number who might be served is limited to the ability to secure board and lodging somewhere in the city.

Faith in the State.

The college has only begun its usefulness—but it has begun right. It was established when the treasury of the state was at probably its worst condition; and the state was not able to do for it anything like what the need required. But the city of Valdosta, realizing the significance of such an institution for that section, and accepting in good faith the liberal charter which the state provided as its statement of purpose to make a worthy college, saw to it that the temporary lack of funds in the state treasury should not cramp the very beginning of the enterprise so nobly conceived.

The Site Ideal.

When the board met to select a site for the college, the city of Valdosta showed at once that it meant business. Several sites were offered. The board preferred one facing the principal residence street of the city and ideal in every way. This tract contained 60 acres and was worth two or three times as much as any other place offered; but there was no hesitation. The city gave the site and began at once, at the cost of $20,000, the construction of a sewer to serve the institution. "The best we can give is none too good," was the motto of the city.

As soon as the site was secured the board proceeded to select a president of the institution, who should be their responsible adviser from the beginning. They selected a native of south Georgia, who, after several years of training, had held important positions in two of the best normal colleges in the west, had served three years as the head of an important department in one of Georgia's normal colleges, and was at the time of his election a state supervisor of rural schools for Georgia. After securing the president to advise as to the general development of the institution, they proceeded to select an architect to realize their plans in buildings and equipment. They instituted a contest and selected what they regarded the best suggested plan offered. It has been described by competent judges as one of the best general plans for a college in America. Just here arose a serious embarrassment. The state, because of the depleted condition of the treasury at the time, had given only enough money to build a small administration building, but had made no provision for a dormitory. A college in Georgia for young women which has no dormitory might as well not be, for parents insist on their daughters living, while at college, under dormitory regulations.

But the city again met the situation. It practically doubled the state's fund, and erected a dormitory. But, instead of building a small administration building as had little dormitory, the board decided to put up one structure, and at the first one to serve both purposes. So they proceeded to build one of the largest, most beautiful and most substantial college buildings in the state—a structure in every way worthy of the dignity of a great state institution. The lower floor of this building is used for teaching purposes; the upper floor for dormitory, dining room, etc. Eventually it will be used entirely as a dormitory.

The structure is in the shape of a capital L, 275 feet one way by 136 feet the other. It is of a very beautiful Spanish mission style, airy, sunny, with deep, overhanging eaves. It is only two stories high, thus doing away with the necessity of girls climbing high stairs. It is provided with three interior stairways and one exterior, thus avoiding all personal danger from fire. It is equipped with steam pipe and fire hose.

It has screens in all dormitory, dining room and kitchen windows, and has abundant, perfectly pure artesian water, hot and cold, in every room. It has ample bathrooms and every other requirement of the most exacting standards of sanitation. Everything possible has been done for the health and safety of students. There is no more healthful place anywhere.

In both classrooms and living rooms the furniture is of the strongest and simplest design, meeting alike the requirements of comfort, use and beauty. The building and all its equipment are built to stay—no frills, fuss or fads, but everything suited to the beginning of a great, permanent institution of a great state. Good grounds, good building, good equipment, all important to a school; but the indispensable factor is good teachers.

The legislature, which at its first session had made the small appropriation for a building, were so pleased with the way that had been used, that they were pleased to make a more liberal provision for maintenance sufficient to begin the work on a permanent basis.

As soon as this appropriation had been passed the board instructed the president to proceed to secure a faculty. The order was: "Get the strongest you can find for the money available. Get the people at the start that you expect to head departments when the college is in full grown. Consider character first and scholarship and successful experience as equal factors." These instructions were scrupulously carried out. The faculty is composed of as strong a group of teachers as were ever assembled in a school in the south.

And so the college was ready to begin work. January, 1913, was the time set for the doors to open. Owing, however, to an unprecedented year of rain in south Georgia, the building was not nearly complete. But when the day and hour to open came, the college opened. The carpenters and plasterers ceased to hammer for an hour while the school was formally dedicated. The governor-elect (now governor) and the chancellor of the university made the addresses of the occasion. Several prominent friends added words of good cheer and godspeed.

And a new college was open. Work began at once. In spite of the fact that the school started in the middle of the school year, and that the building was far from finished, there was a very satisfactory number of students. The dormitory was about half finished. A finer group of students it would be hard to find.

The work of this first term was very valuable as a kind of "trust" of the organization, and amply justified the wisdom of the board in opening in the middle of the year.

The real opening of the college took place last September. All the dormitory room was taken, as has been said, and numbers were turned away. The present year has been most encouraging in every way. Good work has produced solid gain for the students. The enthusiasm of students and parents is most encouraging for the future.

The college, so admirably begun, is a source of pride to the whole state. It has made a most encouraging record so far, and has already commanded the respect of the whole state. Every section of the state is already represented in the student body. The institution, with its very favorable limitations in dormitory facilities, is doing a notable work.

In estimating the value of the institution to south Georgia and the whole state, too much credit cannot be given Senator W. S. West, who, as state senator, introduced the bill establishing the college, and to Hon. C. H. Ashley and Hon. W. L. Converse, who, as representatives, secured the financing of the work. The whole city of Valdosta has stood nobly by the institution. In proportion as what the state has done so far, the citizens have done more than has many other community in the state for the state college in its midst. Friends too numerous to mention from all over the state in the legislature and in the senate have stood strongly for the school, and deserve full praise. The college has realized expectations more than fully.

Senator West Big Factor in State Affairs

United States Solon from Valdosta, Ga., Has Proven to Be Force in Betterment of State and National Conditions.

By Ned McIntosh.

The highest position of honor and trust in this nation, lying within the appointive power of any official, was but lately accorded to William Stanley West, of Valdosta, by Governor John M. Slaton in his appointment of Colonel West to the United States senate for the unexpired term of the late lamented senator, Augustus O. Bacon.

This appointment has been regarded by the nation not only as a worthy tribute to the several qualities and high intelligence of a man who has been one of his state's most faithful servants, but also a testimonial of the excellent judgment of the chief executive of the state.

Senator West is the oldest surviving son of James and Mary West. He was born in Marion county, August 28, 1849.

Senator West was graduated at Mercer university, where he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. While a student at Mercer he was honored with the presidency of the Literary society. Literary society and was anniversarian of that society in 1868.

To young men today who fear they are getting a late start in life through adversities which may have delayed their education, there is perhaps no example which could hold out to them more hope than that of Senator West. It is incredible to believe that at the time of his graduation from Mercer university he was already 19 years of age and on the threshold of the prime of his life.

And after this came years of work before he even began to take his course in law, which he had early chosen as his life's profession. He is now 64 years old. So it will be seen that half of the time in which he has attained to his present high position had elapsed before he had begun to prepare himself for his life's work.

After his graduation from Mercer university young William West taught school for some time, still studying and improving his mind all the while.

Later he was identified with sawmilling, the lumber business and other business interests, after which he was graduated from the law department of Mercer university and was admitted to the bar upon the completion of his course.

He then located in Valdosta, where he now maintains his office and residence and is one of the leading members of the Lowndes county bar. In a remarkably short while attorney he had demonstrated his ability as an attorney and a counselor-at-law and had won for himself a high standing at the bar and an enviable reputation.

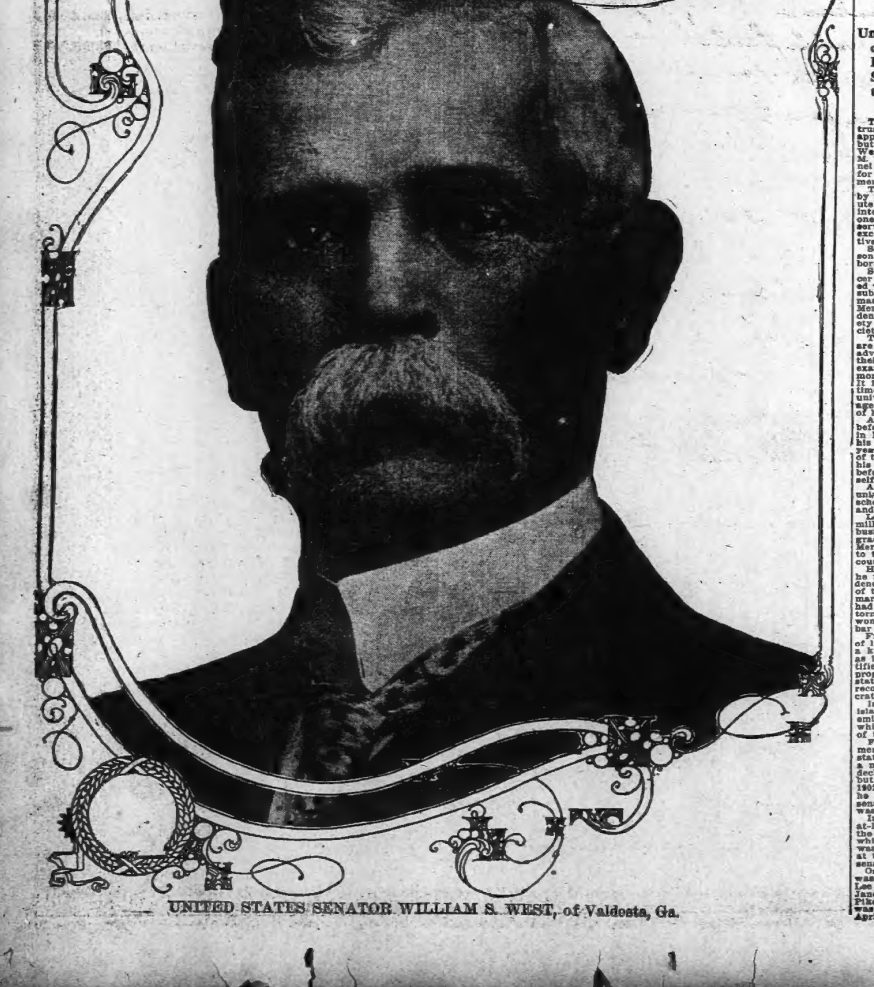
From his first entrance into the field of life Senator West has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and as this interest grew he became identified actively with the state's material progress and became also a figure in state politics. He has been for years recognized as one of the active democratic workers and leaders in Georgia.

In 1892 began his service in the legislature, both of his state, which has eminently fitted him for the position which he now holds in the upper house of the national legislative body.

From 1892 to 1897 he served as a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1898-99 was a member of the senate. In 1900 he declined to return to the lower house, but was elected again to that body in 1902 and served until 1904. In 1905-06 he was again returned to the state senate and without opposition. He was elected president of that body.

In 1908 he was one of the delegates-at-large from the state of Georgia to the national democratic convention, which was held at Denver, Colo. He was state democratic committeeman at the time of his appointment to the senate.

On November 12, 1885, Senator West was united in marriage to Miss Ora Lee Crawford, daughter of John L. and Jane (Baird) Crawford, originally of Pike county, Georgia. To this union was born one son, William Stanley, jr., April 7, 1893.



UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM S. WEST, of Valdosta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL

GREAT MOVEMENTS IN EDUCATION ANALYZED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

Dr. F. H. Gaines, of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., Discusses Trend of Modern Education in Latter Days.

REVIEWS MOVEMENTS THAT MADE HISTORY

By DR. F. H. GAINES
President Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

This is a day of great national and international movements. Facilities for travel, commercial intercourse, migratory spirit, telegraph and telephone and the newspaper have made of us one people. The truth that "no man liveth to himself," applies also to states. Specially it is true in the sphere of education that there are great national movements which are being formed, promoted and rendered increasingly effective through the co-operation of all the educational forces of the whole nation. These forces are working through great organizations, such as the National Educational association, the various state educational associations of colleges and secondary schools, organized for the different sections of the United States, and numerous other bodies. It is, therefore, impossible to consider, intelligently, education in Georgia apart from education in the nation. Nor is it possible to forecast the future of education in Georgia apart from education in the country at large. It is only in the light of the educational forces of the whole nation, as now organized, and as they are proposed, therefore, to consider some of the great movements in education and then make the application to our own state.

I.

The Movement for Standardization.

There are thousands of educational institutions in America. These are of all grades and various degrees of excellence. For example, take the high schools. Some of them have splendid buildings and equipment, finely trained teachers and effective organization, and are doing excellent work. All others may be arranged on a descending scale until we reach the very poorest. The same variation is found in the colleges and professional schools. The object of this movement is to fix a standard for the high school with a view of bringing up to this standard the large number of high schools which fall below it. The movement is also designed to apply to colleges and professional schools. The technical and professional schools. The success of this movement would improve vastly the quality of education of every grade.

What now is the strength and scope of this movement? "Bulletin, 1913, No. 4," of "United States bureau of education," says: "The national movement for standards, largely carried forward by voluntary associations, since the state is the educational unit, has been powerfully promoted by the statutory enactment of standards by the great state of New York, followed by several other states, also by the influence of state universities in other states, and by the equivalent of statutory provisions by state boards of education or educational examiners." Page 27.

The strength and scope of this movement is seen from the list of "standardizing agencies" printed in the appendix of this bulletin. This contains forty-one such agencies. No one can read that list and not be impressed, both with the scope and power of the movement. In this list are found associations of colleges of liberal arts, professional schools, sectional and state associations of great influence, church boards, collegiate alumnae, societies representing departments of work, etc. Indeed, there is scarcely a department of higher education not represented in this list.

It may, therefore, be said that this movement is so high and great in its design, so wide in its scope, and so powerful as to be well nigh irresistible.

II.

The Movement in Secondary Education.

I quote from the report of the United States commissioner of education (1912): "The progress in secondary education continues with increasing rapidity. The report for 1911-12 shows 2,075 more high schools and 131,501 more high school students than the report for the previous year."

The increase in high school students for the year is nearly 50 per cent more than the average increase of the preceding twenty years. The proportion of high school students to the scholastic population was about three times as great as in 1890." The report adds as significant fact: "More than 90 per cent of the high schools reporting are four-year high schools. In no section of the country is the per cent of four-year high schools less than 72." Vol. II., page 481.

In no section of the country has the growth of the high school been so marked as in the south. Charles G. Maphis, professor of secondary education in the University of Virginia, gives the increase in appropriations for high schools by the various southern states in the last decade:

Alabama, 171 per cent; Arkansas, 123 per cent; Florida, 89 per cent; Georgia, 160 per cent; Louisiana, 247 per cent; North Carolina, 132 per cent; South Carolina, 118 per cent; Tennessee, 140 per cent; Texas, 109 per cent; Virginia, 129 per cent; West Virginia, 75 per cent. The results of these large increases in appropriations for high schools, vast improvement in buildings, equipment and efficiency. Besides the increase in the number of schools and number of pupils have been over 100 per cent.

In promoting and directing this movement in secondary education the colleges have been a predominating influence. In truth, the effect of this movement upon the colleges of the south has been very great, or will be seen later.

III.

The Movement in Vocational Education.

The design of this movement is to make education prepare more directly for some calling in life—to make it more practical by relating it more nearly to life. The movement is not only national, but also a world movement. I quote from the United States commissioner's report (1912): "Vocational training, much discussed, at present, is essentially the product of a few decades. But the purpose and interest of the movement has entered into the educational consciousness of the world with a rapidity unlike that of any subject of recent years. The movement for promoting agricultural education is peculiarly pronounced and widespread at this time." Vol. I., page 35.

This movement has entered the public high school and also many state universities. It has taken a specialty strong hold on the west. There are indications that the pendulum has swung too far, and that there will be a reaction. However, the movement is extremely popular and powerful. This is shown by the fact that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Vocation Bureau of Boston called a National Conference on Vocational Guidance, which was held in Boston, November, 1910. Forty-five cities sent delegates and the interest was evinced in the meetings.

IV.

The Movement for the Education of Women.

This is mentioned by the United States commissioner of education as one of the great movements. (Report, Vol. I., page 56 (1912).

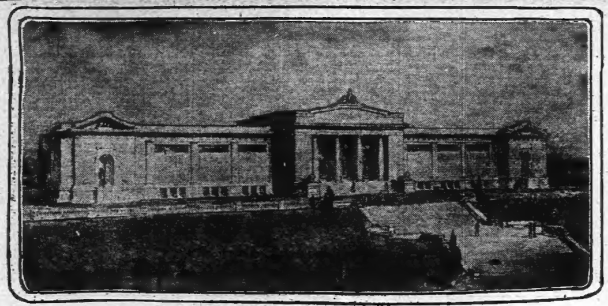
It is a national movement. It is very pronounced, both in secondary and higher education. In secondary education it is estimated that two out of three of the high school graduates are girls. From the latest report we have larger per cent of girls in the high schools are preparing for other higher institutions. Out of a total of 21,967 high school students preparing for higher institutions, 13,367 were girls. When we come to higher education, we find women in increasingly large numbers going to colleges and universities. In 1900 there were 21,462 women in colleges and universities; in 1911 there were 72,702, and the better class of women's colleges are fully equal in every respect to the corresponding colleges for men. It is possible to select from colleges for women in the United States equal in every way to any dozen colleges for men. Besides the large majority of the great universities are open to women. In 1910, in 242 co-educational colleges and universities, there were 47,817 women, against 80,329 men. In 1911, 6,999 women won the B. A. degree, against 7,458 men. We find, also, that for all of the academic degrees offered by colleges and universities there were several women candidates. We also find women in nearly all the professional schools of the great universities. When we remember that the movement for the higher education of woman is comparatively modern the extent of the movement and the power of it is remarkable.

IV.

The bearing of these great movements upon the future of our state and the entire country.—(1) That the education of the future must be of a higher order. The high school, the college, the professional school must be standardized. No educational institution will be recognized in the future which is not standard, nor will it deserve to be recognized. The youth of our land need the very best in education, and should have it. The education of the future must be characterized by quality—standard quality. (2) That the colleges must prepare for increased numbers of students. The great high school movement means a larger number of college students.

Moreover, the very large number of girls graduating from the high school to-day are preparing for higher institutions indicates that the women's colleges must prepare for a great increase in attendance. Nor must it be forgotten that the college which satisfies the graduates of four-year high schools must be of high grade.

(3) That the institutions of the future must reckon with the demand for vocational training. What it is to be and how far it is to go have not yet been determined. But in some real way the education of the future must prepare for life and make for efficiency.



Atlanta's Proposed Art Museum—Site Already Donated.

PLEA MADE FOR SOUTHERN RURAL TEACHERS BY EXPERT

P. O. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in a recent address to southern educators declared that the rural school teacher be employed for life or during good behavior and that each be furnished with a plot of land, a house and a decent living wage.

Commissioner Claxton's address caused a sensation at the gathering of his co-workers.

Dr. Claxton spoke on "An Attainable Ideal for the Rural School in the South." He declared that country boys and girls should be given 180 days' schooling each year instead of 110 days as at present. There is no reason why the country child should have a shorter school term than the city child," he said. "In fact; the former, owing to the more varied life, should have even greater training. There is no reason why the same date should be considered necessary for school terms in all sections. Differences in conditions and climate should govern.

"There is greater need in country districts for teachers of maturity, broad sympathies, practical knowledge and skill than in the cities. We must find some means of putting and keeping in the rural districts, not the poorest, but the best equipped teachers, and we must readapt the course of study in the country schools to meet the needs of the country.

"The city dweller, generally speaking, makes his living by one line of work, but the countryman has a more varied occupation. He must have an intelligent understanding of a variety of subjects and this must come in larger part from his schooling. To make the farmer's training successful a different kind of teaching must be adopted. This ideal will be attainable only by readjusting the normal school system of the country. To do this properly we must ascertain what the teachers are required to know and to this end the bureau of education recently began gathering information from the farmers of the land.

Better Salaries Necessary.

"But we cannot get the proper kind of teachers in the country district unless they are given better salaries. I suggest that one way to solve this problem is to consolidate some of the country schools, giving each school two or three teachers instead of one as under the present system. I also would suggest that the community build the principal teacher a modern, convenient house as part of the equipment and give him a plot of land, ranging in villages from five to twenty acres and in the country from twenty to forty acres, which he would be required to cultivate as an experiment farm, with assistance from government experts.

"Give the teacher all that he produces from this plot of ground, in addition to his dwelling place and salary, and employ him for life, or during good behavior. If he makes the farm pay by applying to it the principles he teaches, he will prove much more valuable to the community than the land is worth.

"It is essential that country boys and girls should go through the high school course, for the modern problems of life demand the mental training and understanding which the course helps to give. This ideal is obtainable only by arranging some part time scheme, that boys and girls obliged to work on the farm, or at some other occupation, may work one week and go to school the next. I have seen this problem worked out successfully in a cotton mill village in South Carolina.

"All these suggestions I have made have been worked out somewhere and have been proved practicable and an attainable ideal."

Dr. Claxton also said a movement was under way for the establishment of rural community libraries, so that country people, grown-ups as well as children, may have the same advantages in reading courses that city people enjoy.

GEORGIA SHOWS BIG FORWARD GAIN ALONG EDUCATIONAL LINES

Georgia is showing progress in educational work, in the increased facilities, the number of pupils in attendance and the amount of money expended. In 1871 the school fund was but $174,000, while in 1914 the school fund from the state-at-large, supplemented by equal amounts from local sources, is $2,550,000.

In 1850 there were in attendance 237,924 pounds. In 1912 there were $71,230. Cost of public school buildings in 1880, $471,029. In 1912 the grand total for educational purposes was $6,429,991. The value of public school property in 1912 was $13,344,694. The common school expenditures in 1911 were $4,390,162.

In the state are universities, colleges and technical schools to the number of 18, of theology, law and medicine, 18; nursing, commercial and manual training, 44; district agricultural schools, 11. Each district agricultural school receives for maintenance from the state $10,000 per annum.

Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Ga., is the oldest female college in the United States, and the first to give a degree to women.

The Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., ranks with the Boston School of Technology and the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute.

One of the most historic institutions of learning is the University of Georgia at Athens. Founded in 1785, with 40,000 acres of land were set aside for its establishment; the state university has been maintained by private subscription, liberal endowment and state aid. With the state university are federated the North Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta; the Georgia Medical college, at Augusta; the State Normal school, at Athens; the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, at Milledgeville.

INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

From September 1, 1913, to June 1, 1912, inclusive, 56 schools were examined—45 white and 11 colored—with the following results:

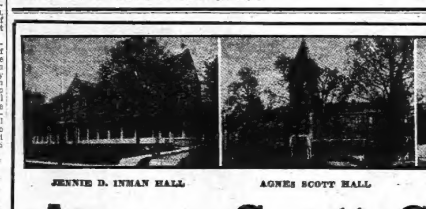
	White.	Colored.	Totals.
No. examined	13,947	5,345	19,319
No. defective	8,611	2,799	8,210
No. normal	5,363	1,546	10,109
P. C. defective	32.2	71.7	

The report of Dr. Robert G. Stephens, chief medical examiner, shows that 50 per cent of the children recommended for treatment are given treatment, and that the pupils in schools previously examined show a remarkably lower percentage of defects than the schools never examined.

ATLANTA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Report of superintendent W. M. Slaton.)

Expenditures, 1912 .....$626,210.48
Enrollment, 1912 12,344
The city's public school property is now valued at $1,738,450, divided as follows:
Lots, $465,900.
Buildings, $1,197,100.
Furniture, $46,640.
Apparatus, $27,370.
Twelve new school buildings, provided for in the bond issue, have been completed during the past three years at a cost of $502,000.



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1. The exceptionally beautiful and complete equipment in grounds, buildings, furnishings and school appliances of all kinds—all on the scale of the most elegant private homes.

2. The limited boarding department, which enables the principals to make the school in reality a home for the students.

3. The personal nature of the instruction, secured by dividing classes into small sections, averaging about twelve girls to the class.

4. The OPEN AIR class rooms, connecting with each recitation room, used in all seasonable weather. The school work is thus done actually out of doors most of the year—a fine health feature.

5. Physical culture and a thorough Domestic Science course form a part of the required curriculum.

6. Its work accredited at the Class A colleges.

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FALL SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1914



Empire State of South Leads In Insurance Companies

Commonwealth's Laws Make For Standardization of Companies Doing Business In Confines of Georgia.

By J. O. WINN,
President Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.

There is no line of business which wields near so potential an influence for good as does that of insurance, and none so vitally important to the protection of business and family obligations.

Insurance has grown to be such an essential part of our business and domestic life that its abandonment would result in consequences far more distressing than mere financial panics or periods of commercial depression.

It is fortunate that a business which is so indispensible to the welfare of mankind should be based on such accurate and safe data, and be so securely safeguarded by our laws.

The business of insurance utilizes mutual co-operation to the end that the many assume and distribute among themselves the burdens of family and business protection which each individual could not possibly assume for himself.

Life insurance furnishes the only means whereby a man, at a small yearly cost, can provide for obligations accruing after his death; obligations that he may have assumed in the course of business, as well as obligations to his family, for which he may not have been able to provide during his lifetime.

Fire insurance is an indispensible part of our business machinery, and to a degree establishes a basis of credit. Without it commercial and industrial enterprises could hardly exist—certainly not safely so—nor could even the most modest homeseeker take the chance of acquiring his own domicile.

Other branches of insurance perform their distinctive and helpful missions, but are hardly so essential to our welfare as life and fire insurance.

As an illustration of the immense proportions to which insurance has grown in this country, and what a potential factor it is in the world of finance, it is interesting to note the insurance record in our own state of Georgia, as taken from the report of the insurance commissioner: From the year ending April 30, 1913, more than $20,000,000 in premiums were paid to insurance companies by the citizens of our state. Twenty million dollars is more than the combined capital and surplus of a number of our leading national banks, or of hundreds of small banks, and yet this sum represents the insurance premium account from Georgia for one year only. The $20,000,000 was distributed among the various branches of the business, as follows:

Old line life companies	$10,801,000
Fire companies	4,177,600
Casualty and accident companies	1,623,000
Miscellaneous assessment companies	1,668,000

It is not a pleasant fact to consider that of this immense premium income, Georgia companies received considerably less than 10 per cent. It is true that a large part of the premiums paid to foreign companies represented renewals on business already in force, yet the fact remains that had Georgia companies received even a reasonable percentage of the business in their state, and of the new business for the year covered by the insurance commissioner's report, the showing would have been very much more creditable.

Why has this discrimination against Georgia companies by her own citizens prevailed so long? Because, under the insurance laws of our state, prior to the wise and rigid amendments made by the legislature in 1913, many insurance companies were organized by promoters and operated by men absolutely inexperienced in the business. Most of these companies were impaired on the day they opened their doors for business because of the large commissions paid for the sale of stock or they were soon afterwards impaired because of the extravagant methods adopted to get business, and the high salaries paid officials. Not in every instance where companies failed can actual dishonesty be charged, for in some cases no doubt the cause was the gross ignorance on the part of officials as to how much expense the business would stand and yet live and prosper. Many of our citizens lost heavily by investing in these companies, thus resulting in a feeling of distrust in home companies. This, however, is not fair to such of the companies as are now, always have been, and always will be, solvent.

While we have no large number of companies in Georgia that have made notable success, yet we have some, and in every instance have been conducted and operated by men of integrity, experience and ability and at reasonable ratio of expense.

I hope I may be pardoned for calling attention to one company in this state which is the admiration of every man who is engaged in the fire insurance business. I refer to the Georgia Mutual, of Athens, Ga., which occupies a unique position among the companies, all of whom are ready to praise rather than criticise it. The Georgia Mutual has had a continuous record of prosperity and has furnished protection to its patrons at a remarkably low rate of premium. We have in Georgia other successful companies, both fire and life and accident, whose strength is going to increase from year to year, but I mention the Southern Mutual because its history illustrates possibly better than that of any other company that Georgians are capable of building up great insurance institutions. And there is no reason why the history of this company should not be duplicated in the histories of many life, fire, accident and casualty companies, which I believe is going to be done.

It is gratifying to note that in no instance where an old line insurance company failed did the policyholders suffer. This is due to the fact that the accumulated reserves, plus the deposit of $100,000 in the state treasury, were quite sufficient to effect reinsurance of its risks in some other company. This fact alone furnishes an unanswerable argument in favor of legal reserve companies.

If I were to reckon the future of Georgia companies by the misfortunes of the past I could not arouse in myself any degree of enthusiasm. But this line of reasoning is neither just nor logical, since never again can the abuses which existed prior to the amendment of the insurance laws in Georgia in 1913 possibly occur again. I confidently believe that our state laws insurance laws that will safeguard both the interests of stockholders and policyholders in Georgia companies; that the day of "wildcat" is over, and that it will not be many years before Georgia, under the wise laws of the union, can claim a number of great and prosperous companies.

This result can only be accomplished by the confidence and patronage of the public, and this confidence and patronage should not be expected by companies who depart from any of the fundamental principles of insurance or who follow unsafe business methods.

I confidently believe that there is great prosperity awaiting our home companies, and if they will furnish the citizens of Georgia the safe protection to which they are entitled these companies need feel no apprehension that they will not receive all the patronage which they deserve.

I hope the citizens of Georgia will remember that nothing will so benefit our state as the upbuilding of a number of big, safe, sound insurance companies with large accumulated reserves. While the investments of these reserves is wisely prescribed by our insurance laws and must be held as a sacred trust, yet in times of financial stringency they can be, in part, deposited at reasonable rates of interest in banks whose solvency is unquestioned, thus placing the banks in position to more easily meet the demands of their customers. Understand, that in helping to build up home companies you are not only performing a patriotic duty, but you are indirectly benefiting yourself.

I feel it to be the duty of Georgians, before placing their insurance with foreign companies, to carefully investigate the financial status and business methods of our home companies, and if they find that they can safely do so, to place their insurance at home and thus keep their money where it can be used for home development and relief as occasion may require.

Believing that a short and suggestive treatment of the subject of insurance is more apt to be effective than a lengthy elaboration of it, I have chosen to be brief, with the hope that I may have thrown some light on the subject of Georgia insurance companies and why Georgians should patronize them.

LOWEST TAX RATE.

A bulletin of the United States census bureau gives the tax rates on assessed value and real value of property as follows for southern cities:

Atlanta	$1.25	$0.75
Birmingham	1.50	.90
Mobile	1.35	.774
Montgomery	1.75	.75
Chattanooga	1.45	1.07
Richmond	1.20	1.32
Savannah	1.45	.87
Dallas	1.60	1.10
Nashville	1.50	.72
Augusta	1.51	1.00
Houston	2.00	.83
Memphis	1.85	1.83
Louisville	1.65	1.16
New Orleans	2.30	1.69

WM. J. HARRIS, President — W. S. COLEMAN, Vice President — C. M. RAMSPECK, Secretary — A. B. DYER, Treasurer

The Georgia Fire Insurance Company

726 to 727 CANDLER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A HOME COMPANY UNDER CONSERVATIVE AND COMPETENT MANAGEMENT.

We represent, as General Agents for the State of Georgia

NATIONAL-BEN FRANKLIN FIRE INS. CO.
Of Pittsburg

48 YEARS OLD—Capital, $1,000,000; Assets, $5,347,530.17

THE GEORGIA UNDERWRITERS AGENCY

Combined Capital, $2,141,128.77; Assets, $2,730,121.12

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

"By Industry We Thrive"

INDUSTRIAL LIFE and HEALTH Insurance Company

Home Office, 500-511 Austell Building
ATLANTA, - GEORGIA

Insures Men, Women and Children against loss by sickness, accident and death, all UNDER ONE POLICY

Premiums 5 Cents to 50 Cents Per Week

ORGANIZED 1891, enjoys twenty-two years of unprecedented success; maintains seventy-five branch offices in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Closed the year 1913 with marvelous results. To be fully appreciated our policy contract must be compared with other companies, you being the judge of which is the best. We know the verdict will favor our contract.

JOHN N. McEACHERN, President
R. H. DOBBS, First Vice-President
S. C. McEACHERN, Second Vice-Pres.
L. M. SHEFFIELD, Secretary

LOOK FOR THESE OLD HOMES



Photos by courtesy of Carnegie Library.

Reading from left to right; The Patrick Lynch House, 26 Gilmer street, built in 1852; The haunted John Lynch House, 90 Courtland street; The Blount House, 87 Courtland street. All of these places survived the Sherman raid.

Much Insurance Money Spent in Georgia Property

Investments Made Here by Foreign Companies Overtop Income on Premiums in Same Concerns Is the Statement of Expert.

By Hugh M. Willet.

Life insurance has become a most important part of our modern civilization, and is a leading factor in the upbuilding of every community. It ministers to the needs of the suffering everywhere in times of bereavement, and makes provision for the future when earning capacity is reduced. While other items in the cost of living have increased, life insurance is cheaper today than ever before, and the benefits are larger and more scientifically distributed.

For some years the belief has been more or less prevalent that life insurance companies were causing a depletion of the wealth of certain states by withdrawing therefrom and returning the money required to maintain the reserve funds necessary to provide for the carrying out of the policy contracts. This belief has been especially common in the southern and western portions of our country. As a matter of fact, these sections have been specially favored by insurance companies in making their investments, as they have found there the most profitable securities.

Georgia has been particularly fortunate in the amount of loans and other investments made by insurance companies in the past. The reserves or present cash values of all policies on the lives of citizens of this state are approximately $60,000,000. The Georgia investments of the companies carrying this insurance are $72,000,000. It will thus be noted that these investments exceed the cash values of the policies by $12,000,000. About one-half of the investments are in real estate and policy loans, the remainder consisting of the best class of bonds and other high-grade securities.

To show the trend of life insurance business in our state, we may take the figures for 1913, which are the latest available:

Payments to Policyholders.

Death losses and claims paid as reported to Georgia insurance department, $2,618,486.

Dividends, surrender values and other payments not reported to insurance department, $3,315,000.

Total, $5,933,486.

Local Expenses.

Returned to citizens of Georgia by way of taxes and fees to state and municipalities, $130,000.

Paid to citizens of Georgia for commissions, medical fees, office rents and office fixtures, $1,700,000.

Total, $1,830,000.

Investments in Georgia.

Increase in real estate and other loans, $4,500,000.

Purchase of additional bonds and other securities, $6,000,000.

Total, $10,500,000.

Making total Georgia payments and investments for 1912, $18,263,486.

Total premiums collected in the state by life insurance companies, $10,612,946.

The life insurance companies, therefore, did not invest in Georgia in 1913, in excess of premiums received in this state, $7,750,540.

This entirely refutes the impression that the life insurance companies are taking more money from this section than they are returning.

Atlanta stands fourth among the insurance centers of the United States, only New York, Chicago and Philadelphia surpassing her in the volume of her insurance business. Many of the companies have loan agencies established here which are constantly offering money in almost unlimited quantities at reasonable rates of interest.

This has made possible the erection of many of our handsome office buildings, as well as business houses, dwellings and churches.

Atlanta is the headquarters for Georgia for more than fifty life insurance companies doing business in this state and whose general agents and families are valuable citizens. They pay out thousands of dollars for rent each year. They also give employment to hundreds of agents and clerks, who spend their earnings in this city. They help the banks with their deposits, they benefit the newspapers by advertising and they pay the doctors thousands of dollars in examination fees. There is scarcely any line of business which distributes its benefits so widely and so generously.

ATLANTA IS SITE OF MANY BLOODY WAR ENGAGEMENTS

City Was Center for Sherman's Heaviest Attack During Struggle Between North and South in '64.

The territory adjacent to Atlanta is keenly interesting to the visitor who seeks information on the great Sherman campaign during the civil war. The article following outlines several of the great battles in and around this city during that strenuous period.

Kennesaw mountain with its closely adjacent elevations, Pine and Lost mountains, Peachtree creek, Utoy creek, Nickajack creek, Chattahoochee river, Decatur, Ezra church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy station, Allatoona pass, Dallas, New Hope church, Ackworth, Big Shanty, Kenesaw station, Marietta, Smyrna camp ground, Roswell, Sandtown, Powers' ferry, Vinings station, Buckhead, Stone Mountain and Decatur. It was on this day, July 18, that General Sherman learned that General Johnston had been succeeded by General Hood, and remarked that that change meant "fight."

On July 20 Hooker's corps (the Twentieth) with portions of Fourth and Fourteenth crossed Peachtree creek and were resting for noon, when they were fiercely and unexpectedly attacked by the confederates who came pouring from their trenches down upon them, and for two hours a hand-to-hand conflict raged, which was hardly excelled in the history of the war. Both sides lost heavily, but at last the confederates were driven within their trenches, leaving their dead and many wounded upon the field.

In a few yards of the confederate trenches.

Brigadier General Harker and Brigadier General McCook, General Sherman's old law partner, were both mortally wounded in this engagement, while the total loss of killed and wounded of union troops was reported at about 2,500 and confederates 808.

During the night of the 27th the confederates abandoned Kennesaw and Marietta and took their way toward Atlanta and Sherman started in pursuit early next morning.

The confederates moved to an already prepared entrenched camp on the northwest bank of the Chattahoochee river guarding the railroad and pontoon crossings, leaving a strong entrenched rear guard at Smyrna. Here, General Sherman states, the Fourth of July was celebrated by a noisy but not desperate battle. General Sherman had a narrow escape as a shell passed through the building he was in.

That night the confederate rear guard was withdrawn to the entrenchments along the river bank, and the next morning General Sherman established his line along the ridges in their front from Sweetwater to Roswell.

On July 18 the union troops made crossings on each flank of the confederates' line, and on that night the confederate army crossed to the south side of the river, burning all bridges behind them.

Peachtree Creek.

On July 19 a general move across the river was made by the union army by pontoon bridges at Powers' and Pace's ferries, and on the 18th established a line from Peachtree creek to the railroad between Moore's mill and Decatur. It was on this day, July 18, that General Sherman learned that General Johnston had been succeeded by General Hood, and remarked that that change meant "fight."

Among the dead buried at the Marietta National cemetery, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have the greatest number.

On June 10, 1864, Sherman's army had arrived at Big Shanty, now known as Kennesaw Station, and from that date until June 27 was spent in manuvering, fortifying and desultory fighting, but on the 27th a general advance was made all along the line with desperate fighting for two and a half hours, with the result that the confederates were not dislodged, but the union line was advanced and held within miles from Marietta, where is located the National cemetery, in which lie approximately 11,000 union soldiers, it is a beautifully located and well-kept cemetery, about half a mile from the Western and Atlantic depot.

IF YOU investigate carefully and buy YOUR Insurance critically, with the idea of getting the maximum of Protection for the Premium you pay and a Policy to meet your special needs—

YOU will insure with

The Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Company
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

It is Strong, Clean and Sound Financially and is well managed by Competent, Honest Business and INSURANCE Men. It is growing stronger and bigger every day. Its Policies are the most attractive on the market.

KEEPING MONEY AT HOME

In paying out money for anything—whether it be Insurance or Shoes—our first question is: "Am I Getting Value Received?"

In addition to the large sums paid Policyholders each year and the Liberal Loans which are always available on Policies, the Company has loaned in the last year or two more than a Million Dollars on Georgia Farms. Last year the amount paid out and invested in Georgia was nearly double the total premium collections. That means keeping your money at home, and at the same time getting full value received. Here are the figures:

PAID OUT IN GEORGIA IN 1913

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Paid Georgia Policyholders Policy Claims, Dividends and Cash Values	$ 316453.48
State, County and Municipal Taxes	8,174.26
Paid Georgia Physicians and Agency Expenses	78,998.72
Loans—Real Estate, Cash and Premium—over	696,000.00
Total Georgia Disbursements, 1913	$1,099,626.46
Total Georgia Premium Collection, 1913	579,173.01
Excess invested in Georgia, 1913	$ 520,453.45

ROBERT L. FOREMAN, State Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Pension Your Wife!

You may leave your wife "Well Fixed" when you die.

But her lack of business experience in administering your estate may cause it to dwindle away and in a few years leave her penniless.

If, however, you invest in a PENN MUTUAL LIFE POLICY, you can direct the Company to pay her a regular monthly income as long as she lives. Under this provision the Company guarantees to pay not less than $40 monthly installments.

In this way you can relieve your widow of the anxiety, trouble and risk which the investment of the insurance money would involve if paid to her in a lump sum at your death.

If you would like to know more about this and many other liberal features of Penn Mutual Life Policies, write for particulars now. Your doing so will place you under no obligation. It may save you a lot of future anxiety.

BAGLEY AND WILLET
Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. *General Agents*

The Penn Mutual wrote $4,533,039 of new paid-for insurance in Georgia last year, and has $30,605,353 in force in the state—an amount not equaled by any other company. The Penn Mutual has $7,000,000 invested in Georgia, and is increasing this amount at the rate of $1,000,000 per annum.

OIL

ATLANTA DISTRIBUTES OIL FOR DIXIE

More Oil Sold Here Than In Any Other City in Sixteen States

Growth of Business Has Been Phenominal—Trainload of Oil Sold Here Weekly.

Atlanta is pre-eminently the oil distributing center of the south. More oil and more kinds of oil are sold in and around Atlanta than in any other part of the south.

The growth of the oil business in this section has been phenomenal. No other industry which has settled in this vicinity within the last five years shows such a magnificent growth.

The storage tanks established in Atlanta alone by the various oil concerns operating from this point show an investment of thousands of dollars.

A trainload of oil cars are sent into this city every week by the various concerns, and as rapidly disposed of through agencies and salesmen.

J. W. Pearse, district sales manager of the Gulf Refining company, declared that the growth of the Gulf's oil business in the southeastern territory fully answers the question so frequently heard: Why is Atlanta?

This company opened a district office of two rooms in the Candler building seven years ago without a single distributing station, and has just moved to the Hurt building, as the best part of a floor is required for its offices.

Territory covered from the Atlanta district office comprises Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina, and the company has close to one hundred stations in the leading cities and towns of these four states, and expects to add to this number during the present year.

The Gulf Refining company is the largest independent oil concern in the world, controlling its own production in the mid-continent and gulf coast fields, as well as Mexico, and operating upwards of a thousand miles of pipe lines, and in addition to its mammoth refineries, it operates a large fleet of tank steamers and barges, distributing in this district its products at coast points in Florida largely by its own specially constructed boats; east coast points being served by a lighter with her own power in the form of two independent stern wheels, operated by engines of 75-horse power each; this boat having a capacity of eighty tons of freight, with a draft of thirty-two inches, thus enabling her to make practically all points on the inside passage.

Asked for an explanation of the remarkable expansion and success of the Gulf Refining company, Mr. Pearse believed that service, products of uniform superior quality, and particularly the prestige of "That Good Gulf Gasoline" explained the matter.

The Standard Oil company maintains a vast storage plant in Atlanta, suburbs with an invested capital of nearly a quarter million dollars. From Atlanta the Standard Oil products are shipped into every state throughout the south.

Galena Signal Oil.

One of Atlanta's most important oil distributing companies is the Galena Signal Oil company, the nationally-known railway lubricating supply establishment. The Galena products are known from coast to coast, and the fact that the Atlanta branch has been long established here confirms the fact that oil producers recognize Atlanta as the hub and the wheel of distribution for Dixie Land.

Georgia Marble Is Well Known Through Country

So inexhaustible are Georgia's marble deposits and so peculiarly susceptible to architectural adornment, that it is estimated that all the monumental landmarks of the world could be reproduced from them without fear of diminution. The principal formation, for instance, a huge deposit, over six miles long, from two to three miles wide and anywhere from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet deep, contains at least five hundred billion cubic feet of marble. The development of Georgia's marble industry only began about 1836, but its possibilities were soon heralded abroad, and soon office buildings, banks, libraries and public atrocities all over the United States began to be constructed, wholly or in part, from Georgia marble.

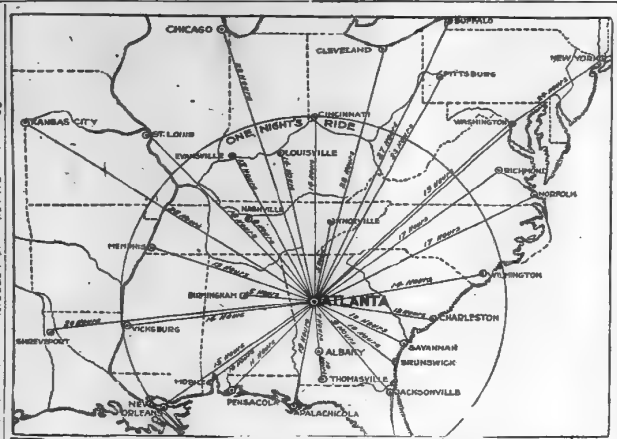
Among the most notable of these are the Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.; state capitol buildings of Rhode Island Minnesota, Kentucky and Arkansas; the New York stock exchange, the Royal Bank of Montreal at Montreal and the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg, the Illinois state memorial at Vicksburg, the Louisville and Nashville passenger station at Louisville, Ky., and many buildings in Atlanta, such as the Candler office building, the Carnegie library and the Terminal station.

WORTH TWICE AS MUCH AS GOLD.

Cotton crop of the south $1,000,000,000.00—over twice the amount of entire output of gold for entire world.

GEORGIA THE KING PIN.

Georgia is the King Pin of the south's progress and the Big Sun of her awakening.



ATLANTA THE REAL DISTRIBUTING POINT.

COMPRESSES BIG FACTOR IN COTTON TRADE OF SOUTH

Atlanta Is Compress Center of Cotton Growing Distirct of the South—Much Money Invested in Plants.

By W. W. Robinson,
(Manager Operating Department Atlantic Compress Company, Atlanta.)

Two million bales of cotton are compressed yearly in the Atlantic Compress' local plant alone. The figures for compress work in the state make this sum look insignificant.

In a brief way, I shall try to explain the purpose of compressing cotton.

Compress machines are composed of massive and powerful machinery, capable of exerting a pressure of two thousand tons on a bale of cotton, reducing such a bale to one-third of its original size, as it comes from the gin box.

The object of compression is to economize in railroad equipment, by the increased number of bales of cotton loaded in each car. As an illustration, cotton from the plantation, or uncompressed, is received in cars averaging about thirty bales to the car. After it is compressed, about seventy-five bales can be loaded to the car, thus effecting a saving of over 100 per cent in equipment, and it is then forwarded direct for shipside delivery. The compression of cotton also effects a saving of about 100 per cent in ocean freight rates.

The Atlantic Compress company's extensive storage and handling facilities are utilized by the exporters for the purpose of concentrating cotton from the small towns tributary to compress points, where it is weighed, graded, marked and assembled into commodious of fifty and one hundred bales ready for shipment.

Georgia Granite Known To Nation's Contractors

The principal types of Georgia granite are biotite granite, the most common type; muscovite-biotite granite, and biotite-bearing muscovite granite. Texturally they are even-grained and massive, porphyritic and gneissoid or banded. Stone Mountain is one of the best known granite areas in the United States. The rock is a fine-grained, light gray, biotite-bearing muscovite granite. Twelve tests of its crushing strength ranged from 12,000 pounds to 24,000 pounds per square inch, and averaged over 16,000 pounds per square inch.

Stone Mountain is in DeKalb county and is the largest mountain of solid granite in the world. It is internationally known as a geological fault. Contrary to the rules of geology it rises 686 feet above the surrounding plain and stands a solid mass of rock 7 miles in circumference at the base. Engineers have estimated that there are in this one base at least six billion feet of workable granite.

MOST IMPORTANT STATE.

Georgia is the most important granite and marble producing state in the south.

GEORGE L. MORTON



George Lee Morton, resident manager of the Galena Signal Oil Co., and prominent in the manufacturing and commercial world, was born in Onslow county, N. C., December 10, 1866. His father, Stephen H. Morton, was a North Carolinian, and a lieutenant in the Eighteenth North Carolina cavalry, confederate army. His mother was Mary Wilder Morton, also a native of North Carolina. His ancestors, of English descent, landed at Plymouth in 1623 and took homestead at what is now known as 212 Sandwich Road, which has been in the Morton family ever since. He studied law at the University of North Carolina Law School, but has never practiced. He also studied at Annapolis. He married Miss Eliza Word, of Jacksonville, N. C., now deceased. In 1906 he married Miss Mildred Thompson, of Charleston, West Virginia. He has a daughter, Eliza Word Morton, by the first wife, and a son, George L. Morton, Jr., aged five years. Col. Morton is president of the Geo. L. Morton Co., of Wilmington, N. C., manufacturers of spirits of turpentine and rosin, and is a large stockholder in the General Manifold Company, Franklin, Pa. He devotes his entire time, however, to the Galena Signal Oil Co., and has charge of all its business in the south and southwest. From 1891 to 1911 he was a member of the house or senate of the North Carolina legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1911. He was postmaster under Cleveland. He served through the Spanish-American war and was assistant to the chief of auxiliary naval forces; he commanded 26 ships, converted yachts, monitors and torpedo boats. He is a Mason, Elk and member of leading Atlanta clubs; vice president M. & M. club. Office, Forsyth building; residence, 210 West Peachtree street.

GEORGIA CORN



WHAT PROPERLY CULTIVATED CORN WILL DO.



Heat is the test that gives you the *value* of a motor oil. A lubricant that runs thin under heat is costly. Friction increases, parts wear, power diminishes.

Polarine assures a *perfect lubricating body under heat.* Penetrates every crevice, yet body is always the same.

Gives your motor more power. Minimizes friction, hence does away with costly process of frequent tearing apart of motor—reduces repair bills. Saves its cost in a year's time.

Polarine

After several years of operation, the re-sale price which the motor brings tells the difference between commod lubricants and Polarine. Motors protected by Polarine bring better prices on re-sale.

Buy it from garage men or accessory men—anywhere Comes in cans, barrels and half-barrels. If you own a gasoline car you can save money by buying Polarine by the barrel or half-barrel. Ask for Polarine.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Incorporated in Kentucky

FACTS Are Stubborn Things!

SUPREME AUTO OIL has enjoyed the confidence and patronage of intelligent, discriminating automobilists for over six years. It is absolutely uniform and cannot be improved on regardless of cost.

More SUPREME AUTO OIL used in the South than any other two brands put together. Produced, piped, refined and distributed by the largest independent oil refining company in the world.

Atlanta city sales for 1913 trebled those of 1912. This remarkable showing could not have been obtained without the endorsement of many of the leading automobile agencies whose only interest is the success and economical operation of the cars they sell.

SUPREME AUTO OIL—Light, Medium, Heavy or Extra Heavy—is today successfully lubricating every well known make of pleasure and commercial motor vehicle.

THE GULF REFINING COMPANY operate a very large number of Auto Tank Wagons, Trucks and Automobiles, also Motor Boats, on which maintenance cost is carefully figured. WE KNOW.

Gulf Refining Co.

INSIST ON THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE



Fulton County Builds For The Future

all hours of the day, the floors have been constructed of the finest grade of tile, impervious to wear, and guaranteed to last the lifetime of the building. These marbles have been carefully selected from choice Blue Ridge stock, both as to their durability and appearance, and also in conformity with the architectural design of the building.

The conveniences throughout the building are taken care of in the most careful and sanitary manner, after the fashion of buildings erected and approved by the United States government.

The floors of the courtrooms are of cork tile laid in panels in conformity with the rooms. Cork has been agreed on to be the most noiseless material, and is adapted for use in courtrooms. The floors throughout the public rooms such as the grand jury room, commissioners' meeting rooms, and other spaces, are of the same material.

The floors of the minor departments are of green pine.

In order that the rooms can be fitted up in a proper and comfortable manner, the electrical equipment has been arranged so as to fit the furnishings, thus eliminating the very unattractive arrangements of having rooms where the furniture must be arranged to suit the arrangement of the electrical equipment.

The trimmings throughout the building, doors, casings, bases of the judges' benches, jury boxes and benches, are mahogonized, and in the minor offices and in the public spaces, mahogany.

The entire building, except where marble and wood appears, is plastered in the finest quality plaster to receive the simplest color schemes and treatment in the minor offices and public spaces. The treatment and decoration of the walls to conform in all instances to the character of the architecture of the spaces so treated.

The ornamental work throughout the building—the entrances, fronts, mantels, grills and other parts—are cast in solid bronze in order to make them permanent and to avoid the constant care and attention any less durable material would necessarily require. The design of the parts has been kept along simple lines in order to give the most desirable results and use as little of high-class material as possible.

The mechanical features of the new building will attract the attention of architects and contractors. It has been said that there is no other building in the country where so many new and economical devices have been arranged. The plumbing, lighting and heating of the building, because of the straight and simple layout of the floors, is direct, and on that account more effective for the various purposes. All of the apparatus which is not a fixture or beauty is confined in centrally located shafts which are easily accessible from the public corridors and floors.

The heating system of the various rooms is concealed under the windows and is connected with the outer air so that the fresh heated air percolates through the building at all times. Each room is equipped with an automatic device so that a certain temperature can be set and maintained at all times. This eliminates the usual difficulty of one extreme or another in rooms occupied by large numbers of persons.

The lighting system is carefully arranged, especially with reference to the rooms constantly occupied by clerks, so that the lighting is placed where it will be necessary and where the furniture is to be placed. The courtrooms will, of course, have a general lighting system, toned down to avoid glaring effects, and the judges' desks, clerks and lawyers, will have individual lights in order to give the best results in connection with the courts—the most important features of the building. All of the lights are controlled by switches, and the main lines are contained in shafts which are easily accessible for repairs and inspection.

The ventilation of the courtrooms is taken care of by a blower system through ducts from the floors and ceilings so that a constant flow of fresh air is mechanically assured and the usual disagreeable atmosphere of the average courtroom is entirely eliminated.

The plumbing, as already stated, is of the highest material and the installation is along the lines of the most approved plans. The plumbing specifications are along the lines of the model government plans and specifications, heavy, durable and simple in operation. The furniture, for which considerable study and attention is given, has been selected to give the greatest service. The furnishings are a very important feature, and practical work along these lines has been assured in the selection of various types. The book stacks, shelves, document files, etc., the record rooms throughout and in the basement and offices and other parts of the building are of most modern steel construction, designed in the first place, for the absolute protection of valuable records, and, in the second place, eliminating the usual disagreeable atmosphere in rooms of this character.

The furniture in the record rooms is also of fireproof construction, such as approved by the United States government. The desks, chairs and other furniture is known as the sanitary type, modeled along simple and durable lines, carefully laid out in each room to conform with special requirements it will be called upon to accommodate.

These matters have been taken care of by experts in the various lines in order to get the most useful and practical results.

The building is equipped with a model clock system, the dials in the courtroom and other public places, controlled by a master clock in the custodian's office in order that the whole system can be operated on a central time, especially in view of the fact that time is so important in legal matters.

Hardware has been specially designed from heavy cast bronze to confirm with the architecture and general scheme. The design is simple and durable.

Mail chutes, as is usual in modern office buildings, are an important function in the solid construction of the structure. Each floor is connected to a delivery box on the first floor.

The courthouse is equipped with a modern refrigerating plant located in the basement. The plant filters adequate supply of drinking water, which is conducted to the bubbling founts in each corridor on each floor. The water is doubly filtered.

It is most desirable in public buildings, in order to get a comprehensive and thorough understanding of every detail, no matter how small, that the public, particularly the taxpayers, make an investigation first hand.

The various county courthouses is open at all times to the public. Superintendent S. C. Aikens is in charge at all times of the day, and has instructions to show visitors every consideration and courtesy.

In addition there are a corps of singers who will take pleasure in showing all visitors the engineering and mechanical features.



FINISHING COURTROOMS IN NEW TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.

Building Commissioners

The county commissioners serving when the courthouse was planned were:

General Clifford L. Anderson, chairman.
Shelby Smith.
R. F. Thomas.
Phil C. Wade.

The building committee was composed of:

H. E. W. Palmer, chairman.
Shelby Smith.
Clifford L. Anderson.
Colonel Henry Wood, clerk of the commission for more than fifteen years, secretary of the building committee.

How the Funds Were Raised.

As far back as 1907, when Atlanta first began to show signs of becoming a great city, the board of commissioners of roads and revenue of Fulton county realized the necessity of a new courthouse and city building. Plans were immediately started. From the tax levy of 1907 exactly $106,668.17 was raised, $100,000 in 1910, $150,000 in 1911, $150,000 in 1912 and $349,933.83 in 1913.

Up to the present time there has been appropriated $848,933.83 for the courthouse building and equipment.

In addition to the appropriations made from the tax levys, the county collected $7,199.39 interest on the special fund; $6,511.70 from the sale of the wreckage of the old courthouse, $123 for rent of fence, $13,500.15 cash from the Atlanta home notes, and $85,000 loan to meet the March pay roll. These items brought the total up to $922,705.09, leaving the county with the courthouse fund overdrawn $1,084.14.

The county has spent $76,265.91 moving to the Thrower building, rent and other expenses. Rent alone has amounted to $30,183.51.

Including the March pay roll, the county has spent $934,619.39 to date on the new building, leaving a balance due on the building of only $468,170.71.

Some Facts about the Courthouse.

It will cost approximately $1,242,888.17.

The resolution recommending the new structure was passed by the county board on January 16, 1911.

The county moved out of the old courthouse on June 19, 1911.

The old building was wrecked July 13, 1911.

Ground was broken for the new building in August.

The building is eight stories with two basements.

It is fireproof throughout.

It will contain offices of the new municipal court, criminal courts, grand jury room, county commissioners and other officers connected with the county administration.

H. E. W. Palmer was chairman of the building committee which recommended the new structure.

Morgan & Dillon and A. Ten Eyck Brown are the architects, and the Fidelity and Deposit company carried out the contract as surety on the bond of Moise de Leon.

More than 1,400 concrete piling were driven on the site of the building to afford substantial foundation.

The building will be ready for occupancy within six months.

ATLANTA IS SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO BUY REAL ESTATE

Low Tax Rate and Well-Governed City and County Make Gate City Property Values Worth While.

The progress of the city of Atlanta is reflected in no other way quite as effectively as by the remarkable interest that has been taken by the citizens generally in the real estate business in all its phases.

There are about 200 agencies or individual realty dealers in Atlanta, which employ about 1,000 men in their offices. All of these agencies are in a prosperous condition and are aiding materially in the growth of the city.

Practically every citizen in Atlanta who has a few surplus thousands to invest deals in real estate. The activity in the real estate market is not limited to men alone. Several of the best known and largest real estate investors and speculators are prominent women. There are also several realty agencies which are successfully operated by women and in addition to these a number of the agencies have in their service realty saleswomen.

Out-of-Town Investors.

The out of-town investor is also a prominent factor in real estate activity. There are a large number of people from other cities who have much money invested in Atlanta real estate. A fact which is indicative of the faith that southern people have in Atlanta as the business center of the south is that the great majority of these out-of-town investors are either Georgians or citizens of some other southern state. The northern and eastern investor does not figure very strongly in the Atlanta market.

Real estate values have advanced with remarkable strides in Atlanta during the last decade, and hundreds of people have amassed fortunes through judicious speculation in the realty market.

The advancement of values has apparently not abated any, but as new improvements are made and as new sections of the city are developed, opened into business or residence districts the values keep steadily advancing. The property on which the Candler building stands would sell in the market today for as much per front foot as the amount of the total consideration of its purchase something more than ten years ago. Two blocks from the Candler building, at the southeast corner of Peachtree street and Auburn avenue, a corner property recently brought $8,200 in at public auction, which is the record front foot price for real estate anywhere south of Baltimore.

It is believed by the best judges of real estate values that not only are the prices of realty values in Atlanta normal, but that they will continue to increase at the same rate in the future as they have in the past.

Improvements Sustain Values.

The reason for this is that the population of Atlanta is constantly increasing and that Atlanta real estate is being improved at such a rapid rate as will sustain the prices now paid for first-class property.

There are innumerable small improvements going up daily, such as manufacturing establishments, stores, warehouses, wholesale houses and residences. An estimate made from the present record of building permits applied for and issued, recently submitted to the Atlanta real estate board, who showed that the building improvements in Atlanta for the year of 1914 will not amount to less than $18,000,000.

Such improvements as these, the realty men contend, are ample to sustain even a more rapid increase in realty values than is actually taking place.

BUY BY EVERY TEST.

Georgia, by every test is the richest state in the south, the most active and up-to-date and the most public-spirited.

ATLANTA THE REAL CENTER.

Atlanta is conceded by all to be the financial distributing center of the entire south.

Bank Clearings Increase

Bank clearings are soaring high over the corresponding period of 1913.

For the week of May 3-9, the increase was a shade under $2,000,000, and for May 7 it was $271,000. The remarkable fact about Atlanta bank clearings is that they show such an increase for every week since early last fall when the cotton crop began to move.

Following is the comparison:

May 3-9, 1914	$14,820,300.59
Same week last year	12,822,495.65
Increase	$ 1,997,902.94
May 7-9, 1914	$ 5,480,332.91
Same day last year	5,208,339.26
Increase	$ 271,993.65

Notable Examples of Construction in South

Engineering Projects In Dixie Show Care of Builders In Producing Structures.

No small part of the credit for Atlanta's remarkable growth and achievements is due the architects and engineers of this city because it has been through their skill and foresight that much of this work has been accomplished.

The truth of this assertion rests not only with the visual evidence that these edifices give of the devotion of Atlanta architects as a body to high ideals in design and construction, but has frequently been acknowledged by the leading architects and builders of the country.

All of the leadig architectural and engineering bodies of the United States are represented here by active chapters, and there is perhaps no set of men in the country who take more interest in association work than the architects and engineers of this city.

No city in the south can show a superior sky line to Atlanta, none can muster as many tall and beautiful buildings as this city boasts, and few can equal its fine churches, schools and private residences.

The recently completed federal building is a fine illustration of the type of public buildings in Atlanta. It was recently completed at a cost of more than $2,000,000, and is regarded as a work of perfection from an architectural and engineering standpoint. It is built of stone, concrete and steel and finished in marble.

In office buildings Atlanta leads the south, and perhaps the entire country for a city of its size. No less than ten skyscrapers already house between 5,000 and 6,000 business firms and companies, and two more structures, both gigantic in size and capacity, are now under construction.

In the matter of hotels Atlanta is easily the leader of the south. The Georgian Terrace, the Piedmont, the Ansley hotel are already well known to thousands of travelers. Atlanta has more than a dozen large first-class hotels.

The city has recently constructed a dozen or more new school buildings which added to those formerly in use, place the city school system on a high plane, so far as this feature is concerned. In churches, Atlanta is well equipped, and some of the finest edifices of worship in the south are located here.

One feature of building that has been taken up on an especially large scale in the last few years is that of concrete construction Several of the largest buildings in the city are of this material, and it is being used very largely in residences. It is proving very popular, and has been entirely satisfactory.

MUCH STEEL IS FABRICATED IN THE SOUTH'S HUB

Steel Mills of City Form Important Link In Chain of Industries That Are Putting Atlanta On the Map.

One of the most overlooked, but at the same time important branches of industrial activity in Georgia, is the manufacture of steel and its by-products—shapes and castings.

Atlanta has one large mill alone which turns out 25,000 tons of finished steel shapes and by-products annually. Last year's output of steel nails alone amounted to 250,000 kegs.

Georgia-made steel products have received a warm welcome through the hands of jobbers throughout sixteen states Atlanta made barbed wire, a product peculiar to the cotton belt—as more acres of rich farming lands than an other brand sold in Dixie.

To the layman, the making of "cotton wire straps" would seem unimportant. These straps are called "bale ties," and billions of the specially cut and put ties are used by cotton planters throughout the south annually. All of these ties are made here in Atlanta.

Since the first mill of the Atlanta Steel company was put in operation in 1901 the growth of the plant has been continuous. It now comprises about a score of buildings of modern construction. There are now in full operation two 35-ton basic open-hearth steel furnaces, five heating furnaces, one 25-inch blooming mill, one semi-continuous rod mill, one 4-inch hoop and cotton tie mill, two automatic spike machines, one 12-inch light rail mill, 26 wire drawing blocks, 41 nail machines, one bale tie machine, 10 barbed wire machines, one field fence machine, one galvanizing plant, and several mechanical and electrical departments.

The area of Manitoba was formerly 47,154,240 acres, of which 6,015,360 acres were water, but the extension of boundaries act of 1912 increased the area to 248,427,648 acres of land and 12,789,600 water.

THE L. SCHREIBER & SONS CO.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Structural Steel

CINCINNATI

Contractors for Ornamental Bronze Work

Fulton County Court House Atlanta, Ga.

Courthouses Built Anywhere

ALSO

Public ▫ Office ▫ Factory ▫ Apartment ▫ Buildings



Supreme Court Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

CONTRACTOR FOR ALL BRICK WORK AND FIREPROOFING IN THE NEW FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGE A. CLAYTON

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Gould Bldg. Bell Phone, Main 3976-L. Atlanta.

T. NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

518-520 West 29th Street

New York City

Contractors for the WATERPROOFING of the FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Water-tight Cellars and Floors

Brick, Tile and Slag Roofs

Nonpareil Puttyless Skylights

The latest and best thing in skylights. Used on new Grand Central Terminal, New York City, and on new Canadian Pacific Terminal, Montreal, and on many Government buildings

ATHENS-ALBANY



SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AND A PORTION OF THE STUDENT BODY.

ALBANY LEADS IN PECAN GROWING ART

Albany, Ga., is "The best state in the south and in the best part of that state," according to her "boosters," is named as the center of the world's greatest pecan growing district.

Albany has more modern pecan groves within 20 miles of its city limits than any other community in the world.

Albany has about 12,000 people, and her population has increased 77 per cent during the past ten years. It is the head of navigation on the Flint river, has seven railroads, street railway and six banks. It is famous for its fine artesian water, some of its wells being 1,700 feet deep. The climate, hunting and fishing are fine.

The district surrounding Albany is being rapidly developed by the settlement of thousands of northerners, who are pouring in here, taking up small tracts of the rich land surrounding Albany, and utilising such tracts as pecan groves.

"Pecan culture" was the hobby of a few persons a few years ago. Pecan raisers were considered cranks. Today the man with a pecan grove is the envy of his neighbors, and thousands are striving to get in the class with him. The fact that every grower of pecan nursery stock is planting an orchard of his own is abundant evidence of the strong faith in the industry. We have over 400 acres in groves.

Land planted in a pecan grove can be farmed for years with any crops that the land produced before the trees were planted. This will help the growth of the grove, and will give the owner of the land the same crops raised before planted in trees.

A 5-year-old grove under the best conditions will produce a few nuts, though will not pay a large return until six or more years of age.

A pecan grove is the best inheritance a parent can leave his family. It is better, surer and cheaper than a life insurance policy.

It is now considered by property owners bad business policy to plant out trees for ornamental purposes only, when productive trees can be planted that are more valuable and even more ornamental.

Plant pecan trees for shade and nuts. It is well to plant them in odd places, along creeks and ditches, though the best land is their most ideal location. They respond to good cultivation and treatment, and do best where good crops are produced.

Any soil that will produce cotton and corn is good for pecans. They will, in fact, do well on any land except pipe clay land that has standing water on it or very near the surface. Such land should be drained, ditched or dynamited.

That the market for pecan nuts is practically unlimited is a fact beyond question.

The Rood Pecan Grove company, of Albany, has the largest pecan nursery in the state of Georgia. The cancers gets buds and grafts from 12,000-tree bearing groves.

They are one of the pioneers in the pecan business, having started fourteen years ago.

The demand for trees this past winter could not be met; many thousand more trees being wanted than could be supplied. Most all of the supply of trees were sold the spring before planting time. This will be done this year even more than last. The concern, therefore, is sending out catalogs now, instead of waiting until fall, which is the usual time.

The Rood company planted 2½ tons last year. They now have 1,000,000 of seed pecan nuts in their nurseries, pecan trees of different ages in their nurseries.

Jerre M. Pound



President State Normal School.

GATE CITY IS AUTO CENTER OF SOUTH

The touring car is as popular today as seven or eight years ago and there is probably not a foot of road in the state which has not been rutted by the broad wheels of these travelers. Carrying the extra tire at the side, near the steering gear and the trunk and suit case of the whole family within on the back they are now met at every point, particularly during the inception of the summer diaras and the autumn period for coming south.

There are in Atlanta:

Four thousand automobiles owned and in private service of citizens of Atlanta.

Fifteen thousand automobiles owned and in private service of citizens of Georgia (estimated).

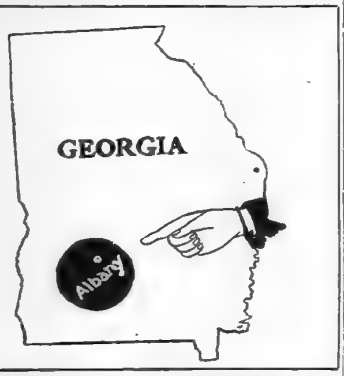
Eighteen thousand two hundred and three automobile licenses for the year 1914 now on the books at the state house.

Forty-four thousand four hundred and six dollars as a return to the state of Georgia for issuance of permits on autoists who use her roads.

One thousand five hundred garages, ranging in cost from $250 to $5,000, in and near the city (estimated).

Eighty-nine dealers, representing as many of more manufacturers, in Atlanta occupying many of the city's finest business locations.

Georgia Cities Are the Most Progressive of Any in Dixieland. Investigate and See For Yourself.



One-Seventh of Entire Money Crop in State is Grown in Black Circle.

CLASSIC ATHENS IS THE SIXTH LARGEST IN COMMONWEALTH

Center of Educational Endeavors of the State and Proves Claim to Being of Industrial Importance.

Athens, the sixth largest city in Georgia, is enjoying a substantial growth. Naturally, her greatest prominence comes from her importance as an educational center. The University of Georgia, the State Agricultural college, the State Normal school and Lucy Cobb Institute have given Athens the popular nickname of the Classic City. That she endeavors to live up to her title is ever apparent.

However, Athens is fast growing in importance in other directions. The geographical location of the city is most advantageous for industrial and commercial progress. Situated in one of the best sections of northeast Georgia, and with five railroads entering here, there is no reason why Athens should not thrive and grow at a gratifying rate.

There is no healthier city anywhere, and the death rate of the city is the lowest in the state. With a high altitude she has the best of air, and her water is pure and palatable. Athens has a number of large wholesale houses, whose salesmen travel a wide territory. Some of her retail establishments will compare favorably with many of the larger cities of the state.

New Industries.

Athens also has a number of industries which contribute to the prosperity of the city; cotton mills being among them, also a knitting mill, machine shops, foundry, lumber mills, a shirt factory, fertiliser factories, mat trunk factories, pants factory, wagon factory and others. This is the home of Bludwine, one of the most popular soft drinks on the market. The Coca-Cola people also have a large plant in Athens.

Athens is also the home of the Southern Mutual Insurance company, who have a handsome eight-story building here which is the pride of the city and one of the most imposing in the state. Athens only yields to Atlanta of all the cities in Georgia in the matter of this splendid building. Then, there is the handsome Georgian hotel, one of the finest hotel structures in Georgia. Traveling men generally praise the Georgian hotel, so what more evidence as to its service is necessary? Recently a fine ten story office structure, known as the Holman building, which cost approximately $10,000, was erected as well. Clarke county is also now erecting a $175,000 courthouse, which is a very handsome building and a credit to any county in Georgia. In addition to this, Colonel James M. Smith, the famous farmer of Smithville, recently erected a handsome office building on College avenue. Besides these enumerated, there is considerable

Continued on Page Three.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE

ATHENS, GA.

The Lucy Cobb Institute was established in 1858, through voluntary contributions of the citizens of Athens. The movement was inaugurated by General Thomas R. R. Cobb, whose interest had been aroused by an article in The Athens Watchman, setting forth the need of a higher institution of learning for girls. The author of this article proved to be his sister, Mrs. Rutherford, the mother of Miss Mildred Rutherford and Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, former principals of Lucy Cobb Institute.

The location of the school is in every respect desirable, being on the principal residence street of the town, and at one of the greatest elevations. The grounds are large and attractive, and have tennis and basketball courts. There are six buildings: the original building, containing bedrooms, drawing rooms, library, study hall, and some recitation rooms; the Seney-Stovall Chapel; Margaret Hall; Alumnae Hall; Marion Cobb Cymnasium, and one cottage for teachers. All are connected with the main building by covered corridors. The school is heated throughout by steam, and careful attention has been paid to plumbing and sanitation. The Seney-Stovall Chapel, as well as a number of beautiful paintings in the reception rooms of the institute, were given by the late Mr. George I. Seney, of New York, through the influence of Miss Nellie Stovall (Mrs. Billups Phinizy). The Marion Cobb Gymnasium was completed November, 1909. It was named for Mrs. Thomas R. R. Cobb and was made possible by the generosity of her daughter, Mrs. Hoke Smith. It is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide and contains a swimming pool 25 feet square, in which the water is heated when necessary.

HEALTH

The health and comfort of the girls is of paramount consideration. A trained nurse, resident in the school, exercises personal supervision.

Since the organization of the school in 1858 there has never occurred a death among the pupils. The school has, during these years, been singularly free from contagion, epidemics, and all serious illnesses. The climate of Athens has been found well adapted to pupils from all sections of the country.

Pupils will be prepared for any of the colleges open to women. Graduates of the Lucy Cobb who have taken the full course may enter the Freshman Class at Wellesley, University of Michigan, Mount Holyoke, Columbia and Randolph-Macon.

To meet the demands of girls who do not desire to enter college, the course includes a wider culture than is required for college admission.

Pupils not desiring to take courses as laid out for graduation or for preparation for college are admitted as special students. A certificate will be given in every subject in which satisfactory work has been done. Graduates from accredited high schools enter the Junior class.

The supreme importance of the study of English will be stressed, continuous work in this department being required of every pupil.

In addition to the literary courses, the school offers exceptional advantages in Music, Art, Oratory, Domestic Science and Physical Culture.

Catalogues will be sent upon request.

Address MISSES GERDINE and BRUMBY, Principals, Athens, Georgia.

Profits in Pecans

The "Albany District" is the most famous paper shell pecan section in the world. More than 50,000 acres near Albany are planted to pecans. The yield from a single tree of paper shell pecans often nets $100. With twenty-seven trees to the acre, the return would be fabulous. One owner near Albany has refused $1,000 an acre for a ten-year-old grove. The commercial importance of this new industry was recently accentuated when another grove near Albany sold for $225,000. No investment holds out a surer promise of such large returns as the purchase of paper shell pecan land in the Albany district.

CITIZENS FIRST NATIONAL BANK ALBANY, GA.

EDWIN STERNE,
Vice President and Cashier

CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	$150,000
RESOURCES	$1,200,000

Oldest and Largest Bank In South Western Georgia

Mr. Edwin Sterne, vice president of the Citizens First National Bank, stands ready to furnish authentic information to anyone desiring the disinterested advice of a man who is thoroughly informed on all subjects that bear on

South West Georgia, the Garden Spot of the State

POPE & BENNET

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, ALBANY, GA.

Correspondence on Legal Matters Invited.

Farmers Land Loan & Title Co.

REAL ESTATE
AND
MORTGAGE LOANS

311-312 DAVIS EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING
ALBANY, GA.

Fertility, accessibility and climate considered, the lands of Southwest Georgia are the most reasonably priced in America. Investigate. Write us. Invest.

D. L. BEATIE, President.

THE ATHENS GAS, LIGHT & FUEL CO.

have voluntarily reduced the price of gas, to take effect May 1st, believing that through such reduction they could interest patrons in the use of gas for cooking, lighting and other domestic uses. This will make life doubly worth while in Athens.

ALBANY POWER & MANUFACTURING CO.

Gives the Lowest Rate for Water, Light and Power of Any City in the State

ditire demonstration, perhaps, was the lack of disorder and lawlessness. There was not an arrest made for misconduct of any sort.

The traffic policemen were powerless in the grasp of the multitudes and were almost forced to join in the festivities themselves.

Vehicle traffic was practically blocked for hours and it was only by slow and laborious methods that automobiles and street cars forced their way through the main thoroughfares.

The street railway company employed the unique method of having two of their employees march ahead of each car, clearing a pathway foot by foot, as the cars crawled through Five Points.

PARADES EVERYWHERE.

Parades of splendidly garbed temples marched incessantly through the streets, the music of their bands blending with the cheers and cries of the mob. Beautiful women and girls strode with the marchers, fluffing their pompons in the pedestrian face and flinging confetti to the four winds. Whistles blew in raucous discord with whirligigs, rattlers and all other noisemaking instruments from the street vender's wares.

And there was a frolicking galore. The spirit of devilry was equally as flaming as the spirit of carnival. Everywhere there was a crowd there was amusement—worlds of it. Fictitious policemen made fictitious arrest. and, on one occasion, a confederate cop suffered a fictitious arrest that was too realistic for appreciation.

He was G. E. Kepple, this cop. Kepple is city editor of The Houston Chronicle, and, like all other newspaper men, quite a bearcat promotor of mischief when turned loose. He spent two hours in acquiring a policeman's uniform. Then, he spent two more hours digging up a badge. It belonged to the sheriff of Harris county, and was a brilliant affair, glittering from recent polishing, and sporting a gleaming jewel.

Kepple spent considerable while making arrests in vicinity of the Ansley hotel. Young ladies and old—wealthy dames and paupers—bowed to his authority. Frequently he called the patrol wagon.

THEN KEPPLE GETS FALL.

This went on for some few hours. Brother nobles from Kepple's state decided he had had enough fun and that he should be victimized in the order of his own particular process of victimization. Meigs O. Frost, a staff correspondent of the Galveston News, and Dr. Dave H. Lawrence, illustrious potentate of El Mina temple, Galveston, were in the lobby of the Ansley that was as realistic as ever performed this side of the movie stage.

Naturally, Kepple considered it his duty to stop the fight, and make his first real arrest of the evening. He did—or, rather, he started. No more had he cleared his decks and got into action than House Detective Harry Sapphire, of the Ansley staff, who was in on the joke, handcuffed the peacemaking Kepple and put him officially under arrest for impersonating an officer.

He was bundled into a patrol wagon and hurried to headquarters, where Captain W. M. Mayo—also in on the affair—held him under $1,000 bond. The victimized city editor was thrown into a cell and held until midnight, when brother Shriners came to his rescue.

Mr. Kepple stated last night, after his release, that he had secured the services of six lawyers to represent him in court this afternoon, when his case is called, and that he would summon Governor Colquitt, Mayor Woodward and other prominent men as character witnesses.

As suits from the band of the Fort Worth delegation wended its way makelike through the streets during the early part of the night, serenading our various saloons, and holding numerous al-fresco concerts along their relay route, Keppleless retired every where they went, but, somehow or other, there was a high bellows power behind the few fragments of the Texas contingency that it never failed to make its presence pronouncedly in evidence.

BUFFALO IN 1916.

The Buffalo aggregation, which is fighting hard—and apparently successfully—for the 1916 convention, put on a grand appearance on the streets for several hours during the night, when they paraded over every principal downtown point. Buffalo has determined to cop the 1916 gathering, and is exerting every influence to that end.

Henry D. Saunders, a member of the Buffalo convention committee and an active figure in the chamber of commerce of that city, stood to a reporter for The Constitution last night that the Shriners were receiving entertainment in Atlanta that is as royal as they have received in any of their previous conventions.

"You have the best city in the south," he stated, and it is a metropolis that does itself proud. I have never seen a place that visitors were hospitably and so genuinely graciously."

DANCE AT AUDITORIUM.

From 9:30 o'clock until long after midnight the Shriners danced at the Auditorium-Armory. It was one of the gayest scenes of the week, and never before in Atlanta's history has such kaleidoscopic spectacle been produced. It was estimated that more than 5,000 persons were in attendance. And, at this, only Shriners bearing cards were admitted.

Several bands furnished music. Dandies of the south predominated. A new and well-waxed floor had been prepared for the occasion. The floor committee reported gratifying success from every angle.

Tonight the dancing begins at Five Points. This is predicted to be one of the most unique and entertaining phases of the convention, and will be in charge of committees headed by Nobles Lewis Gregg and Hall Miller. The pavement will be cleaned and polished and will be sprinkled with meal. Dancing begins at 10:30 o'clock and will last until 3 a. m., when it will be absolutely necessary for the street cleaning brigade to take a hand.

There will be nowhere from sight to a dozen bands going at full tilt all the while. At first, arrangements were made for only six bands. California's delegation, however, which carries four bands, has volunteered all four. These bands will be strung all along the paved area, from Five Points up Marietta to the Gas building, and from the Piedmont hotel to the points along Peachtree street. Dancing will go on throughout this space.

DELEGATIONS COMING.

The delegations which arrived after midnight and which will remain in the city until the morning are Aladdin temple, early this morning, Columbus, Ohio, coming over the Terminal shed this morning at 1 o'clock; Al Koran temple of Cheyenne, Wyoming, at 2:30 o'clock, which rolled into the Terminal shed this morning at 4

PROSPEROUS GEORGIA

Georgia is today, speaking relatively and by the symbols that measure wealth in all directions, the most prosperous state in the union.

Its prosperity is not builded on quicksands, on ... thods that are ephem..., or on abnormal condi...ns in a scattered array industries.

Prosperity has as its foundation in this state a wholesome condition in every branch of commercial and industrial activity.

Its force is cumulative.

Its strength and breadth are the products of years of careful application and diligent endeavor.

The income from the cotton crop alone last year was sufficient to single out the state from other American commonwealths.

Drouth in the western south held down the supply of the staple to normal proportions, and enabled the eastern south to reap the advantage of high prices.

Georgia led the other fortunate eastern states in volume and grade of output.

On this one count, therefore, Georgia prosperity is of the premier brand.

Cotton is but one item.

The state last year produced a banner crop of corn.

Every bushel meant money kept in Georgia—money that has heretofore gone to the middle and far west.

Georgia last year produced more hogs, more cattle, more poultry products, more diversified farm products, than at any previous period in its history.

Each of these chapters make their contribution to prosperity.

All of these underlying factors signify, of course, prosperity in each other line of activity, since the source of wealth, after all, is the soil.

Business has prospered, the factory has prospered.

The banks have made new records in clearings.

What Georgia has done this year is merely an augury of the years to come.

The Constitution has thought it fit to celebrate, with a suitable special edition, a year that marks the inauguration of an epoch of prosperity.

Care has been taken to be conservative, to understate rather than overstate.

Men and women and business corporations who have ministered to prosperity are given full representation.

Influences that make for greater prosperity, intellectual, spiritual and material, are analyzed and given due credit.

The sum total of the edition shows that Georgia is arriving rapidly at her intended destiny.

State of Georgia
Executive Department
Atlanta

Blessed is that State upon which Providence smiles. Thrice blessed therefore is prosperous Georgia, broad in expanse, rich in coal, extensive in resources. Mountain and valley unite in contributing to her wealth. Railroads distribute far and wide the products of her farms and factories. From spacious harbors, ships carry to distant nations the tokens of her prosperity. Her schools prepare the feet of childhood for the pathway of life. Under righteous laws, her courts administer equal justice to all alike. Her churches everywhere teach the lessons of duty and of gratitude to a bountiful Providence.

Rich in every gift of nature, blessed above all in the character of her people and in the heritage of a noble past, she commands the envy and respect of mankind.

It gives me great pleasure therefore to issue this Proclamation of Georgia's Prosperity as a small tribute to the energy, self-confidence and achievements of the citizens who are transforming her into the powerful and happy State which God intended her to be.

John M. Slaton,
Governor.

The Prosperity Chorus

——BY FRANK L. STANTON——

De Good Times En-jine is a-comin' right along,
De bell is des a-ringin' lak' de chorus of a song;
No use ter tell de people, a-crowdin' high an' low,
Ter look out fer de En-jine when dey hear de whistle blow,—

Fer dey know she a-comin'
Thoo' de country, des a-hummin',
De racket is a-risin' lak' a regiment a-drummin'!

Prosperity's a-sayin' ter de people of de lan';
"I wantin' you ter meet me an' ter shake me by de han'!
It's now I gwine ter give you de halleluia times,
De dancin' of de dollars an' de twinkle of de dimes,—

"I'm here fer ter stay;
It's de halleluia day;
Rise an' tune yo' voices ter de chorus of 'Hooray!'"

One of the leading national periodicals recently classified The Constitution as among the nation's "six best newspapers."

The five other newspapers thus characterized are models of clean, honest, sane, enterprising American journalism.

Identification with this company comes acceptably to The Constitution.

For forty-six years its effort has been to be clean, honest, sane, enterprising.

Cradled in the days of reconstruction, it knows the people of the south from that day to this day; through turmoil and depression, and in serenity and prosperity.

Since its first issue, the aim of The Constitution has been to be—

A NEWSPAPER!

A newspaper in the universal sense, not in a class sense.

This means the news has been presented accurately, cleanly, promptly.

It means there has been no hysteria, no advocacy of special interest, no dependence on sham or subterfuge to build circulation or doubtful prestige.

The Constitution believes a newspaper is under definite obligations to those supporting it—the public.

Its creed is the creed of the square deal.

It strives for nationalism and breadth, without prejudice to its advocacy of southern interests.

Among the first planks in its platform is the duty of constructiveness, for city, state and section.

It tries to be fair, it shuns misrepresentation and sham.

The Constitution's editorial policy makes for upbuilding, is tempered by conservatism, keeps a national perspective!

The Constitution has led more campaigns for material development in Georgia than any other daily newspaper.

Its continuous identification with every bedrock interest in Georgia gives The Constitution the right to speak authoritatively for Georgia.

That is why The Constitution's prestige, back of this Georgia Prosperity Edition, is a guarantee of accuracy, an underwriting of the prophecy which runs through every line of every feature.

Whatever The Constitution may have been able to accomplish for Georgia and the south during its nearly half-century of usefulness, it hopes to more than duplicate with the years of impending destiny.

CLARK HOWELL.

EDUCATIONAL

STATE SUPERINTENDENT BRITTAIN PROUD OF THE STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Learnedly Outlines Work Necessary Yet to Make Schools of State the Best in Dixieland.

By M. L. Brittain.
(State Superintendent of Schools.)

The public school system of Georgia was born of the State Teachers' association. In the meeting of this body held in Atlanta in August, 1868, the plan of organization was presented by a committee consisting of Gustavus J. Orr, Barnard Mallon, John M. Bonnell, Martin W. Calvin and David W. Lewis. With some amendments and changes an act based upon this report passed the general assembly and was approved October 13, 1870. The first state school commissioner was General J. R. Lewis. In January, 1872, G. J. Orr was appointed, and continued in this position until his death in 1886. As will be seen, therefore, the beginning of free education (with the exception of the ante-bellum "poor fund") in this state was during the period of our greatest destitution. The close of the war found us with the greater part of the property in this state gone and our people suffering under the troubles of reconstruction administration. Despite these hardships, however, the necessity of the step was realized as set forth in the proposition laid down by the committee appointed.

"That the general education of the people, furnishing, as it necessarily does, a much larger number of skilled, intelligent laborers in all the various fields of human effort, vastly increases the productive capacity and the consequent wealth of a people; that it adds almost indefinitely to the sources of happiness and the individual, and, consequently, to the aggregate happiness of the entire community, that, when properly conducted, looking to the moral as well as to the intellectual development of the man, it greatly diminishes crime, and the heavy expense and fearful demoralization incident thereto; and that, when so conducted, it is the best guarantee for the conservation and perpetuation of free institutions—in a country where supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people."

On October 2, 1872, Commissioner Orr states that "there could be no state school fund for distribution this year," indicating what has been the experience well known to the teachers of the state that from the beginning of the system we have been nearly a year behind financially.



Exact spot where General Joseph E. Johnston turned over his command to General John B. Hood, on Marietta street.

Delay in Payment.

Now, as been the case all the while, the greatest wrong to education in Georgia, is the delay on the part of the state in the distribution of educational funds. In response to our insistence for relief last summer we were told by the governor and legislature that help would be forthcoming in the most practical and promising avenue of relief lay through the measure providing for tax equalization. In consequence it was deemed wise to await the result of this new law. We shall not be able to tell with certainty what effect it has had in this fall. We are assured, however, that this measure will remedy many of the inequalities of our present system, inflict hardship upon none and provide for enough additional revenue to pay the teachers promptly next spring, after the pension claims are satisfied. It seems best, therefore, to wait upon those in charge of our financial operations until after the expiration of this time limit. Meanwhile, we can give our earnest support to Judge Hart and urge his opponents of this law to give it a fair trial and an opportunity to cure this, among others, of the financial ills that oppress the state.

Compulsory Education.

Another measure which we have failed to secure is compulsory education. The necessity for some form of legislation on this subject presses more keenly upon us today than ever. There now remain only six states in our country without some form of compulsory school legislation. These are South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia. As the United States commissioner of education points out, the figures in which the states rank in illiteracy much in accordance with the date of their laws on compulsory education. No state without this aid has done more interest in reaching illiteracy than our own. Year by year, since 1870, the period of our lowest ebb financially, the educational facilities and public school system have diminished those who are unable to read and write rose from 47 per cent of white and 92.1 per cent of negro to 7.8 per cent white and 26 per cent of negroes in 1910.

Our public schools have steadily diminished the per cent from 57.4 in 1870, to 22 in 1880, 16 in 1890, 11.9 in 1900 and 7.8 of white illiteracy according to the last United States census. Georgia has, therefore, more educated men and women than ever before, for even at the period of her greatest ante-bellum wealth in 1860 we had 13 per of white and nearly 100 per cent of negro illiteracy.

Despite the assurance of these figures, under present conditions we may predict with certainty that our schools will never entirely banish this curse. No matter how hard we try, we cannot educate those who are not in our schools. There are, unfortunately, a number of parents—and I mean white parents—who themselves illiterates and descendants of illiterates, will never train their children unless compelled to do so by the strong arm of the law Note some of the leading arguments against compulsory education.

1. It abridges the sacred right of the parent.

In answer it ought to be said that this right is not affected at all, except where the parent is guilty of shameful neglect. He has no more right to maim a child mentally than physically. Except, perhaps, the sacred right of the father who lies around the store or mill all the week and collects the wages of his children; this parental right may be abridged and ought to be.

2. It is unjust to property.

This argument falls because property is taxed anyhow and the real injustice consists in not requiring the parent to send to school after the owner has been taxed to furnish it. In some respects the child is like a horse—to be valuable it must be trained. Neglect and lack of training are merely wasteful extravagance.

3. The negro will be benefited and the farm work stopped.

The most used and perhaps the most effective argument is that concerning the negro. Now in the first place it would not cause a farm famine because of the short period suggested—sixty days—for school attendance, and the fact that the boards can set the time when the crops are not being worked. Of course, little can be said to convince those—growing fewer for the sake and good name of the state it is to be hoped—who wish the negro to receive no educational advantages, not even those derived from his own property. On the lowest plane possible, however, leaving out everything in the way of justice and Christianity, it is sufficient to answer that as a matter of insurance alone the white people of the south should have the negro trained to the obedience and enlightenment of the school. Certainly the negro must not be used as excuse by the self-seeking demagogue to prevent the poor white child from getting the chance for the education which, through greed and indifference, his parents are depriving him. Ignorance means blight and curse nothing. So much discretion is left to the boards of education as to enforcement that there can be no trouble at this point.

Many other reasons, of course, could be advanced showing why Georgia should see that every child has a chance to lift itself from the darkness of illiteracy, but the question it seems is so clearly proven that it only remains to decide as to the kind of bill which would be best. We cannot, of course, begin with one that is strict

Continued on Page Five.

W. S. BELL, Pres. & Treas. BURGESS SMITH VICTOR R. SMITH

The Only Exclusive Library House in the South

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THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

The American Book Company, incorporated in the State of New York, devotes its entire attention to the publication and sale of text-books for schools and colleges. Its publications number more than five thousand and cover practically every department of instruction in the elementary school, the secondary school and the college.

It is this company's policy to encourage authorship in every part of the United States. Particular encouragement has been given Southern authors, and many of the foremost publications of the American Book Company have as their authors Southern men and women. Some of its books of Southern authorship are: The Lee Readers, widely used throughout the South; The Rose Primer; Peterman's Civil Government, used in almost every section of the country, special editions being made for seventeen different states, including Georgia; Evans's English Grammars and Evans's First Lessons in Georgia History, by Superintendent Lawton B. Evans, of the Augusta public schools; Sanford's Arithmetics and Algebras, well known to a generation of schoolboys and girls; LeConte's Geology; Lane's Stories for Children; Cooke's Stories of the Old Dominion; Joel Chandler Harris's Stories of Georgia; Whitehead's Two Great Southerners; Field's Grammar School History of the United States, extensively used throughout the South and for ten years on the Georgia State list; Baskervill & Sewell's English Grammars; Cathcart's Literary Reader; Halleck's English and American Literatures and Halleck's Psychology and Psychic Culture; Painter's Poets of the South; White's Arithmetics; Lyman Hall's Algebra; Crockett's Trigonometry; Ferris's Descriptive Geometry; Maury's Geographies, leading school geographies for more than forty years; Brevard & Bennett's History of Florida; White's Beginner's History of the United States; Bowers's Astronomy by Observation; Andrews's Practical Course in Botany and Andrews's Botany All the Year Round; Maury-Simonds's Physical Geography; Wilkinson's Practical Agriculture; Ivins & Merrill's Agriculture; Keffer's Nature Studies on the Farm; Bingham's Latin Grammar; McCabe-Bingham's Caesar; Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish texts edited by professors in Southern schools and colleges; Branson's Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching; Roark's Psychology in Education, Roark's Method in Education, and Roark's Economy in Education; Painter's Great Pedagogical Essays, etc., etc.

Practically ever since its organization the American Book Company has maintained a department in Atlanta for the convenience of its Southern patrons. It is located at Nos. 2 and 4 North Forsyth street. This Southern Department keeps constantly in stock an ample supply of all the standard text-books published by the American Book Company. The Manager of the Southern Department is Dr. A. I. Branham, in former years prominently connected with educational interests in Georgia, and also formerly well known as a member of the staffs of The Atlanta Constitution, The Macon Telegraph, and The Savannah Morning News, and as editor of The Brunswick Times.

A New Book.

Richardson's Defense of The South

By J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Oglethorpe University; now Principal Atlanta Select School for Boys.

A Book for Every Southern Home and Library

Professor Richardson traces the origin and development of the constitution in a fresh and interesting way. His logical arrangement of facts and his arguments are unanswerable. He analyzes with the clearness of a mathematician the deliverances of those who were enemies of the South, and presents some of them in a new and striking light. He defends without bitterness the true Americanism and patriotism of the South against her traducers in every period of our history. His arguments are all presented in a clear, lively and entertaining manner, with profuse reference to authorities.

Some of the subjects treated are: The Part Played by the South in Establishing American Independence; The Institution of Slavery; The Two Confederations; The Constitution; Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech; The South's Demands; The South and Her Efforts to Preserve the Union and the Constitution; Sovereignty and Secession; Lincoln's Inaugural Address; Who Caused the War? The Fall of the Confederacy and Arrest of Jefferson Davis; The Treatment of Prisoners by the Confederacy; The Confederate Navy—and a number or other equally interesting topics.

Agents wanted to assist in the distribution of the work.

A. B. Caldwell, *Publisher*
Atlanta, Ga.

GINN AND COMPANY
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GINN AND COMPANY are one of the oldest and most widely known educational publishing houses in America. Their business extends over every state in the United States and into foreign countries. It would be difficult to find a teacher or school officer who is not acquainted with the publications of GINN AND COMPANY.

The firm of GINN AND COMPANY was founded in 1867 by Mr. Edwin Ginn, of Boston. This firm is a partnership, composed of men living in every section of the United States, as follows:

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The resident partner at the Atlanta office is L. B. Robeson, Marietta, Ga.; office manager, Norman C. Miller, Atlanta, Ga.

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Norman C. Miller, Atlanta, states of Georgia and Florida.
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SOUTHERN SCHOOL-BOOK DEPOSITORY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WHOLESALE SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS

INSURANCE

PRETENTIOUS PLAN WELL UNDER WAY TO ERECT CENTER PLAZA

Railroad Tracks in Center City To Be Submerged and Beautiful Boulevard To Cover Space Now Left Open.

By Haralson Bleckley.

Early in 1909 the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce requested the members of the Atlanta Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to submit to them any tentative sketches which the architects might have for the improvement of the city.

A meeting of the chapter was called shortly after to consider the request and the members present were assigned to those problems in the city's defects which interested them most. To my lot fell the subject of what is now known as the "plaza," because I had already given it much thought and some years of study.

At this time, so far as I know, there had been no similar project undertaken except in the city of Edinborough, Scotland, and this became my precedent.

Shortly after returning to Atlanta from my studies in New York and abroad in 1895, I was impressed with the unsightly appearance of the railroad tracks bisecting the heart of the city. In crossing and recrossing the viaducts this thought persisted until it occurred to me that such a state of affairs might be remedied.

My first thought was to eliminate the tracks altogether, having the trains go around the city and enter it from the west instead of the east. The first sketches I made contemplated this idea, but were abandoned as involving too much expense, and on account of the present grades of the viaducts, which had become permanently fixed.

Finally I determined to revise my sketches, so as to contemplate a street to be built over the tracks, level with the viaduct grades and running parallel to the rails. The area affected was to be all of the land now occupied by the railroads, and including Wall street, running from the Forsyth street viaduct on the west to the Washington street viaduct on the east, a distance of about 1,970 feet and varying in width from 125 to 250 feet.

When this plan was submitted to the chamber of commerce it created considerable interest, but its feasibility was questioned.

It presented a complex condition because of the various interests involved: First, by the state, which owned a majority of the land over which it was to be constructed; second, by the city on which it was to be built; third, by the railroads to whom the property was leased, and finally, by the owners of the property abutting the improvement.

However, the chamber of commerce indorsed the scheme, as did most of all the important organizations of the city, and then the newspapers took it up.

The public received it with tremendous enthusiasm, and favorable interviews with many of our leading citizens supported it and no adverse criticism has yet appeared.

In 1910, a bill calling for this improvement was presented to the Western and Atlantic committee of the legislature and was unanimously approved by them, but never came to a vote in the house.

Since that time, and while we have been asleep, the New York Central railroad has put through a similar though much more elaborate scheme in New York city costing $200,000,000, and opening up a beautiful boulevard of great length and with handsome buildings on each side.

Such an improvement in Atlanta would be of inestimable advantages to the state. First, she would be presented with an entirely new depot on the site of the present old one, absolutely free of cost, and there is a probability of a new armory building at the Washington street viaduct being also included in the gift.

Aside from these inducements the income derived by the state from such an improvement is too important to be overlooked. The buildings now fronting the proposed "plaza" are of slight value except for their convenience to the railroads. When the "plaza" is built they would not only retain this convenience, but would have their backyards converted into front yards facing the great boulevard. Mr. Asa Candler once made the statement that he thought the property values along the proposed "plaza" would be worth from $1,000 to $10,00 profit.

For the sake of argument let us say that the property increase, at a minimum, would be $1,000 per foot. The length of the plaza being 1,875 feet, this would mean an increased taxable value of $1,875,000 for one side only, or $3,750,000 for the whole frontage. All the adjacent property would enhance at a corresponding ratio of many millions. This increase added to the present values of these properties would mean an immense income to the state.

The approach to the state capitol by way of the plaza would place it a good many minutes nearer the center of the city and avoid the present circuitous route as well as adding efficiency in the conduct of the state's business.

We can readily assume that all Georgians are interested in their capital city, and no less than the nation in her great possession of Washington, D. C. Therefore Georgia's capital should be made beautiful and attractive to welcome her sons.

The state's gain, while subordinate to the state's interests, is so varied that it is only necessary to mention the most important here.

The plan of the plaza contemplates an incline ramp running from the Forsyth street viaduct to Madison avenue and offers a short routing from the Terminal station to the immediate center of the city.

This is also true as applied to the persons coming to the opera in coming from the Auditorium by way of the Washington street viaduct to the plaza and to the proposed new depot. So many points would be accessible by the plaza that now have to be arrived at from around the block that such an advantage is quite apparent to the hurrying pedestrian.

The approach to the tracks of the new depot will be from a waiting room on the plaza level and they will be reached in the same way as is now done at the Terminal station.

The west side viaduct would connect with the "plaza" at Forsyth street and would intersect the proposed Spring street viaduct leading to the Terminal station. This would then make the "plaza" the connecting link to all parts of the city.

This needed improvement would at once eliminate such distinctions as the "north side" and and the "south side" and cement the city as a whole at once and for all time.

The relief to traffic now so congested at the viaducts, and especially at Whitehall would be of untold benefit, and the space under the "plaza" level at Wall street might be used for the parking of automobiles.

The railroads would not have to contend with grade crossings, and the shifting of trains could be made with greater dispatch. The increased population which such an improvement would undoubtedly bring about would be a great to the railroads that they would welcome such an enterprise.

The property owners interested are so apparent that it is needless to dwell upon them here. The interest to the state, the city and to every individual citizen of both, is so great that the realization only of the "plaza" would demonstrate how many urgent needs it would satisfy.

It is the duty of every citizen of Georgia, who can possibly spare the time to rally to the standard of the "plaza bill" (for the right of easement over the tracks) when it is presented to the legislature in June next and urge its passage. No influence, however slight, which can be brought to bear on the assembly should be neglected. In this, the state's greatest need, you are helping your fellow citizen, as well as yourself, to health, happiness and better living. The pride in making your capital city the metropolis of the south should move you if you are slow to appreciate the many benefits you would otherwise enjoy.

The legislature's consent to the improvement once gained, would insure the construction of the "plaza," and you will experience a pleasing satisfaction in knowing that you aided in its accomplishment.



Proposed Plaza Plan Over Downtonw Tracks

Visitor Is Greeted With Hearty Request to Buy Real Estate

Local Realty Men Have a Record Rivalled by None For Push and Vim in Displaying Their Earthen Wares.

Real Estate is the "greeting" to every visitor in Atlanta. In recent times, the top-notch real estate men inhabited the far west coast. Today Atlanta takes off her hat to no city in the matter of "pushing dirt."

The reports of sales in the corporation of Atlanta within 1913 and during the first three months of 1914 stagger belief. Front footage on Peachtree street, opposite the Piedmont hotel, in March, 1914, went for $1,800. This is a record price for improved ground.

Acreage, subdivision and singel lot sales are accordingly on the sear. The adage of the city "that all dirt is a good buy," has become classic. More than ever has the realty board proven its worth during the past six months. Today there are as many dollars being placed in Atlanta lots as are being invested in industries in many cities of Dixie. The slogan, "500,000 population in 1,000," seems now a certainty.

It is easily predicted that Atlanta real estate will prove a repetition of the wonderful real estate increases witnessed in Los Angeles during the past eight years.

The citizens of Atlanta are highly endowed with a sense of the value of real estate as the fundamental basis of all wealth. To this fact is due the extreme activity of the realty market in Atlanta as in a large measure is also the great progress which the city has made during the last decade.

People Believe in Dirt.

Atlanta is a city where the people believe, live and think in the dirt the city is built on. There is a steady market of home-seekers, investors and speculators the year round. Real estate is the supreme investment of speculation for everyone who has a few extra thousands. Deals of good size have been turned on less. One of the most progressive real estate men in the city, it is said, did not have a penny in the world when he started. He saw a good $50,000 speculation and had invincible nerve. He borrowed $5,000 to make his first payment and turned the property over at a profit before the next payment was due. This sort of nerve in Atlanta has made the city.

It is not an infrequent occurrence for a single agency to negotiate sales for as much as $7,000,000 within one year. Some of the agencies of good real estate judgment accomplish greater feats than this by negotiating a part of the purchase price with a client in order to show its good faith on a speculation and thereby sharing in the profits of a quick resale. Tracts of semi-central real estate in the neighborhood of Spring and Luckie streets which showed much remarkable activity during all of last spring, were turned over as many as four times within a single month and jumped from $18,000 to $40,000 in value during that time.

Large Deals.

Realty sales, too, are by no means confined to small deals. The sale of the Kress store property on Whitehall street just south of Alabama brought $500,000; the sale of the northwest corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets totaled $170,000, and the recent sale of the northeast corner of Broad and Alabama streets brought $150,000. Several hundred thousands of dollars were also spent in the purchase of property along Walker and Nelson streets, across the railroad, recently in the purchase by a syndicate of street frontage here for an industrial subdivision. There are a number of other such sales, but these serve to illustrate the activity of the realty market in Atlanta.

The Realty Board.

As a medium of quick sales, Atlanta has a real estate exchange, operated under the supervision and for the exclusive use of the Atlanta real estate board.

This exchange is on the same order as the most approved types operated in many of the larger cities of the United States and Canada, but is believed to be better in many respects on account of the fact that after months' work and study of the organization of other exchanges the Atlanta exchange was evolved from the best features contained in all the others with additional features peculiar to the Atlanta market.

It is the design of this exchange to be co-operative to a high degree. Only members of the board, which consist of practically all the real estate agencies of good standing in the city, have the privileges of the exchange.

Each member of the board has a secret code number which may be procured by any member of the board, but not by an outsider. Under this code number an agency having an exclusive sales contract or option on a piece of property may list it on the exchange upon the bulletin of which any agency buying a customer for such a piece of property may get the detailed description of the property and terms. If a deal results from the negotiations which are then opened between the two agencies the commissions are to be divided.

There are certain limitations as to the number of pieces of property and the class of property which may be listed on the exchange by an agency and these are minor regulations as to manner in which deals on the exchange may be negotiated.

The object of the entire scheme is to facilitate the most profitable sale of real estate and to promote a spirit of fraternalism among the agents.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

1857 | Home Office - - - - Milwaukee, Wis. | 1914

Assets, $310,000,000.00. Insurance in Force, $1,325,000,000.00. Insurance in Force in Georgia, $23,200,000.00.

Our Georgia business in 1913 was quite interesting. We paid Georgia policyholders in 1913 very snug sums, as follows:

We paid LIVING policyholders for matured endowments and surrenders	$ 113,847.72
We paid LIVING policyholders in Dividends	$ 189,439.47
We paid Death Losses	$ 207,748.00
Total payments to Georgia policyholders	$ 511,035.19
We loaned in Georgia in 1913 on policies and real estate as security	$1,392,879.00
Total	$1,903,914.19
Total Premiums Collected from Georgia policyholders in 1913	$ 693,195.52

There has not been, we believe, a year in many years when our investments in Georgia and payments to Georgia policyholders, have not far exceeded the premiums collected from our Georgia policyholders.

Have been doing business in Georgia for over forty years.

Our Assets are clean.

Our expenses are upon the most economic basis consistent with efficient service and quite within the law's requirements.

Our mortality is so low it attracts the attention of publicists, economists and experts.

Our interest earnings are sure, constant and very remunerative from the policyholder's point of view.

Our Dividends, or savings (paid policyholders in 1913, $12,713,000.00), are uniformly large, and for forty years have been a source of satisfaction and pride to our policyholders, and a stumbling block to our critics.

Our agents are the most permanent body of men in the life insurance business. Any man who loves the work, wants to grow in stature as he increases in usefulness, will find the atmosphere which surrounds the business transactions of the Northwestern Mutual wholesome, helpful and strengthening. We invite correspondence with men who want to do large things in the right way.

Our books, our plans, our business, are an open secret.

There are no worries, embarrassments or dark days of doubt in selling Northwestern policies. They have one price for rich and poor of same age and plan. One man's money buys just as much as another man's money.

We believe we are selling the best life insurance, with the best contract, with the best company in America for the policyholder.

Our policyholders keep their policies.

Our policyholders re-insure in the Northwestern.

All of which makes our work easier, more pleasant and more satisfactory.

I invite correspondence with capable, industrious, square men who want to engage in our great work. Some excellent territory open.

ROBT. E. CARROLL, Dis't Agt. Augusta. | E. F. HERRING, Dis't Agt. Carrollton. | A. H. MILSTEAD, Dis't Agt. Athens.
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AMERICUS—THE FAST GROWING CITY OF GEORGIA

City Is Center of Wealthy Section of Dixie's Empire State; Many Small Farms

Small Farms and Diversified Crops Make Territory a Delight to the Settler Who Seeks Ideal Conditions.

Americus, one of Georgia's best little cities, is located centrally in what is said to be one of the finest sections of Georgia, in a section of the state where, according to the residents, crop failures have never been known. One of the features which has marked this city of Georgia apart from its brothers and sisters is the fact that the farmers around the community have learned the lesson of crop diversification until today the large plantation running to waste in that district is unknown. The farms around Americus are well tilled and fully cultivated, thus giving their fullest crop yield per acre.

In the heart of a rich farming section, in process of development for the past seventy-five years, Americus is sufficiently remote from large cities to enjoy a distinctive life of its own and to possess a large and lucrative trade. Atlanta is 150 miles to the north, Macon 70 miles north, Columbus 68 miles northwest and Savannah 200 miles due east. It is the market place for a rich and rapidly-developing territory of 50 miles radius, embracing the extent of country that is marvelous for the variety of remunerative and readily-marketed money crops, as well as of those for home consumption. As a result the city has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth, which is becoming more marked with every year and promises in the near future to result in a more rapid expansion of business and population than it has ever known before. Between 1908 and 1910 the population increased from 7,000 to 10,000. The outlook is that before the 1920 census it takes the population will reach 17,000, as the rate of increase has been perceptibly greater in the past two or three years. The people are noted throughout the state for culture and general high character. No city in the entire south stands better in this respect. Lawlessness is unknown. Morally, intellectually and otherwise, the standard of citizenship represents all that is best. The religious and educational life of the city is all that could be desired. Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, Christian Science and Unitarianist are among the bodies possessing church homes. The Young Men's Christian association building, completed in 1909, represents an outlay of $40,000.

In the industrial line few cities afford better opportunities than Americus. Cotton mills, hosiery mills and other industries in which cotton is the chief factor, should find this an exceptionally well located point. At present the industries of the city embrace the Seaboard Air Line railroad shops, two sash, door and blind factories, two cotton seed oil plants, five fertilizer works, two machine shops, two ice factories, two tile works, a creamery, two canneries, two monumental marble works, one harness factory, two cigar factories and one small broom factory. Tobacco culture is in its infancy in this immediate vicinity, but promises to develop into a profitable branch of agriculture and may result in the establishment of a considerable manufacture of domestic cigars. Broom corn, it has been shown, can be grown very satisfactorily and the manufacture of articles into which it enters could be developed here profitably. With an extensive territory that can be made tributary to its manufactures, a district whose development, rapid and great as it has been in the past decade, is yet almost in its infancy, and admirably located to reach a large part of Georgia and Alabama, Americus invites the attention of those contemplating the establishment of new plants or the removal of those now in operation elsewhere.

GEORGIA RANKS FIRST IN TEXTILE PLANTS

The textile industry in Georgia ranks first. Next in importance, developing rapidly, is that of fertilizing plants, which represent more than $25,000,000. The oil mills come third with an investment of more than $13,000,000. The foundry and machine shops represent an investment of more than $7,000,000. The fertilizer and oil mill industries, which are very closely allied, represent combined very nearly as much capital as the textile mills. These industries are multiplying rapidly.

During the last three years there were built in Georgia forty-one textile mills, the increase being from 150 in 1909 to 191 in 1912. There is now great activity all along the line. Mills that were idle are now in operation; mills that were in operation are increasing the output as fast as operatives can be secured and put to work, and mills that formerly operated during the day period only are putting on night shifts. This activity, of course, means an increased wage scale, an increase in the demand for new machinery and a largely increased finished product.

BELL PIANO SCHOOL HAS ENVIABLE RECORD

Americus is the home of one of the most famous musical institutions in the south. The Bell Piano school, with branches in Albany, Montezuma and Cordele, is located in Americus, and the reputation of its head, Miss Bell, has spread until today her services are called for in many states.

The Atlanta recitals of the pupils of this practical school of music have attracted the attention of competent critics, and have passed the close scrutiny and musical judgment of some of the south's most careful musical observers.

Americus is proud of the Bell Piano school, and her citizens have supported the institution liberally. Graduates from the school have met with signal success in the musical world.

ONE PORT BEAT PACIFIC COAST.

The value of foreign exports from one southern port in 1911 exceeded by $35,000,000 the combined foreign exports from every United States port on the Pacific coast.

GEORGIA A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

Georgia is the most progressive of all the states south, the richest in varied sources and resources of wealth and wealth production.

FARM LANDS NEAR AMERICUS ARE REAL INVESTMENTS



TYPICAL HARVEST SCENE NEAR AMERICUS.

THE YIELD PER ACRE IS LARGE ON OUR TRACTS

The Bell Piano Schools

The Representative Faelten Schools of the South



MISS BELL

The Schools of Practical Results

Americus
Albany
Montezuma
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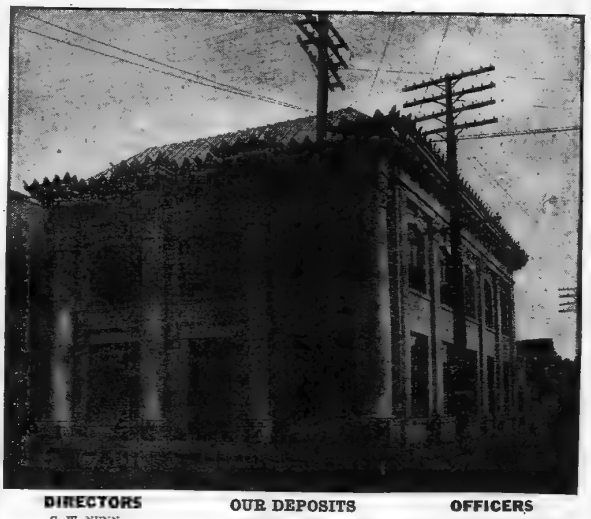
COMMERCIAL CITY BANK OF AMERICUS



DIRECTORS	OUR DEPOSITS	OFFICERS
G. W. NUNN A. P. HODGES C. S. S. HORNE R. E. M'NULTY W. E. MITCHELL J. W. WHEATLEY CRAWFORD WHEATLEY	ARE GUARANTEED BY THE CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY OF OUR DIRECTORS.	J. W. WHEATLEY, President. CRAWFORD WHEATLEY, Vice President. R. E. M'NULTY, Cashier. JOHN D. MATHIS, EDWIN T. MURRAY, Tellers.

¶ Rough and Dressed—Always the Best.

Our Lumber Is the Best the Pine and Hardwood Forests Produce

¶ Home-Seekers coming to this land of wonderful possibilities are invited to see the leading home builder—**John W. Shiver, Americus, Ga.**

Planters Bank of Americus



INCORPORATED 1891

Capital, Surplus and Profits

$210,000.00

Your Patronage Is Cordially Solicited

::: PROMPT :::

CONSERVATIVE ::: ACCOMMODATING

We Heartily Welcome All New-Comers or Investors and Any Information or Assistance We Will Cheerfully Furnish

FULTON COUNTY

Officials of Note in Fulton County

COUNTY SCHOOLS ARE MODELS FOR OTHER SECTIONS OF SOUTH

Superintendent E. C. Merry Reviews What Has Been Done and What Will Be Done for Education of Rural Children.

BY E. C. MERRY.
Superintendent of Fulton County Schools.

In praising the Fulton county schools, I can speak without egotism, for the system was built up by my predecessors, Major R. J. Guinn and Hon. M. L. Brittain, now state superintendent of schools, backed by an exceptionally fine board of education. To Major Guinn is due the pioneer work in the consolidation and equitable location of the schools. To Mr. Brittain is due the adoption of local taxation, the erection of many of the best buildings and the high plane on which the system is pitched. To the board of education is due the success of both these gentlemen and of myself, for it is to the board's wisdom, firmness and progressive backing that any of our plans reach fruition.

The present board is composed of Dr. R. L. Hope, president; E. M. Horine, vice president; Alonzo Richardson, V. R. Moore and T. T. Thomason. Mr. Thomason retires, to the great regret of the board, on April 30, after a long term of service and will be succeeded by D. N. Williams, of Buckhead. The offices of the board of education are very important to the county. The education of the children is a vital interest and no public servants bear loftier relations to the people. Fulton county's board measures up to the standard of such bodies. It resists prejudice and selfishness in the interest of all the children; it provides a broad curriculum and an adequate equipment, and it stands for the utmost progressiveness consistent with its limited means.

Out of 29 white schools 23 are "standardized" as per the requirements laid down by the state board. All 44 of our schools are equipped with patent desks and blackboards and 21 have school libraries—the exceptions being negro schools which have no secure place to keep the books.

The board has done considerable building since 1910. It has erected two frame buildings, stucco finish, at Bolton and West Haven, at a cost of $3,500 each, and a $10,000 brick veneer building at Hapeville. Also a $6,000 addition at Center Hill. Of these, H. K. Chapman, consulting architect of the board, was designer and superintendent of construction.

College Park has just secured a new brick veneer high school, consisting of six rooms and an auditorium, costing nearly $15,000; W. C. Carlton, architect. Besides these new buildings, six rooms have been added to existing buildings and other repairs and equipment made, amounting to at least $10,000. The property of the board now easily reaches the amount given in the above table.

The consolidation of schools is still effected wherever needed, but consists mainly in the transportation of children of the upper grades to the large schools. The board operates six school wagons, hauling nearly 200 children daily, at a cost of about $520 per month.

In its two mill schools—Marion Smith and Chattahoochee—daily instruction is given in woodwork, sewing, cooking and gardening. These things are taught incidentally also in all the schools, and prizes are offered for successful home gardens and for corn and canning club work. This year we will have about 100 boys and girls in the corn and canning clubs, and at least 500 home gardens.

The teachers are organized into an enthusiastic association, which meets quite often through the year for professional culture. There are 86 white and 10 colored teachers. The latter are taught monthly in the best methods by the splendid faculty of Spelman seminary, which institution also furnishes us with a regular industrial worker who is daily at work in the schools.

LAWS SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE

Georgia has the best banking laws and the best banking institutions in the south. Capital from the eastern and northern states is welcomed.

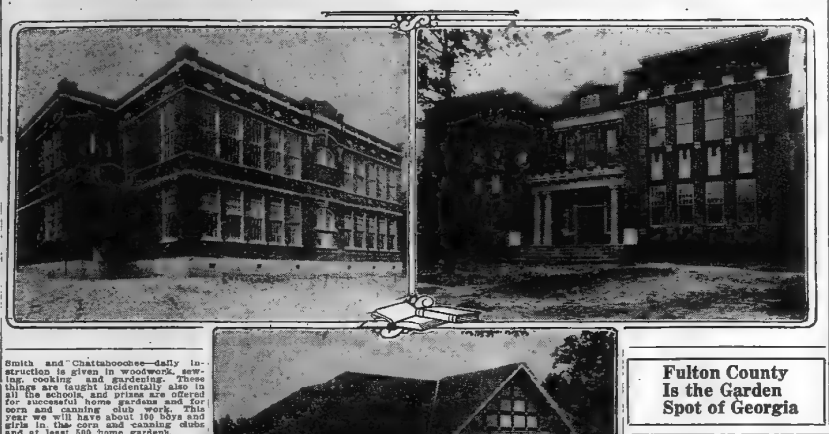
GEORGIA BEATS THEM ALL.

Georgia is as conservative as Massachusetts, as busy as Pennsylvania, as energetic as Illinois and as solid as New York.

ALMOST HALF IN EXPORTS.

During the year 1913 the exports from the south amounted to $944,000,000 which, in government figures, is 47 per cent of the entire exports for the United States.

FULTON COUNTY SCHOOLS



TYPES OF STRUCTURES BUILT BY PRESENT BOARD.

BUILDING WITH BRICK IS NOW AN ART AFFAIR

The Man Who Puts Up His Home With Bricks Builds For His Children As Well As Himself.

A community that builds brick homes builds for the future. A man who puts up his residence in brick builds not alone for his own comfort, but for posterity.

Atlanta's brick homes are legion. Scarcely a new house on any of the myriad subdivisions opened here in the last year but are built from brick or its byproducts.

Shale brick is largely used in the construction of the majority of Atlanta's finer residences. The use of this product of the brick-maker's art greatly enhances the appearance of Atlanta's pretty home sections. The wearing qualities of this brick are too well known to need explanation here. Suffice it to say that since the use of shale brick has come into popular acclaim there is scarcely a trace of time on the surface of the product where it has been exposed to the elements in decorating a home.

The superior qualities of shale brick, which are rapidly coming into favor, are the extraordinary capacities of shale as a brick-making material to fuse with clay. Through the burning process the shale fuses to such an extent that the solidity and density almost equal to that of granite is obtained.

Fulton County Is the Garden Spot of Georgia

The Following Table Shows Progress Made in County Schools Since 1910

		1910	1913
1.	School census	8,168*	6,145*
2.	Illiteracy per cent	5.6	5.2
3.	School enrollment	3,832	4,454
4.	School attendance	3,827	4,425
5.	Funds from state	$24,885.77	$ 22,252.36
6.	Funds from local tax	$33,500.00	$ 44,250.00
7.	Value of school property	$95,500.00	$144,150.00
8.	Painted or completed houses	44	44
9.	Schools with patent desks	44	44
10.	Average monthly salaries white teachers	$52.00	$60.00
11.	Average monthly salaries colored teachers	$30.00	$30.00
12.	Teachers with normal training	36	65
13.	Members of corn clubs	00	2
14.	Members of canning clubs	00	8
15.	Number school libraries	24	21
16.	Number schools measuring up to standard of efficiency required by state	18	23
17.	Do the local systems require seven or eight grades to complete the elementary work?	40	8

*Decrease due to loss of territory to Atlanta.

GEORGE MATHIESON.



OF THE COUNTY POLICE FORCE.

Chief George Mathieson was born in Buckhead, Atlanta, Ga., and received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta and Fulton county.

Chief Mathieson took a general business course in Sullivan college and also Crighton college later in life, after finishing his studies he joined the Fulton county police force, of which he is now an active member.

Chief Mathieson has held the important position of assistant chief and then chief of county police of Fulton county and much credit is to be shown him for his faithful performance of the duties on the Fulton county police force as an officer for fourteen years, and also for his loyalty to the state of Georgia at large.

Chief Mathieson is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge and also the Masonic lodge and is held in high esteem by his associate members.

HUGH M. DORSEY



Hugh M. Dorsey, the present solicitor general of the Atlanta judicial circuit, is a man whose rise and recognition by the public within the past few years has been spectacular. His appointment in 1910 to fill the unexpired term of the late Charlie D. Hill as solicitor of the Atlanta circuit, saw the beginning of his public career. In 1913 the stamp of approval was put upon his work as solicitor general by his overwhelming election to serve the full term of four years, carrying every ward in Atlanta and every precinct in the county. It was this year that the famous Grace trial took place in which the young solicitor general first won his spurs in the handling of a big case.

But while the Grace trial gave him some prominence and applause over the country, it remained for the stubbornly fought Frank case to give Solicitor Dorsey the hardest fight of his life and to bring him before the public eye in striking silhouette as the bold defender of the state's cause in demanding justice in the courts.

Mr. Dorsey is a Georgian by birth and parentage. He spent his boyhood days in Fayette county and then came to Atlanta and studied law under his father, the late Judge H. T. Dorsey, who was the senior member of the law firm of Dorsey, Brewster, Howell & Heyman. Judge Dorsey, who died in 1909, was one of Atlanta's best known citizens and a leader in the legal profession, taking part in many important cases. Hugh M. Dorsey succeeded his father in the firm upon the latter's death.

Eugene D. Thomas



Photo by Hirshburg.
Chief Justice Municipal Court.

Hubert L. Culberson



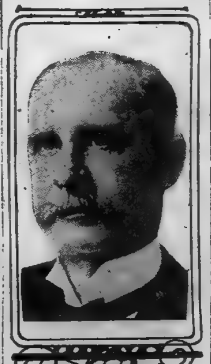
Treasurer of Fulton County.

Charles H. Girardeau



Convict Warden, Fulton County.

Judge John R. Wilkinson



Fulton County Ordinary.

Edward Alexander Stephens



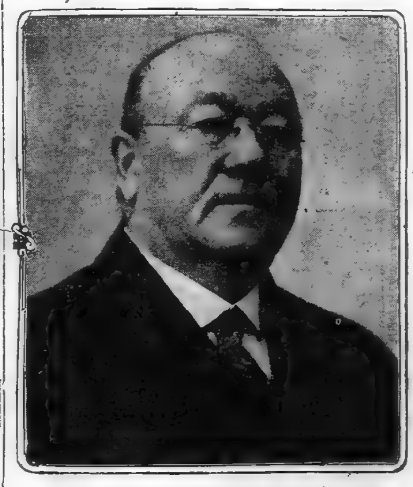
Assistant Solicitor General of Fulton County.

Paul Donehoo



Fulton County Coroner.

HON. A. P. STEWART



TAX COLLECTOR FULTON COUNTY.

The subject of this sketch, Honorable A. P. Stewart, was born in Jackson, Butts county, in 1848.

Mr. Stewart came to Atlanta in 1865, linking his fortune with the destiny of this wonderful city. Being of a wholesouled and genial disposition, he made friends by the thousands, who refer to him as "Uncle Andy."

"Uncle Andy" has been one of the men who made the "Atlanta Spirit" known far and wide, being a booster in the biggest sense of the word.

Mr. Stewart was elected tax collector of Fulton county twenty-four years ago, and the fact that he has been re-elected to the present day speaks worlds for his ability and character and shows the confidence of the public in his efficiency to handle the affairs of this important office.

Mr. Stewart has been closely identified in church work, having been superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday school for thirty-three years, being one of its most beloved members.

Since Uncle Andy has been in the tax collector's office of Fulton county the systems in that department of county affairs have been modernized to such an extent that experts along county efficiency lines today declare that there is not a tax collector's office in the country better equipped to deal with the general public than the one directly under the charge of Mr. Stewart.

Outside of holidays Uncle Andy Stewart has a record in the matter of "being on the job" at his office, good weather and bad. Everyone coming into the office at any hour of the day is assured of courteous treatment at the hands of this well known resident of this county and city.

ATTAINMENT

GEORGIA CHICKENS ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Returns From Poultry Business in Empire State of South Prove To Be Startling As Well As Food for Thought.

By Marion T. Cobbs.

In Georgia talking poultry or the farm is chiefly an option, more to be recommended for the effect it will have upon the speaker than for any special benefit to be derived by the hearer. So far as poultry and eggs and fowls are concerned, there is lacking not only knowledge as to the comparative value of one breed over another breed, but interest in the general subject. In other words, the farmer in possession of a goodly number of what are commonly classed as "common fowls" is content. He knows that if he wants a roasted or baked hen for dinner he can quickly catch a plump one; if he feels that he would like to have "fried chicken in batter" for breakfast he has only to step out to the lot and pick up four or five fat chickens, according to the size of his family. His good wife knows that when she needs eggs she has only to go to the henhouse or the barn to get them. Hence, it has not been regarded as at all necessary that any effort should be made to improve the barnyard fowls or to make special preparation for the control of the hens and chickens in the matter of range—limitless range has all along been the rule.

Taking the state-wide situation as it is and it has been so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—one who will take the trouble carefully to look into it will be astonished when he ascertains what the poultry industry in Georgia means in dollars and cents year after year.

You and I have shared the hospitality of farmers. You and I remember how toothsome were the baked hen at dinner, the fried chicken at breakfast and the scrambled and delicious at supper, to say nothing of the accessories. But we never thought for one moment how large a sum of money poultry on the farms annually contributes to the money supply of the state.

In order that you may have a slight conception of the vast importance of the poultry and egg industry in Georgia, I have gathered the following facts for the year 1913. I am frank to say that the record was so full of surprises to me that I went over the figures again and again. I am an optimist on all subjects, especially on chickens and eggs. And yet, I was astonished.

You will concede that 30 cents a dozen is the year round for fresh eggs in an all-around reasonable price, that 40 cents a head for fryers and broilers, hens and roosters is a reasonable price the year round. If you think to the contrary, just ask your grocer or butcher. Either or both will instantly remove your doubts.

Poultry in Georgia in 1913 numbered 16,298,316, which, at 40 cents a head, amounted to $6,719,579.30.

In 1913 Georgia hens laid 88,611,863 dozen eggs, which, at 30 cents a dozen, gave a total valuation of $7,083,558.90. Look at those figures again and again. You have a clear conception as to the work, the care, the plock and plod necessary to produce a crop of wheat, oats, etc.

In 1913 Georgia harvested 1,708,000 bushels of wheat, which, at 81.25 per bushel, amounted to $3,135,000.

In 1913 Georgia produced 9,240,000 bushels of oats, which, at 70 cents a bushel, amounted to $6,468,000.

In 1913 Georgia harvested 250,000 tons of hay, which, at $20 a ton, amounted to $7,000,000.

In 1913 Georgia produced 7,321,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, which, at 90 cents a bushel, amounted to $6,776,820

The eggs produced exceeded the value of the wheat crop by $4,948,558.90. The eggs produced exceeded in value the oat crop by $615,558.90. The eggs exceeded in value the sweet potato crop by $306,558.90. The eggs exceeded in value the hay crop by $83,558.90. The eggs exceeded in value the sweet potato crop by $1,406,738.90.

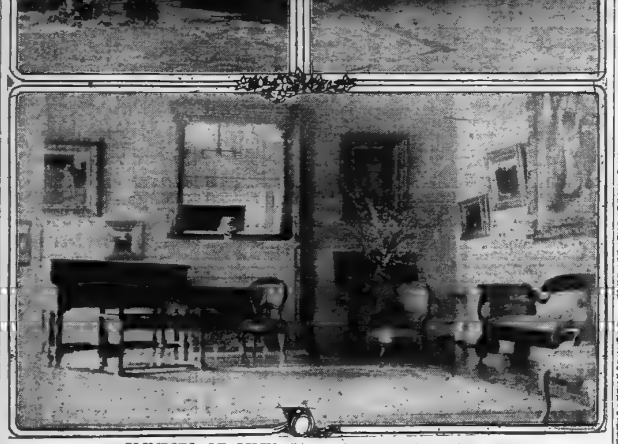
Poultry exceeded in value the wheat crop by $4,644,579.30; exceeded the value of the oat crop by $321,579.30.

Poultry and eggs combined exceeded the value of the oat and the hay crop by $401,138.20.

Keep constantly before you this fact: that $2 of every $10 head of poultry in Georgia are on the farms.

In its measurably crude state, the poultry industry of Georgia is a bonanza. I have given information of a character that will enable farmers' wives and farmers to get a new and broader view of poultry and eggs. The information given carries the suggestion that more and closer attention to poultry will pay handsomely.

I might tell how, by the practice of true economy in the expenditure of money for poultry wire, etc., and the expenditure of a few days of labor by every farmer and his hired man, the wife, who really cares for the poultry on the farm, could be provided conveniences that would enable her to control her chickens and get even better results than those already set forth, but that is not the object of this article.



GLIMPSES OF LUCY COBB COLLEGE AT ATHENS.

BILLION FEET OF LUMBER CUT IN THE STATE DURING 1913

More than 100 years ago the first Georgia pine left its home in the great forests of the southern coast for the great markets of the country. Though from time to time a factor in the commercial life of the state, the history for the past 25 years is of a more stable nature, was uncreative. During these years the industry was confined exclusively to the southern section of the state. With the growing facilities for transportation, it gradually extended and, for the last twenty-five years, it has occupied a considerable place. Brunswick and Albany, now a part of the system through the heart of the lumber forests gave a great impetus to lumbering. These years saw the growth of Brunswick and Albany, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line, was built, there were twenty-five sawmills in operation along its line.

A man who has done more than any one else for the development of the lumber industry in the state is Captain M. H. Tift. In 1872, Captain Tift, foreseeing the tremendous possibilities for the lumber industry, began buying timber lands for the purpose of developing them. When the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad was built in 1906, he was chiefly instrumental in starting the town of Tifton, in the heart of the lumber region, and today Tifton, with its 2,500 inhabitants, bears strong testimony to the excellence of his judgment and effort.

Saving the Waste.

Until within the last few years, however, Georgia pine had little commercial value. The methods of lumbering then were extremely crude, the waste was so great and preparing the product for market so costly and inefficient that the profit to be derived from the industry was always an extremely uncertain quantity. In those days the square portion of the tree was the only marketable portion. The limbs, therefore, were only squared the logs, leaving the remaining side portions to be burned. For this purpose only the finest trees were used, and a great number of trees had to be cut in order to secure very small returns. Great forests were ruthless slaughtered on every side. And for all this waste, where one fortune was made, many were lost.

Foreign Trade.

It was not until 1903 that the wave of prosperity which swept over the country enlarged the demand to such an extent that Georgia pine, hitherto known only to the domestic markets, found its way to the foreign as well as the home markets of the world. Once given a chance in these larger markets, it made good its claim to superiority and soon gained an established place. The day of prosperity had come. With its rise in the price of lumber came a corresponding increase in the value of the land. Before 1903 these pine lands had hardly been worth their taxes. All the standing timber in the state could have been bought for from $5 to 69 cents an acre. By 1907 these lands had multiplied many times in value. One large tract of long leaf pine has recently sold for $20 an acre.

COTTON SEED MEAL MAKES GOOD FEED FOR STATE CATTLE

Denying that the statement that cotton seed meal fed to beef animals produced an inferior breed of meat, Dr. A. M. Soule, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, comes to the defense of the cotton seed meal proposition in an article recently published in one of the larger southern trade publications.

Dr. Soule promptly brands the report which was submitted to him as "far-fetched and unreasonable." He calls attention to the widespread use of cotton seed meal as a cattle feed all over the world, and especially in Germany, Denmark and England, where some of the finest beef and dairy products known to the civilized world are produced.

He declares that cattle have been fed under his own personal observation for periods of 150 days exclusively on rations of meal and hulls, and that they made splendid gains and the slaughter tests showed the beef to be of excellent quality.

Dr. Soule is not a controversialist, but he hits the nail squarely on the head when he says that "people who attempt to discuss the nutritive value of [illegible] and the effect it may exert on animals should acquaint themselves with the facts before they are entitled to be regarded as experts even themselves of an opinion. Opinions based on [illegible] are worthless, no matter how honestly entertained, on scientific facts, and which too often represents their individual opinions and prejudices."

He winds up the whole pack of sensational food agitators when he declares the "many



ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY

of Atlanta, Georgia

Was founded by the Sisters of Mercy in 1880. It has grown from a small brick building of eight rooms to its present magnificent size, covering two-thirds of a city block. It was opened with one charity patient. It now has eighty-five private beds. The management is entirely under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, and each department is directly controlled by one of the sisters, especially trained for that department. The institution maintains a chartered training school for nurses, with an enrollment of forty-five pupil nurses. The training school is under the management of the superintendent of nurses, and an assistant, and a graduate nurse is in charge of the operating room. An unusual feature of this institution is the fact that it has a resident house physician who has been continuously with the infirmary for the past ten years. As an assistant to the resident house physician, there is also one interne. Within the next twelve months additions costing $150,000 and giving accommodation to 100 patients will be completed. Since the inception of the institution its doors have always been open to the poor and deserving in need of hospital treatment.

THOUSANDS TO BE SPENT BY ATLANTA PHONE CO.

Through the efforts of A. B. Conklin, vice president and general manager of the Atlanta Telephone and Telegraph company, the interests in that organization have reached an agreement which will result in the spending of over $100,000 in telephone improvements in Atlanta in the very near future.

During the past month important adjustments have been entered into between the bond and stockholders of the company, which will constitute all litigation that has been pending during the past three years between the various internal interests of the company, and which will pave the way for improvements and extensions toward which Mr. Conklin has been consistently working ever since he took active charge of the company's affairs in Atlanta.

Mr. Conklin has been in charge as general manager and executive head of the company here for five years past and through his management affairs the company has held its own, has maintained high standards of service and has passed successfully through the trying situations that have arisen because of the past conflicting internal interests in the company.

The company also supplies the electric lighting and power for the city, besides operating an up-to-the-minute sales department, which is one of the most attractive electrical supply houses in the south, known as "The Electric Shop." In front of this shop is what is said to be the largest electric sign in Georgia, and one of the most attractive.

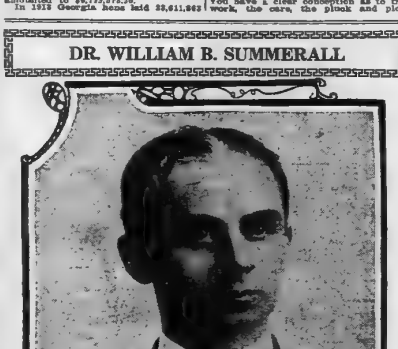
The city having outgrown its gas mains, the Atlanta Gas Light and Fuel company has recently laid miles of larger gas mains to take care of the increased consumption. The public utility corporations of Athens, of which the two foregoing are the principal, appear to be co-operating with the city in keeping up with the evident growth of Athens.

The people of Athens are a church-going people. One thing that makes this city distinctive from most cities is the number of its male population who attend religious worship.

Chamber of Commerce.

During the past several years Athens has shown a marked increase in city development, due in a great measure to the activity of the Athens Chamber of Commerce, which is one of the livest trade bodies in Georgia.

DR. WILLIAM B. SUMMERALL



Dr. William B. Summerall, head of Grady hospital, was born April 29, 1865, on the Summerall plantation, on the Suwanee river in Florida.

He obtained his early education through private tutors and attended the public schools, which were then maintained only three months during each year. At the age of 15 he entered the Porter Military academy, Charleston, S. C., and graduated in four years, and was at once elected by the board of trustees of the above institution as a member of the faculty.

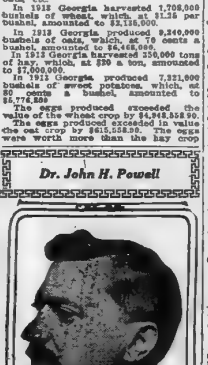
After teaching several years, Dr. Summerall entered the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, La., and was an honor graduate, with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1890.

He then entered the medical service of the United States army, Spanish-American war, and served from 1898 to 1901. By operation of law all volunteer surgeons were mustered out of the service in February, 1902.

Dr. Summerall came to Atlanta in 1902 and became connected with the health department of the city, and had charge of the contagious disease hospital for diphtheria and scarlet fever, and of the isolation hospital for smallpox.

In 1909 he became superintendent of the Grady hospital.

Dr. John H. Powell



Leading Atlanta Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

CLASSIC ATHENS IS SIXTH LARGEST CITY

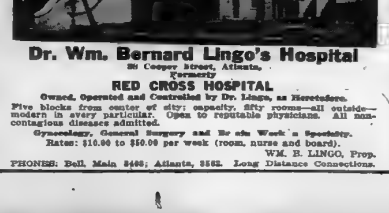
Continued From Page One.

building going on, mostly in the way of handsome residences.

City of Beautiful Homes.

Athens is a city of beautiful homes, and Milledge avenue, one of the prettiest streets in the state, is lined with elegant homes, surrounded with attractive lawns. The Boulevard is another street which is noted for its beauty and handsome homes.

Recently the city of Athens voted $175,000 in bonds to be devoted to increased street paving and public school improvements. The work of street paving is already under way, and will continue continuously until the appropriation is exhausted. As a result Athens will have a large number of well paved streets. The city enjoys the advantages of an excellent street car service, the Athens Railway and Electric company operating a 15-minute schedule on all of its lines. The company has been petitioned to extend its lines to East Athens and Barberville, and it is not unlikely that this will be done before a great while. The Athens Railway and Electric com-



Dr. Wm. Bernard Lingo's Hospital

35 Cooper Street, Atlanta,
Formerly
RED CROSS HOSPITAL

Owned, Operated and Controlled by Dr. Lingo, as Heretofore.

Five blocks from center of city; capacity, fifty rooms—all outside—modern in every particular. Open to reputable physicians. All non-contagious diseases admitted.

Gynecology, General Surgery and Rontgen Work a Specialty.

Rates: $10.00 to $50.00 per week (room, nurse and board).

WM. B. LINGO, Prop.

PHONES: Bell, Main 3446; Atlanta, 3563. Long Distance Connections.

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

THE RICH COUNTRY IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA AND NORTHERN FLORIDA ALONG THE GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY OFFERS FINE OPPORTUNITIES

Few sections of country are making greater forward strides than Southern Georgia and Northern Florida. This is particularly true of the territory along and near the lines of the Georgia Southern & Florida railway.

This development is due to the fact that people in the south and in the north are fast learning of the opportunities offered by the fertile lands and by other resources tributary to that line and because property prices are still so low that the investor, the settler or the manufacturer can make his money go far.

The lands in this section give great yields of corn, cotton, hay, potatoes, strawberries, watermelons and practically all the truck crops. This is a region, too, where the peach, the fig, many citrus fruits, the tung nut and the pear flourish.

The splendid climate pleasant for life and recreation and adding to the productiveness of the soil is a most attractive feature.

In nearly every section of this region the grasses and forage crops and other conditions make the country an unusually favorable one for stock raising, for dairying and for poultry raising. There are splendid ranges for cattle; pork can be raised at the lowest cost and market and other conditions are most favorable for the poultry man.

The railway service, both to local and to outside points, gives the farmer, the fruit grower and the truck raiser the best facilities for reaching markets and to the manufacturer the best facilities for distributing his products. Through service enables the truck or fruit grower to put his product into the northern markets with dispatch and in the best condition. These crops go to the north at the season giving the grower the best prices and the best profits.

Land prices throughout the territory are low, either large tracts for colony purposes or small farms for the homeseeker can be bought to advantage.

In the development of the country towns and cities are rapidly building up. School, church and other facilities are good. These towns and cities give the business man a wide range of opportunities.

The timber resources, the clays and the facilities for assembling raw material and for shipping the finished product to various portions of the south and to outside territory and the growing local markets afford fine possibilities for many lines of manufacturing.

The Georgia Southern & Florida Railway company co-operates with the people along its line for the best development of agricultural, horticultural and industrial interests.

There is room in this territory for many thousand additional families, and people from the outside are invited to take advantage of the opportunities presented.

If you are interested write either of the undersigned and state kind of location desired.

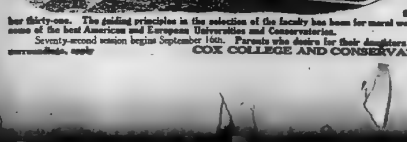
M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent,
Washington, D. C.

C. W. PITCH, Agent, Macon, Georgia.

CHAS. DAVIES, Traveling Immigration Agent,
16 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

COX College and Conservatory

College Park, Georgia.



Cox College and Conservatory is being recognized more every day as an institution for thorough instruction and high standards in the Academy, College and Conservatory departments. Fifteen units are required for entrance to college. In its history of 70 years it is today more thoroughly organized than ever before.

Cox College is ideally located near Atlanta, the most progressive city in the South, and its health record is unsurpassed. It boasts of having the most modern equipment for instruction in literary and conservatory work, and it prides itself in its beautiful campus with many botanical specimens. Its well equipped libraries, laboratories, gymnasium, athletic field and pool to the proficiency of a thorough curriculum.

Cox College has always drawn patronage from the best families of the South, and it points with pride to its many students and alumnae who occupy some of the most prominent places in our Southland.

The present staff of officers and teachers in the literary and conservatory departments number thirty-one. The guiding principles in the selection of the faculty has been for moral worth and proficiency and its members represent some of the best American and European Universities and Conservatories.

Seventy-second session begins September 16th. Parents who desire for their daughters the best instruction under the most favorable surroundings, apply

COX COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY, College Park, Ga.

Wild West Shows Have Nothing On The Shriners' Convention

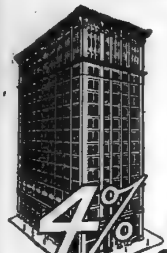




Photo by Price.

Have a look at these scenes: On the left, two Shriners riding down Peachtree on two donkeys; on t he right, a group of Blackfeet Indians from Glacier Park, brought to Atlanta over the Great Northern railway by Algeria temple, Helena, Mont. A brave is handing the pea ce pipe to a paleface squaw.

Savings Talks



Plain, old-fashioned Thrift is the best solution of how to live up to modern standards under modern conditions.

A Savings Account in this Bank is a financial bracer—test it.

100% Safety

4% ON SAVINGS

Central Bank & Trust Corporation

CANDLER BUILDING, ATLANTA

BRANCH BANK CORNER MITCHELL & FORSYTH STS.

Hundreds of Shriners Visit Grave Of Jack Wilson at West View

Among the thousands of visiting Shriners many knew and loved the late Jack Wilson, whose death occurred some two years ago and whose funeral took place at midnight with impressive Masonic ceremonies.

Jack Wilson was one of the most lovable of men. His heart was as tender as that of a woman; his hand as generous as that of a prince. He was the life of any gathering, and he had friends from California to Maine. He never missed a shrine convention. There was a note of sadness among many when it was recalled that he was no more. Many wanted to visit his grave and pay their last respects.

When E. P. McKinney, president of the West View Cemetery company, learned this he issued an order that any Shriner who so desired could go in the cemetery in automobiles. Hundreds availed themselves of the opportunity.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed with Deputy Clerk Fred Beers, of the United States court, yesterday, by Joseph Lasier, of Atlanta, trading as the Joe Tailoring company, 114-113 Decatur street. The petitioner shows liabilities amounting to $2,117.36, with assets aggregating $791.74.

Loving Hands Place Flowers On Henry Grady's Monument

Those who chanced to look up as they passed the Henry Grady monument yesterday afternoon noticed that in the folded arms of the bronze figure was a bouquet showering bright-colored roses and carnations.

An Atlanta woman, Mrs. Henry Hunter Smith, who was driving by the monument, her horses scarcely able to prest their way through the surging crowd, looked and, seeing the majestic figure of her departed friend, who was the new south's great prophet, she noted that no colors, no flags fluttered there.

None would have been, prouder of Atlanta in her carnival of progress than he, reflected Mrs. Smith, who had been one of Atlanta's hostesses when Henry Grady, as Atlanta's "first citizen" welcomed the first large conventions here after the war.

Going to the florist's, she selected a bouquet of his favorite flowers.

Her carriage again appeared at the base of the monument, and, though an invalid, she reached herself, with the flowers, the folded arms of the prophetic figure, and placed them there.

CAPT. WEST DISMISSED FROM MARINE CORPS

Seattle, Wash., May 11.—Captain Ernest West, United States marine corps, was formally dismissed from the service yesterday at the Puget Sound navy yard on receipt of orders from the secretary of the navy.

Captain West entered the service from Georgia. On a recent visit to Atlanta, Captain West was arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife's mother.

SOUTH'S LITERARY FORUM

The Call of the South

GRAND BLDG. ATLANTA, GA.

FER ev'ry down in this life thar's a up. It's when the worl's the bleakest an' barest, thet th' 'simmon's th' sweetest an' th' 'possum's th' fattest.



Velvet Joe

VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, consoles us in the "downs" and makes the "ups" more joyful. Full weight 2 oz tins, 10c. Coupons of value with Velvet.

Here's Chance for Somebody To Get the Goat of Houston

Osman Temple, of St. Paul, once owned a goat. That goat is now in Atlanta, but no longer is it with Osman temple. Nor is it any longer an ordinary goat, but one with a career, being an object of not a little mystery and still more envy.

The Osman goat was taken on the pilgrimage to Panama some years ago by the St. Paul temple. It is rumored that a bet arose over stealing the goat. Anyway, Lil' Arthe, as it was called, disappeared quite mysteriously and later discoveries disclosed that the goat was in possession of Hella temple, of Dallas.

Lil' Artha was destined to become popular. El Mina patrol at Houston stole him next, and then Minneapolis borrowed him. Oklahoma City spirited him away from Minneapolis and then Houston secured him a second time. So, Bill is in Atlanta under watchful eyes. Osman temple says, "We'll get him yet." But, will they?

The El Mino patrol occupies the entire eleventh floor of the Hotel Ansley. They have with them the largest flag of Texas in the world, which is 100x20 feet. At exercises Monday the patrol conferred a special degree upon the governor and the mayor and chief of police of Atlanta.

Owners and Operators of the New York & American Dental Office

20½ and 22½ Peachtree Street, Over Rialto Theater

It would be difficult to find more conscientious and efficient dentists anywhere. They are thorough with their work and easy with their patients.

Lady attendant. Phone Ivy 1817.

Gold Crowns $3, Bridge Work $4, Set of Teeth $5

Bands From Many Temples Serenade The Constitution

The typewriter that writes this story is clicking to the tune of "Dixie," with which the band of Antioch temple, of Dayton, Ohio, is serenading The Constitution.

It is press time now, and all day long The Constitution staff has been afforded the unusual pleasure of laboring amid concords of sweet sounds drifting through the windows from the serenading bands of the visiting Shriners.

Numerous bands and patrols of the leading visiting temples marched to the front of The Constitution office Monday, morning and afternoon, and gave concerts.

Included among them were two bugle corps and a bagpipe collection. The Constitution has given a cordial welcome to all visitors within our gates, and many took advantage of the opportunity to use the paper's facilities. The "Conett" building was a mecca throughout the day and night for Shriners seeking information and news of their home territory.

POLICE KEPT BUSY BY ROBBERY CASES

Pickpockets and Snatch-Thieves on Hand, but Their Harvest Is Small—Shriner Makes Capture.

A wave of crime swept over the city of Atlanta last night, when professional crooks got busy.

Captain Murphey, a negro, giving his address as No. 478 Piedmont avenue, was caught at Five Points by E. A. Spratlin, of 19 Brotherton street, slipping his hand in his hip-pocket to get his purse. Spratlin turned the alleged thief over to Officers Lasater and Blazer.

Shriner Makes Capture.

An alleged snatch thief, Ed Rachael, colored, tried to grab a lady's pocketbook at Five Points. A Shrine visitor, the former chief of police of Commerce, Ga., knocked the man down, and turned him over to Detectives Garner and Butler. Rachael gave his address as No. 36 Fort street.

A man named Crawfoird reported to the officers that he had caught a nicely dressed white man at Five Points with his hand in his hip-pocket, on his purse, and that the man got his purse out, but that he caught him, and when the thief returned his money, he let him go.

Officer Lasater, while patroling his beat within two blocks of Five Points, saw a negro trying to drag a white man into the Express company's alley. Just off Central avenue. He made a break for the negro, who retreated into the alley, and ran into the rear of a beer saloon on Decatur street.

W. C. Elliott, a Shriner from Portland, Oregon, reported to Assistant Chief of Police Jett that some time during the day he had missed from his inside coat pocket several American Express company money orders, amounting to $400. He did not know if he had lost them, or if they had been stolen. Elliott is at room 1003 of the Ansley hotel.

Boy Is Arrested.

Officers Shumate and Dodd caught a white boy, 14 years old, who, it is charged, had broken into Fain's beer saloon at 57 Central avenue. The youth gave his name as Abe Kravitsky, of 70 King street. The officers state he had climbed through the front door transom, and had drunk the contents of four bottles of beer.

George Mackgwinn, colored, living at 18-B Thompson's alley, was jailed on the charges of two negro women that he had snatched a purse from one of them containing $5, while they were going home out ivy street. The negro was arrested at Pryor and Decatur streets by Plain Clothesmen Pittman, Watson and Kilpatrick.

ANTI-KAMNIA SALVE

Cures Skin Troubles.

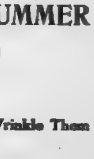
KEEP COOL

While the Sun Shines Hot

Wear SUITS Made From



Tropical Worsted Suits



Priestley "Cravenette" Mohair Suit

Priestley's

"Cravenette" English Mohairs

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE COOLEST MEN'S SUITS EVER MADE FOR SUMMER

COOL COMFORTABLE DRESSY BUT NOT CONSPICUOUS

Require Pressing Seldom — Rain Will Not Spot nor Wrinkle Them

NO LAUNDERING NECESSARY, as with some of the cheaper Summer Suits, which adds so much to their cost before the summer is over.



Many beautiful styles and colorings are to be had in Priestley "Cravenette" English Mohairs which are identical with those being shown by the Merchant Tailors of the West End of London.

Look For The Label

On Coat

FOR SALE BY LEADING CLOTHIERS

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS

With the rest of Atlanta and, seemingly, with a good part of the whole country, we will be watching the great parade this morning so

The Store Will Open at 1 O'Clock

Another Welcome Arrival---A Select Band of

Twenty-five $30 and $35 Evening Dresses So Bought That They Are Marked $19.75

An Atlanta woman writes an out-of-town friend:

"When in Atlanta shop at Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.'s."

The buyer's return from New York is marked by the arrival of twenty-five exquisitely dainty evening dresses to sell at $19.75, instead of the $30.00 and $35.00 that they are worth. They are of shadow lace or net combined with taffeta over chiffon.

The taffeta is usually confined to puffs, panniers or girdles—and most effectively!

Bodices are all lace or all net, with big shawl-like sleeves—and the wide crushed girdles are finished with corsage bouquets.

$30.00 and $35.00 dresses in every respect—materials used and styles. Choose from pink, light blue, mais and Nile—when the store opens at 1 o'clock.

Open Season for Bathers at Piedmont Park Lake

We are READY with the Bathing Suits and Accessories

Perhaps the first thing that you will note will be the great variety of bathing suits we are showing. We have made the stock as complete as we could.

Prices begin at $2.25 for a brilliantine suit of never-fading color and go gradually to $13.75 for the novel silk suits.

The styles are charming. Suits this season with panniers and in draped effects; waists are modeled after the prevailing fashions, with kimono sleeves or raglan sleeves; a contrasting touch of color comes in the trimmings—often girdles are of Roman striped silks, colorful folds and buttons add to the effect.

Bathing Shoes, 25c to $2.25; 25c and 50c for simple canvas sandals, in black or white; then come the sateen pumps and boots with ribbon laces, in navy, green, red and black; these $1.00, $1.50 to $2.25.

Caps, 25c to $2.25, in numerous styles, simple little affairs of figured sateens, divers' rubber-lined caps, fancy all-rubber caps in gay colors, novel silk and satin caps in floral designs and Roman stripes, with ruffles and fancy bows.

It will be easy to get your bathing outfit here!

New Elastic Corsets Reduced One-Third

We have reduced the prices of the most favored corsets of the season one-third!

And this in the very height of their popularity.

The elastic corset is the one that really imparts the uncorseted effect, the natural figure.

And these are the

Superb Madame Irene Corsets

They were $12.50 to $18.00—

Now $8.33 to $12

Tango corsets, surgical corsets, hip confiners—the latter in slip-on styles.

Sizes for all figures.

Wash Silk Waists $1.95

Another shipment of those cool, summery wash silk waists, to sell at $1.95 instead of $2.95.

White with Copenhagen and black stripes; low turn-back collars; three-quarter length sleeves, set in raglan fashion with hemstitching.

With these are a number of pink and blue China silk waists worth $2.25. They are made on an elastic band—blousy—with low pointed sailor collars.

Breakfast in the Tea Room Shriners' Week

Through Shrine Week breakfast will be served in the Tea Room from 8:30 to 9:30—excepting today, when the store opens at 1 o'clock.

Also we have arranged space for serving Quick Order Luncheons, this in addition to the usual luncheon service that begins at 11 o'clock.

Visit Our New Talking Machine Department. Victor Talking Machines and Records, Sonora Phonographs and French Records

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company



Dixie Planters Are Billionaires When the Cotton is Baled In the Great Empire State Gins

(The figures given below are taken from authentic records of the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.)

The south's cotton crop, during the harvest year ending August 31, 1913, brought to the planters of Dixie nearly a billion dollars. To be exact, the total baleage, at 12 cents a pound, placed at the disposal of the cotton raisers the sum of $821,779,130.16.

When one considers that the larger portion of all of the cotton grown in the south, totaling 16,225,734 bales, is raised right here in Georgia the title of "King Cotton" is easily understandable.

Cotton to Georgia means more than wheat to Kansas or tobacco to Kentucky. The crop in this vicinity is one of the most valuable assets to the country. When the southern cotton crop is "off," as it is called, the entire nation suffers. This was recently pointed out graphically by a visitor to Atlanta from Manchester, England, who related how, when the southern cotton crop fell off several years ago, the people of the mill towns of England were on the verge of famine. When the first bales of Georgia cotton reached Liverpool the following year the mill workers gathered on the docks and prayed and sang hymns of thanksgiving.



TEACHING GEORGIANS TO GRADE COTTON AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Despite the recent attempts of experimenters to rival Georgia cotton on Egyptian lands no one has as yet produced the grade of cotton which grows so well on Georgia's sandy lands.

Imports of Cotton.

Practically the entire quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is produced in the country, the imports being a negligible quantity.

Nearly all of the cotton imported is produced in Egypt, 191,875 bales, or 55.5 per cent of the total, being of this origin. This cotton is used largely for mercerizing and in the manufacturing of thread, knit goods, and machine lace. Chinese cotton was next in importance as regards quantity imported during the year, the amount being 18,241 bales, while Peruvian cotton, which, on account of its texture and appearance, is used for mixing with wool in the manufacture of woolen goods, ranking third, with 10,737 bales, and Indian cotton fourth, with 4,875 bales. Small quantities of cotton were also imported from a number of other countries, among which are Mexico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia.

History of Cotton.

It is superfluous to tell anybody in this state that cotton is king, or by what token this king of commerce has earned and holds his right to the title. It is the crop of all crops, the money crop, the crop by which the prosperity of commerce, of the merchant, of the mechanic, the architect, as well as the farmer, is governed eventually. The yield of cotton is the one prime factor on which the very life of the country depends.

The history of Georgia and the history of American cotton are inseparable. They have gone hand in hand since the earliest date of the settlement of this last of the thirteen colonies.

First Crop in 1734.

To Philip Nutter belongs the honor of being the first to plant cotton in the state of Georgia. His first crop was grown in 1734, the year after Governor Oglethorpe, with his band of 116 English and German settlers, had cordingly, set aside a small plot of ground for the experiment.

Five years later Samuel Auspourgeur, a Swiss immigrant, shipped an assignment of cotton across the Atlantic to Europe. This was the first transatlantic shipment of American-grown cotton, and Georgia thus has the honor of being the founder of the great export cotton business of the United States.

Old Records on File.

Many years passed before cotton became of any importance to Georgia commercially. A letter is still preserved, dated 1768, more than half a century after Nutter had planted his first crop, which throws light upon the history of cotton. The letter is addressed to a northern manufacturer and asks the support of the Philadelphia society in the manufacture of cotton.

Five years after the date of this appeal on behalf of the cotton planter, the day for such appeals was over. The fate of cotton in the southern states was determined: Eli Whitney had given the cotton gin to the world.

Cotton as Old Crop.

For untold ages cotton has been raised in countries of the old world particularly in India and Egypt. But the great drawback to its becoming of any great importance commercially was the difficulty of separating the seed from the lint. The labor of two years was required to separate seed and lint in one bale of cotton. Now the problem was solved in the new world. The work of two years could be accomplished by the cotton gin in five hours.

Never in the history of the world landed at Tomacraw bluffs and laid the foundation of the new colony Nutter came from Chelsea, England. He believed that the soil and climate of the new colony would be favorable.

In these golden days for the old-time planter competition was unknown. He had six months in which to market his crop. Each planter was his own transportation agent. When the cotton was quite ready for market, and the farmer likewise, altogether ready to take it, the cotton was loaded on ox wagons. In these it was hauled over primitive roads to the nearest market town, which was nearly always at the head of some stream. Then it was reloaded on boats, steam not having as yet been successfully applied to navigation, and the boats were floated down the stream to the ocean, whence the cotton made its next voyage to the markets of Europe.

Twenty years after the invention of the cotton gin all this was changed. Competition had entered the field. The cotton producing section had extended westward to Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Transportation became a question of vital importance. The successful marketing of the crop became largely dependent upon the time required to get it to market.

Two Important Ports.

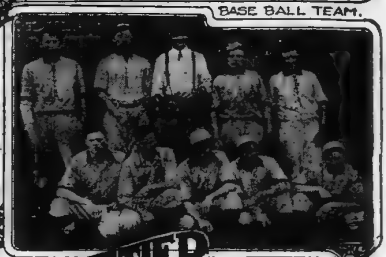
Up to this time Savannah and Charleston had been the chief cotton seaports. They now found formidable rivals in New Orleans with its Mississippi river and Mobile with its Mobile river. The Georgia cotton fields were too far removed from their seaports. Some closer connection must be affected or they must inevitably give place to those in the march of competition to the western ports with immediate river connections.

At this point came the invention of the steam engine. Once more the problem of the Georgia cotton grower was solved. The day of the railroad had come, and come to stay.

The first railroad built in Georgia was the South Carolina and Georgia, later known as the South Carolina railroad, connecting Augusta, then the capital of the state and one of the most important cotton centers, with Charleston. So eager were the people for this road that public and private capital was generously subscribed and the road became the first big American railroad enterprise.









WHITTIER MILLS
CHATTAHOOCHEE GA.





E. S. EHNEY & COMPANY
Cotton
Rooms 704 and 705 Austell Bldg.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ATLANTIC COMPRESS CO.
GENERAL OFFICES
ELECTRIC AND GAS BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.

Compresses at—
Albany, Ga.
Americus, Ga.
Athens, Ga.
Augusta, Ga.
Columbus, Ga.
Cordele, Ga.
Dawson, Ga.
Fitzgerald, Ga
Macon, Ga.
Milieu, Ga.



Compresses at—
Savannah, Ga.
Thomasville, Ga.
Toccoa, Ga.
Anniston, Ala.
Dothan, Ala.
Eufaula, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala.
Opelika, Ala.
Troy, Ala.
Pensacola, Fla.

Atlanta Plant—Storage Capacity, 30,000 Bales; Daily Compressing Capacity, 4,000 Bales

COBB COUNTY

COME TO COBB COUNTY AND LIVE

MARIETTA GROWS WITH GEORGIA; CITY NOW METROPOLIS

Many Business Enterprises Established in Popular Center During Last Five Years — Most Healthy Locality.

Marietta has been called the "Gem City" of Georgia, and the setting is worthy of the jewel. Its felicity of location is equaled only by the steady improvement of all the elements which go to make a most attractive place. The gifts of nature have there been wedded to the work of man until the neat and most beautiful city of its size that adorns, while it enriches, the broad belt of the high and health-giving Piedmont escarpment, has arisen to stimulate the pride of Cobb, the banner county, and heighten the glory of Georgia, the "Empire State of the South," the most wonderful developing section of the globe. Time out of mind this wonderfully growing city has been famed as both a summer and winter resort. Long before the wooded hamlet donned its swaddling clothes the people living by the sea no less than the denizens of the lake country have looked upon Marietta as a mecca which gave back the roses of health and set once more the tired body to the tune of strength. As it grew in people it grew in fame and commerce and manufactures and educational power, and splendid churches and railroads and striking public structures, until today it is a city of commanding importance, the center of an agricultural surroundings than which the south can boast no richer, no more varied, the variety of whose products and the intelligence of whose cultivation are not surpassed, if, indeed, equaled by the same extent of territory anywhere in the nation.

The marvelous march of Marietta on the high road of progress has been made almost in the shadow of historic Kennesaw mountain, and has been as instructive and constructive as the march of General Sherman was destructives when that warrior passed around it instead of it, while General Johnston held the "reign of vantage," its shaggy summit. Mournful memorials of that march are the graves of 10,000 federal soldiers in the National cemetery, and 4,000 southern soldiers who sleep in the Confederate cemetery—both most interesting points at Marietta.

Marietta has already begun doubling her population, and if anybody is so skeptical as to doubt that she is going to keep up the good work let them watch her in the coming years. In 1900 the city had something over 6,000 people, but there were nearly 8,000 in the entire district. Today Marietta has not less than 9,000 people within her limits, and the population of the whole district will foot up upwards of 20,000. She is expanding in all directions, and the new city substantial but elegant suburban homes would do credit to a metropolis.

Marietta is the home of several of the most famous men of the south. Her industries now embrace capital estimated at several million dollars. Her citizens are progressive and the government of the city such that the future is being taken care of in the present.

Marietta is one of the fastest growing cities of Georgia and is destined to become one of its most progressive communities within the very near future.

Profits for Bakers.

E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, see the south as a "field of opportunities."

The International Agricultural corporation saw the opportunities offered in the south and proved their faith by investing $25,000,000.

The eyes of the financial world are turned toward the southland and she is proving her worth.

Cotton Mills Work Early.

In 1911 the cotton mills of the south used over 13 per cent of the entire crop while the other mills in the United States used 16 per cent.



THE KIND OF ROADS WE BUILD IN COBB COUNTY.

ALFALFA GROWING NOW ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT STATE

Growing of Succulent Feed For Cattle Has Been Rapidly Pushed During Last Five Years.

Until three years ago a crop of alfalfa in Georgia was as strange a sight as a one-armed paper hanger with the hives.

Now the sight of countless acres of the succulent herbage is common. It has proven a success upon the soil of Georgia as has no other vegetable importation in the last decade.

Planters are more and more turning to alfalfa for their green, all-the-year-round silo feed. It has been proven that the new green feed will produce more milk and add more flesh to market cattle than any other known feed which costs the same to produce.

Alfalfa has been grown for years in the state, in a limited way, under the name of "lucerne." Throughout the west alfalfa is praised as a money-producer, but after experimenting in Georgia the Kansas or Nebraska farmer, who is satisfied with his two or three cuttings per year from his field, will with difficulty believe even the conservative facts about alfalfa growing in Georgia.

Three Cuttings.

The western farmer will work industriously the first year to secure a good stand. Often he fails, and has to replant the second year. The Georgia farmer will at least get three to four cuttings from his alfalfa the first year, and it is not unusual to get two or three cuttings within six months after the seed is in the ground. The Georgia farmer will harvest from five to eight cuttings per annum—a ton to a ton and a half per acre per cutting—after he gets his stand.

Georgia farmers estimate the total cost of producing a ton at from $2.50 to $3.50, which includes the cost of baling. Alfalfa finds a ready market at from $12 to $18 per ton, leaving a net profit of from $6.50 to $14.50. With a yield of from five to twelve tons per acre per annum the profit is easily calculated.

Marietta Is One of the Best Manufacturing Points In the State of Georgia

Diversified Interest in Cobb County Center Embraces All Lines of Industrial Endeavor.

Marietta is one of the best manufacturing points for its size in the south or the country. One of the largest and most successful chair factories in the south is the Brumby Chair Company, of this city.

Another big plant in this line is the Marietta Chair Company, which, while not manufacturing so many chairs, turns out a complete assortment of bedroom, parlor and library tables.

The big Marietta knitting mills is one of the best in the country. It is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of men's half-hose. Here 16,000 pairs of popular-priced seamless, medium cotton half-hose are produced per day. The very best automatic machinery for knitting, dyeing and finishing are used. The promoters of this great industry are Cobb county men, with local capital. Worthy native people are employed. About a dozen years ago this mill was started in a small way. It began to grow at once. It has continued to grow, until today the product is known and sold in about forty states of the union. California, Ohio, Texas and Iowa are leading users of the Radium hose. The pay roll has reached as high as $44,000 a year, and the equipment has recently been increased. The officers are H. H. Northcutt, president; R. W. Northcutt, vice president, and James Daniell, secretary and treasurer.

The Glover Machine Works, at Marietta, have for many years been building locomotives and a fine line of hoisting engines. This plant is thoroughly modern, being equipped with the best machines of the latest patterns.

The Kennesaw Paper Company operates one of the biggest paper mills in the south at Marietta. The work done includes the manufacture of high-grade wrapping paper, machine-finished and super-calendar book paper, a very fine grade of boxboard paper—the only boxboard mill south of Richmond, Va.

Then, there is the Marietta Ice Company, with a capacity of 35 tons a day. It is owned and operated by a former mayor of the town, E. P. Dobbs. In addition to supplying the local trade, this plant supplies all of the towns along the L. & N. R. R. and ices all fruit cars at this plant. Ex-Mayor Dobbs owns also one of the finest Elberta peach orchards in the state, at Smyrna, on the L. & N. R. R., two miles north of Marietta, with a canning factory to take care of the surplus crop.

Two Good Banks.

Marietta has two splendid banks. The First National has a capital of $100,000, with a surplus of $30,000. The Marietta Trust and Banking Company has a capital of $75,000 and surplus of $15,000.

Marietta is noted for that kind of wise public spirit and substantial enterprise which builds for the future. Many illustrations might be given of the tendency in its solidly-advancing city to put up modern, lasting structures, both for the transaction of private and public business. Two most noteworthy instances are here given. The postoffice building is one of the handsomest structures of its size in the country. It cost about $60,000. The front is not only impressive, but truly imposing in its massive symmetry. And the rear of the splendid pile is in keeping. The whole arrangement is a model of modern convenience. There are three city mail carriers, and eight rural free delivery routes starting from the city. The courthouse is of Georgia marble, and would, indeed, adorn a central square in any great city of the world. It stands on the central square, just off the park, and is the first grand object which attracts the admiring gaze of the visitor as he alights from the trolley. Solidly built and well embellished with rare, artistic taste, both within and without, it seems one of those structures fashioned with dignity, grace and commanding care, destined not for a day, but for all time and all seasons as a temple of justice should be.

The religious tone of Marietta is very pronounced as finely exemplified in the beautiful houses of worship. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists and Catholics all have excellent church edifices. Most of these buildings are striking in their modern air and architectural beauty. The parsonages, as a rule, are fine dwellings, and the ministers in Marietta are noted for their high order of education and culture.

The Clarke library is among the best features of this intelligent and refined community. It is kept up by regular subscriptions. It owns its elegant modern building, located on Church street. It is free to the public under certain judicious rules. It has over 7,000 volumes of good books.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA CAN BE SEEN HERE

To fully understand the Battle of Atlanta one must visit the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, at Grant Park, a production costing over $48,000, and the only one in existence.

After reorganizing commands on a permanent basis, General Sherman prepared a movement to cut the railroads to the west and south of Atlanta. The army of the Tennessee, now commanded by General O. O. Howard, occupying the extreme left, was marched to the rear to the extreme right around the city toward East Point. At a point near Ezra church they encountered a large force of confederates strongly entrenched. There from 11:30 a. m. to p. m. there raged one of the fiercest fights, considering the numbers engaged, of Sherman's march to the sea.

After the battle of Ezra church there was about a month of maneuvering, mostly of cavalry, when the army took up its march with the object of striking the Central railroad at Jonesboro.

On July 31 General Howard encountered and engaged a strongly entrenched force about two miles from Jonesboro, and the next morning, August 1, the whole force was moved to the front of the confederates and the day was spent in fighting at various points and in tearing up the railroad where it was operated.

That night General Hardee evacuated Jonesboro, and Hood's army left Atlanta to its fate, and the next day the union troops marched into the Gate City of the South unopposed, and General Sherman was left to complete his "march to the sea" without further serious fighting.



IMPORTED STOCK BEING PUSHED.

Georgia as a livestock-raising and cattle-breeding state is rapidly forging to the foreground.

It has not been so many years since that the state was mostly known for its cotton producing territory. Already there is a movement on foot to cut the large and at best but medium-ly productive plantations into smaller tracts of land as well as a definitely defined trend towards the producing of better live stock among the farmers of the commonwealth.

One of the features of Georgia's step forward in cattle raising is the purchase, within the past three months, of an immense tract of land in north Georgia by Texas interests who have already placed thousands of yards of barbed wire fence around their all but endless acres, in which they will inclose an extensive cattle ranch. The hills will furnish green feed nearly all the year around and the country is still in its native state to such an extent that regular "wild west cowboys" will be used to handle the herds.

Of the better class of cattle being shown about the state to stock raisers at the present time is the internationally known bull "Point Comfort," a registered Hereford, owned by W. J. Davis & Co., of Jackson, Miss. This bull is being used to produce blooded stock on several of the best known breeding farms in this section of the southland.

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6% and 7% SURE

WHEN you purchase from us a first mortgage on improved Georgia city or farm property you eliminate as much risk as is humanly possible and you receive, regularly, from 6 to 7 per cent.

WE DO BUSINESS ALL OVER GEORGIA

OUR property appraisals are the work of commercial experts who have spent their lives in this section. We are extremely careful in our estimates of the moral hazards. We protect your principal with ample security and are conservative in our rulings.

LET us send you our list of loans and some interesting and reliable literature. We believe that we can overthrow you of the desirability of our offerings as safe and profitable investments.

Sessions Loan & Trust Co.
MARIETTA, GA.

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THE BEST EQUIPPED AND UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
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IN ALL NORTH GEORGIA — SIX YEARS OLD
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AUSTELL, GA.

Greetings to Shriners

LOCATED eighteen miles west of Atlanta on two divisions of the Southern Railway Company, with greatest passenger and freight facilities in the South. Admirably adapted for manufacturing industries, with cheap electric power, and not excelled in the United States for health and its great Lithia mineral waters. An ideal summer and winter home. No mosquitoes, and cool enough for blankets in summer. Come to Austell and be convinced. A welcome awaits you. Government statistics make Cobb County, where Austell is located, second healthiest in the United States. Further information gladly furnished by Chas. J. Shelverton, Mayor, Austell, Ga.

The First National Bank
MARIETTA, GA.

Capital,	$100,000.00
Surplus,	70,000.00
Resources, over	700,000.00

Only NATIONAL Bank in Cobb County. 4% Interest Paid on Savings Deposits
WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

J. E. MASSEY, President — G. P. REYNOLDS, Cashier
JOS. M. BROWN, Vice-President — D. R. LITTLE, Ass't Cashier



STONE QUARRIES NEAR MARRIETTA

HOTELS

RESTAURANTS ARE THE BOAST OF STATE; SERVICE IS MOTTO

Atlanta Food Places Are Market Places for Season's Delicacies as Well as Standard Dishes.

By J. E. Williams.

In both number and excellence of service, Atlanta restaurants and cafes lead the south.

So wide is the range and varied the service that whether one wants a 10-cent meal to consist of "pork and beans" or a course dinner costing many dollars, he has many places to choose from and he can rest assured that no matter what the limitations of his appetite and pocketbook are, he will be well satisfied.

"Service" is the paramount feature of the dairy lunch stands, the short order restaurants and the gilded cafes. At any of the places the patron may rest assured that he will get his money's worth both in service and food.

Atlanta's location is a peculiar blessing so far as securing the best foods that the markets contain. The mild climate and unusually fine soil of Georgia make it possible to obtain the crops of vegetables and other food stuffs from the ground, and as a result the local markets are always filled with the choicest garden truck. For the few weeks of the winter season that local vegetables are not obtainable, the produce men rely upon Florida.

Atlanta's proximity to the "land of flowers" results in this city obtaining the very best that their markets afford, and shipments here are received so quickly that green goods of every variety are fresh and unwilted on their arrival. There is a great difference between Florida vegetables on the local markets compared with their condition when placed on sale in the cities of the north and east.

Sea Foods are Popular.

During the seasons of the year when oysters and other sea foods are used, Atlanta is given the very pick of the Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans markets. Fish and oysters taken from the water on one afternoon are delivered to the local markets at an early hour the following morning, thus placing Atlanta restaurant keepers on the same basis with those of the seaport cities.

So far as poultry and game are concerned a great portion of the supply is furnished within a radius of a few miles of Fulton county, and such other as needed comes from the big poultry and stock farms of Tennessee. Tennessee turkeys, chickens, eggs, sausage and butter are famous throughout the north and the east, and a good portion of the supply for the local market which is not raised in Georgia comes from the Volunteer state.

The supply of food is of course the main thing when restaurants and cafes are considered, and not only in the very best things in this line furnished by local caterers, but the very best of service is maintained at all times.

Small Restaurants Kept Busy.

In the first place the smaller restaurants in the business district are arranged for the convenience of the largest number of persons, and it is a daily occurrence for several hundred persons to be fed in one of these establishments within an hour's time. Tempting menus are arranged in advance by a number of the concerns and when the grand rush is starting they are able to take care of as many persons as can be accommodated.

Practically all of the hotels have excellent restaurants and cafes operating in competition with the other service, and an unusually fine cuisine is maintained by them. They employ the smartest chefs of the country and by securing the very best that the markets afford, they are enabled to give their patrons the same up-to-date attention which they would expect in New York, Washington, Chicago or New Orleans.

The strides in the restaurant business have been fully as rapid as the growth of Atlanta in other channels, and every real Atlanta man has a laudable pride in the city's eating houses from the quick order chop houses to the most palatial dining room

LOCAL FURNITURE FACTORIES SHIP GOODS IN CAR LOTS

Atlanta-Made Goods Are Known in Sixteen of the Southern States as a Standard Product of the Gate City.

In the production of furniture Atlanta stands high in the list of American cities. She leads all places of about the same size and population, with the possible exception of a few "furniture towns" in Michigan. The output of the local factories finds its way to all parts of the country.

Until a short time ago the majority of people residing in Atlanta were ignorant of the fact that right in this city was a plant which had few peers in this country in the manufacture of mission furniture and the output of this firm is to be found in the dinning rooms of many homes far from this city.

Interesting Industry.

One of the most interesting sides of furniture building in this city is to be found in an establishment, the like of which is found in not more than a few cities. This firm occupies unassuming quarters in the heart of the business district, but in back of the front wall is one of the busiest places in the community.

Speaking of this firm, a leader of one of the commercial bodies of Atlanta said:

"The growing tendency on the part of housekeepers to have furniture built to match the woodwork of their homes, has been the means of fostering in a surprising manner one of the most interesting, and yet the most unassuming, industries of this city. From rude sketches and drawings, thousands of which reach this firm every month, odd pieces of furniture are built to suit individual tastes and requirements.

"Furniture of all periods, even to the most remote, is built on short notice. Woodwork for new homes and the same material and in accordance with similar designs. Draperies and hangings are made to match upholstering for the home builder who seeks originality in his house.

"The output of this plant finds its way to every section of the country and in the manufacture of this brand of household goods Atlanta enters in strong competition with the big furniture producing points of the north. The dealers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other large cities look to the south for quaint and delicate individual pieces. Cincinnati cannot boast of such an industry, and when the people of those places desire individual sets of furniture, Atlanta must be the one to provide them."

In addition there are two or three other large furniture factories in Atlanta, besides the score or more of smaller firms, which turn out a fair amount of goods for Atlanta homes.

Buying Center Here.

The Atlanta man or woman, husband or wife, desiring to fit out a home according to his or her own tastes need not go beyond the borders of the city to purchase.

This city also is the distributing point for a large area and branches of every large furniture house of the country are to be found here. All of Georgia and large sections of the south are served through this point, due to its accessibility by rail and water



ATLANTA'S TERMINAL STATION

THIRTY-TWO YEARS' PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION.

Value of Products of	1880	1890	1900	1912
Factories	$26,441,000	$68,817,000	$106,655,000	$245,000,000
Farms	67,029,000	83,271,000	104,304,000	269,220,000
Forests	8,125,000	17,978,000	22,841,000	36,637,000
Mines	703,000	2,818,000	3,445,000	6,000,000

GRADY'S COTTON

What a royal plant it is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines upon it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it, and the dew that descends from the stars are noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is current in every bank; and when loosing its fleece to the sun it floats a sunny banner that glorifies the field of the humble farmer. That man is marshaled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world and wring a subsidy from every nation on earth! It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own, when He arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever. As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship.

SIGN POSTS POINT TO ATLANTA DURING NEXT THREE DECADES

Indications Are That City Will Have Unprecedented Influx of "Foreigners" and Great Boom Will Result.

By J. P. LETTON,
Manager Hotel Ansley.

For many hundreds of years the high ways of the civilized world have been dotted, wherever the roads crossed or forked, with finger posts, the pointing finger board bearing the name in large letters so that he who ran might read of the place to which the particular road so pointed led. These finger posts have been a wonderful effective agency in the development of the travel and commerce of the world. The finger post at the crossroads has been the unconscious servant of millions upon millions. It has put places on the map. Every road leads to some city. Every finger post points to some city. Through our convention bureau let us make all roads lead to Atlanta and all finger posts point to Atlanta.

In every city there is figuratively speaking a finger post, a convention bureau or some like organization. Not quite like the finger post at the crossroads, but with the speaking voice to greet the traveler and direct him on his way. If your city has the hotels and the facilities for entertaining the traveled and visitor, then the pleased visitor when he leaves our city is figuratively speaking a finger post pointing to the city he has found to his liking. Again, figuratively speaking, the city that has the good hotels, that has all the necessary facilities for caring for the large crowds attending conventions, that has a reputation for its hospitality, all of which are in the nature of finger posts pointing to the city that is so talked about in a complimentary way by the visitor who has enjoyed its hospitality and by others who have heard what these visitors have said and passed the good word along. Another finger post is the newspapers. Every time the name of a city is mentioned in a paper it is figuratively speaking a directing post to that city.

It is a serious blow to any town when its landlords and newspapers fail to keep in touch with the refinements of modern inn keeping and news service. There are two sign posts by which a town is judged more than these two. It may be said to the credit of Atlanta that she possesses these sign posts to a more perfect degree and in greater numbers than any city in the country. The newspapers of Atlanta "point" with pride at her advancement and "view" with alarm anything that looks bad for the people whom they serve.

The hotels of Atlanta, with their superb equipment and perfected service, are known wherever the traveling man or tourist go.

In conclusion, I may say Atlanta has more sign posts that serve to make her famous than most places twice her size. All of her posts seem to "welcome the coming and speed the parting guest."

GOVERNOR BROWN MAKES HISTORY IN NOTED SPEECH

Words of Former State Executive Have Done Much to Wipe Out Sectional Feeling in United States.

By Former Governor Joseph M. Brown.

The "lost cause" is out a memory; its last trumpet note has died away upon the air; its last tattoo has beat; its cannon, dismounted, no longer boom forth even the funeral minute guns. Its starry-cross flag, sanctified by the blood of the loved and the brave, is cherished only as a relic of a past day, glorious to fame, but forevermore departed. The reality of its existence was like that of its lone bark, the Alabama, which fearlessly went forth upon the world's broad ocean, cleaving a way to historic glory, but, finding among all the nations no friendly fleet to join her, at last, before the guns of her enemy, went down beneath the stormy billows, carrying with her her power and her flag, but leaving behind a name whose like the stars have never shone upon.

So, beneath the waters let the heart-burnings over the strife and woes of the past be buried. The torrent of blood which drenched our land has ceased its sulphurous clouds have rolled away, and the beams of the sun of reconciliation and restored union are lighting the sky over mountain and dale. The echoes of the storm are fast being stilled in the ears of those who once invoked it, but yet, like the voice of thunder, they roll forth to the world the defiance of American manhood to whomsoever dare strike "the old flag of the land we love

"But turn the page, let War's dread name
Be buried with his dead.
O'er every scar let peaceful Fame
Her downy mantle spread.
Beat into useful plowshares now
The once blood-dripping sword,
So, let us cease the recital of the deeds of strife and of ruin which almost fifty years ago were enacted with the thunder of cannon, the waving of banners, and all the "gorgeous panoply of war," amid the craggy mountains, and forest-covered hills and valleys, and by the rushing rivers of north Georgia. High in the Temple of Fame glitter the names of Chickamauga, Kinesaw, Resaca, Allatoona, Kennesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and of the heroes who, around them, fought for their union, their cause and their flag.

Whether mistaken or true were their convictions, let us presume not to judge. Sufficient it is that over two hundred thousand men, upon these fields of carnage, bared their breasts to sustain their convictions, and eighty-eight thousand shed their blood in defense of what they thought was right.

The long struggle is ended, the wail of humiliation is hushed, and the huzza of triumph is over; the cypress has draped the coffins of the vanquished, and the laurel has crowned the victor's brow



KIMBALL HOUSE

ATLANTA, : : : : : GEORGIA

150 Rooms, Hot and Cold Running Water at $1 per Day

ROOMS WITH CONNECTING BATHS $1.50
PRIVATE BATHS $2 AND UP

Our Restaurant is one of the best and the prices are most reasonable. We maintain a strictly high class a la Carte service.

Club Breakfast, from 30c to $1, to suit the most fastidious, and our special Mid-day Luncheon at 50c is unsurpassed in the south.

LARGEST, BRIGHTEST, BEST SAMPLE ROOMS IN THE CITY

Most Central and Convenient Location

ED. L. BROWN, Manager

PRINTING ARTS

ATLANTA HAS GOOD TASTE WHEN IT COMES TO CHOOSING BOOKS

Many Calls for the Classics at Carnegie Library—One of the Best Appointed Book Distributing Centers ters in the South.

SEASONS HAVE MUCH TO DO WITH READING CHOICE

By KATHARINE HINTON WOOTEN, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

Several years ago a librarian of national prominence was making a study of the class of books that are read from public libraries, and when she visited Atlanta and examined our records she expressed great surprise and delight at finding that books classed as "literature" have a larger circulation here than any other class (fiction, of course, excepted). This record is particularly gratifying, as the Atlanta library was the only one in all of our researches which showed such a record in any part of the country, and her comments would have given no cause for rejoicing to that class of people who insist in their ignorance of the facts, if I may say so, that public libraries are only for idle women, who want silly novels; for children who want fairy tales, or for dreamy bookworms.

Of course the south has an heritage in the familiarity with the best literature, which has been handed down from the old plantation library to which the memory of most southerners goes back, and from which came a knowledge of and friendship for the best of books, but there is something for the student of psychology to ponder over in the fact that here, away from the east and west, commercially, still clings to the best in literature.

Naturally the term "literature" has many divisions, and covers a wide range of subjects—poetry, drama, essays, criticism and classics.

For the past year Atlantans have certainly kept pace with the wave of drama study that has swept over the country. Have you noticed that practically every magazine now has its drama department, and that all of the colleges and universities have drama study classes?

The collection of modern drama is particularly complete here, and we have had to duplicate many times over our copies of Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Hakin, Schnitzler, Sudermann, Shaw, Wilde, Galsworthy, Synge, Benavente, Stephen Phillips, Mackaye, Jones and Pinero.

Just now we can hardly supply the demand for the works of Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu winner of the Nobel prize, by the way, the first non-Caucasian to win this most coveted honor.

Any attraction at a local theater brings demands to the library for books about the play and the players. Feature pictures at moving picture theaters bring such demands to us that we hope soon to be able to run slides at the theaters calling attention to books on the subject of the pictures shown.

Opera Books Demanded.

The spring season of grand opera creates a demand for books about the operas, their plots and their music, and it is a very usual thing for us to clear up many delinquent records each spring because people want to relate themselves at the library and read up on the operas. When I tell you that we have fifty copies of each opera libretto you can judge of the demand.

I believe that more men than women call for books of poetry and biography. The poems of Robert Service are by far the most popular poems, and Kipling is seldom left long on the shelf. The classics are always well read, and the schoolboys and girls seldom leave us a copy of Longfellow, Whittier or Browning.

There have been an unusual number of attractive and long-looked-for biographies published during the past year, and they have been popular, especially those of Mark Twain, Li Hung Chang, and the very recently issued life of Robert Toombs, which was begun by John D. Read, and finished by Ulrich Phillips, his literary executor. Mary Antin's "Promised Land" still interests many people, and it is of particular interest to library workers because it is the first book of note which gives public recognition and commends to the libraries for their active part in the educational work of today.

The older men of the city read the southern poets—Randall, Hayne, Timrod and war time histories and reminiscences.

Then there are two active Shakespeare study classes which meet in the library for splendid collection of material on Shakespeare well justifies its existence. One of these classes is composed of a group of young girls who organized their club after hearing a popular actor deliver a lecture on Shakespeare, and doesn't that show that the girls are interest in his works. Their enthusiasm may have been for the manliness of the men of whom they read, but the subsequent study has been most earnest. The other Shakespeare class will soon celebrate its nineteenth birthday.

Popular Thought.

Whatever subject is uppermost in the public mind brings work to the library and to the librarians. Any one of questions on which information was recently wanted will illustrate. Some citizens, when in dout, "ask the library," as the queried ranged from the working up of a pageant to be presented by a local lodge when the subject matter for the pageant, the costumes, and every detail was planned in the library reference room, to information on copyright law, protection of United States citizens abroad, municipal inspection of bakeries, wood on city boards, how to grow mushrooms, construction of concrete dams, public health laws in various states, information on trade laws of Latin America for a man who plans to establish a branch business office there, and a picture of Cleopatra to use as a model for a plaster cast to be used in a local theatrical production.

Several years ago we were given a most valuable private library of many hundred volumes, and the owner of the books was "my most constant patron, because he said that he had so many books that he could not keep track of them, and it was easier to give them to the library and then make a librarian look up the books and information whenever he wanted it.

New women in Atlanta plan a party without looking over library books for new ideas table decorations, and our cook books are in constant demand.

Old Age Diet.

Recently I found an old lady buried in a book, and when I started to pass by her she looked up, and laughingly said, "You'll never know what I am reading. I am studying the best diet for old age, and last month I gained five pounds by following directions found in a library book."

Books on the care of children, crocheting, dressmaking, millinery and massage are much read by women, while men and boys want books on chicken and dog raising, gardening and chess. Judging from the many requests we have there are many chess players in Atlanta.

Students of both sexes ask for books on the woman question, city problems, sociology and religion, and of all these classes the books on woman suffrage circulate oftenest.

History, travel and biography are so universally popular that I almost forgot them. It would astonish you to know how many library books go to Europe each summer with the travelers who accommodate library fines with their other summer bills. You see people get interested in reading about the places they intend to visit and take the books along.

Motion picture theaters would have to increase if everyone who takes out a book telling how to write picture plays should submit a plot.

Essay contests for which prizes are offered are the bane of every library unless the prizes are unlimited, for while, of course, writing such essays teaches something about the subject the books are actually worn out at the end of the contest, and when you realize that during any local contest we have always from fifty to two hundred children in the reference room each afternoon you can see that the librarians are pretty well worn out, too. But our greatest trouble from the contests comes from the wanton mutilation of the books, as the few contests and without library books showing many missing pages.

About one-third of the library members are under 15 years of age, and the children follow from year to year into the courses of reading prescribed for the regular afternoon program. This year the stories were all from Uncle Remus.

Uncle Remus Tales.

Many of the boys with mechanical turn of mind turned to the children's librarian articles that they have made from directions in library books, but I am happy to say that our own Uncle Remus' rational tales and the good old-fashioned fairy tales are still most popular of all. One of the most prominent judges in the city was in the library recently and was talking about children loving fairy tales. "I want my children to have the fairy tales they can find," he said, "for fairy tales are a child's birthright, and feed his imagination. It gives him vision and makes him see things." When Miss Aasley Park be today if Edwin Arlington had not translated and seen nothing beyond the red hills of Peachtree road? That opened up a new field of thought for me; doesn't it to you?

Many of our books are deposited in a mill district, and a story hour that I held there from time to time. Recently the story-teller chose some fairy stories and watched the tired look leave the faces and eyes of her auditory of little folk. The end of the story hour was prolonged several times by "just one more story," and finally a wee girl tugged at her skirt, smiled up at her and said, "I never believed much in fairies before, but I do now." Is there any book such a worthless institution after all if it restores a child's belief in fairies, is it?

Where deposits of books have been placed in factories calls are most frequent for books on the work done in the factory, so from the Atlanta Paper company's depot comes our most frequent call for books on paper-making.

Foreigners are constant library patrons, and in addition to our collection of French, Spanish, German and Italian books, we have recently added a number of Hebrew and Yiddish books, papers and magazines and are considering now a request for some Russian books.

Much Magazine Reading.

Many people who never read books spend many hours in the magazine room, where there is a collection of about three hundred magazines and daily papers. Many of the readers are most interesting in this room, as then very technical magazines in use, while the frivolous magazines which are so popular during the week days are untouched. Many of the Sunday readers are also to be seen readers in the reference room, generally serious young boys whose work keeps them busy in the library during week days. Traveling men are frequent users of this room, especially on Sunday, and the out-of-town papers are well read.

In all of this you see I have not even mentioned the fiction reader, for while he is quite the biggest factor in our statistics, he really does not bother us at all, for we refuse to both-er even the number of novels read, since the average persons reads novels for pastime and will read two or three novels while he really studies some scientific book.

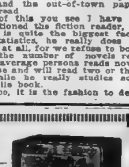
Then, too, it is the fashion to decry fiction, although many worthy books come under this heading, such as Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Elliot and Hugo, and surely one is not to be condemned for reading standard novels. Fortunately it has always been the policy of the local library board not to place on the shelves current fiction which is notoriously bad, so most of the fiction circulated here is at least whole-



Burns Cottage, only replica of home of famous Scottish poet in America; Near Soldiers' Home.

Close the Gates on Waste

The toilet paper supply involves money—gained or lost, at your option. Some systems let the paper take care of itself with the consequence that it is recklessly wasted by the unthinking people who use it. Install the



Onliwon Toilet Paper Cabinet

"It Stops Waste"

Automatically gives out two sheets at a time and furnishes the needed heading to the user—sufficient to keep him from being extravagant with your money. Will save you at least 50 per cent of your present

The following are some of the principal consumers, using the Onliwon in Atlanta:

Ansley Hotel	Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills	Third National Bank Bldg.
Aragon Hotel	Healey Building	Terminal Station
Atlantic Athletic Club	Hurt Building	Trust Co. of Georgia Bldg
Druid Hills Golf Club	Rhodes Building	Winecoff Hotel

We could name thousands other consumers throughout the country, if we had space.

A. P. W. PAPER CO., Albany, N. Y.

Atlanta Office, 132 S. Forsyth St., Phone M. 3190

ATLANTA MAKES BIG BOASTS OF HER MANY PUBLISHING PLANTS

City Is Center of Publishing Business in the South: All Forms of Book and Art Work Carry Atlanta's Label.

Atlanta is the largest publication center in the south—possibly barring one city. More magazines, trade publications, church papers and booklets are written, compiled, set and printed in the immediate vicinity than in any other community in Dixie.

The Atlanta publishing field embraces a capitalization of over $2,000,000. Not alone do the plants in operation in Atlanta total a vast ensemble of money and labor, but side and side with these publishing houses are the scores of agencies for outside publication establishments.

Books Published Here.

A lucrative business has also sprung up in the city in the publication and binding of books. This business, which, except in a few instances in Atlanta, is a comparatively new field of endeavor in the southern states, is making rapid progress here. The majority of this business, however, consists of the publication of school books, historical works and business publications.

In this connection there is one line in which Atlanta is far in the lead. This is the publication of blank books. This is an old and well established business in the city and of late years has grown to great proportions.

Atlanta is the home of a national magazine, one of the most widely read labor union publications and many trades magazines, whose circulation covers the United States and Canada, and in many instances extends to foreign countries. These publications are relative respectively to such businesses as insurance, banking, cotton gin and manufacturing and marketing, chicken raising, farming, laundries, bakeries, soda dispensing and numerous other lines of industry and business. There are also a large number of religious and fraternal periodicals published in Atlanta.

Not alone as a jobbing center but as a manufacturing pivot is Atlanta established herself on the national paper map. This is not mere parading of a sound truth, backed by the cold figures.

Within the last five years Atlanta has become the focal point for the distribution of high-grade as well as cheap paper throughout the south.

This does not mean for one or two states, but for that area of the United States south of the Mason and Dixon line. Car loads of paper of all kinds and classes pour into Atlanta daily.

Atlanta is singularly prepared to handle this bulk of business. Its warehousing facilities, its terminal system and quick allows of transfer of carload lots at nominal switching charges makes for ideal conditions in concentrating the paper jobbing and wholesaling industry in the "New York or the South."

Not alone for its white paper and the better grades of paper is the city noted. It has several of the largest paper products houses of their kind in the country situated near the city limits. These plants produce everything in the line of paper products from folding cartons to drinking cups. For years Atlanta has led the fight for individual drinking cup service, morally backing up her plants which manufacture such devices.

Trade Secret Exposed.

This is a secret. There is not a newspaper in Atlanta which pays for the white paper it uses by the receipts from its street sales.

White paper is one of the biggest items of expense in the operation of a big daily newspaper. Every paper in town uses tons and tons of it. In addition to this the big department stores use almost as much as the newspapers. Then, mail houses order by the ton at the time. It is used for pencil tablets for school children, which publishing houses are the second agencies for outside publication establishments.

Where does it all come from? Every big, white paper manufacturing company in the south has a branch or southern headquarters in Atlanta and hence is a good healthy competition between them. The first cost of production, however, is such that there can be no great reduction in price on account of the competition.

PRINTING PUBLISHING BINDING

Special Edition Work Catalogs, Booklets, Etc.

Webb & Vary Co.

38½ W. ALABAMA ST. ATLANTA, GA.

QUALITY PRINTING

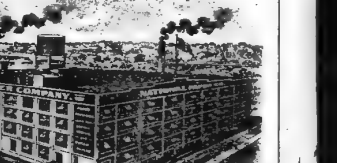
We have the modern machinery, the skilled workmen, the up-to-date methods, which are essential for

Really { Good Work / Quick Service / Reasonable Prices

RYBERT & HOLLINGSWORTH
10 and 12 Gilmer St.

Main 4600
Atlanta 2113

"Let us bid on it"



Plant of National Paper Co.

Manufacturers, Importers, Distributors,

PAPER
PAPER BAGS
FOLDING BOXES
CARTONS
ROOFINGS AND
BUILDING PAPERS

We are dealers in all varieties of Wrapping Papers used by the Trade, as well as Wrapping Papers used by cotton mills and other manufacturers.

MAIL ORDERS

Mail orders receive quick and efficient attention.

NATIONAL PAPER CO.

Office and Plant Simpson and Elliott Sts. ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA PAPER COMPANY IS FAMOUS

Local Concern, Officered by Local Men, Has Made Enviable Reputation in Paper Products Line in Dixie.

In the past five years paper has come to be regarded as the most essential commercial adjunct, not a mere necessity of every-day business. Until but recently, but very little thought was given to qualities of paper used in the office, store or print shop, as is quite different years ago. Paper used in those days, as also the paper which is being manufactured today, was carefully selected.

In these modern times of labor-saving office systems, paper is the first consideration in every substantial business concern. It has been rightfully said that "one's character can be read in the stationery one uses." Consumers of paper now realize the necessity of selecting in their business paper strong enough to last through all time. It must possess the finer qualities of workmanship. Millions of dollars have been spent in the past ten years by manufacturers to produce the finest possible quality of paper.

There are few persons in Atlanta who know that right here in Atlanta, within walking distance of the downtown district, is the plant of the Atlanta Paper Company. Everything made of paper is turned out of the plant by a small army of skilled mechanics.

The Atlanta Paper Company was established in Atlanta several years ago. It has placed its business on the highest plane, and the result has been that during the past seven years it has competed successfully against some of the oldest and best known paper concerns in the United States, and its product is receiving an encouraging amount of attention in other countries. From the day the massive plant was thrown open to the present day the growth of the business has been phenomenal.

The plant is one of the best equipped in the United States. Paper so strong that one sheet, 22 by 28 inches, will hold up six men, and paper so thin that a breath of air will carry it skyward, are handled at the Atlanta plant. A visit to the plant is one of the sights that a visitor should not miss in this great business establishment paper boxes, paper drinking cups, paper for wrapping, writing, reading and ruling, is stored ready for distribution throughout the south, in one ream or in carload lots.

So great has the proportion of business become that the plant is now almost too small to handle the business. Additional storerooms have been added, and additional space has been annexed from time to time. The company leases several large downtown buildings for storing and receiving its product preparatory to shipment to other cities.

The volume of business done annually by this concern adds greatly to the total of the manufacturing capital invested in Georgia.

The officers and employees of the Atlanta Paper Company are all aggressive and energetic business men. I. Liebman is the president of the concern, and the other officers are A. I. Harris, vice president; L. H. Moss, treasurer, and M. J. Bernard, secretary.

SOUTHERN PRINTERS SUPPLY COMPANY

R. N. McArthur Manager

No. 20 South Forsyth Street ATLANTA

Carrying in Stock the

TYPE

and other Products of

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER

Leading Southern Furnisher of

Machinery and Material
Steel or Wood Plant Equipment
Everything for the Printer

Write for Bargain List of Repaired Machines and used Materials

BUILDING

Group of Atlanta's Magnificent Buildings

FACTS SHOW THAT ATLANTA RANKS WELL UP IN BUILDINGS

Census of 1910 Places City in First Fifty Communities in Regard to Progress in Structural Work.

The 1910 census discloses the fact that there are fifty cities in the United States which boast of a population of over one hundred thousand, each having its legends as to the first house erected, the birth of the first white child, the old log schoolhouse, which also served as a church. With few exceptions, the early traditions of all cities are quite similar; every city had to have a beginning—some were planned as cities, others were never really planned at all—they just grew up anyhow.

All cities of the latter class pass through certain various stages of development; as a small community, nobody takes any particular interest in improvements, each man develops his property in his own way. A few progressive men conceive the idea of incorporating the town—here local politics is born and never dies—it seems to be immortal.

The town is incorporated; some of the best citizens think it was a foolish move, as the town is too small; very few have any confidence in it, but it continues to grow; new stores are erected, the postoffice is enlarged, finally a bank is established; real estate is worth double what it was a few years ago; the railroad builds a new depot; a stranger comes to town, and after spending a few days looking over the town and discussing its possibilities, buys a corner lot and erects a three-story hotel.

How Building Is Started.

The town council, after much deliberation and in the face of considerable opposition, decides to lay a brick sidewalk from the railway station through the principal street of the town; the town marshal is put in charge of the work to see that it is scientifically done—the town now has a population of about five hundred.

It is rumored that another railroad is to go through the town, and that a party of surveyors are already surveying the route; a great many good citizens are opposed to another railroad; others are offering it inducements and free right-of-way—but the railroad comes, and others follow; with these come factories, warehouses and many other branches of industry and development; the town has grown until it boasts a population of five thousand.

The time has now arrived when certain improvements must be started; sewers, sidewalks, etc., must be built. the town is face to face with a serious question—is it destined to become a great city, or is it now as large as it will ever be? Nobody knows—equally competent judges differ widely as to the future of the town.

Those upon whom the burden of responsibility rests usually seek and find middle ground—few, indeed, at this critical stage conceive the idea of a plan which would work either way, hence the serious municipal problems many cities have faced and are facing today.

Placing Responsibility.

But these early pioneers are not to be criticised—they did not know, and had no particular means of knowing. Present-day officials having every means of knowing are prone to seek the same middle ground occupied by the town council when Atlanta had a population of 5,000; the early settlers had not the means of knowing that the growth of Atlanta was inevitable; that it could have been located nowhere else—it had to be right where it is.

Each succeeding decade has made the building of the half-million city more difficult and expensive, past mistakes and shortsightedness more difficult to rectify; each succeeding administration failing to take the civic steps which should have been taken long ago.

Physically, Atlanta is not in so bad a condition as some of the pessimists suppose; there is considerable confusion in official circles, but much confusion had to come—it is perfectly natural that it should come. When the smoke and dust of present chaos clears away order will come, and with it the announcement of the birth of the new "City Beautiful."

The city needs many things, but the most crying need is a fixed plan of improvement; all other things will come in the natural course of events. Many mistakes have been made, and the new plan should be so made as to make the best of them for the present, and looking toward their gradual but complete correction.

Acceptance of Four Streets.

One of Atlanta's most serious present day mistakes is the acceptance of poorly located, undeveloped streets, and doing grading and other developing which should have, by all means, been done by the owners of the land when the streets were laid out.

The city should lose no time in creating a commission to accept or reject all new streets, being governed by certain fixed, hard and fast rules.

Of the most vital importance, however, is the adoption of certain fixed plans for the future development and remodeling of the city.

Atlanta cannot be transformed into a city beautiful in a day, or in a year, nor in ten years, but the city should have a definite plan and every foot of sewer, water pipe, curb and sidewalk laid in the future should be in conformity to that plan.

There are about twelve main arteries of travel or trunk roads leading into Atlanta from the countryside; these should be widened and permanently graded and paved first, and all intermediate streets made to conform to them.

Every citizen would soon become more or less familiar with these plans, especially in his own locality, and while a great many might at first think them absurd and seriously object to their execution the average citizen would soon become reconciled and accept them as a matter of course.

One might go ten miles out of Chicago and stumble over a rook and be informed by a proud farmer that the rock is the center of Clark street.

Planning for Auto Traffic.

Far-sighted civic plans should be broad in their anticipation of great congestion of automobile traffic—this is a serious matter and the sooner cities acquire parking spaces in the heart of the business districts the better the ends of municipal economy will be conserved.

The automobile has practically revolutionized road building and the method of road repairing, and it is folly to attempt to build or maintain roads under the old system.

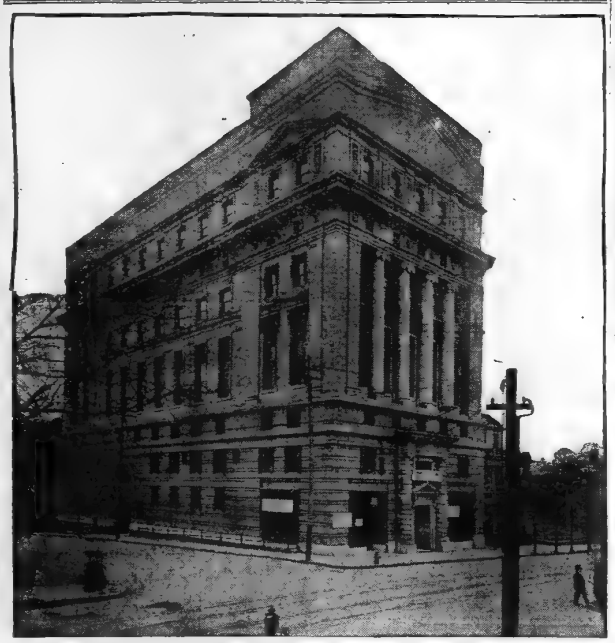
(In New York state one man with a horse and cart maintains seven miles of county road.)



EMPIRE LIFE BUILDING.



EMPIRE BUILDING.



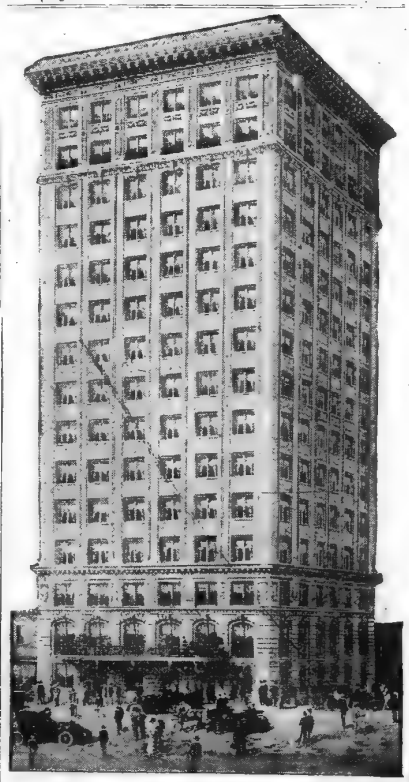
MASONIC TEMPLE



AUDITORIUM



ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



HOTEL WINECOFF.

PROGRESS

TOOLS FOR EVERY CRAFT MADE AND SOLD IN GEORGIA

Wholesale Hardware Has Become One of Commonwealth's Greatest Enterprises; $20,000,000 Return Annually.

Tools of every craft, cutlery, guns, sporting goods, agricultural implements, household goods, saddles, blacksmith supplies, mine supplies, furniture, paints, glass, electrical supplies, railroad and mining supplies, plumbing supplies and numerous other articles of everyday requirements are embraced in the wholesale hardware business which has made Atlanta a mecca of trade for more than the United States and has built up much of the industrial life and activity of the metropolis of Georgia.

On account of the favorable location for manufacturing and distribution, railroad transportation facilities, an abundance of capital and labor and intelligent and resourceful population centered in a vast area of agricultural, mining and miscellaneous productivity, Atlanta has long since reached natural development as a wholesale city second to no city of the world proportionate to her size and advantages. The hardware business has enjoyed more natural favor, perhaps, than any other enterprise that holds a claim to the onward trend, and for half a century it has been steadily growing, reaching out into the territories that naturally belong to other cities, expanding in all directions and in all its branches.

Several of Atlanta's wholesale hardware houses are children of Atlanta's thrift and enterprise.

The wholesale hardware business means to Atlanta in actual cash business between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 a year, much of which filters into the pockets of Atlanta taxpayers and enriches the public at large. There are more than half a dozen big jobbing houses in the city, which are handling hundreds of thousands of dollars of the agricultural trade for many miles surrounding as well as the great trade of the people of Atlanta and nearby cities, and besides these jobbing houses nearly all of the suburban cities and towns and those of the more distant sections have hardware stores and jobbing houses that are supplied by the local wholesalers. Every hatchet, every tack, saddles, horseshoes, pipes, bolts, anvils, fixtures for home and shop, baseball bats, pitchforks, revolvers, shot—all things within the purview of an industry that justly claims the widest scope of any industry of this great industrial period, pass over the counters of Atlanta into the hands of farmers, builders, ginners, sinners, fitters, housekeepers and miners in every direction for hundreds of miles, barely affected by the competition of wholesale hardware tradesmen of other cities.

In some of the cities of the middle west there are world-famous hardware houses that have piled up great mountains of sales slips and fulfilled orders, but in none of them is Atlanta's record best surpassed, when consideration is given to the general trade conditions. A great deal, though not all, of the wares handled here are of home manufacture, but the last few years have greatly broadened this phase of the trade, and within the next few years it is regarded as nearly assured that the Atlanta factories will put out all but a very few of the staple articles of hardware.

"It is impossible to tell to what extent the business will expand," said a hardware merchant. "Atlanta is particularly favored by a populous territory of high-class consumers, people who are prosperous and who buy new implements, tools or articles of necessity when it becomes obvious to them that the old ones cannot longer be patched up. I do not believe there is a city in the United States better suited for a wholesale business of any kind than Atlanta, and I am certain, as most everyone else likewise must be, that hardware is the most universally essential requirement of American livelihood.

"Atlanta," he continued, enthusiastically, "is in the heart of a section, counting all of the states except those of the extreme northeast and northwest and those beyond the Rocky mountains, that is apparently in the very zenith of development, where agricultural and industrial activities are not even paralleled by those of the more distant sections, and it is but prudent to accept the fact and face it with goods to deliver.

"Atlanta is destined to be a great city, in view of her natural advantages. The railroads which have built here and continuing to build, the manufacturers of every kind of human equipment, who are at last beginning to see the rosy dawn of Greater Atlanta, the thousands of small dealers who look to this city for the necessaries that their thousands of customers look for them for, and the mass of affairs generally, understand—they all realize that Atlanta is coming to the front by leaps and bounds, and they all are contributing by their efforts to get under the tree of the golden fruit to the quickening stride.

"In the land is the hardware business—undoubtedly the hardware business is first of consideration. Atlanta is in a right on the frontier, what does it consist of? A postoffice and a hardware store, with groceries and other table necessaries on one side and axes, grindstones, buckets, well ropes and the like on the other side—a supply store is the vanguard of civilization and hardware is the biggest end of a supply store.

"The volume of cash business done in Atlanta by her big wholesale and jobbing hardware stores speaks of a great industry that is helping to make a great city."

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IS BEING RAPIDLY PUSHED

Continued From Page One.

it could support upon its own area, without knowledge of the greatest contentment and prosperity, fifteen millions of people, producing for them everything necessary to the sustenance of human life and of comfortable living. With pure water, an ideal climate, good health, the vast area of cheap lands waiting for the intelligent farmers, an opportunity is presented to the men of the farther north, being crowded to the wall by high-priced lands. The opportunity will not always abide.

"Now, let us look at the south. The value of farm lands varies widely from ten to fifty dollars for improved land. Let us put the average at thirty dollars. This thirty-dollars acre averages a half bale of cotton, and could just as easily average one bale. But, take the half-bale. With lint and seed, the half-bale of cotton is worth forty dollars against the twenty-seven for Iowa corn. Here we have the remarkable condition, that in one section an acre of land with a value of fifteen dollars net is worth one hundred and fifty dollars, and in the other section an acre of land which makes fifteen dollars net is worth thirty dollars. In Iowa the return on the investment is ten per cent; in Georgia, fifty per cent.

"The things I have said are not new. There is nothing strange and startling about them. They are as simple and plain as the religion that you have been taught from childhood, and for that reason people have faith in them. I base my faith in Atlanta on these facts and many other similar things, and so do other men.

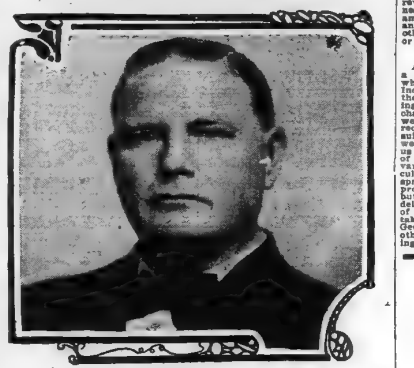
"These things are the stuff on which I am willing to go to the limit in the expenditure of my money, time and energy. And they are the things on which other men will do the same thing.

"They constitute the unfailing faith which gives the famous 'Atlanta Spirit' its backbone."



UNITED STATES FEDERAL PENITENTIARY NEAR ATLANTA

WILLIAM H. MOYER



One of the most interestiar figures in the public life of the south, as well as Georgia, is William Henry Moyer, warden of the United States federal penitentiary, on the outskirts of Atlanta.

Born in Pennsylvania, Warden Moyer taught school upon his graduation from school. Later he was named warden of the federal prison in Atlanta, assuming his duties July 1, 1903. He has held the position continuously.

Since his residence in Atlanta, Warden Moyer has made many close friends, and is one of the city's most highly esteemed men of affairs.

ONE GEORGIA APPLE PER DAY WILL KEEP THE DOCTOR AT HOME

It is said that an apple a day will keep the doctor away. A Michigan apple grower recently said before the Apple Advertising Association of America that a Michigan apple will keep two doctors away. I say a Georgia apple a day will starve the entire medical profession.

Northeast Georgia possesses all the natural conditions paramount to the successful conduct of commercial horticulture and apple growing in particular; in fact, the entire northeastern corner of Georgia, ranging in altitude from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, is nature's own nursery, not only for apple culture, but for almost everything in agriculture. The mild climate of the winters and the cool nights of the summers, the ample rainfall, perfect air and water drainage make northeast Georgia a healthy and thriving place for man, beast and plant life. With such natural conditions at our disposal where man, beast and plant life can thrive to perfection, I ask how much longer will we remain blind to these great opportunities of becoming the foremost fruit and meat producers of the south?

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures and commerce. The attainment of material things in life depends largely upon specialization in one's chosen life work and success is attained only by persistent work based on scientific lines and business methods and some more work.

That the profession of agriculture in its various branches offers today for a young man the greatest opportunity in life, no one doubts, but the rewards and fruits of this line of business are not attained unless the same amount of energy, business acumen and persistency is given as one does to other lines of business of individual or corporate successful attainments.

Georgia Apples.

Apple raising in north Georgia is, in a sense, not a new discovery. When white men first encroached upon the Indian inhabitants of these mountains the apple tree was found here prospering. However, commercial apple orcharding in northeast Georgia is what we are here to discuss. The natural requisites to produce a superior apple are possessed in the highest degree by the Georgia apple is superior to those of other sections in flavor, size and keeping qualities. This is an acknowledged fact even by states where apple culture is one of their principal industries.

There now exists a growing demand for perfect apples. Northeast Georgia, more than any other section, is capable of supplying the same. Name the consumer is willing to pay for perfect fruit. I see you will examine the market page of any cosmopolitan daily paper. You will see that even the common Ben Davis is quoted at 1½ per bushel wholesale, which means $3 per bushel. A Massachusetts daily paper recently contained an editorial on the price of apples, stated that Baldwins are selling at $7.50 per barrel in Boston, which is $2.50 per bushel. That one bushel box apples are selling in Boston at from $2.50 to $4.50 wholesale.

Big Profits Here.

You know the profits that awaits you in the culture of apples, even when sold at prices of one-half of that which I have named here, but the day has passed when the products of the orchard and farm will be sold without profit to the producer, as has been the case heretofore. We have been accustomed to hear statesmen, bankers and the average man discussing "high cost of living." Of the many reasons advanced, it is my opinion that one of the causes of "high cost of living" does not entirely rest with the prevailing "high cost is due to the "unjust and high freight rates," but there is a third factor and a legitimate one that makes the cost of present-day living higher than in former years, and that is the producer demanding his legitimate and just profit, earned by the tilling of the soil in supplying food and sustenance, not only to the entire population of the United States, but to many foreign countries.

The possibilities of profits and dividends on a well planned an constant ly scientifically cared for apple orchard in north Georgia is well demonstrated in a government bulletin, published as far back as 1900, and written by the most eminent pomologist of the United States government, Mr. George B. Brackett. In that bulletin, Mr. Brackett says: "The product of a single tree will sometimes sell for $10 or more, and fifty such trees can be grown on an acre of land." Fifty trees to an acre and $10 per tree, this makes $500 production from one acre of apple trees. It should, however, be remembered that Mr. Brackett was speaking of apple prices fourteen years ago, when orchardists as well as agriculturists in general sold their product at cost of production, plus a bare existence for themselves and their families. Anyone can figure the possibilities of a well-cared for orchard in northeast Georgia, because of the natural and God-given conditions we possess.

ATLANTA LEADS IN AUTOMOBILE SALES

There is no other city in the south which can boast the extensive sale and distribution of automobiles in and from Atlanta. It was the first city in the south to show any degree of interest in the automobile when it first came in usage a little over a decade ago, and it soon came to be one of the most important automobile cities in the country.

Today, the residents of Atlanta own one-fourth of all the cars owned in the state, and the pedestrian on Peachtree street does not have to look twice at the continuous parade in that thoroughfare to see that nine in ten are thoroughly modern in the style of their respective models and in equipment.

Although there have been over 18,000 cars issued by the state, there are not that many automobiles in Georgia. Each time there is a sale of a car already carrying a license the new owner is obliged to take out a new number, for which he pays the usual fee of $2 to the state. Allowance is also made for the cars of those who come into the state and remain such a length of time that it is necessary for them to take out licenses.

From the quiet little electric which makes no fuss as it runs along apparently unaided by the speedy roadster which bounds along with the racket of a robust Gatling gun, every variety of automobile is seen in the city.

Palatial limousines built for speed and comfort will gracefully and almost noiselessly through the sinuous course of Peachtree or over the packed driver of Piedmont park. Such cars not only embody the most up-to-date points in construction, but also everything that goes to the creation of convenience. There is a speaking tube from the body of the car to the chauffeur, an electric bulb which may be lighted to illuminate the interior of the car; an artistic and unbreakable holder for a bouquet of flowers, boxes for the storage of a thermos bottle and lunch.

How Telephone Competition Has Helped Atlanta Subscribers

For ten years the Atlanta Telephone and Telegraph Company has been furnishing a high-class, independent and competitive service to Atlanta users.

We have furnished our subscribers a Business Telephone at $48 a year, while the average rate paid for a business phone in similar sized cities without competition is over $86 per annum.

We have furnished a home telephone to our subscribers for 8 1-3 cents a day—a rate much lower than that enjoyed by similar sized American cities where there is no competition.

And, in addition, the presence of our Service in the field has benefited ALL TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS by keeping ALL RATES LOWER than in cities where competition has been stifled.

For these good reasons, we invite your continued patronage.

Atlanta Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Among the Physicians of Atlanta Enjoying a Wide and Successful Practice is Dr. Hughes, Specialist



Dr. Hughes came here from Texas after having acquired experience, recognition and high standing in other parts of the country. He holds the right to practice in nine different states with statutes prescribing the most rigid requirements for physicians.

Dr. Hughes holds two diplomas from medical schools of the highest standing. He has been in Atlanta several years, has his investments here and believes in the community to an extent that makes him a strong disseminator of "The Atlanta Spirit."

"The Successful Specialist," says Dr. Hughes, "is the result of special preparation, vast experience, natural ability and adequate equipment. My practice has grown to its present wide scope through conscientious diagnosis and treatment, doing the right thing at the right time.

"I am not a medical company or a fake institute, and employ no incompetent hired doctors. I give every patient my personal attention and make my charges reasonable, the patient fixes his fee and terms according to his own statement as to his ability to pay. My best references are my cured and satisfied patients. Much of my business is among out-of-town business men. If men from other cities visiting here consult me at once upon arrival they are frequently cured and enabled to return home the same day.

"Many of my patients come here after having tried all sorts and kinds of treatments—after trying all the rest they come to me and get cured. Health is the biggest asset of a man. Health counts in a life of success. There is no reason why a man should continue as a weakling. I can help every man to strength and ability to face life with full powers.

"Among the diseases I successfully treat are:

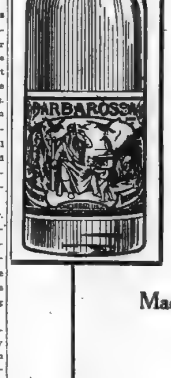
"Kidney and bladder troubles, obstructions, varicose veins and weakness, nervousness, rupture, ulcers and skin diseases, blood poison, eczema, rheumatism, piles, fistula and contracted ailments of men and women."

Dr. Hughes is located in a fully equipped and elegant suite of offices at 16½ Broad street, opposite the Third National Bank building, Atlanta, just a few doors off Marietta street

Moerlein's

Just Try It

And you'll know why the best judges of good beer always demand



Barbarossa

Finest Beer in the World

Pure, Clear and Sparkling

Rich, Ripe and Strengthening

Made by the Exclusive Moerlein Process of the best materials money can buy.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Brewed and Bottled By

The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.

INCORPORATED

Cincinnati

NOT THAT KIND OF A CAMEL



STREETS JAMMED BY HAPPY CROWD

Continued From Page One.

temple will be housed in the Imperial hotel, on Peachtree street.

All attaches of the Imperial, including ball boys and waiters, have been supplied with Saladin uniforms. The hotel has been decorated in Saladin emblems and colors.

The parade through downtown to the hotel following their arrival at 2:30 o'clock.

One of the features of the parades today will be the chorus of twenty-five chanters which came into town Sunday night with the Shriners from California. They will also appear on numerous other occasions to be announced by the California temples.

In addition to the splendid decorations that have adorned the uptown district ever since the latter part of last week, numerous skyscrapers bloomed last night in gorgeous electric display. The roofs of a number of these, including the Healey building, were a mass of colored incandescents and Shrine emblems. Outlined against the dense black of the night they presented a charming spectacle.

All visitors agreed unanimously that Atlanta had exceeded in decorative splendor the scene of any recent Shrine convention, and that the ingenuity manifested in the world of adornments was hardly short of marvelous.

Across Five Points came a happy and smiling little blonde, who carried a tiny Japanese umbrella. Two Shriners made themselves known in a twinkling.

The two threaded a slow and joyous way through the crowds. Suddenly they came to an establishment that had a big electric sign in front and swinging doors on the sidewalk. Inside a collection of hilarious souls sang and made merry over the flowing stein.

"I don't like to drink in the saloon and drink with us," taunted one of her escorts.

"So do I," defied the other.

"Wanna come on and try one?" she answered.

They broke through the swinging doors, lined themselves up at the bar and ordered three beers. The bartender gave them a long stare that had a lot of bewilderment in it, laughed, and filled them and drew three steins from the faucet. She drank like a good fellow, then marched out with her newly-acquired companions.

"Cheap," commented the bartender, as he signed the saloon's name to the check.

The streets were overflowing with a great deal of fun and a real carnival spirit. Staid and dignified old men and women made merry and sang snatches of song with the younger folk.

Big business men, whose names have been potent factors in the financial commercial realms for years, "cut up" with all the others. Middle aged women with horns and rattled cowbells and threw confetti everywhere with an abandon that was made to feel at home. And, best of all, there was nothing which the police could do to shorten the period of orderly conduct.

From mysterious sources came a young pig—a very young one, but a quite determinous one—everything immediately taken in tow by three visiting knights of the mystic shrine. And around its neck, they led it all over uptown Atlanta.

Another contingent traveled in an excart pulled by a real, lazy ox, driven by a fake farmer. Some time today a delegation intends to buy out two performances of one of the city's burlesque troupe and drive them in truckloads over the city to the tune of much singing with considerable more dancing.

The air literally, quivered with music from daybreak to midnight. Music burst forth from nearly every clock. There was almost as many bands in town as there were normal populations, and each band sought to outdo the other.

The street vender did his worst. His wares went faster than the proverbial hot cakes. Parasols, monkey wrenches, whistles, ribbons, badges, tickets, corpse, concrete—everything that the abominable street salesman has feeble excuse for carrying occasions were bought and employed by the thousand of thousands.

Three shifts of orchestra—morning, afternoon and night—were used by most of the downtown clubs to supply music for the dancers that crowded the floors and extended all day that they be allowed to dance. The clubs were thronged every hour.

Concerts were given at the various hotels where the bands and orchestras which occupied each respective hostelry. They drew tremendous crowds—crowds which turkey-trotted and sang.

Indians Are Here.

The tribe of Blackfeet Indians have pitched their tepees and tents at Baker and Peachtree streets, and were the center of hundreds of curious admirers all day. Big Chief Medicine Owl, who looks as though he might be some 200 years old, but who is as gay and youthful as the youngest of his clan, kept open house and received hundreds of visitors.

The Blackfeet delegation substantiates the claim that Indians no longer exist only in moving pictures and movie. They are real. Some ride Indians, and some of them are not even able to speak the English language. They carrying on a brisk trade, who isn't doing better than they when it comes to single-Saxons.

The tribe consists of Bird Rattler, Lazy Boy, Chief Two-Gun Whitecalf, Medicine Owl, White Quiver, Eagle Call and Fish Eagle. The squaws are four in number and have the names of Mrs. Two-Guns, Mrs. Bird Rattler, Mrs. Medicine Owl and Mah-na-ki.

While last named squaw, who isn't so old as the rest and who undoubtedly has the looks of the whole tribe at the solicitation of the tribe to which she has been elected herself. The name "new woman" in Indian is Mah-na-ki.

The latter interpreter, who isn't modesty, it does—is Carlisle Graduate by the name of Ugly Face. He is well educated.

The Blackfeet contingent don't seem so hostile to Atlanta as one would judge by the movies and novels. They were very agreeable, and they smoked and chewed the peace pipe with children and women and children who came to see them. They held impromptu dances, too, and rendered music frequently.

You know what kind of music theirs is. The tomtom accompaniment to the music that is played in the movies to Apache Indians by Italians—honestly

GEORGIA MOVING RAPIDLY FORWARD AS BIG CROP STATE

State Progresses Along Agricultural Lines Since the Planters Have Lent Ear to Scientific Farming.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS ARE PROVING VALUABLE

BY DR. ANDREW M. SOULE,
President of Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Georgia has made wonderful strides along the lines of agricultural development within the past few years. The records of achievement in this direction are substantiated by the figures issued by the United States bureau of the census. The state justly prides itself on its growth in this direction and its citizens are naturally anxious to maintain the enviable position already won. It is probably more generally recognized and conceded now than ever before that to do this successfully calls for the development of all these agencies best calculated to acquire and distribute definite knowledge in an easily appreciable form. Naturally, the liveliest interest is being displayed in all phases of education as it relates to agriculture. While this is only one of the offensive weapons used in the campaign of development recently inaugurated, it must be regarded by all thinking people as one of the most potent, and the fact that it is so recognized is shown by the growth of the State College of Agriculture at Athens and the extension-demonstration agencies with which its work is correlated. A recital of some of the things accomplished along this line graphically illustrates the forward movement Georgia is making along lines of agricultural endeavor, and will prove as illuminating as any other suggestions which can be offered under the circumstances.

Rapid Growth.

In the beginning as always, a group of patriotic men were responsible for the reorganization and establishment of the State College of Agriculture at Athens some seven years ago. That their efforts in this direction have been appreciated is illustrated by the statement that 1,627 men and women have received instruction therein within the period mentioned, and practically all of them are now resident in the state and using the knowledge acquired through the courses of instruction offered at Athens to give efficient direction to our agricultural practice. That the interest in the courses in agriculture is not of a superficial nature is shown by the fact that nearly half of these pursuing work in the institution have taken what are termed degree courses and are in position to serve the state acceptably in the great variety of ways which her varied agricultural interests make possible.

It early became apparent to the board of trustees of the State College of Agriculture that it should not confine its efforts to the instruction of those who enroll at Athens, but that it should endeavor to reach and serve the adult farmers and the thousands of boys and girls scattered throughout the length and breadth of Georgia. The institution's first motto was "To do something for every one" and it has lived up to this high resolve as perfectly as circumstances would permit. Its next slogan was "The state of Georgia for a campus" in order that definite and constructive agricultural information of a type easily appreciated by the average citizen and of immediate practical value might be distributed broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the state and for the placing of our agriculture on a definite basis. The work was first commenced by the operation of educational trains. Later the state was asked for a specific appropriation for extensive work that farmers' institutes, teachers' institutes, extension schools, soil surveys, the establishment of test plats, the distribution of pure-bred live stock, the organization of boys' and girls' clubs, and demonstration work with adult farmers might be inaugurated. The response on the part of the state has been generous from the start, and Georgia is conducting an extension-demonstration service correlated with the bureau of plant industry through the office of farmers' co-operative demonstration work, the bureau of soils and the bureau of animal industry which has attracted widespread attention. The college and the co-operating agencies through the support accorded them by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, the Farmers' union, the state superintendent of public instruction and his school supervisors, the county school commissioners and teachers, and the various agricultural organizations are reaching and influencing in a helpful manner hundreds of thousands of people each year. It is believed that the record in this direction has not been surpassed in any style, and it affords me great pleasure to acknowledge at this time that the end attained has only been possible because of the sympathetic and harmonious relationships which have existed between all the agencies enumerated.

Review Is Timely.

A review of the nature of the task involved may be undertaken with propriety at this juncture, for it is apparent at the outset, that the issues are of a potential character. Those who have studied the situation realize that a state such as Georgia needs at least 100,000 aggressive scientific farmers. She should have at least 15,000 expert stock growers, 10,000 truckers and orchardists, 5,000 dairymen, 500 agricultural engineers, 500 teachers of agricultural chemistry, 700 teachers of applied agricultural sciences, 5,500 agricultural teachers for the rural schools, 600 teachers of rural arts as applied to agriculture, 600 plant breeders, 150 investigators and research workers, 3000 county agents to supervise the demonstration work and the boys' and girls' corn, cotton, pig and poultry clubs, and at least 50 foresters. In all, we need at present 35,900 especially trained men. These figures indicate that "agricultural" institutions must, therefore, be most liberally endowed and supported if they are to discharge the duties and responsibilities which our modern civilization places upon them.

Training Is What.

Next it is proper to inquire if the training of such a large number of youths is wise and advisable on the part of the state. The answer is an emphatic yes. The following is one of many illustrations which might be quoted to prove its truthfulness. A farm in Maryland lost their peach crop in 1913 by brown rot. They had a 100-acre orchard, with 10,000 well-developed trees therein. They secured as expert through the extension service of the Maryland Agricultural college to spray and supervise this area in 1914. Applying the fertiliser, pruning and spraying the orchard cost $3,326.89. The receipts were $25,185.53, leaving a net profit of $25,858.64. Should any one question the authenticity of this statement, the names of the parties in question will be cheerfully furnished, and they will gladly certify to its correctness.

It is a wonderful thing that the raw product of a state in the form of its youth may be so trained through a four years' course of instruction as to add to their efficiency in the manner indicated. Remember also that this service was performed by a young man on a meager salary, working for the benefit of the farmers of his state and on a plantation where the owners conceived that they were broadly educated men, so far as orcharding was concerned. Any type of instruction of so forceful and essential a character should be most liberally endowed by the state, not for material returns, but for the uplift in all directions which results in the elimination of waste, the conservation of energy, the production of an ample and wholesome food supply, and the earning of a sufficient increment on invested capital to give stability to the industries of the community chiefly concerned.

The more people who can be reached through a properly organized and directed extension-demonstration service the greater the benefits accruing to the state, and with this end in view Georgia held last year seven extension schools attended by 4,710 people; 109 farmers' institutes in as many counties, attended by 21,778 people; five teachers' institutes, attended by 686 people, 642 meetings, with corn club boys and adult farmers in 142 counties, attended by 43,192 people; 152 meetings for girls and women in 23 counties, attended by 13,775 people. There were also 46 miscellaneous meetings held in 27 counties attended by 11,580 people. Seventy-five thousand people attended the state fair at Macon and the Georgia-Carolina fair at Augusta, where elaborate exhibits illustrating the work of the college and the boys' and girls' clubs were made. In all, 949 meetings were held in practically every county in the state. The attendance aggregated 218,682, and the extension representatives traveled 188,299 miles to attend these meetings. This is indeed a remarkable record, and shows how widespread the interest is in agricultural education in all its varied forms in the state of Georgia, and what a hearty response the people are making to the extension-demonstration workers. Remember that this covers the work of but a twelve-month. These records are prepared on the basis of the figures required in the reports of the United States department of agriculture and the attendance is reckoned by sessions.

Liberal State Support.

The widespread interest in work of this character is testified to by the liberal support accorded it in a financial way by the patriotic citizens of Georgia. Of course, the work is seriously hampered by lack of funds to maintain it on a state and county-wide basis, and Georgia can not be completely organized until the state realizes its obligation in this direction and appropriates adequate money. At present, therefore, the demonstration work is largely of a charitable nature. It receives direct support from the people of the state to the amount of $53,000, the girls' canning clubs to the extent of $8,000; prizes and scholarships for boys and girls and adult farmers aggregate $17,810 more, making $56,810 in all which is contributed to the work directly by the people. More convincing evidence of the general interest and belief in the value of extension-demonstration work could not be asked for than this, for when people are ready to indorse a proposition by direct contribution of funds, it is clearly evident that they subscribe emphatically to the doctrines which it represents.

Corn Clubs a Factor.

The growth of the Boys' Corn club work in Georgia has been quite remarkable. It started in 1910 with one agent; in 1912 there were seven agents. The first year 210 reports were received, the average yield of the boys reporting being forty-five bushels per acre. Five boys made 100 bushels; the highest yield was 105 bushels per acre. In 1913 the work was in progress in 142 counties, the active enrollment being 1,015. The average yield per acre of the 2,800 boys reporting was fifty-two bushels, at a cost of 16 cents per bushel. Ninety boys made over 100 bushels, and the highest yield was 181.7 bushels. The cost to the state of this remarkable record on the part of her youthful citizens in 1912 was $7,580. More than 100 school fairs were held in Georgia, at which $5,000 in prizes was awarded. One hundred and six scholarships valued at $25 each were provided for the boys' short courses held at the colleges last January. The state fair offered $1,600 in prizes to the boys, and the Atlanta Corn Show $2,500. Three thousand exhibits, representing as many acres in corn, were displayed at the Atlanta Corn Show. One thousand five hundred boys visited Atlanta during the show and were se-

Continued on Page Seven.



Georgia boys who made records as corn growers in recent corn club contests. These lads made an average of 89 bushels of corn per acre, showing what can be done with corn in Georgia.



Elbert county champion corn club acre. The boys' corn club members inspecting the field. The yield for this acre was 135.5 acres.

SEEDS

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MEN OF ACTION

ATLANTA THE GATE CITY OF THE SOUTH; WHAT AND WHY IT IS

The Reasons Back of Atlanta's Claim to Being the Metropolis of Dixieland as Set Forth by Experts.

Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, has a population of 185,000, an area of 26 3-3 square miles, and an elevation of 1,040 feet above sea level. The city occupies a commanding site on the crest of the ridge that divides the watershed of the south Atlantic coast from that of the Gulf of Mexico. Part of the water that falls in the city limits flows into the gulf and part into the Atlantic ocean. The altitude gives Atlanta a bracing atmosphere and fine natural drainage, which are the best foundations for good health. The granite foundation serves as a firm building site for all kinds of structures, and the undulating character of the country surrounding the city lends picturesqueness to the landscape. From the tall office buildings, Mount Yonah, 80 miles away, is seen, and Stone mountain, the world's largest single mass of granite, looms on the horizon 16 miles to the east. Historic Kenesaw, the battlefield on which 10,000 soldiers met their death during the civil war, rises like a great monument 32 miles to the northwest, and various other mountains break the skyline to the north and east of the city.

Beginning of Atlanta.

Atlanta was founded in 1839, when it was known as Terminus by common consent, because it was the end of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which was projected and finally built by the state, which still owns it, from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Other railroads were successively built to Atlanta from various directions, and the town became a railroad center. It was in that early day that John C. Calhoun, the great South Carolina statesman, who had a profound knowledge of conditions in the south, predicted that Atlanta would be a great city. He based his opinion upon the fact that the topography of the southeastern states is such that railroads would naturally converge to Atlanta. The mountains to the northeast and the western lines which would be built parallel with the Appalachian chain of mountains into the southeast and the western lines which would be built from the Mississippi valley toward the south Atlantic seaboard. Gaps in the mountains locate the direction of these railways and bring them to Atlanta as a common center.

Prediction Fulfilled.

This prediction has been literally fulfilled and Atlanta is a railroad center from which fourteen lines radiate in different directions, tapping the Atlantic and gulf coasts and reaching northward, eastward, westward and northwestward. There is no part of the south Atlantic or gulf coasts which cannot be reached by rail from Atlanta. In eighteen hours, and for this reason General Sherman declared that Atlanta would always be a strategic point in war and a commanding center in times of peace.

Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the United States war department and General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, United States army, are now planning the establishment near Atlanta of a brigade army post, solely because of Atlanta's important strategic position.

General Sherman declared that he kept 100,000 men around Atlanta for six months in the summer and fall of 1864, and that there was no place on the continent where he could have kept so large a body of men in better health.

Because of that memorable campaign Atlanta is and always will be a point of historic interest. Three battles were fought about Atlanta. First, the battle of Peachtree creek, four or five miles to the north of the city; second, the battle of Atlanta, about the same distance to the east, and the battle of Ezra church, three miles to the southwest.

Before General Sherman left Atlanta the city was burned by his order, and only a few inconspicuous shanties were left among the smoldering ruins. The population, at that time numbered about 10,000 souls, was scattered to the four quarters of the country, and many of them never returned. In 1865, when the civil war closed, the railroads running into Atlanta were described as "streaks of rust," and the city was a mass of ruins.

Risen From the Ashes.

Since that time a great city, the metropolis of all that territory between the Potomac, Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean, has arisen. Its business edifices are the largest, stateliest and the most substantial in the southern states. Atlanta is the great center of industry, railroads, finance, publication, insurance and commerce for the southeastern states. Its municipal activities have spread over a territory of 26 3-3 square miles. It has 25,000 dwelling houses, 261 churches, 123 apartment houses, five theaters, 48 public schools, a great terminal station, a magnificent postoffice, built at a cost of $1,000,000; a beautiful and commodious state capitol, built between 1885 and 1889 at a cost of $1,000,000, which would now cost more than $2,000,000; a great auditorium, which will seat 5,000 people; 17 hotels, 14 great fireproof office buildings with 4,000 rooms; a manufacturing industry which turns out more than $250,000,000 worth of products per annum; insurance business, which brings in $16,000,000 worth of premiums to the general agencies; bank clearings of nearly $700,000,000 and postoffice receipts greater than those of any other city in the southern states. Its financial interests and most influential newspapers in that region. Postoffice receipts are increasing at the rate of over $100,000 a year, and when the parcel post law became effective, January 1, 1913, Atlanta's first week's business outdistanced that of Milwaukee, Denver and other cities of nearly twice her population.

Great Educational Center.

With all of this Atlanta is a great educational center, with 22,14 pupils enrolled in the public schools, and over 2,000 students in technical and other institutions of various kinds, which embrace engineering, law, medicine, commercial schools and a great variety of technical and scientific institutions. The Georgia School of Technology, with a total enrollment of more than 800 students, is the greatest technical school in the south, and its graduates fill posts of honor and usefulness in all parts of the United States, while some have distinguished themselves in foreign countries, from Mexico to Japan.

The facilities for local transit include 198.75 miles of street railway, which transport, on an average of 194,242 passengers per day during the year 1913. On some days they conveyed as many as 250,000. The street railway system reaches in every direction beyond the city limits, and extends in some places eight or nine miles, carrying passengers on a fare of 5 cents. In addition to this, there is an interurban line from Atlanta to Marietta, one from Atlanta to Fairburn and several other such lines projected.

Productive Power.

The substantial basis of Atlanta's prosperity is underscored when you realize that the farm and factory products of Georgia amount to $460,000,000 per annum, and that half of the entire cotton crop, worth $250,000,000 per annum, is produced in Atlanta's territory between the North Carolina line and the Mississippi river. It is these same states the product of factories amounts to $1,500,000,000 per annum, and all agricultural products to more than $1,000,000,000—a total of more than two billions from field and factory.

"The Atlanta Spirit."

One secret of Atlanta's remarkable growth is to be found in the fact that the people pull together on all questions that affect the growth and prosperity of the city. They have a splendid civic pride, which is known as the "Atlanta Spirit." In a great crisis an appeal to the "Atlanta Spirit" is never heard in vain. The business and professional men of Atlanta give more of their time and money to public work than those of almost any other community in the south. They are organized through the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce for all kinds of constructive work, including for the upbuilding of the city or improvement of the conditions of life and business. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce is the "Atlanta Spirit" organized, and for many years has been the medium through which public-spirited men worked together for "common good." Through its instrumentality a great auditorium was built by the city a few years ago at a cost of $250,000; corn growing has been stimulated throughout Georgia, through encouragement given the boys' corn clubs, and many other great enterprises have been undertaken by the same agency and carried to success.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has no narrow view of its functions, but devotes a large part of its energy to the upbuilding of the vast territory in which the currents of Atlanta's trade circulate and the influence of its work for the improvement of agriculture has been felt throughout Georgia and other states. It has frequently organized movements for the upbuilding of the entire south, and these influences have been felt with good results in distant states as well as in Georgia. In a word, Atlanta is the leading city in the progress of the south.

WILLIAM B. BAKER

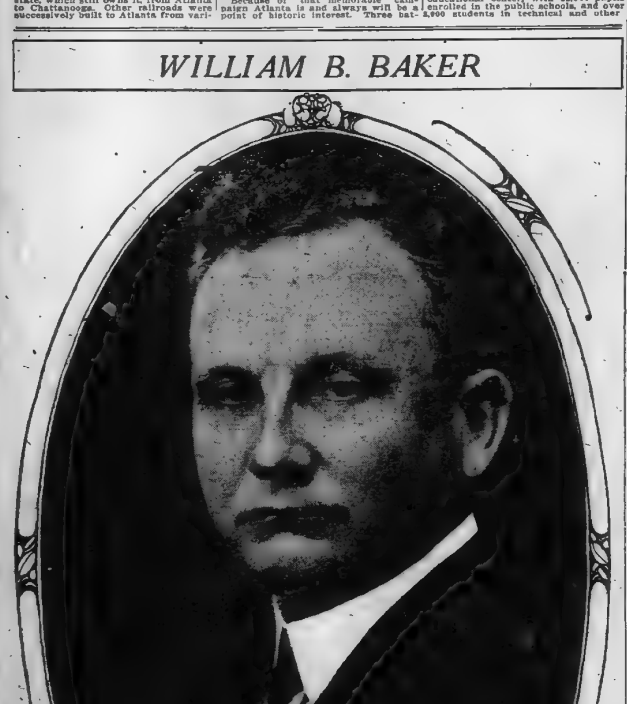

Photo by Wesley Hirshburg.

PRESIDENT ATLANTIC ICE & COAL CORPORATION.

Atlanta presents no more concrete example of the typical man of affairs who has wrung success from life than William B. Baker, president of the Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation, one of the southland's largest business enterprises.

Mr. Baker, ardent Atlantan and virile believer in the new south, tells a story of remarkable forward strides and business success that reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights.

"I was a failure up to the time that I was thirty years old," declared Mr. Baker recently. "I always seemed to try to carry more than I could comfortably pack up to that period of my life, but from the time that the thirtieth milestone was passed, fortune seemed to smile on me more benignly.

"I attribute my success, such as it has been, to a closer study of life and economics. When I found that I needed expansion and a wider view point, I took advantage of what extra hours that could be found and read and studied to the end that I might grasp the more intricate affairs of life and consider my mercantile problems."

Mr. Baker, whose history dates back for a long line of distinguished and valorous ancestry, originally English, was born in Pike county, Georgia. He entered the business in which he is now the controlling factor, twelve years ago in Macon, Ga. Following his marriage to the daughter of Judge J. S. Pope, of Pike county, two boys came to bless the union.

Mr. Baker is a large contributor to the school of economics at the University of Georgia and has presented several valuable sets of works on modern economics to the institution, besides delivering lectures during the school term on accounting to the student body.

Mr. Baker is, to a large measure, responsible for the recent passage of the certified accountant law in Georgia and has for years been a leader in the movement for progress along the lines of expert auditing. In this direction it is interesting to note that Mr. Baker is a leading member of the American Association of Economics.

The Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation is one of Dixie's famed enterprises. The concern operates large establishments in fourteen southern cities and employs from two to three thousand men. The policy of the concern is co-operation between employer and employee. The plan has proven valuable as a business asset as well as for its ethical effect.

EUGENE C. CALLAWAY



Photo by Wesley Hirshburg.

Atlanta's history presents no more versatile and at the same time interesting figure in her civic life than that of Eugene C. Callaway, well known capitalist and manufacturer.

Mr. Callaway is head of the Metropolitan Trust company, one of the city's most substantial financial institutions, which he organized; is president of the Fulton County Home Builders, a former director in the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, head of the Gate City Coffin company, a director in the local Y. M. C. A., the Atlanta Loan and Savings company, the Fulton National bank and other important enterprises which have thrived under his advice and wise counsel.

Mr. Callaway was born since the civil war, in Cuthbert, Ga., and brought up in LaGrange, Ga., the home of the Callaways, and comes of a long and distinguished line of Georgians. His education was entirely by private, instruction, has parents directing the training of his studies, as they were both highly cultured and deep students.

Although prepared for college, Mr. Callaway chose to enter the business arena, where he has carved for himself a lasting name. In 1910 he and associates organized the Imperial Construction company and built the Imperial hotel. In the same year the Fulton County Home Builders was organized.

Active for years in all movements looking towards the betterment socially and physically of Atlanta as a city and Georgia as a state, Mr. Callaway has become widely known throughout the south. His varied activities have made for him a welcome in more than one strata of industrial and economical endeavor until today the name of Eugene C. Callaway is known from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light synonymously with truth, honesty and earnest endeavor.

STATE TO BE SCENE OF COMMERCIAL WAR DURING NEXT DECADE

Advance Along Business Enterprise Lines Will Be Terrific Is Opinion of Griffin News Editor.

BY WINFIELD W. DUDLEY.
Editor of The Griffin (Ga.) Daily News.

During the next twenty-five years the scene of the world's greatest and most rapid development will be the southeastern section of the United States.

Georgia, the Empire State of the South, will be the center of this constructive growth.

Here lies the world's greatest opportunity for men and money, for youth and strength, for brains and courage.

Georgia boys are averaging over 100 bushels of corn to the acre in every part of the state. Georgia girls are canning fruit that has the prizes from all competing exhibitors. Georgia factories are turning the tide of freight traffic backwards. The empty cars are coming to Georgia now to take away the finished product of a myriad mills.

I am wearing socks today made of Georgia cotton in a Georgia mill that feel better, look better and probably will wear longer than the imported silks that used to cost me four times as much. And I'll wear them on Fifth avenue, with my trousers rolled up. It is only business efficiency to build our mills where the cotton grows.

The hides for our shoes are coming soon from Georgia. The cattle that make the hides now graze on luscious pasture twelve months every year in Georgia. The hills rounding into the blue skies are already dotted with thoroughbred cattle, and the crooning song of the western plainsman is heard among the valleys of the Blue Ridge. The ranch owners come to look and return with herds. And they are buying corn to feed the herds from Georgia. Consider the two million acres of corn were planted in Georgia last year, and averaged better than 50 bushels to the acre.

They showed me oats in the far northwest that I thought were the limit of possibility for oats. But I have seen oats from last year's Georgia crops than outweighed and outmeasured anything I ever had line ever produced to my knowledge.

This is the place to plant ideas.

Every man with a will to work, a brain to plan and an idea to develop will be a man of power and fortune if he comes to Georgia now.

Work is Georgia's keynote—it is native to the soil. Every month in every year the germ of life is pushing in the highlands and the lowlands. Nothing ever stops in Georgia. When the north is frozen three feet deep and every pool has ceased to flow with instant, the seeds of Georgia vegetation are taking a new grip on vitality ready for spring. Into this soil, rich at the first cut. That's a native condition. It obtains after it has been cropped to visit nature or not.

What will happen if you give Nature a little modern assistance? She will begin growing that much faster. Better. She only awaits the help of trained brains and brawny courage to turn all hills and valleys into ever-growing gardens and ever-laden orchards.

And the world needs every ounce of food and clothing that idle acres can be made to produce.

Georgia, the pride of the southeast section of the United States in the next twenty-five years and will be the made the world's greatest supply house. Everybody that builds back now will look with awe when that day comes and regretfully wish that they too had a chance to get a piece of the huge fortunes made there.

The people of Georgia will have no regrets. They are marching now to the idle acres and tilling the soil with big ideas, pushing their plows with trained muscle and intelligent courage. They will reap the harvest they are sowing now and their later years and their coming children will see a glorious heritage.

PROUD OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Continued From Page Three.

or severe, although Georgia is not a poor state and can do better than we are sometimes led to imagine. To begin with, it seems to me that the age limit should only be from 8 to 14 and that the required attendance not more than sixty days in any year. We can do no better by way of making a temporary experiment let us at least have the local option privilege of giving it to those counties that request it. Shortly hereafter the whole state should and will have this legislation and the question for us to consider then is whether or not we shall wait and the let the boys and girls who are now denied by their parents the opportunity for securing the merest rudiments of an education to reach manhood and womanhood dwarfed and stunted in this fashion.

The School Book Question.

The most sensational factor at this time in educational life is the movement recently inaugurated to publish our school books and to force their use upon our public schools. The measure introduced provides that the printing and prices should be published at once and the other books of the courses are to be written and manufactured as soon afterwards as feasible. The question has attracted unusual attention.

There are two methods proposed by the advocates of state publication.

California.

One of these is what might be termed the California plan by which the state builds a printing shop and manufactures its own books in every detail. As has been the case with most other lines of business where the state entered the field, the result has been unsatisfactory both as to quality and price—except, perhaps, to the California state school book printer. The figures will show that despite the expenditure of more than $1,000,000 for the plant, the average cost of the California school texts, since it undertook this work in 1884, has not varied greatly from those paid by other children of Georgia, to say nothing of the miserable looking books used there. Today it is harder to make the comparison, because that state has recently adopted the free text-book law. Still, the people pay the bills, even in this form, and when the salaries of the officials, distribution, interest on the cost of the plant and other expenses are added to the cost of manufacture, the last price is not far from our own. Kansas has recently undertaken to follow the California plan, though the State Teachers' association is endeavoring to secure the repeal of this legislation.

Ontario.

The Ontario idea, however, has been the most popular with our advocates of state publication. Here the province becomes responsible for the manuscript, and even prepares and owns the plates, this much of the work being largely done at the expense of the government. The printing, binding and distribution is then let out by contract to different publishers, even in some instances to department stores, which naturally take advantage of this for advertisement purposes. The prices of certain of the texts in particular can undoubtedly be made very much cheaper in this way.

We can very probably prepare as good, if not a better, text upon the civil government of Georgia as any outside the state. The same thing can be said for an improved reader, but when it comes to arithmetic and geography, for instance, there ought to be no experimenting upon Georgia children. The Georgia child is entitled to the best books made, no matter where, and should not be forced to swallow home made texts through mistaken patriotism or perhaps desire for political preferment.

The fact that thirteen million American citizens in New York and Ohio in the immediate vicinity of the provinces of Ontario, where they have been for years to see the operations of these state-made books without adopting or even thinking of using them, is certainly worth considerating. So far as we can see, those of us who have come in contact with our brethren from Ohio and New York in a business way know that these sharp traders would hardly wish to be hoodwinked miles away to show them how they could save money on the purchase of school books or anything else.

Other questions there are of moment and, of course, will always arise as long as growth continues and progress is to be made. We have not been lagging behind in this state. Those active in the fight and any intelligent observer acquainted with the facts know that our advancement has been as sure and as rapid as our financial condition will justify. Down to 1906 only half a dozen counties did any more in the way of educating their children than merely to use the funds given by state. Today, as a result of active work and intelligent effort, thirty-five of our counties, and in addition several hundred towns and districts, supplement the school funds, some of these three times over, from local sources. Progress is apparent to any observer and is corroborated by the impartial figure of the United States census. These show not only that educational advancement in Georgia has been steadily forward each decade, but also that, despite lagging in some counties, and state, as a whole, has a smaller proportion of illiterates and more means of education and culture than any period before in her history, even at the climax of her ante-bellum wealth and prosperity.

ATLANTA NOTED FOR NATION'S HISTORY

In none of the campaigns of the gigantic "War Between the States" was there a more notable display of adroit, wary, far-reaching, strategic genius and prudent, patient, watchful care on the part of the great commanders; of zealous, skilful and fearless leadership by their subordinates, or of more historic bravery, fortitude and cheerful endurance by the soldiery, than in those of 1862 and 1864, during which the world became familiar with the names of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky Face, Resaca, Allatoona, Kennesaw Mountain and Atlanta.

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Thomas, McPherson, Schofield, Hooker, Corse, Blair, Harker, Kilpatrick, Stoneman and a half score of others scarcely less famous, on some or all of these fields directed and led the hundred thousand and upwards who followed the "bright starry banner" of the Union, while Bragg and afterwards Johnston, with Hardee, Hood, Polk, Longstreet, Cleburne, Breckenridge, Buckner, Forrest, French, Walthall and Wheeler, with their brother chieftains as valiant and devoted, showed that the south had sent her brainiest and bravest to endeavor, with their fifty thousand men, to stem the tide of invasion which was rolling through Georgia, the Keystone state of the Confederacy, against Atlanta, which was then, as now, considered the "Heart of the

HOTELS

Atlanta Proves Herself The Best Hostess in South

Has Honor of Being Principal Convention City of South; Convention Bureau Has Done Much to Bring This About.

By Fred Houser.

The Atlanta Convention Bureau celebrated its first birthday by moving into spacious new quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building on April 4. During the first year of its existence the bureau was badly handicapped by lack of sufficient office space, due to its rapid growth. This is the second time the bureau has found it necessary to engage larger quarters. It is now very comfortably housed in the Chamber of Commerce building, occupying a suite of offices on the fourth floor, composed of directors' room, main office and file room. The directors' room, which is used jointly with the Atlanta Hotel Men's association, is very handsomely furnished in massive oak and green draperies. The Convention Bureau is now more fully capacitated to secure conventions than ever before, but to do so must have in the future, as in the past, the heartiest co-operation and support of every Atlanta citizen. We have laid claim to be "The Convention City of the South," and under no circumstances must we allow Atlanta to be anything else than "always ahead."

What can be done in the future is best judged by what has been done in the past, adding a certain percentage for progressiveness. In the past before the organization of the bureau that is in 1912, the records show that only fifty-four conventions were held in Atlanta, by far the majority of which had an attendance of less than 500 delegates. The first year of the bureau's work saw ninety-five conventions in our city, which were attended by 114,912 delegates and visitors. Up to April 1, 1914, there had been seventy conventions booked for the year and two for 1915, with prospects for many more. To bring it down to a closer comparison, use the months of April, May and June, the favorite convention months of the first part of the year. In 1913, during this period, only eight conventions met in Atlanta; in 1913 there were twenty-seven conventions with 16,650 delegates; to date there has been booked for that period this year twenty-four conventions, which will have not less than 38,150.

In working for conventions one of Atlanta's biggest drawing cards is the Auditorium-Armory. All conventions regardless of size, class or object, if they desire, may have the free use of this beautiful Republican Park. The main auditorium can fill the requirements of any convention in the spring. It gives us the privilege of hearing Metropolitan Opera company, an advantage enjoyed by no other city in the United States with the exception of New York. In the fall we propose to put on an exhibition in the Auditorium, possibly the largest and most elaborate display of road building machinery and road material ever exhibited in the United States, certainly the largest in the south. This will be the occasion of the American Road Congress, which convenes here in November. Since its organization the convention bureau has taken active interest in the building of good roads, realizing the value of good roads to a convention or commercial city. They have co-operated to the fullest with the executive committee of the Stone Mountain Granite Highway with the ultimate view of establishing a road house and barbecue grounds at the mountain. A place of this kind would be of inestimable value to Atlanta as a convention city, for while all convention bodies must necessarily look first to convention halls and hotel accommodations, the individual delegate wants to know what is to be seen in the proposed convention city, what he can do when not at the sessions of the convention and where he can go. What, with our parks, historic buildings and battlefields, theaters and excellent automobile roads, is more easily answered than this question in Atlanta? Now that the interurban car line to Stone Mountain is completed and the Granite Highway is well under way, a roadhouse or at least a well-kept barbecue grounds at the mountain would be a great attraction not only to convention visitors, but to tourists as well.

In further interest of good roads the convention bureau has been instrumental in calling the first annual convention of County Commissioners of Georgia, which met here April 15 and 16, at which time organization was perfected. The call for the first annual convention of the County Commissioners of Georgia was issued about the middle of February and met with favor throughout the state. The call put forth the necessity of forming a permanent organization of the commissioners and outlines the most important topics which were to be discussed at the convention. The most interesting of these were the questions of handling and caring for convicts, government aid in road building and the coming American Road Congress.

The Cotton Manufacturers' association of Georgia will meet here May 1 and 2, at which time active steps will be taken to invite the American Cotton Manufacturers' association and the National Textile Exhibitors' association to meet in joint convention here in 1915. The convention bureau has secured the use of the building and platform of the Atlantic Compress company on Edgewood avenue, which will afford 100,000 square feet of floor space, for the exhibits of the above named conventions. The National Textile Exhibitors' association, of which W. Lester Lincoln Campbell, of Boston, is secretary, meet in Boston from the 27th of April to May 2 and will use the entire Mechanics' building for exhibition purposes. An exhibition of this kind has never been held in Atlanta and it would mean a great deal to us if this convention should meet here.

The convention bureau stands ready and willing to co-operate with any person, firm or association to secure any convention that they may be interested in. They are anxious to receive suggestions and desire the co-operation of not only the members of the bureau, but every public-spirited citizen.

JUICY GEORGIA MELONS.

Georgia watermelons have a nation-wide fame, and their cultivation has a great growth and a still more prosperous future. Over ten thousand carloads are shipped to eastern markets from Georgia annually. About 1,000 watermelons are raised to an acre, and this makes a carload, as there are 24,000 to 25,000 pounds in an average shipment. Melons weighing below 30 pounds are generally not shipped, but used in local markets.

MOVING BUSINESS NOW A SCIENCE; NOT OF MUCH MUSCLE

No Danger to Fine Household Goods in the Removal, Since the Advent of the Modern "Moving Man" in Georgia.

How many years ago is it that you said "goodby" to your treasured piano when the family truckman came to move it over the the new home? Not many—no more than a decade ago when it is moved from one part of the city to the other nowadays you have the guarantee of a responsible corporation that it will not only not be injured in the transit but probably won't even need retuning when it is set up in the new parlor.

That's one very small example of the tremendous progress made in the transfer and trucking business in this town in that short space of time. As a matter of fact, though you may not have noticed it, the business of hauling household goods from place to place in vans has developed into a science. There's nothing shiplod or "doubtful" about it any more. The men who have formed themselves into the transfer and hauling business have studied its details as an engineer studies his engine and they have worked out a system of street transportation that for safety, promptness and satisfaction can't be very much better.

So it's indeed a far cry from the old one-horse dray that used to cart the household goods about piece by piece, and the monster quick-moving van that now whizzes the entire furniture of a good-sized flat to another or to a railroad station at about half what the old cost used to be and at about twenty times the effectiveness.

"Moving Day" Loses Terror.

Indeed, it has come to the point of development where these great transfer and hauling companies will move anything from a child in a crib to a whole house. And whereas the average family used to hold up its hands in horror at the very thought of "moving day" and took a month off to get settled down, the ordinary family with the ordinary furniture can now stand in the doorway of the old home and the furniture leaves and find it awaiting them in the new home when they themselves reach there. The idea is that through the reduction of the transfer business to a science the art of moving has been advanced from a barging, smashing, snail's pace, to street car speed.

Of course the introduction of the motor has had much to do with this development. For many of the greatest vans in the city are equipped with the most powerful of gasoline or electric engines now capable of a mile and a ten or dry, of doing the work of half a dozen horses. But many of the big companies—and some of the best of them—cling largely or partially to the faithful Dobbin.

Horses Well Cared For.

Incidentally it is an interesting thing to make a tour through the stables of one of the great transfer and hauling companies. Every horse to be seen within is sleek and fat—far different from the poor plug that often did city transfer in the other days. And moreover, these horses are trained to their jobs—trained as fire horses are trained, and sometimes nearly as well. Then the men employed about the transfer wagons—the drivers and handlers are far and away a better type of men than in the old days before transfer business was a science. Moreover, they are trained, too, every one of them, and their jobs have been raised in standard beyond the precarious times when any roustabout could come along and get a 24-cent job totin' one end of a valuable piano.

The present day moving man knows just what to do with every piece of furniture—how best to handle the chairs and mirrors, just where to pack them in the van. He has been taught the science of transfer subtly and expeditiously, until everything that belongs to a house has a place with him en route, just as it has to the careful housewife in the home.

Just by way of finding out what minimum of breakage has been reduced to under this new order of things the writer took a random glimpse over the books of one of the big transfer concerns in this city with the owner's entire permission.

Out of fifty contracts carried out in ten days the score showed "one chair leg broken," and after that entry was a memorandum furnished by the "lady of the house" herself who said that that chair leg had been broken by the servant girl in the excitement of the morning preparations for the moving. Of course, week in and week out, the records of breakage will not run as spotless as this, but they will come pretty near it, and there is, of course, the further point that under the present system of transfer and hauling the owner of the property is protected by a substantial guarantee made by a reliable concern.

But greater even than that is the public confidence inspired. The owner of the prized piano now knows that there isn't one chance in fifty that it will be even scratched in transfer and she does not, as she used to in days of yore, stand beneath the second-story window of the new flat and gaze upward in horror at the unseen some effort of the unskilled roustabouts to haul the darling instrument through the aperture at the end of a doubtful rope.

In many hundreds of other respects the transfer and hauling business has developed in this city until it has come to embrace everything moveable and the watchwords that have attended its tremendous upward strides to its present great position in the commercial place have been safety, experience and truthfulness.

With the development of the motor and the greater, speedier vans, the possibilities of the business are conceded to be almost limitless. If the progress of the past decade be equalled in the next the business of transfer and hauling already reduced to a science will really be one of the most finished adjuncts of the business world.

FACTS ABOUT ATLANTA

Atlanta is 54 years old, and was first called "Terminus," being a little village at the end of the Western and Atlantic railroad. At the time General Sherman reached Atlanta the population was only 10,000. Today it is 185,000, and the 200,000-mark will be reached in a short time.

Atlanta has 200 miles of modernly equipped electric railway.

In 1910 Atlanta had 483 manufacturing and industrial plants, with a capital of $30,873,000, paying salaries and wages to the amount of $8,147,000, and the value of their products was $33,035,000.

In 1913 the number of manufacturing and industrial plants exceeded 600, with a corresponding increase in capital, salary and wage disbursements and products.

The area of the city is 24 square miles.

Public schools enrollment last term, 23,344 pupils.

Atlanta has 241 churches.

Altitude, 1,050 feet.



Union Station

Milady Furnished With Fresh Flowers Hourly

Wherever there are beautiful women the florist always does a flourishing business.

The natural pulchritude of Atlanta's fair sex is undoubtedly the biggest asset that the florists of this city have, just as the dears are the greatest pleasure and pride of the city.

The florists of Atlanta carry a larger variety and a more luxuriant quality of flowers than any city south of Baltimore, in which metropolis the world-famous "Baltimore Belle" is in a large measure responsible for the healthy conditions of the business, just as the "sweetest girl in Dixie" in Atlanta

There are several large florist establishments in the city, each of which expects at certain hours of the day calls from certain regular customers.

Languorous Gertrude arises from her down couch at the unseemly early hour of 10 o'clock, therefore the roses must be waiting for her at 9:30. But by that time vivacious and strenuous Natalie is upon the golf links at East Lake, and 'twould be shocking, indeed —yea, even fatally disastrous to some ambitious young suitor—were the daily bunch of violets missing.

Thus it is that the florists have a steady and regular trade, which is frequently augmented upon such occasions as balls, teas and parties

GEORGIA SHOWS SHE IS FIRST

The first boys' corn club in the south was organized in Newton county, in 1914, by County School Commissioner G. C. Adams.

Grier's Almanac, that fireside companion of so many southern homes even today, was founded and printed in Georgia by Mr. Grier. He was born, lived and died in the state.

Largest tobacco plantation in the world is in Georgia; 25,000 acres.

In the Spanish-American war more troops were sent from Georgia than from any other state in proportion to the population.

There are no 'possums like Georgia 'possums.

No other state had a Sidney Lanier.

No other state had an "Uncle Remus."

No historian is better known than Charles C. Jones.

No finer statesman than William H. Crawford.

ACRES OF SPACE FOR STORED GOODS

Acres and acres of space, all under roof, all absolutely fireproofed, protect Atlanta's stored furniture and warehouse goods. To compile a record of the footage involved in the aggregate storehouses of Atlanta's warehousemen would be an endless task.

Suffice it to say that if the footages were lined rather than square, furniture placed end to end, chair to chair, would make a line from Rome, Ga., to Tybee Light.

Atlanta has never suffered a severe warehouse fire. Never in the history of warehousing in the south has Atlanta been placed in an unfavorable light as regards her standing as a transfer or storage center.

CATHCART MOVES AND STORES



OFFICE and WAREHOUSE
6-8 Madison Ave.
PHONES
Main 1466-3510
Atlanta 1422



The New Princeton

H. R. CANNON, Proprietor. Mitchell St. C. R. CANNON, Manager.

HALF BLOCK FROM TERMINAL STATION

150 Rooms { 75 Rooms in New Addition.....

ENTIRE BUILDING NEWLY REMODELED

All ROOMS EQUIPPED with ELECTRICITY

Hot and Cold Water in Every Room

Shower Baths / Tub Baths .. } Connecting

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

THE NEWEST HOTEL



HOTEL ANSLEY

ATLANTA, GA.



The South's Finest and Most Modern Hotel

Situated in the very heart of the city's theater, office building and hotel district.

306 Rooms

Absolutely Fire Proof

Conducted on the most modern lines, and with the due appreciation of the large patronage, which the hotel has enjoyed since its opening, July 1, 1913. This patronage has been so large that we expect to begin the erection at an early date of an addition of 200 rooms.

Rooms with running water, $1.00 per day.

Rooms with connecting bath at $1.50 per day.

100 rooms with private bath at $2.00 per day.

Other rooms with private bath, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day.

Our restaurants have a south-wide reputation for excellent cuisine, and for the reasonable prices charged. In addition to an elaborate a la Carte Service, we serve club breakfasts from 35 cents up, Table d'Hote noonday lunch, 50 cents, and Table d'Hote dinner, from 6 to 8 p. m., $1.00 per person.

The Hotel Ansley is equipped with every convenience to take care of large or small conventions, and business meetings of any number desired. These rooms we offer free of charge. We also have a number of private dining rooms, and are prepared to take care of all business offered us in the way of public or private dinners, banquets, etc.

Our motto is to serve and please our patrons.

J. B. POUND, President.
J. F. LETTON, Manager.
JAS. F. DE JARNETTE, Asst Mgr. in Charge Office.
WM. R. BECKER, Asst Mgr. Charge Culinary Dept.
FRANK T. REYNOLDS, Manager Publicity.

Piedmont Hotel

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



THE MOST PALATIAL HOTEL IN THE SOUTH

In the Heart of Business Atlanta.

Convenient to all Theaters, Office Buildings and Shopping District. Electric Lines to all Points.

Modern, Fireproof, 400 Rooms--250 with Bath

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rates: $1.50 and Up.

THREE ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS.

A la Carte Service. Reasonable Prices.
Popular with Commercial and Tourist Travel.

JAMES E. HICKEY, Proprietor.

WM. C. ROYER, Manager. R. FRANK TAYLOR, Assistant Manager.

ATLANTA OFFICIALS



PIEDMONT PARK BATHERS.

Atlanta's Well Known Officials

BUILDING A CITY IS A MIGHTY TASK WORTHY OF OLD DIXIE'S GIANTS

Southland Provides Nearly Everything That Goes Into the Skyscraper or the Bungalow — Local Contractors Are Best in Country.

Building a city has its reward outside of the mere dollar value in the gigantic task. To say that a person has had a hand in the rearing of pleasing structures is no mean compliment.

Atlanta has over a hundred contractors who can truthfully say that they "erected Atlanta." Countless magnificent structures in the down-town section, as well as in the residential district, are mute testimony to the skill and thoroughness with which Atlanta general builders work.

It may seem a long drawn out theory, but it is true that climate in Atlanta has had a great deal to do with its physical makeup in the matter of buildings. The fact that contractors can work here the year around, with scarce two months during the twelve when it is too rainy or cold to do outside finishing, makes for a rapidity in building seldom seen in any other section of the country.

Vacant lots ripe overnight covered with tall, greasaful structures. Tenstory and even skyscraper types are started and finished within a twelvemonth.

All buildings put up by Atlanta contractors are of the more substantial type. Concrete enters into the composition of the more recent structures to a great extent, the use of this material being prevalent for the reason that the setting of the stony material can be accomplished at most any time of the year.

Frost in concrete work is scarcely if ever a bother to Atlanta contractors.

One of the most wonderful achievements of Atlanta contractors is the Fulton county courthouse, a million-dollar structure. This magnificent temple of justice is nearly all made out of Atlanta material and finished in Atlanta products.

The thoroughness with which Atlanta contractors proceed to erect structures has been the envy of other cities. Facing initial problems at times which would stagger other contractors, such as soft foundation ground, etc., Atlanta contractors have gone ahead where other workmen would have quit and have accomplished what seemed to be the impossible in erecting buildings.

The old and the new type of buildings touch shoulders all through Atlanta. By the side of a towering mountain of stone one will find the humble three-storied, gabled structure of the war days. On the same block with the skyscraper, the one-storied "shop" of the "sixties" still holds sway. However, the new order of things in building construction is already on the march, and before another decade the main streets of Atlanta will probably present an unbroken facade of tall, costly buildings to be found in no other section of the south.

To show the rapidity with which contractors are putting Atlanta to the front so far in regard to buildings, since January 1, 1914, the building permits in this city alone have totaled the staggering sum of $1,293,523.

Scarce a day passes in Atlanta but that the announcement of from one to three new buildings such as factories and residences is announced. Contractors in this city are booked ahead for months during the summer or building season. Competition among the cult is keen, but exceedingly friendly. Being near the "supply hub" the matter of materials does not enter into the scramble for business as it does in other southern cities. Steel, lumber, cement, nails, sashes and doors, interior finishing material is all made in Atlanta, and the matter of bidding on jobs resolves itself into the matter of making the closest figure on good materials by competent workmen.

Railroad Contractors.

Atlanta is at present one of the most important railroad supply distributing points in the entire south. Outside of New Orleans Atlanta is probably the second city in the sixteen southern states in the matter of distributing such supplies to railroads as ties, steel rails, car equipment, etc.

While Atlanta does not in the larger sense manufacture much of the steel rails used in southern railroads, yet the city agencies scattered through Atlanta's tall office buildings handle these products in a jobbing manner to an enormous total each year.

ATLANTA'S POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta's police department has 287 men, officers included, and cost the city $264,604.92 in 1911. There are 146 patrolmen, 17 mounted police, 37 motorcycle and bicycle men and 22 detectives, besides a matron and 6 hostlers and janitors.

Atlanta's Building Record.

	1911.	1910.
Number dwellings erected	1,208	
Number apartment houses erected	11	
Number factories erected	7	
Number churches erected	13	
Total value improvements....	$6,215,900	

Atlanta's Real Estate Record.
(From Fulton County Daily Report.)

Total Transfers	1911.	1910.
Number . .	10,401	8,709
Amount . .	$27,344,422.53	$34,091,176.46

Mortgages and Loan Deeds.

	1911.	1910.
Number . . .	3,565	3,236
Amount . . .	$6,842,797.32	$5,543,209.85

Cancellations.

	1911.	1910.
Number . . .	2,859	1,417
Amount . . .	$6,010,664.85	$3,927,525.29

JAMES MARSHALL FULLER



Photo by Hirshburg.

James M. Fuller, Atlanta's famous city marshal, needs no introduction to the vast majority of The Constitution readers. This introduction is unnecessary for the reason that when "Jim" Fuller was elected to his present office the last time he swept the city.

Marshal Fuller is a native Atlantan. He was born in this city July 6, 1873, and studied in the public schools of the city. He has been successful in a number of undertakings, and then the desire came on him to enter politics. He was elected marshal on January 1, 1911, and has served in that capacity ever since. He was recently elected to serve another term of two years.

Marshal Fuller descends from one of the oldest families in the state. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a gallant soldier in the ranks of the confederacy. He served in the First Alabama cavalry. His mother was reared in Habersham county, and was related to Ethan Allen, the patriot. His father was a native of Henry county and was one of its substantial citizens.

Marshal Fuller is a Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Red Man. He had charge of the Masonic Temple nine years.

ATLANTA

The Gate City to An Empire

- Best Climate
- Best People
- Best Homes
- Best Industries
- Best Churches
- Best Schools
- Best Parks
- Best Banks
- Best Railroads
- Best Hotels
- Best Theaters
- Best Water
- Best Police
- Best Firemen
- Best Officials
- Best Clubs

Official Atlanta Welcomes Visitors

William M. Slaton.



Superintendent of Atlanta Schools.

John Jentzen



Chief of City Sanitary Department.

James L. Beavers



Photo by Hirshburg.
Chief of Atlanta Police Force.

E. E. Williams



E. E. Williams, the tax collector of Atlanta, is one of the well-known figures in local political and social circles.

Mr. Williams has made thousands of friends during his several years as city tax collector, and the tax office under his direction has developed into one of the city's most efficient depart-

William B. Cummings



Atlanta's Best Fire Chief.

Newport A. Lanford



Chief of Detectives.

DR. W. L. GILBERT.

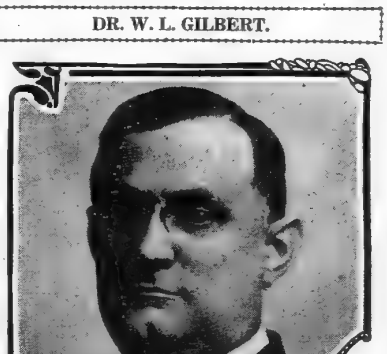

Photo by Hirshber

Dr. William Leak Gilbert, M.D., one of Atlanta's most prominent physicians, was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1866, and received his early education in the schools of this city.

Dr. Gilbert took his professional degree at Atlanta Medical college and Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, shortly after he was 21 years of age.

During his early life, Dr. Gilbert spent much of his time in the country to which he attributes his powers of resistance so necessary to a successful physician of today. Dr. Gilbert has taken keen interest in Atlanta's affairs during his entire life and is rated as one of the city's most substantial citizens.



Distinguished Lawyers of Gate City

Walter S. Dillon



Photo by Hirshburg.

Walter S. Dillon, the well-known Atlanta attorney, was born in Indiana in 1874. Mr. Dillon was educated in Chicago, where he practiced law. Five years ago Mr. Dillon came to Atlanta, and now heads the law firm of Dillon, Burress & Kobak.

John W. Bachman



Well-Known Attorney.



FULTON COUNTY POLICE

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE PROVES TO BE BIG BENEFIT

Binding Together of Men in Mutual Beneficial Organization Helps Members to Help Themselves.

By James S. Snyder.

Fraternal societies and secret organizations have played a most important part in the social and moral life of the city of Atlanta. From its earliest days the several older secret orders flourished and grew apace, and while religious and political discussions are forbidden in the inner courts of the lodge room, yet secret societies have played a most important part in moral and secular affairs of the city.

It must not be supposed that fraternal societies seek in any way to supersede the church, for they do not. On the other hand, in nearly every instance the secret orders have a code of morals, of righteous living, that have proven a valuable adjunct to the church and have materially aided in its work.

As was stated, politics and political subjects are forbidden in the discussions of the lodge, yet many a man by reason of eminence in secret orders, giving him a wide circle of acquaintance has been materially benefited in the event of offering for public office, not by reason of being a member of the order, but through the personal association of men banded together in the bonds of fraternal friendship.

Then again, fraternal societies develop the social side of life by bringing men of all stations and walks in life closer together, and through the instrumentality of the woman's auxiliary organizations have brought families together and warm and sincere friendships have been formed that lasted through life. It must not be supposed that fraternal organizations demand the mixing of "oil and water," for such is not the case. Every member is free to choose his or her own associates, both in the lodge and out. There is no disputing the fact, however, that society in general and social life in particular have been materially advanced through the agencies of fraternal and secret organizations and their friendships.

Nor are the orders behind in the matter of practical charity. The many homes throughout the country for aged and indigent members, the widows and orphans, the sick and infirm, bear witness to their endeavors along these lines.

Many a weeping widow and wailing orphan have had their tears dried by the sincere sympathy and ready aid and assistance of the secret orders. More than that, when bereavement comes, either through accident or sickness, is unable to provide for the needs of his family, the order to which he belongs will see to it that the family is provided for and that he receives proper care and medical attention.

But half the good and charitable acts of the secret orders are never known outside of the fraternity; their moral influence in the community is not always appreciated, and there are those who roundly condemn without fully understanding either their aims or purpose. It is true that some fraternal orders are not above criticism. Is this not true about everything else? Even the church itself is criticized, and, it is claimed, rightly so. This being the case, it could not be expected that an institution founded by man, as all secret societies are, could be superior to an institution founded by God.

Again, secret organizations have an educational value, for many of them date back to the early pioneer days of our country, while others claim great antiquity. In addition to this the teachings of the order oftentimes embody the highest and best examples of brotherly love, staunch friendships, of truth, justice, charity, fidelity, benevolence and almost every other virtue. To the informed member there is much to study and much to learn in the search through the history and archives of the order.

The question is often asked why the fraternal organizations keep their meetings secret, and the argument is made that if they are good things they ought to be open to every one. So they are—they are open to every one who will subscribe to their rules and who can meet the requirements demanded. There is one infallible rule that governs membership in the church, and that is, to enter you must knock, to find you must seek, to drink of living fountains you must surrender. It must be an act of your own free will. So it is with the fraternal orders. From time immemorial men have banded together for their common good. In the banding of tribes by primitive man, and the organization of classes and other bodies are found the forerunners of the secret orders we have today.

Fraternal orders have done a splendid work toward the moral and material uplift of the country and are destined to take a high place in its history.

Possibly no city in the United States of its size and importance has more fraternal organizations than Atlanta. For years past the older orders have flourished and are still growing, while many of the new organizations have found here a splendid field for their endeavor. It would require more space than is allotted to this article to even give a brief outline of all the orders in the city, but suffice to say that their membership is composed of the best element of every community and their numbers are numerous.

Now a word in reference to their so-called "secrets." It is commonly supposed that a secret order is merely a number of signs, passwords, grips and tokens, with some form of ceremony in which the "goat" plays a prominent part. As a matter of fact the "secrets" are the least part of a large majority of the organizations, and the signs and passwords merely "keys" to unlock the door of a lodgeroom or to guard against imposters.

You could cut out every secret connected with many of the orders and they would still remain; you could cut out the passwords and signs and they would still flourish, for they are likewise to a dwelling house—the roof is the secrets, the walls the passwords and the principles and teachings the foundations. You might take away the roof and the walls and foundations would remain; you might tear down the walls, but the foundation is still there; but take away the foundation and the whole edifice falls and crumbles into decay.

So it is with the secret orders—its secrets and passwords might be eliminated without much detriment, but take away the grand moral lessons, the exemplifications of the ties of friendship, the noble principles and purposes for which they were founded and they would soon cease to exist.

Fraternalism will live until time shall be no more and each year its usefulness in bringing man to a higher and better standard of living will become more and more apparent.

COUNTY ROADS ARE BUILT WITH CARE

The showing of paving and street work done in Fulton county during the year 1913 is remarkable. According to the schedules shown in the above tables the amount of street work done in mileage as well as money expended is simply all but beyond belief.

Fulton county, Georgia, and the city of Atlanta can display a series of well-paved streets that are the envy of other cities in the nation. The general use of the automobile here evidenced the truth of the statement. Every holiday, every Sunday, hundreds of autos can be seen leaving the city in veritable streams making for the well paved country roads which honeycomb the community around Atlanta, always a delight to the sightseer as well as a pleasure to the person driving the car.

Atlanta road builders have always worked on the theory that to build roads well was the first idea in road construction. There is very little resurfacing of new roads in the county or city, due to the fact that the roads which they were first laid were laid right.

Atlanta's roads are divided into several classes—the asphalt, oil-surfaced and chert being among the classes.

The asphalt streets of the city have a nation-wide reputation. The country roads for the better part bound by tar preparations and oil are considered standard throughout the southland.

During the year 1913 sixteen and nine-tenths miles of road was graded in the county at a cost of $68,247.82, while general road repairs totaled $86,797.16.

Nine miles of road was paved at a cost of $185,807.65, while three and a half miles of road were resurfaced, costing $10,152.10.

Fifty miles of road was resurfaced during the year at a total cost of $37,427.98.

The total cost for road work in the county during 1913 amounts to the staggering sum of $764,440 87, or nearly a million dollars in road work alone.

The program of the county board for work during the present year entails the expenditure of $1,250,000. This work will largely embrace such improvements as straight thoroughfares from county edge to county edge. The work which will be done in the city embraces the extension of asphalt paving from the end of the present surfacing near Buckhead, to the county line, a distance of some six miles. This will make Whitehall and Peachtree street one of the longest surfaced thoroughfares in the south, if not the longest in the United States.

FARM TENURE IN THE COTTON BELT

	Farms Operated by Owners				Farms Operated by Tenants and Managers.			
	1910 P.C.	1900 P.C.	1890 P.C.	1880 P.C.	1910 P.C.	1900 P.C.	1890 P.C.	1880 P.C.
North Carolina	55.7	58.6	56.9	56.5	42.3	41.4	34.1	33.5
South Carolina	47.0	58.9	44.7	49.7	42.9	41.1	55.3	50.3
Georgia	44.9	53.1	45.4	45.1	55.1	46.9	54.6	54.9
Florida	73.3	73.5	76.4	69.1	26.7	26.5	23.6	30.9
Alabama	39.8	42.3	51.4	52.2	60.2	57.7	48.6	46.8
Mississippi	43.8	46.1	47.2	56.7	56.2	53.9	52.8	43.3
Louisiana	44.7	42.0	55.6	64.8	55.3	58.0	44.4	35.2
Texas	57.6	56.3	56.1	63.4	42.4	43.7	41.9	36.6
Arkansas	50.0	54.5	67.9	69.1	50.0	45.4	32.1	30.9
Tennessee	58.9	59.4	61.3	65.5	41.1	40.6	38.8	34.5
Oklahoma	45.5	56.9	....	....	54.5	42.9	....	....

Joseph S. James.



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Well Known Lawyer.

J. R. BURRESS



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Brilliant Legal Adviser.

Benedict Kobak



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Member of the Law Firm of Dillon, Burress & Kobak.

Fulton County's Competent Commissioners

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON



General Clifford LeConte Anderson, one of the best known attorneys in the south, has been for years a leader in all state and civic movements along uplift lines. Born in Macon, General Anderson numbers among his close friends thousands of Georgians.

General Anderson is senior member of the firm of Anderson & Rountree, whose offices are in the Equitable building, Atlanta.

Through long and skillful military service General Anderson recently retired from the national guard forces of Georgia with the title of Brigadier General.

General Anderson is a firm believer in the future of Georgia, and heads several organizations looking towards placing the state in the foremost ranks of progressive communities. At present General Anderson is the master of the Fulton county board of commissioners, having been in the service of the county for the past fifteen years.

W. Tom Winn.



Photo by Hirshburg.

Oscar Mills

Oscar Mills, the young Atlantan who was elected a member of the Fulton county commission last Tuesday, May 5, enjoys the distinction of being the first graduate of the Boys' High school of Atlanta to be elected to the board.

Mr. Mills was born in Atlanta, and has spent the most of his life here. He is a business man who has made his mark. He loves his city and believes enthusiastically in her future, and is a progressive in the truest sense of the word.

S. B. Turman



Commissioner Fulton County.

Shelby Smith.



Photo by Hirshburg.

Mr. Mills will take his seat on the county board on January 1, 1915. He goes on the board strictly as an independent, with no factional alliances and with no personal interest to serve. His sole ambition is to give the people a business-like administration of county affairs. He is a good roads enthusiast, and believes in the value of modern machinery and modern methods.

OSCAR MILLS



Newly Elected Commissioner From Country.

GEORGIA LEADS IN FERTILIZER.

Georgia consumed 1,015,104 tons of fertilizer in 1910. The next nearest was South Carolina, with 721,506 tons.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

FRUITS AND DAIRY PRODCTS AT THEIR BEST IN ATLANTA

Local Dealers Handle the Delicacies of the Season Far in Advance of Other Communities.

That the people of Atlanta must be fed, and fed something more than plain bread and meat is evident—approximately 200,000 appetites must be satisfied daily—notwithstanding the high cost of living, or the cost of high living which is a slight transposition showing the real cause of the much talked about condition of affairs—and there is an ever increasing demand for wholesome, nourishing, satisfying food, the tempting viands which modern merchandising methods have made it possible to obtain in more or less abundance at all seasons of the year.

While our own city has its gardens and hot houses, acres of truck gardens that produce the best the earth will yield, its fields, its orchards, dairies, apiaries and poultry farms, yet all these produce but a small part of the daily menu of the average citizen. Rapid express trains, modern systems of refrigerator car service and cold storage plants have made it possible for those who handle the great supply of eatables to conserve the supply of perishables and distribute them as they are required in season and out of season.

Stroll Through Markets.

Just what is being accomplished daily in this line can be appreciated only when one takes a stroll through the produce district of the city and engages in conversation with some of the enterprising produce commission merchants.

For generations the thrifty farmer buried his apples, potatoes, cabbage, beets and turnips in a large mound of earth to keep until needed in winter or early spring, but modern needs could not be supplied by this primitive method. But the massive cold storage house preserves apples from October until June, and they come to us in age with all the freshness and flavor they brought to the warehouse in their youth. Far off New England, Canada, California and other states send us carloads of fruits.

From Sunny Climes.

It would seem from the supply of apples on our markets that not only somewhere in the world the sun is always shining, but somewhere apples are always ripening. In the early boyhood of our middle-aged citizen there were "seasons" for oranges and lemons, which were then luxuries, but now the market is supplied daily with these necessities. Florida and California now not only send us oranges and lemons, but grapefruit, limes, tangerines and mandarines.

Starting in the last few days of July with Tennessee grown apples, plums and pears, the demand is supplied later with home-grown products and finishes up in the late winter or early spring on storage fruit from Michigan and New York. Strawberries from Florida and Louisiana are on the market with the first chirp of the robin until our home-grown ones are dropped for raspberries and blackberries from the southern Indiana gardens and hillsides, many more blackberries coming to the market than we can consume, some being reshipped to northern points.

The fuzzy-cheeked peach, but without its maidenly bloom, bobs on the market from southern Texas before the cold-blooded ones have shaken their winter underwear, and it keeps "a-comin'" with measured vigor, beauty and flavor from Florida and the several sections of this state, until the season is extended to the time for Georgia again by the Michigan and New York late arrivals and storage brands. Here also are the "Pan Families varieties with their careful paper wrappings and labeled boxes for the fruit stands from the autocratic western and northwestern fruit sections.

Then the Watermelon.

A pleasant surprise for the middle of May is the advent of Florida and Georgia watermelons and cantaloupes, and the sources of supply are in Texas, Alabama and our own state, until the home-grown melon arrive, which in southern Indiana floods the market. Far-off California and Colorado send us many Rockyfords. Georgia supplies her quota, also.

Not alone the fruits, but vegetables, both in season and out of our regular season, come from both warmer and colder climes to us. From the early gardens of Florida and the south gulf coast of Texas, while our home gardens are still too cold and wet to plant, comes ripe tomatoes, string beans, lettuce, eggplant, cabbage, radishes, beets, carrots, cauliflower and cucumbers. The later supply is drawn from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee until the home gardens supply the demand; then the tide of shipments starts from here, sending these same vegetables to the north; and when our own supply is falling the other tide brings the late products of Minnesota, Michigan and New York to us for the late summer and fall trade.

No cabbage or celery or potatoes fill the requirements like the northern grown products. The festive onion with its delicious odor comes to us first from far-away, riotous Brownsville, Texas, and as the sun rises further northward its seat of prominence follows until it becomes an important figure in the home market and is shipped from here to all parts of Uncle Sam's domain. Many northern onions are shipped via this market. No other occasion in bulk. The northern, for, though we are only part Irish, we have adopted the Irish potato and made him a regular citizen. The earliest arrivals are from the Bermuda islands, then Hastings, Fla., and south Texas. Then Tennessee and home-grown turn the trade again northward looking for other markets, and the winter is supplied with our second crop and the better varieties from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York.

Rutabagas and Flats.

Some rutabagas come from Canada, but not many are consumed on this market. The flour supply is very largely our home product. Many hundred tons of feedstuffs for our city stock and some for our neighboring farmers pass through the market consisting of corn, oats and hay from the northwest, ground feed from mills in this and adjoining cities, and an ever-increasing amount of cotton seed meal and hulls from the cotton producing states. These products of cotton seed are fast taking their place as a necessity with the progressive stock feeder, and their food supplies, like that of Texas are fast being recognized and the demand for them increasing. The dairy supply far exceeds the home consumption, and 400 car loads



TYPICAL DAIRY CATTLE OF GEORGIA

of 31,000 pounds each, is an average yearly shipment from here to eastern points. Last season recorded a shipment of over 400,000 pounds of dressed turkeys. The local consumption of poultry is far in excess of the shipments away, but even an approximate estimate is difficult, for the fact that great quantities are sold by the farmer direct to the consumer and through the grocer, and this part can not be tabulated by the wholesale provision market.

Consumption of Eggs.

The egg consumption will average in Atlanta 2,000 cases daily, thirty dozen to the case. To prepare for the distribution of this supply so that all the eggs are not consumed or shipped away at the time that they produced in the most abundance, May, June and July, there are more than 40,000 cases of eggs held here in cold storage yearly. No, they are not as good as fresh eggs, but the public demands eggs in winter now and in no other way can that demand be met.

Prices have ruled strong all year on all classes of produce, fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, but late season for home-grown vegetables and high price of feed for poultry and dairy are at least partly responsible for these prices.

"GETTING SHAVED" IS A REAL PLEASURE IF THE SHOP IS A SHOP

Atlanta Singularly Blessed With Standard Establishments Run on Sanitary and Up-to-Date Lines.

This is the story of the barber business as it is conducted in Atlanta and as it relates to you and me, providing you, in this case, are a man. It is not particularly a story in praise of the sanitary conditions of the towels and the brushes or the natty dresses of the barbers who do the artistry. It is not even to tell of the fellow in the barber shop who shaves you so well and so quickly, that it's almost an Elysian dream, just sitting in the chair beneath the cool of his soft handed ministrations.

We will now say, for instance, that you have just come down from the house in the morning after a particularly hard night's wrestle with some business affairs. You hop from your machine into the barber shop and you tell the head barber that there are about 10 minutes between you and bankruptcy, so he'd better hurry up and shave you quick if he wants to get paid for the job.

Right there is where the funny, soothing influence of the well conducted barber shop comes in. Your barber shaves you quickly and deftly flings the hot towels over your face to dry away the marks of the operation. Then when you are pretty nearly under the influence of the strange mesmeric spell that is wrought by the lethargy of the position, the tonics and the towels, the barber asks you if you don't care for a massage. It will only take a minute and it will brighten up your skin wonderfully and lying in the sweet cool of the luxurious chair you tell the barber to go ahead and give the massage.

After the massage you're in for the entire curriculum, and that includes a hair singe, which you may not have thought you needed before, but admit it when you see the effect. Then, of course, comes the intermediate dollyings of the expert barber trade until you are finally turned over to the manicurist. A barber shop as an early morning diet is expensive if you go the route, but it really has the effect of putting a man on his feet and clearing his head of cobwebs quicker than anything else that science has ever devised.

The barber shops of Atlanta are equipped with the most modern and most efficient apparatus. But they are not content to rely upon the fact that they are able to take care of a man sartorially as well as any other shop in the country. They have gone further, to the extent of providing sumptuous baths and lounging rooms and have, first of all, made their places of business what they should be—the cleanest in the city.

It's a notable fact that wherever the barber shops of a great city are known for their cleanliness and for the skill of their employees there has never been a falling off in the total barber trade despite the influx of the safety razor business. This fact is very well pointed in Atlanta, where the tonsorial artist through his own ability has not only been increasing his patronage, but the number of the chairs in his shop as well

GAY'S SANITARY DAIRY

PHONE MAIN 3232-J

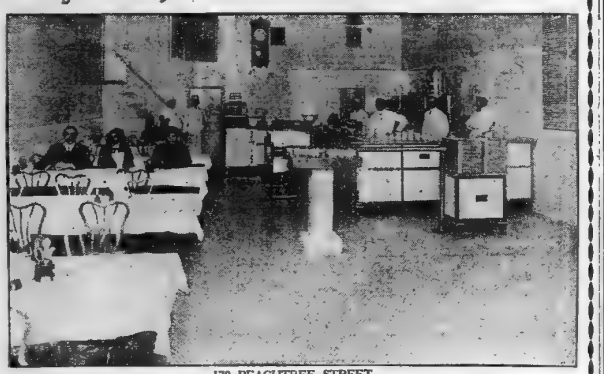


We Cater to Those Who Wish the Best at All Times

The Gateway to Satisfaction---A Meal at Falks'

J. H. FALKS'

Cafeteria, Restaurant and Lunch Room



170 PEACHTREE STREET

Eat at Falks'---Quick Service

Where We Are Well Equipped to Handle Convention Crowds Without Rush or Overcrowding

OUR FOOD IS SELECTED AND WELL PREPARED. Our reputation was not built over night. "There's a reason." Ask anyone in Atlanta where to go for a good wholesome meal---the answer is Falks'.

Our Slogan Is

Cleanliness--Service--Quality

A Falks Restaurant or Cafeteria =IS CONVENIENT TO YOU=

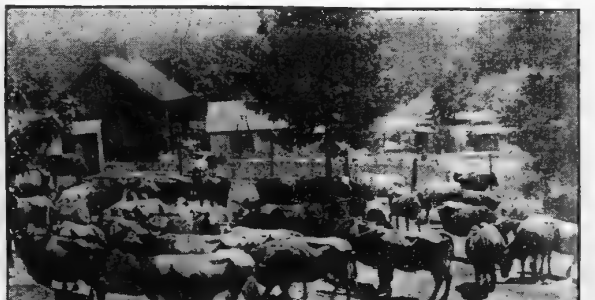
142 Peachtree St. 90 N. Forsyth St.

170 Peachtree St. 3 Washington St.

WHITESIDE'S

The Dairy With the Reputation

Equipped With Modern, Up-to-Date Machinery



THE WHITESIDE HERD

Whiteside's reputation is built on service. Our facilities and modern methods insure prompt deliveries and the highest grade milk obtainable.

All our deliveries are made in steamed and sterilized bottles, guaranteeing absolute purity. We cater to those who are looking for the best at all times.

"A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU"

W. A. WHITESIDE, Prop.

427 Greenwood Ave. Phone Ivy 7252-J

SEATTLE SHRINERS SAY FIGHT IS WON

Delegates From Far Northwest Declare They Have the Call on California Exposition Town.

"Seattle will win in a walk," declared J. L. McLean, secretary of the executive committee of Nile temple, of Seattle, yesterday afternoon. "We have fourteen temples of the northwest supporting our claims for the 1915 imperial conclave, and if we don't get it there'll be a trick in it."

Confidence in a meeting expressed around rooms 112 and 113 of the Piedmont hotel. That is where the Nile boosters are keeping open house. Every time a visitor enters the door his name is placed on a book. There were more than 2,000 names on the aforesaid book Monday afternoon. And every name stands for a booster for the far northwest city.

Will Ask for Convention.

There will be a special train rolling into Atlanta today. On board will be Rev. Mark A. Matthew, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Seattle, and a moderator in the Presbyterian assembly. Dr. Matthew is a Georgian, and he is coming to present the claims of Seattle to the Imperia. council when the question of selecting the next city arises.

Seattle has raised $270,000 to entertain the 1915 council. More than $200,000 was raised by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in a five-day campaign. The remainder was raised by the members of Nile temple. The fact that more than $250,000 was raised in five days, and the further fact that Nile temple carried the largest number of delegates to Atlanta from the farthest distance north will be used as the strongest arguments in favor of the 1915 council.

"Nile temple traveled 2,800 miles to Atlanta for the purpose of getting the next imperial council," Mr. McLean continued. "We came with eleven steel cars, making up a special train, which cost Nile temple $28,000. We brought 285 people with us, including the bands and patrol of Nile temple and the band and patrol from Tacoma. Along the route we picked up delegates from the northwest, and we had a crowd from as far as Victoria, B. C."

Among the illustrious nobles with Nile temple is Ellis Lewis Garrittson, second ceremonial master, one of the eleven most prominent men in Shrinedom. Nile temple acted as the escort to Master Garrittson.

Makes Many Pilgrimages.

Nile temple is famed for its pilgrimages. In 1909 it traveled 6,800 miles into Alaska, and in 1912 made a pilgrimage of 7,500 miles into the interior of Alaska, and on December 21, 1913, it made a pilgrimage into Japan, China and the Philippines. The last pilgrimage covered 14,000 miles and required more than two and three-quarter months to make.

The Seattle crowd is making a great fight for the 1915 council. They say that Seattle wants the council because the visitors can be entertained in the proper style, whereas if the imperial council goes to Frisco it will be second in importance to the exposition. The Elks are going to Seattle in July, 1915, and Seattle wants the Shrine. It has already been planned to run special trips out of Seattle to San Francisco for the benefit of those who want to visit the fair. In fact, the Seattle crowd is so confident of getting the Shrine that it has already made elaborate arrangements for the entertainment.

Thomas Here for Shriners.

J. M. Thomas, for years one of Atlanta's well-known traveling men, but who was sent from the road to a management in Birmingham, dropped in Atlanta yesterday for Shriners' week. "I never knew," said Mr. Thomas, "how many Atlantans knew me and knew my line of work. Many who could not recall my name were ready to tell me they had missed me at my old house."

PAST IMPERIAL POTENTATES, A. A. O. N. M. S.



(1) Edwin I. Alderman, (2) Henry C. Aiken, (3) Lou B. Winsor, (4) John F. Treat, (5) William J. Cunningham, (6) John M. Attwood, (7) George L. Street, (8) Albert B. McGaffey, (9) Fred A. Hines, (10) George M. Green, (11) Harrison Dingman, (12) F. C. Roundy, (13) Alvah P. Clayton, (14) William B. Melish, (15) Charles L. Field, (16) George L. Brown.

TEXAS RAILROAD LAW HELD TO BE INVALID

Washington, May 11.—The Texas statute providing that a person should not act as a freight railway conductor without having had two years' experience as a freight brakeman, except in cases of emergency, was today annulled as unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Justice Lamar announced the court's decision. He stated that, while the public had a right to fix standards and tests for those serving in semi-public positions, yet it could not establish arbitrary rules which gave certain classes a monopoly of positions.

He declared the law gave freight brakemen a monopoly of the right to succeed to freight conductors and excluded therefrom all others, including firemen, engineers, passenger conductors and passenger brakemen.

Justice Holmes dissented.

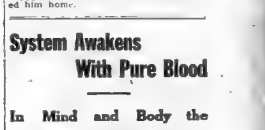
The decision was announced in the case of W. W. Smith, for years an engineer on freight trains of the Texas and Gulf railway, convicted of violating the conductor law by acting as conductor of a freight train on one trip.

Axtell Hit by Auto.

Richmond, Va., May 11.—Decatur Axtell, vice president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, while crossing the street near his offices at noon today, was run over by an automobile which turned suddenly to avoid collision with a buggy. His scalp was badly cut and he suffered severe nervous shock. He refused to blame E. F. Woodall, owner of the car, who motored him home.

System Awakens With Pure Blood

In Mind and Body the Change is Wonderful.



After the depression, the starvation, the despair over some blood disorder, it is fine to wake up to what S. S. S. has accomplished for you after a few days' use. It puts the nerves and blood in harmony; it arouses the cellular activity of the liver, kidneys, lungs, and other excretory organs to remove from the blood the body wastes that cause nearly all sickness.

This means that all decay, all breaking down of the tissues, is checked and repair work begins. S. S. S. has such influence on all local cells as to preserve their mutual welfare and afford a proper relative assistance to each other. More attention is being given to catalytic medicine than ever before and S. S. S. is one of the highest achievements in this line. For many years people relied upon mercury, iodide of potash, arsenic catharties and "dope" as remedies for blood sickness, but now the pure, vegetable S. S. S. is their safeguard.

You can get S. S. S. in any drug store, but insist upon having it. The great Swift Laboratory in Atlanta, Ga., prepares this famous blood purifier, and you should take no chance by permitting anyone to recommend a substitute. And if your blood condition is such that you would like to consult a specialist without charge, address Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Co., 537 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA

Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Croup or Cough

RELIEVED INSTANTLY BY THE

Gouaux Remedies

A liberal sample sent on application. Write today. Relief absolutely guaranteed.

ESTATE OF F. GOUAUX, Dept. Monroe, La.

For sale at JACOBS' PHARMACY CO.'S 11 stores. Free samples at Main store, 9-11 Marietta.

A Week or Two in the Rockies this Summer

Will give you new life for the rest of the year. If you've drained your forces and strained your brain-cells in Colorado, nature will take you in hand, put new corpuscles in your veins, stimulate your imagination, clear the cobwebs from your thoughts, drive the languor from your system and steep you in the magic ozone of the mountain forests.

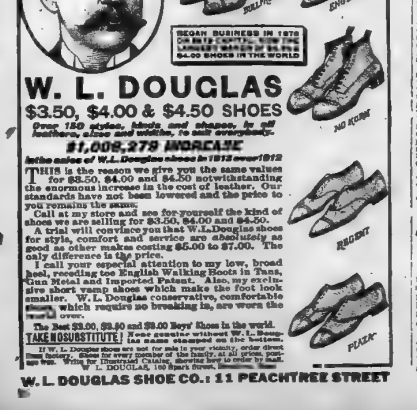
Let me tell you how little the cost will be, what to see and do when you get there and all about Rock Island train service—direct to Colorado. Finest, modern all-steel equipment.

Through sleepers daily from Atlanta via Memphis and Kansas City.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 18 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga. Our representatives are travel experts, who will gladly help plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write, phone or drop in for our fascinating picture-books of wonderful Colorado. H. H. Hunt, D. P. A., Rock Island Lines. Phone Main 667.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.



MRS. LONGSTREET TO CONGRESSMEN

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, May 11.—(Special.) Facing a vote in the near future on both woman suffrage and national prohibition, many members of the Georgia delegation in the house are in an uncomfortable position.

Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, of Gainesville, has addressed a letter to each member of the delegation on the subject of equal suffrage, as she said she was unable to find a member "at home" on Saturday following the suffrage parade to the capitol.

Mrs. Longstreet, assisted by several small boys, bore a banner in the parade which stretched nearly across Pennsylvania avenue. In silver and gold lettering on a white centerpiece was the inscription, "The Tallulah Falls conservation and parking association, representing more than 10,000 forward-looking southern women. We demand the ballot which will make us strong to save the garden lands of the western world from the destroying hand of commerce." Georgia's suffrage banner of purple and gold was borne by Mrs. Mayo.

Mrs. Longstreet's Letter.

In her letter to the Georgia members, Mrs. Longstreet reminds democrats that their party is a minority party. She said:

"To the Georgia Delegation in Congress:

"Calling at the capitol yesterday, accompanied by more than five thousand representative American women, to petition you especially in behalf of your disfranchised southern constituency, the entire Georgia delegation was regretably found 'not at home' to visitors. I am, therefore, forced to present my message by mail.

"In the name of the Tallulah Falls Conservation and Parking Association, representing more than 10,000 forward-looking southern women, I am commissioned to call your attention to a paramount issue before the nation. Your memory is respectfully refreshed on a luminous fact in the situation of the democracy being in power today, not by a majority vote of the American people, but wholly due to the unnatural accident of differences, temperamental and otherwise, between a great explorer now returning from South American fields, and Dr. Taft. The appeal is to the democracy, now accidentally in charge of the old ship of state, to justify a majority vote of confidence in 1916, by wiping out the crime of the centuries against the women of this nation.

"This republic, twice dedicated to human freedom, never has been representative, it cannot continue to be free, unless the nation's standard shall ultimately protect all of the nation's projects in every right and privilege which belongs to the race.

The Foes of Equal Suffrage.

"The whisky saloon, the gambling den, the white slave traffic, the manless denizens of crime between the tides of the two oceans, furnish the main sinews of war against equal suffrage.

"Fellow Georgian's, fellow Americans, the appeal is from the mothers of the race who demand a voice in safeguarding a world in which their children shall walk when they have gone from the cradle of the mothers' arms.

"Joining the world-old protest against the injustice of a government which taxes and hangs its citizens without representation, we appeal to the congressional delegation from the great southern empire state, upon whose bosom many of us were cradled. We appeal to you to be true to the mighty destiny of the mightiest nation of the earth, to take your stand with progressive Christian civilization in support of the Brisbow-Vondell suffrage amendment which will enfranchise the women of all America.

"Hoping that you will be at home when we call in 1916, believe me, yours very faithfully,

"HELEN DORTCH LONGSTREET."

"President Tallulah Falls Conservation and Parking Association."

COL. PATTY RETURNS FROM GRAY REUNION

Colonel H. M. Patty has returned from the veterans' reunion at Jacksonville and speaks highly of the hospitality shown this year at that city. He was the guest of Colonel John N. Simpson, of Dallas, Texas, who traveled in his private car.

In Colonel Simpson's party were Judge Story, of Arkansas, and T. P. Coplan, of Texas, who will return through Tennessee, where they attend a reunion of the survivors of Company I, Fourth Tennessee cavalry.

OH, YOU EL MINA



Top: Miss "Galvie" Stone, princess of the Gulf of Mexico, and leader of the El Mina, Galveston, bathing suit brigade. When in regular Shriner uniform the original of this fetching picture is known as Noble Samuel Templin. In the bottom picture, Dr. David Lawrence, illustrious potentate of El Mina Shrine and representative at fortieth Imperial council.

The only time many a fellow ever wins in a walk is when he takes his bride up the church aisle.

The people who are the most gifted don't always get the most presents.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

HOTEL GOTHAM

A Hotel of refined elegance, located in New York's social centre

Easily accessible to theatre and shopping districts

Single rooms from $1.50 per day
Double rooms with baths from $3.00 per day
Parlor rooms with baths from $5.00 per day
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS 25% to 50% MAY 1st to OCTOBER 1st

Wetherbee & Wood

Fifth Ave. & Fifty-fifth St.
NEW YORK CITY

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Canadensis, Pa., Pocono Mountains.

New Spruce Cabin Inn Where you can get fresh milk, eggs, vegetables, etc., daily; 2 miles walk with bath; electric lights, golf, tennis, boats, garage. Saddle horses, all amusements. Reservations now. Mailing, Penn. R. R. W. J. and M. D. PRICE.

Morris Hotel Birmingham, Ala. Fireproof. European Plan

Located in the heart of the business section. Headquarters for commercial travelers. Large, well lighted sample rooms, hot and cold water in all rooms. When in Birmingham, make the Morris your home.

L. W. ADAMS, Manager. E. SCOVILLE, President. Formerly of the Old and New Kimball. Atlanta. Also owner and proprietor of The Wigwam, Indian Springs, Ga.

"Most Modern Equipped Hotel in the Cumberlands."

"New" GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,000 ft. Opens June 25. New Management. 15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Scenery unequalled. Hay fever and mosquitoes unknown. Perfect sanitary and hygienic conditions. Cuisine and service the standard of excellence for epicures and bachelor. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room. Refreshing dancing floor. Fine symphony orchestra, dancing afternoon and evening. Lots of entertainment, instruction and novelty for guests. Golf, tennis, billiards, bowling, tournaments. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up. Booklet.

E. P. ELLENSON & SONS, Props.
At Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

Hotel St. Andrew

Broadway at 72nd Street (Subway Express Station) New York

A RESPONSIVE HOTEL OF REFINEMENT AND CHARM

Near Central Park, the Museums and Riverside Drive with its superb view of the Hudson-except Hudson River

Only five minutes to the great Theatre and Shopping Districts

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE—PRIVATE BATHS

Excellent Cuisine Grill Homelike Service Music Rates Reasonable

ATLANTIC CITY.

Hotel DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE CALL OF THE SEA

brings with it the joy of living and the irresistible charms of health and recreation.

HOTEL DENNIS

is situated directly on the ocean front with unobstructed view of the sea from all public rooms, verandas, and many guest chambers.

The appointments and equipment of this house make it an ideal Seaside Home.

Conducted on the American Plan. Capacity 600 Always open

WALTER J. BUZBY

SHRINERS

WHILE IN ATLANTA YOU WILL WANT TO VISIT

SPELMAN SEMINARY

The Largest School in the World for Negro Girls.

Take Walker Street Car, front of Piedmont Hotel.

YOU WILL BE WELCOME AT ANY TIME

MISS LUCY HALE TAPLEY, President



ATLANTA LARGEST MAIL ORDER SEED MARKET IN SOUTH

All Seed Necessary to Grow Rich Crops and Beautiful Flowers Grown and Raised in Dixieland.

BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSES ARE ESTABLISHED HERE

By H. G. Hastings.

Thirty years ago practically no seed business was transacted in the south by independent concerns devoting themselves exclusively to the seed business, either growing or selling. What seed business there was transacted was largely through drug stores and general mercantile houses who confined themselves almost entirely to the handling of products of some northern seed house.

Today the seed-buying population of the south can be independent of the northern seed houses just so far as they want to be, for during the last thirty years, more especially the last fifteen years, numerous seed houses have been established in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Most of these are what may be termed "local seed stores," supplying in greater or lesser degree the immediate local territory surrounding the city or town in which they are located, these stores generally handling seeds purchased from either northern or southern wholesale seed dealers.

In Atlanta, Richmond, New Orleans and Dallas, Texas, there are what are termed "mail order seed houses" issuing more or less complete catalogues and supplying a much larger range of territory than any merely local concern could hope to supply. These mail order houses supply seeds direct to the planter in the country or in small towns where the size of the town is not sufficient to justify the maintenance of a local seed store in that immediate vicinity.

Atlanta has the distinction of being the largest mail order seed point south of Philadelphia and this pre-eminent position has been gained entirely within the past ten years.

Atlanta Seed Wagon.

There is one seed house in Atlanta which issues 750,000 seed catalogues per year, divided nearly as follows: of 500,000 sent out during the month of January, and the other of 250,000 devoted more especially to seed grains, grasses, clovers and miscellaneous seeds, as well as vegetable seed for fall sowing in Florida and along the gulf coast section, being mailed in August.

Twelve years ago this particular concern had seven employees in the Atlanta store, while during the height of this past spring's active seed-selling season, it required nearly 170 employees on the pay roll to care for the exclusively mail order business of the same concern.

The postage on the catalogues issued of this firm alone amounts to over $35,000 per year, while the postage on packages of seed mailed through the Atlanta postoffice will aggregate fully $10,000 more.

The growth of the seed business in the south is perfectly natural and the pre-eminence of Atlanta as a seed center is due largely to the fact of its superior facilities for distribution to all parts of the south.

The fundamental reason for the rapid growth of the seed business in the south is the fact that varieties adapted to general soil and climatic conditions of the north are not, as a rule, adapted to the south, in so far as giving maximum results are concerned.

It was the work of the southern seedsman to study southern conditions and the adaptation or origination of varieties to meet the south's rather peculiar climatic and soil conditions and this has meant years of painstaking work and study, work that has only been to show its greatest results during the past few years.

Years ago we saw the southern farmer essentially dependent on the north for supplies of seed corn or else planting run-down stock, such as was found in his corn crib, neither of which would give him anything like paying results when planted in his fields.

New Varieties.

Through the efforts of the seedsmen and seed growers, new southern varieties have been developed and introduced that have made possible the high yield per acre records in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi far above anything that has been produced in the So-called "corn belt" of the middle west.

The use of these comparatively newly originated and distributed southern varieties of corn has made possible the increase in average yield per acre of nearly 40 per cent in the last four years.

This large Atlanta seed house has another distinction and that is that it is the only seed house in the United States that maintains as a part of its business organization a regular seed-breeding farm, first, the work of which is to bring existing varieties up to the highest possible standard and second the origination of new varieties to meet the changing conditions of culture and some of the results obtained, even in the few years that this organization has been at work, are no less than remarkable.

These seed-breeding farms or departments in connection with the commercial seed houses, are not uncommon in France and Germany, but so far as known this Atlanta house is the only one in the United States to adopt this idea.

The development of southern seed houses of the first-class has had a great deal to do with prosperity on the farms of the south. Your success in seed-growing and seed-selling of the staple and crops means largely increased yields, without materially increased cost of culture per acre, yields frequently being increased from 50 to 100 per cent per acre through the use of better grown seed or better varieties than where the ordinary stocks of seed were planted, and in recent years the southern farmer has not been slow to see the advantage in using a better quality of seed; further the use of leguminous crops to be grown during both summer and winter as a soil-building proposition has been greatly encouraged by the importation into the south, by the southern houses, of enormous quantities of vetch and crimson clover, simply for the purpose of soil-building.

Alfalfa Planting.

The seed houses have also been at the front in promoting the planting of alfalfa, a plant that is going to do a great deal toward solving our problems of feeding, not only work stock and dairy cattle, but live stock for meat purposes.

It is the popular conception that the seedsman has somewhere a big farm on which is grown the entire product of seeds which he sells. This "popular conception," like many others, is absolutely wrong, for the general seedsman's stock is gathered up from almost all over the world, and necessarily so, for there is no one section of the country where sufficiently high-grade seed of all the different kinds of vegetables and field crops can be grown, so that the seedsman who is going to be successful must have not only a knowledge of his own section and a knowledge of the United States, but of practically the whole world, from a seed-growing standpoint, and on his knowledge and care depends in large degree the success and prosperity of his customers.

It is a business based on confidence, the confidence which the seed buyer feels in the particular seedsman from whom he is buying, and, be it said, to the credit of the larger seed houses of the United States, that the confidence placed in them by the seed buyer is seldom misplaced, and any errors are unintentional and are quickly rectified.

The southeastern states in the last quarter century have made an enormous progress in the way of diversified crops and in the development of the trucking industry for shipment to northern markets and in that development the seed business of the south have not only kept pace, but have in most instances led the procession, promoting as all times the use of better varieties such as they provided, promoting a better and more thorough system of cultivation, and the more intelligent use of fertilization.

In our opinion the development of the agricultural south, and more especially of Georgia, has just begun. Only 60 per cent of our tillable lands in Georgia are in cultivation and most of that 60 per cent is not being worked up to 75 per cent of its possible limit of productiveness on a paying basis.

In addition to the actual seed-growing and seed-selling, the work of a right kind of a progressive seedsman is distinctly educational along all these lines, and the seedsmen of Georgia and the south are going to be found in the front rank in promoting agricultural development until Georgia and the southeast shall take the position that rightfully belongs to her, the richest agricultural section of these United States.

FIRSTS RECORD.

First to invent an indian alphabet.
First to teach the Bible to the Aborigines.
First to send a schooner against the British in the American revolution.
First to send powder used in the revolutionary war was a Georgia vessel.
First vessel to carry guns for the revolutionary war was captured off the Georgia coast and sent to Bunker Hill.

GEORGIA'S RECORD.

First to suggest the cotton gin—Mrs. Hillhouse, of Augusta.
First to suggest the brush used in the cotton gin—Mrs. Nathaniel Greene, at Savannah.
First in the world to have a woman's foreign missionary society—at Athens, in 1818.
First to charter a woman's college—Wesleyan, at Macon.
First woman in the world to receive a diploma—Mrs. Catherine Brewer.

GEORGIA'S RECORD.

First to have a passenger railway—Augusta to Charleston.
First to apply steam to navigation—William Longstreet, on the Savannah river, in 1790.
First to send a steamer across the ocean—The Savannah.

HASTINGS' SEEDS ARE THE STANDARD OF SEED PURITY AND EXCELLENCE IN THE SOUTH

Nearly twenty-five years ago the Hastings' seed business was started in Florida, being moved to Atlanta in 1899.

During the first year of its existence it served about three thousand seed buyers and the present senior and junior members of the firm were an ample force to conduct the business.

In 1900, the first full year in Atlanta, some twenty-five thousand buyers were served and seven employees were needed to conduct the business.

Last year (1913) over three hundred thousand seed buyers placed their confidence in Hastings' Seeds and purchased them for planting in their gardens and on their farms.

Where, a dozen years or so ago, seven employees were ample to conduct the business, during the height of the active seed selling season this spring one hundred and sixty-seven employees were on the payroll in the warehouses and store in Atlanta alone.

Each year since the Hastings' business was started it has had a steady growth, a growth almost unparalleled in the history of the seed business in both the United States and Europe.

There has been a reason for this steady growth that has made the Hastings' business one of the leading ones in its line in this country.

For nearly a quarter-century a well-defined and unvarying policy has been followed in the production and sale of highest quality seeds for and to planters in the Southern States.

The Hastings' business has grown because it filled a distinct place in the South that was unoccupied, and it broke up absolutely the South's dependence on Northern seedsmen, a dependence that had lasted for a century.

The seed business is a business based absolutely on confidence, the confidence the seed buyer has in the seedsman's ability, knowledge and honesty.

Right quality in seeds is an unseen value. Back of right quality must be ability, knowledge and the most careful handling, and the seeds from Hastings' have all of these back of them.

Hastings' Seeds are reliable seeds, not only reliable on paper in this advertisement, but a reliability that has been proved in hundreds of thousands of Southern gardens and on hundreds of thousands of Southern farms.

This proven reliability through nearly a quarter-century and in hundreds of thousands of trials is what has made Hastings' Seeds the standard of purity and excellence in the South.

WHAT PLEASED PLANTERS SAY

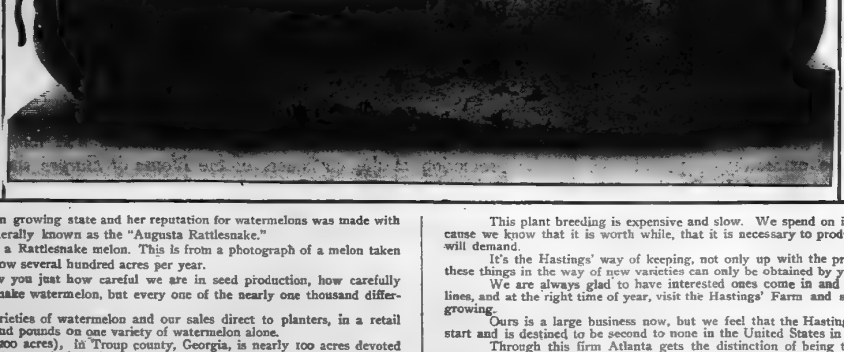
Out of the thousands upon thousands of kind words that come into our office we print here and on the opposite side of this page just a few from several of the states.

FLORIDA—FARTHEST SOUTH: "As Homestead is the farthest south on the mainland of any station in the United States, I thought it might interest you to know that the five acres planted in cabbage, from seed bought of you, is turning out over 14 tons per acre."—E. A. Woldia, Dade County, Florida.

ALABAMA—Mr. R. L. Kirkland, Houston County, Alabama, wrote us: "The first lot of seed I ever bought of you caused me to fear they were no good, as I got so many for my money. But it looked as though two plants came up for every seed planted. They are simply fine."

LOUISIANA—J. J. Davis, Lacombe, La., writes: "The melon seed I got of you last spring is fine. It germinated the best I ever saw. I cleared $76 per acre, a large profit for melons."

GEORGIA: "Never saw seed that germinate so well. Am writing this just to assure you how much I appreciate such good seed."—F. D. Davis, Chattooga County.



WHAT PLEASED PLANTERS SAY

TEXAS—J. H. Pipkin, Ellis County, Texas, says: "I planted the seeds and have the finest garden you ever saw. Every seed came up, I think, and grew off finely. The people around are amazed at my success. I tell them it is a question of seed, and if they will order from Hastings they can do likewise."

MISSISSIPPI—H. L. Loggett, Montgomery County, writes: "Our vegetables from your seed were fine, several of the cabbages weighed 10 pounds. Have given your address to quite a number of persons and will be glad to recommend your seed to anybody."

ARKANSAS—James A. Teague writes: "From your seed I raised some of the largest cabbages ever seen in Faulkner County. People here will all order seed from you next spring."

SOUTH CAROLINA: "It would do you good to see my turnip patch from your seed. It's the finest I ever had."—F. M. Sossaman, Cherokee County.

OKLAHOMA—L. N. Currie, Pottawatomie County, writes us: "I planted three acres 'Hastings' Prolific Corn' and made 100 bushels. Planted 12 acres in our own corn and made 56 bushels. Wish you could get every farmer in Oklahoma to plant Hastings' Prolific Corn."

TENNESSEE—J. H. Carother, Dyer County, writes: "Your Rockdale Corn is well adapted to this soil and climate. With good seasons I think 100 bushels per acre possible."

NORTH CAROLINA—W. H. Knight, Dare County, writes us: "Rockdale Corn, bought of you, is fine. Six ears shelled out one gallon of corn."

Georgia is famous as a watermelon growing state and her reputation for watermelons was made with the old-time Rattlesnake melon now generally known as the "Augusta Rattlesnake."

Above we print an illustration of a Rattlesnake melon. This is from a photograph of a melon taken from one of our seed crops of which we grow several hundred acres per year.

This illustration is printed to show you just how careful we are in seed production, how carefully "bred up" our seed is, not only of Rattlesnake watermelon, but every one of the nearly one thousand different items of seeds we carry.

Our 1914 catalogue lists twelve varieties of watermelon and our sales direct to planters, in a retail way so to speak, has run over ten thousand pounds on one variety of watermelon alone.

Down on the Hastings' Farm (1,200 acres), in Troup county, Georgia, is nearly 100 acres devoted exclusively to plant breeding and variety test work, bringing up existing varieties to the highest possible standard and the origination of new varieties.

This firm is the first and only seed firm in this country to establish and maintain a plant breeding department in connection with a regular commercial seed business.

This plant breeding department was established strictly for the purpose of securing for the southern farmer the very best in quality that could be had for his use in the staple crops.

We found by experience that the ideal varieties for the south did not exist, and the only way to secure them was through a system of plant breeding that would produce varieties that were up to our ideals.

This plant breeding is expensive and slow. We spend on it many thousands of dollars each year because we know that it is worth while, that it is necessary to produce what the Georgia and southern farmer will demand.

It's the Hastings' way of keeping, not only up with the procession, but always at the head of it and these things in the way of new varieties can only be obtained by year after year of careful, painstaking work.

We are always glad to have interested ones come in and talk with us about our work along these lines, and at the right time of year, visit the Hastings' Farm and see the many interesting things we have growing.

Ours is a large business now, but we feel that the Hastings' seed business has just got a really good start and is destined to be second to none in the United States in a very short time.

Through this firm Atlanta gets the distinction of being the largest seed distributing center in the south, and much of the enormous parcels post business of the Atlanta postoffice originates in our warehouses.

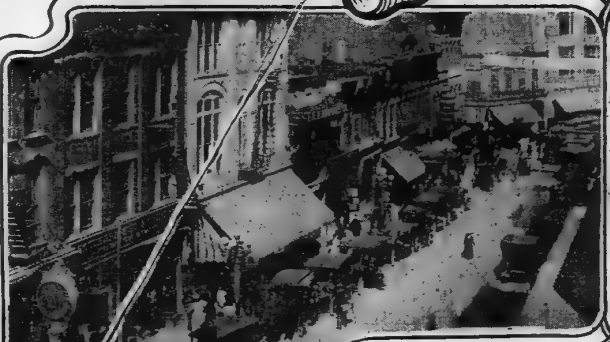
Hastings' 1914 catalogue, of which an edition of $15,000 was printed and over 500,000 mailed, contains a great deal of interesting reading about the Hastings' business, about the different varieties of seeds, garden, farm, grass, clover and flower, about our plant breeding work and what we are trying to do for Georgia and southern agriculture.

We shall be glad to send you a copy, free, on application, either by mail or on calling at our Atlanta retail store.

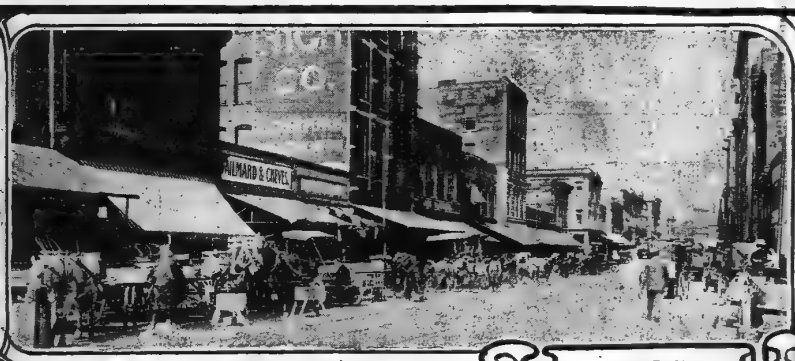
H. G. Hastings & Co., Seedsmen, Atlanta, Ga.



THE SKY-LINE THAT CERTIFIES ATLANTA'S BOAST



SHOPPING IN WHITEHALL ST.



IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT



THE HEART OF ATLANTA'S BUSINESS DISTRICT

GREEK PROGRESS

GREEKS RIGHTLY PROTEST AGAINST BULGAR CRUELTY

Prove Assertions That All Rules of Warfare Were Disregarded By Bulgarians In Their Wild Fight For Territory.

Protesting with vigor against the stand the Bulgarians have taken in attempting to defend the alleged atrocities to Greeks and Turks alike following the great Balkan war, "Atlantis," the official organ of the Greeks of Atlanta, as well as of the United States, recently devoted four pages of an issue to a discussion and an investigation of the facts.

The "Atlantis" says, in apart:

"For some time past the suffering and starving hordes of Bulgaria have been called to the attention and sympathies of the American public with emphasis and persistence—so be it—great suffering and distress undoubtedly exists—the consequence of terrible and devastating war, and the unwillingness or inability of a grasping government and a people lacking both patriotism and co-ordination to grapple with conditions and bring order out of chaos. Let generous America give generously if she will—Greece does not ask for alms—but she is voicing her protest against the accusations of wholesale atrocities, murder and rapine publicity and officially brought against her by Bulgaria, in an effort to excite sympathy, and most of all, to distract attention from the proved and acknowledged atrocities committed by her troops, which shocked and incensed the whole civilized world.

"By declaring themselves the victims, not the perpetrators, of the unspeakable cruelties and wanton destruction, they have sought to 'put the shoe an another's foot.' Their activities in the broadcast dissemination of defamatory literature concerning the Greeks have reached every country on earth. In America they have been given unwarranted publicity and credit —unwarranted in that the dreadful results of Bulgarian ferocity are a matter of public record and are at the disposal of anyone who will give the time to ascertain them.

"The wholesale and inhuman slaughter of the Mohammedan population by the Bulgarians during the Greco-Turkish war was officially confirmed by the British foreign minister. Sir Edward Grey's accusations were based on the British consular reports from Macedonia and Thrace. The minister declined, however, to make public the details of the matter, contending that consular reports were confidential, and moreover that he had refused to publish reports from the same consuls concerning the massacres committed by the Turks. Nowhere is there even a question of Greek atrocities.

Greece and Bulgaria.

"From the sad spectacle of a nation calling for material help to foreign lands we beg you to turn to the inspiring vision of a nation silently bearing her burdens and intelligently repairing her losses, with a unanimous effort that unites prince and peasant, colonial immigrant and the worke, at home. We invite you to consider not only the self-denial of the Greeks of America, who gave their savings, often their all, to aid their country, but also the patriotism of the young men, who, even now, are leaving their lucrative employments and the safe home of their adoption to return to Greece and enlist in the army that will toil, not alone in its military capacity but as the workmen who must slave to construct where destruction has passed and to bring prosperity once more to the waste places left desolate by massacre and pillage."

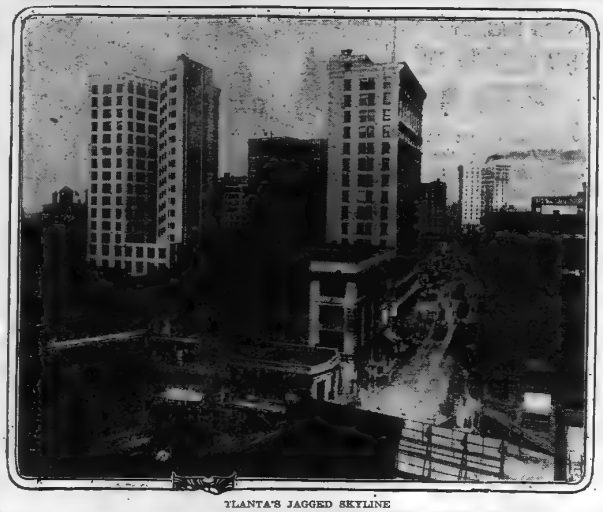
Noticeable Case of Foot Pride.

There were elderly women—well upholstered grandmamas—generally traveling in pairs.

One of them, a slim, garrulous and affectionate lady well past her prime, was immensely proud of her feet. She was Mrs. Fraley, from Terre Haute, "a daughter of dear old Missouri," she explained. It seemed that her feet had retained their pristine beauty through all vicissitudes, and been complimented by sundry distinguished observers. One evening she said to Helen:

"Come down to my stateroom, dearest dear, and I will show you my feet."

She always seemed to be seeking astonishment, and was often exclaiming "Indeed!" or "How wonderful!" and I hadn't told any lies, either.



ATLANTA'S JAGGED SKYLINE

GREEKS ARE WELCOME INVADER IN CITY BUSINESS WORLD

Men Who Vanquished Bulgarians Have Proven Themseives True Sons of the South — Big Colony Here.

Among what might be called the "welcome invaders" of Atlanta, the Greeks who have established themselves in this community are rapidly proving themselves a valuable asset.

The combined total of the investments in real estate, leases, etc., owned by Greeks in Atlanta would be a surprise for the person who takes no thought of the countless places of business operated by these sons of the Empire.

The Greeks of Atlanta are a rabidly patriotic band. They are probably more ardent nationalists than some of the people who have been born and reared in this section. They are staunch believers in the doctrines of the nation which spells for them life, hope and happiness.

In the restaurants, the soda fountains, the fruit stands, the wholesale manufacturing businesses and in the social life of the city, the Greeks have taken their place and the trading of the world—which judges a man more or less by his bank account—the welcome strangers here have put themselves in an enviable position.

Atlanta first attracted the Greeks on account of the similarity of the climate with that of their native country. The eastern cities, of course, absorbed the greater number of Greeks, but those who had brothers here soon migrated until today they have settled in large numbers, not alone in Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the south.

The Greeks make ideal citizens. Their business dealing are honorable and they are alive to the civic advantages of taking an active part in the management of the city's affairs and like interests.

SOFT DRINK STANDS ARE INTERESTING TO THE VISITOR IN CITY

One of the strange sights in Atlanta to the visitor is the numberless soft drink establishments. The patronage of these places is another tourist marvel.

On every prominent downtown corner, in nearly all of the blocks in the resident districts of the city one finds the little soda fountain with its white aproned attendant doing business with a capital "C."

This is due largely to the prohibition laws of the state, which prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors in the commonwealth.

Again, the soda business in Atlanta has developed a unique condition of affairs in that the small soda stands have in a measure stepped into the shoes of the restaurant owners and are purveying luncines to the hungry office-worker at nominal prices. Nearly every man and woman who works in downtown Atlanta patronizes one of these luncheonettes daily. The aggregate of business done in this line of endeavor alone would stagger statisticians.

It has not been long since the feminine contingent drank about 90 per cent of the soda water, but today the woman can go on about her shopping while the business man, dry and drouthy, will leave his desk to bolt across the street, next door, or in the lobby of his office building to get a grape juice cocktail or a chocolate milk. From most any point in Atlanta there is a cigar stand and soda dispensary, either next door, across the street or in the lobby.

There are more of these places in the city than any other and the total amount spent in them runs well into the seven figures. Millions of cigars, cigarettes and stogies and millions of bags and boxes of tobacco are sold in the city yearly. Pipes and papers for those who like the briar or to roll their own smokes also find excellent market here.

The soda dispensed at Tomtmins in Atlanta is of high quality and the ice cream soda attains a degree of perfection here seldom found in any other city. Soda water is well established as a health beverage and as the ingredients used in the syrups are generally pure and wholesome, there is nothing whatever in a glass that can harm.

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS IN THE COTTON BELT.
(Census Figures)

	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Virginia	106	119	150	167	246	336	348
North Carolina	88	101	127	142	212	316	349
South Carolina	77	90	116	143	228	454	541
Georgia	93	117	147	188	258	420	441
Florida	105	107	107	141	232	444	371
South Atlantic States.	98	108	134	157	241	355	376

Atlanta Ice Cream Plants Make "Pure Food" Cream

Gate City Is Center for Manufacture of Creams, Sherbets and Ices; Goods Shipped to Several Cities.

The strictest inspection of the ice cream manufactured in Atlanta and environs is carried on by both the state and the city authorities. Not that such inspection is more than ordinarily necessary, but for the reason that more ice cream is manufactured in Atlanta than in any other city of the south.

Atlanta is known as the ice cream city of the south. A mountain of the frozen dainties is manufactured here daily. At least half a dozen factories are kept constantly at work turning out creams, sherbets and frozen punches.

Atlanta ice cream factories operate throughout the year. The demand for ice cream of all flavors never ceases in this climate. Ice cream is as much of a delicacy in December in Atlanta as it is in May or July. This is due, of course, to the soft drink stands which have superceded to a large extent the saloons of the city.

The purest of raw products are put into Atlanta ice cream. The dairies of Georgia contribute their choicest products to the ice cream manufacturers of this community, who in turn use the unadulterated milk and cream in their manufactures.

Ice cream made in Atlanta is shipped all over the southern territory. This may sound peculiar, but it is a fact that the bricks of frozen dainties are sent as far west as Texas, by express, and as far north as North Carolina.

Cigars, Cigarettes — Soft Drinks, Candies
Tobaccos — Periodicals

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CIGARS AND SOFT DRINKS

Atlanta Phone 3211 — 9 S. Forsyth St.
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CHILDS *Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant* S. Broad St.

In the heart of the city. Electric car service direct to and from all depots. Rooms single and en suite, with private baths, hot and cold running water. Telephones in all rooms. First-class lunch room and restaurant connection.

E. BASIL, Proprietor

YOU

Will Always Find Something

GOOD TO EAT

Quick and Polite Service

AND

Reasonable Prices

AT THE

Savannah Lunch Room

Short Orders a Specialty

In connection with our Cafe we handle the following brands of bottled near beer:

BOTTLED NEAR BEER

BUDWEISER — WIEDEMAN'S
SCHLITZ — BISMARCK
STROH'S — EXPORT
PIEL — COOK'S
BLUE RIBBON
EVANSVILLE ON DRAUGHT

Savannah Lunch Room

PETER POOLOS & COMPANY, *Proprietors*

20 W. Alabama St., ATLANTA

GEORGE MOORE

Manufacturer of

PURE Ice Cream

AND

High Grade Candies

68-70-72 Central Ave.

DISTRIBUTORS OF

Warner-Jenkinson "Red Seal"

Bottlers and Fountain Supplies

ATLANTA, GA.

Bell Phone Main 3323 — Atlanta Phone 1326

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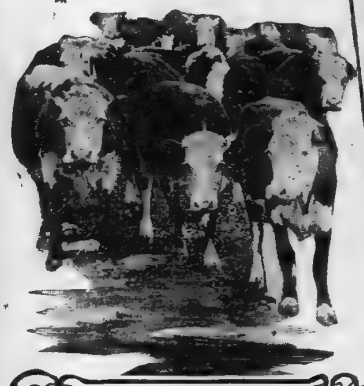
Full Line of Coca-Cola, Grape Juice, Extracts, Ice Cream Cones, Boxes and Soda Supplies.

4,000,000



ONE OF GEORGIA'S GREAT COTTON MILLS





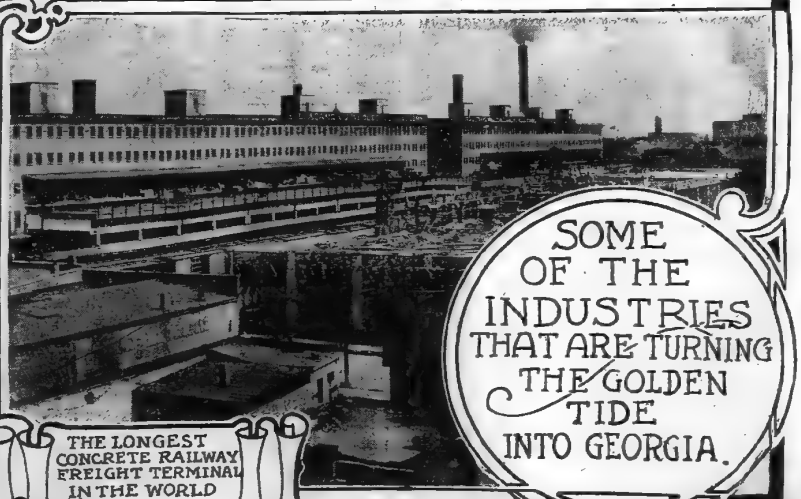
GEORGIA BEEF CATTLE ARE BEING SHIPPED TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST



A TYPICAL GEORGIA GRAIN FIELD



QUARRIES LIKE THESE ARE MAKING GEORGIA MARBLE FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER



THE LONGEST CONCRETE RAILWAY FREIGHT TERMINAL IN THE WORLD

SOME OF THE INDUSTRIES THAT ARE TURNING THE GOLDEN TIDE INTO GEORGIA.

BENCH AND BAR

Georgia's Bar Has Produced Some

JAMES W. AUSTIN



Photo by Blackburn.

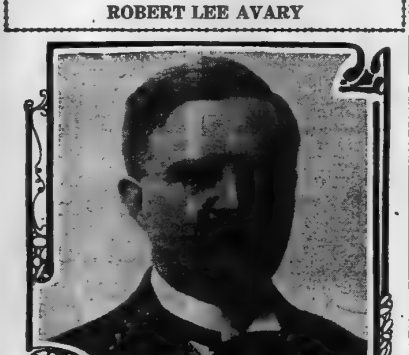
James W. Austin, one of the most prominent attorneys in Georgia, while not a native Georgian, is an ardent believer in Georgia and its glorious future. Born on the Gilder plantation at Greenville, S. C., Colonel Austin received his education in the schools of the state, going later to prepare for the practice of law at Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C.

Colonel Austin entered into the practice of law in Georgia in January, 1885, and at once took an active interest in the politics of the state. He later became judge advocate general of Georgia.

Colonel Austin has been president of the South Carolina Society of Georgia and grand chancellor of the Georgia Knights of Pythias.

In 1906 Colonel Austin married Miss Mee Reamer Young, of Valdosta, Ga., and they have two children—James W. Austin, Jr., and Frances Comer Austin.

ROBERT LEE AVARY



Robert Lee Avary, lawyer, orator and bond commissioner of the city of Atlanta, was born on the plantation of his father in DeKalb county, and received his education at Decatur Academy, Neal's Military academy, Emory college, and the University of Georgia. He entered the latter as an honor graduate from Neal's, holding a first honor scholarship given by Charles M. Neal and Lyman Hall. He graduated from Emory with the degree of A. B. and from the University of Georgia with the degree of LL. B. He has practiced law here since 1890, and is a public speaker on scientific, literary and patriotic occasions. He was president of the Alumni chapter of the Kappa Alpha Greek Letter society in 1907-8-10. He is a law lecturer of Emory College Alumni association, having been vice president and trustee of said association since 1906. He has been secretary of the board of stewards of the First M. E. church, south, since 1897, and is now president of the Atlanta Stewards' association. He lives at 18 Steward street and has offices at 1118-1121 Atlanta National Bank building. He married Miss Janie Stephens in this city on December 19, 1900, and they have two children, Robert Lee Avary, Jr., and Stephens Archer Avary. He is a descendant of Lieutenant Colonel James Avary, who came here from England in 1621; a great-grandson of Colonel Thomas Carr, a grandson of Judge Archer Avary, state senator 1821-27, and a son of Dr. James Corbin Avary, a member of the Georgia general assembly at one time. A brother, Dr. Arch Avary, is prominent in the south.

NEW COURTHOUSE.

A handsome new courthouse is under construction in Atlanta, being located on the site of the old one which was recently torn down. It is fast reaching completion and will be a credit to the city. Its location is on East Hunter street and South Pryor street, and accessible by a number of car lines.

LARGE CLASSES.

Atlanta is a city of large charities, and much church work is being done here. Institutional churches are established with outlets for all manner of religious and charitable work.

IN LOVE WITH ATLANTA.

Atlanta air is like champagne: it is fine and bracing.

Brilliant Minds Contribute Much to Atlanta's Bar; Men of Note Started Here

History of Atlanta,s Bar Association and Its List Of Members Includes Many of .Nation,s Illustrious Sons.

By Colonel Burton Smith.

A few weeks ago I was at the University club with Commissioner Price and several others, being the only lawyer present. As is customary when two lawyer foregathers with others not lawyers, the others drift into a friendly, but universal condemnation of law and the legal profession. Being cornered, I argued on this line: "I am too polite to say with Hudibras:

"'No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.'"

But I would remark—my observance has been, that whenever a layman has a son of whom he is extraordinarily proud, he promptly proposes to make a lawyer out of that son, and whenever a layman is suffering with an acute attack of exaggerated ego, he inflates his chest and suggests that he has thought he himself would make a lawyer." This was greeted with roars of laughter, and I found that before I foined the group they had been discussing themselves and their sons as available lawyers.

Human nature cannot exist without a system of law, and the lawyers make the system. We could live without banks, merchants, schools, police and fire departments, but no group of more than two human beings can exist without a system of law. The primitive people, the tribe, even the family living alone, had each its own crude system of law, and men comparatively small in stature, as a rule, might be called the lawyers of their time.

Mechanical laws, so far as the rules of substantive right are concerned, is satisfactory. Or course the actual practice or adjective law, must progress more rapidly than the substantive rules of right, but much of the criticism of rules of practice is unfounded. If we had a perfect system of law, including practice, it must still be enforced by human agencies, and so long as humanity is frail, errors and failures of justice will occur. And there is always a tendency in the layman who has got himself in a bad situation to blame the law and the lawyers. A man makes a foolish contract, and of course he is not responsible for his trouble, but it is the lawyer's fault. A man who did it. Miscarriages of justice are usually made public, but not always so, and men, but the business man buries his errors in the seclusion of private affairs, and the doctor often buries his in the ground.

Those members of our bar who have attended the American Bar association are impressed with the fact that we have in Atlanta men capable of prestige in the legal arena representative lawyers of any city in the United States. This is not merely personal pride, but I think not.

In its past, in its present, and in its future promises we are proud of the Atlanta bar. At times it may appear rather embarrassing to specify particular men as leaders of the bar, but no lawyer hesitates to do so in conversation, and why should he be unwilling to put it in writing? All Atlanta men who have been here as long as twenty years will remember the distinguished attainments of Judge Hopkins. Colonel Hammond and Colonel Broyles. These three constituted a trio representing the highest type of learning and efficiency.

For many years, until he abandoned practice, Judge Hopkins was recognised as the leader of the bar. Some fifteen years ago many lawyers were engaged in a hearing before the governor in regard to convict leases. A number of our Atlanta lawyers were talking during a recess. Among those I remember as present were Captain, now Judge Rucker and Mr. A. R. Dean. The unanimous opinion was that Judge Hopkins was a great lawyer and the peer in Atlanta, and no superior anywhere.

Perhaps the Nestor of our bar is Colonel F. E. Brewster, who, as a boy, was a gallant confederate soldier, and who retains today a magnificently trained intellect, unabated in activity and power.

As a rule, men around and about the age of fifty are expected to be typical leaders of the bar. Where can we find a stronger group than King, Brandon, Atkinson, Spalding, Lowe, Hopkins, Candler, Rosser, the two Arnolds, McClatchy, Brooks, Felder, Hammond, Barge, Wright, McDaniel, Conyers, Powell, the two Andersons, Howell, Phillips, Tye, Peeples, Wimbish, Haas, Hayes, Alex Smith, Hooper Alexander, Rountree and Napier, each representing distinctive type of mentality, each capable of rendering magnificent service to his client and each capable of his own anywhere with any man. Somewhat younger, but right in the same class, are R. C. Alston, Colquitt, Bryan, Ellis, Dorsey, Black, Harold Hirsch the Mitchells and Reads.

Coming to the younger men from 40 to 30, there are so many it would seem invidious to name any. They cannot be called young lawyers, but perhaps are to be included under the term "Younger Bar." Without attempting to cover this list there might be mentioned Spence, Philip Alston, Batchelor, Branch, John T. Smith, Lee Jordan, Pomeroy, John W. Moore, Hudson Moore, McDuffie, Lattimer, Cam Dorsey, Higdan, Harvey Hill, Virlyn Moore, Arminius Wright, Hewlett, Porter, Parker and many others.

And among the younger lawyers, those in the neighborhood of 28, those to whom we must look for our future leaders, we find so many that it is difficult to specify—like two Cranmers, Cheatham, Middlebrooks, Hamilton Douglas, Jr., Lourdes Connally, Alex W. Smith, Jr., Ben Tye, Asa Candler, Hughes Spalding, Brantley, Harrison Jones, Bell, Ellis, R. H. Jones, Jr., Haas, Lamar Hill, Ransom, Moon, Marshburn; these and others can be relied on for present efficiency and future distinction.

Modesty forbids me to mention in either class Marion Smith or his father. As far as this sketch is concerned their reputation as lawyers must stand on their record. As a near gentleman of each, I am willing to let it go at that.

Atlanta has been equally fortunate in its bench. A former judge of our superior court, Judge Lumpkin, now adorns the supreme bench, well sustaining the family name as first exemplified by his grandfather, the great first chief justice. Judge Hillyer ably serves on the railroad commission.

The three superior court judges, Pendleton, Ellis and Bell, handle the heavy civil business of Atlanta in a manner to win the admiration of both bar and litigant. Judge Hill, in addition to a natural judicial temperament, has a life-long training in the criminal law. Under the recent act, many important criminal cases, where lynching is feared, will be brought to Atlanta from other parts of the state. No abler judge could be found to try them.

In the city court, Judge Calhoun, familiarly known as "Judge Andy," is ideally constituted to handle misdemeanors, while Judge Reid, of the civil branch of the city court, is recognized as having no superior as a trial judge. And our own Judge Broyles will have, in his case for the court of appeals, the vote of all the good people of Fulton county, because they know he is a qualified promotion, and the vote of all the bad people because they wish to get rid of him.

Our new municipal court deserves favorable comment. With increased jurisdiction it takes the place of the justice court and is a system utterly unfit for a commercial city. This court the new law provides, with Judge E. D. Thomas, presiding judge, and Judges T. C. Hancock, L. F. McClelland, S. Richard and Luther Rosser, Jr., associate judges. They were nominated by the judges of the superior court and confirmed by the governor. They have never in any state met more promptly and with the wisdom of the new plan.

Atlanta is a great legal center. Large interests of various sorts centered here bring litigation from every direction. This is beneficial to the community, for the expense to the state and county is nominal, and, even if the litigation involves non-residents, the court costs, counsel fees, expenses of litigants and others coming here, all bring legitimate moneys to the community, and the lawyers' fees usually get quickly into general circulation.

In this day, when questions of religion are receiving earnest attention from all, the religious tone of the lawyer should not be overlooked. The lawyer is not in the habit of wearing his religious convictions on his sleeve, nor does he seize every passing stranger and ask if he is saved, but you cannot enter a church in Atlanta where you will not find members of the Atlanta bar taking a quiet and efficient part. Lawyers therefore are not usually aware of the religious work of others of the profession. I remember a few months ago I was at the First Baptist church and was astonished to see the number of our profession in active work; men whom I had known for years and had not known of this side of their character.

Another instance: I was recently in a litigation with Colonel Brewster, whom I had known for twenty years. I did not even know he was a church member. The question being raised, I found he was a member of the Methodist church, and for more than twenty-five years, on every Sunday, had taught a Bible class.

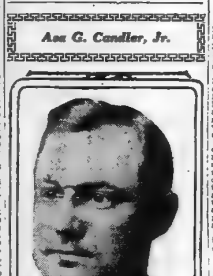
We will soon enter our new courthouse, the handsomest in the south and one of the handsomest in the union.

It can be safely said the bar of Atlanta will be more than worthy of its magnificent home, and will continue always to develop the sciences of law and direct wise enforcement of rights of person and property.

P. S.—After this proof came to me, I found myself in the position of having sending out invitations, many overlooked.

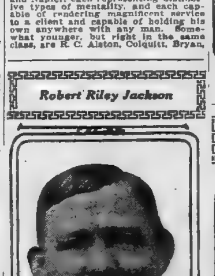
As a matter of fact with a bar as strong as that of Atlanta, the number of names could, with perfect propriety, be greatly increased, and I feel sure that as far as I have gone my suggestions have been proper, and I could go much further with accuracy.

Asa G. Candler, Jr.



A Prominent Atlantan.

Robert Riley Jackson



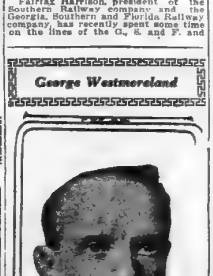
Practicing Attorney.

Hughes Spalding



Young Atlanta Attorney.

George Westmoreland



Prominent Atlanta Lawyer.

SOUTH FEELS THE GOOD OF NEW LAW

Louis B. Farley, head of a Montgomery national bank, a former president of the Alabama Bankers' association and a peculiarly keen observer of financial affairs, declares:

"The south is already feeling the good of the new currency measure. Money is getting freer each day, and business houses large and small are sensing the wave of prosperity that is coming on them. As regional reserve banks are established, there can be no panic or insecurity to withdraw that. The banks will be protected in no shortage and money will be easier than ever heard of. I do not believe that under the new law the south will ever again have a financial stringency such as the calamity. The vast resources of the south assure the community from financial troubles, now that we all but have our regional banks. As an example of improved conditions, I can say that never in my life have more prompt inquiries than in the last several years. Improvement has come gradually, but there is no mistaking its presence."

MOST PROSPEROUS PART OF COUNTRY

"The south perhaps is the most prosperous part of the country just now," said T. James Fernley, of Philadelphia, advisory secretary of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association. Mr. Fernley has been on a tour of the south.

"I am really surprised at the great business activity which I witness-d on every hand in the south and the thriving and progressive spirit of Atlanta is wonderful. It is one of the most active cities in the union. Your skyscrapers are your evidences of progress which I see everywhere mark you indeed as a cosmopolitan city.

"I find in my travels and from the duties of my office, that the jobber or middleman is stronger than ever in the service of the people. You have heard much about the elimination of the middleman, but the people have found that the middleman is a real necessity service and in an efficient manner. He will therefore not be eliminated, for the consumer finds that he can best get his goods at the nearest channel of wholesaler and retailer."

During his stay here Mr. Fernley visited a number of Atlanta's wholesale dry goods jobbers.

PREDICTS RICH CROP HARVEST IN GEORGIA

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway company, operating in Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway company, has recently spent some time on the lines of the G., S. and F. and Hawkinsville and Florida Southern in south Georgia, and reports that evidences of general prosperity and advanced agricultural methods in that territory are everywhere apparent.

The season has been favorable and the new cotton is showing a good stand.

The representative farmers have anticipated boll weevil conditions by greater care in the selection of seed, the choice of early maturing varieties and better cultural and fertilizing practice. The introduction of county agricultural demonstrators in several counties is proof of the progressive ambition of the farmers, and the agents of the railroads engaged in co-operative agricultural education are finding more calls upon, and appreciation of their services than ever before. Many thousands of acres of cut over land have been put under the plow for the first time this season, and are being devoted not only to cotton but to oats, corn, forage crops and truck. More and better live stock are being introduced and every community is building dipping vats in a determined and intelligent effort to eradicate the cattle tick as has been shown to be entirely practicable.

The transformation of this country from dependence entirely upon its output of lumber and naval stores to a diversified agriculture is at once highly creditable to the people who have accomplished it, and most encouraging to all those who are interested in the possibilities of this naturally favored section.

COLONEL THOMAS B. FELDER



Colonel Thomas B. Felder, probably one of the best known attorneys in the entire south, is a native Georgian, having been born in Burke county, this state, in 1856. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1881 and immediately after located at Dublin. He was elected the first solicitor general in the courts of Laurens county and later became mayor of Dublin.

In 1890 Colonel Felder removed to Atlanta. In 1904 he was named president of the electoral college of the state.

Colonel Felder is senior member of the firm of Felder & Coburn, and during his legal activities here has handled some famous cases, notably that of Charles W. Morse, the New York banker whom Felder freed from the federal prison. Colonel Felder also saved over a million dollars for the state of South Carolina and his legal rights with Governor Blease, of that state, have become nationally famous.

Colonel Felder is a Mason, an Elk and prominent in college fraternity circles.

JOHN L. TYE.



One of the most brilliant members of the Atlanta bar and one who has been untiring in his efforts for the enactment of progressive laws throughout not only the state, but the Southland, is John L. Tye, senior member of the law firm of Tye, Peeples & Jordan. Mr. Tye's firm is composed of H. C. Peeples, Lee M Jordan, and his son, Benjamin W. Tye.

Mr. Tye commands a wide practice in addition to being attorney for a number of corporate interests. He has been counsel for the Western and Atlantic Railroad company for twenty-odd years, and is now representing this road and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway and Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

Mr Tye holds an A. B. degree from the University of Georgia and is a graduate of the Columbia university law school.

Mr Tye has never held an office or engaged in politics, but has consistently followed his profession in some of the heaviest litigation in Georgia.

Removal Notice

We have removed our offices to Rooms 1422-1430 Healey Building.

Bell, Ivy 171; Atlanta 90

Charles T. & Linton C. Hopkins

KING & SPALDING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1403-10 Empire Building
ALEX. C. KING JACK J. SPALDING HUGHES SPALDING

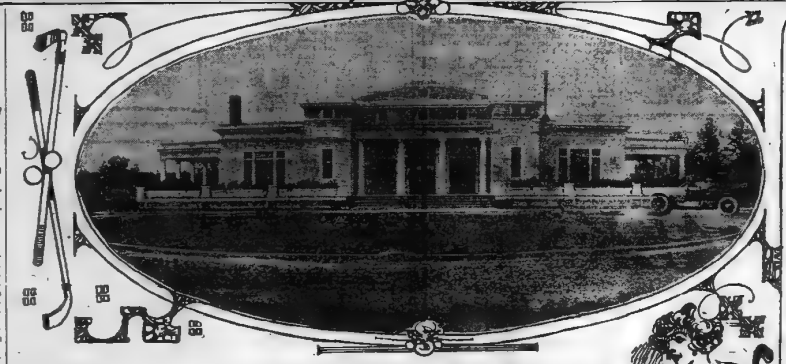
BUILDING

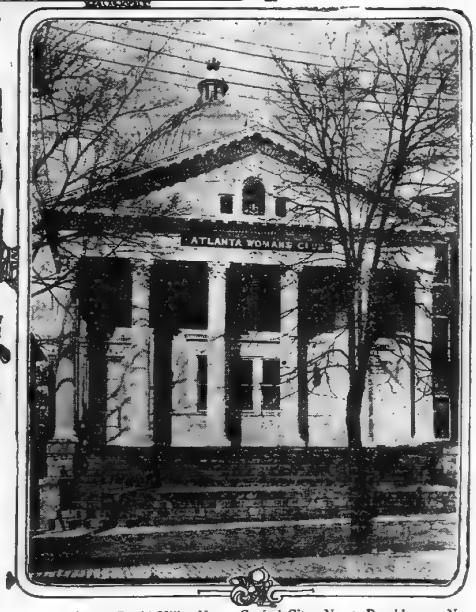
A GROUP OF ATLANTA S CLUB HOUSES











No. 1, Druid Hills; No. 2, Capital City; No. 3, Brookhaven; No. 4 Woman's Club.

BUILDINGS ARE THE BAROMETER OF ANY COMMUNITY

Good Business to Build in Accordance With Certainty of the Profit on Investment.

As the iron trade is the barometer of northern business and as the cotton market is a thermometer of southern business, so the class of construction work built in any community is an indicator showing the faith financiers and capitalists have in the commercial future of the community.

It is good business to build in accordance with the certainty of the profit on the necessary investment.

Good engineering consists in building so that the first cost is a minimum or a maximum depending upon whether the proposition under consideration is an assured commercial success or an uncertainty. If the proposition is practically an assured commercial success beforehand, it is good engineering to plan so that ultimate profits shall be a maximum and not the first cost a minimum.

It follows from these fundamental considerations, notwithstanding the exceptions, that when one sees a great deal of construction work being done in a thoroughly permanent manner that some financier has absolute faith in the commercial future of the community in which the work is being done. First-class, permanent construction is in the end the cheapest, and any financial proposition which is absolutely sound can always obtain the necessary financial backing.

Building in Southeast.

Consideration of these simple facts will show to anyone who looks around him in the southeastern states that there is someone who has much faith in the commercial future of this section of the country, and notwithstanding the fact that there has been very great reduction in the costs of permanent construction work within the last ten years, the nature of the construction of a very large and increasing number of buildings, bridges, power developments and municipal plants, is such as to indicate the rapidly increasing faith of financiers in the future of this section of the country.

For instance, note that there are now at least four handsome fireproof automobile houses in Atlanta, and three or four tall fireproof store buildings. Two years ago there was almost no fireproof office buildings and hotels for years, but even in this class of buildings much improvement is being made. Probably there are many people right in the city who do not realize that there are two or three large, tall office buildings and at least three tall new fireproof hotels all practically under construction now, to say nothing of those just finished.

Many Notable Structures.

Birmingham is just finishing a tall office building, and is about to start another, and has two million-dollar hotels under way. Many of the smaller towns near Atlanta are building fireproof office buildings of the "skyscraper" type. Fireproof hotels are being built almost everywhere.

Savannah is just finishing a $500,000 hotel, and just starting another one. Columbia, S. C., is building one, and also two skyscraper bank and office buildings, besides a number of other fireproof buildings. Jacksonville, Fla., has a million-dollar fireproof department store, and is building tall bank and office and store buildings one after another.

It is notable also that most of the money behind all of these various improvements comes from local sources, the very large water power developments being the principal exceptions. Note also that except for a small number of cases, principally when financed from New York, the local engineers, architects and contractors plan, superintend and execute the work.

ATLANTA EQUIPPED WITH MODERN GARAGES

No matter how far one wanders from the old main street these days of roadsters and limousines, there is no need to "get out and get under" if the engine breaks down or the tire blows out.

Atlanta has one of the most unique garage systems of the entire country, let alone the state of Georgia, in that its garages maintain an all-night-all-day-never-sleeping staff, whose duty it is to answer trouble calls anywhere, at any time of the twenty-four hours.

To attend to the upkeep and care of the thousands of autos owned by Atlantans, a small army of men, including mechanics, rubber workers and all-round repair experts, is maintained by the owners of Atlanta's garages.

When the car comes in from a long run it is generally dusty and dirty, at least, and it takes a man with a hose an hour or so to give it a good dousing, rub up its parts shine the brass lamps and clean the windshield.

Maybe it has broken something on the trip or the carburetor is acting badly or the ignition is bad. It seems like a mere trifle. In fact, no one not pretty thoroughly acquainted with an auto would know by experience what was the mater with it, for the terms of the auto world are extremely hard to get next to.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Atlanta has an efficient chamber of commerce, which looks after her commercial interests and merchants' associations and various other trade associations.

SAM TATE, President ALEX ANDERSON, 1st V. P. & Gen. Mgr. HARRY H. MILES, 2nd Vice President G. M. ATHERTON, Treasurer WM. ANDERSON, Secretary

THE BLUE RIDGE MARBLE COMPANY

NELSON, GEORGIA

CONTRACTORS OF FINISHED WORK IN GEORGIA MARBLE

INTERIOR EXTERIOR MARBLE BUILDING MONUMENTAL

The U. S. Government Uses It

Canada Uses It Cuba Uses It Hawaii Uses It

USED IN FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

SOME REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF OUR WORK

RECENT CONTRACTS

Manufacturers and Traders' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
New Orleans Postoffice.
Gettysburg, Pa., Postoffice.
Miami, Fla., Postoffice.

IN ATLANTA

Fulton County Courthouse.
Fourth National Bank Building.
Candler Building (Interior).
Atlanta National Bank Building.

CONTRACTS NOW ON HAND

Art Museum, Cleveland, Ohio.
Augusta, Ga., Postoffice.
Capitol Building at Salt Lake City, Utah (Interior).

THE CONSTITUTION

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

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ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1914.

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By Carrier
In Atlanta, 75 cents per month or 18 cents per week. Outside of Atlanta, 60 cents per month or 14 cents per week.

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

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

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

TODAY'S SPECTACLE.

The parade which today actually inaugurates the ceremonials of Shriner week will be undoubtedly one of the most gorgeous and unique street spectacles ever staged in this country.

The arts of the colorist and the designer, the genius of the pantomime, the skill of the musician and the cunning of the man apt in bizarre formations—all will be drawn upon to create an effect blended of Oriental sensuousness and naive Occidental humor.

A procession that requires five hours to pass any given point tells its own story of length and numbers.

Inevitably every inch of space along the line of march will be congested.

Business will declare a half-holiday—first, for the sake of hospitality; secondly, because where such throngs rule the city trade and traffic become a manifest impossibility.

The Constitution bespeaks for the thousands of Atlantans, and thousands more of Atlanta's guests who will form the lookers-on, the tolerance, patience and good humor imperative if the day is to be successful from every standpoint, unmarred by accident or disorder.

To our Shriner guests and our guests in general The Constitution gives greeting, with the assurance that as long as they are with us the city of Atlanta is their own, to do with as they please.

A JOYOUS FUNERAL.

It sounds paradoxical to speak of a joyous funeral. Yet that describes the kind of obsequies given in San Francisco the other day to the remains of William Casey, a bartender, who was one of the most picturesque figures of the now dwindling western cattle country. The man who can see nothing instructive in the life or death of a man in Casey's station in life needs to have his Phariseeism rebuked with the scriptural admonition, "Call thou nothing common or unclean."

Casey had through his life been a creature of sunshine. It is not recorded that he was hopelessly dissipated or a wanton frequenter of the primrose path. But he believed in mirth as against gloom, in rejoicing as against melancholy, and that a good laugh was the best antidote for a sore heart or a sore head.

Thus far the Casey doctrine is admirable. We all know that some things, many things, in life must and should be taken seriously. There are some issues about which the most frivolous man or woman cannot afford to be flippant. But the smile, the laugh and the pleasantry can be made powerful tonic influences to tide us over those darker moments when grief and pain beckon and will not be gainsaid.

As to Casey's taste in funerals, that must be left to the individual judgment. He may not have known it, but he was following a beautiful custom of Japan. When death strikes there they do not drape the house and themselves in mourning, as do we of the Occident. They suspend bird cages from the windows, they decorate the house in the most fragrant blossoms, they clothe themselves in colors and chant, not dirges, but poems breathing joy. They believe that the right way to celebrate the escape from the sorrows and uncertainties of this vale of tears. And they believe the spirit of the departed will better appreciate that sort of speeding than a lavish display of gloom.

The Japanese idea was Casey's idea. He left instructions that his remains be cremated, that the urn be taken into a banqueting hall where his friends were enjoying a feast at his expense, and that afterward they should attend the theater as his guests. He believed he was safer in their memories with this kind of celebration than a more somber one.

And he was right! Grief at death is natural, spontaneous, unavoidable. But in there not lurking in the minds of all of us the secret wish, "I want the world to remember me in joy, not in sorrow, at my brightest and best?"

DISARM THE SNIPERS.

Ivan E. Allen, a dominant figure in the battle for Greater Grady, and one of the best fighting men in Atlanta, is heart and soul in sympathy with The Constitution's campaign to bring the Snipers into the open and disarm them.

Mr. Allen, in a card published on this page, thanks The Constitution for its aid preceding the election, and declares the results of the latter are emphatically an affirmative verdict from the voters of Atlanta on Greater Grady.

He is everlastingly right, and he is also right when he says that Georgia's antiquated law governing municipal bond elections must be so amended as to remove the penalty that now rests upon progressive citizenship.

Atlanta is about the only city of importance in the country that is at the mercy of snipers, by reason of the constitutional requirement that two-thirds of the votes registered, rather than two-thirds of the votes cast, are needed to authorize the use of the public credit.

A pertinent illustration is found in the city of Los Angeles, which can learn nothing from any town in the country in the matter of progress hedged by proper safeguards.

Los Angeles is determined to standardize its municipal facilities, looking to the future as well as to the present, and seeing the fairness of calling upon posterity to bear a share of the expense of the improvements of which it is to be the chief beneficiary.

In line with this reasoning, Los Angeles bonded itself for a new waterworks system, just completed, which cost many million dollars, which stretches more than a hundred miles into the mountains for its supply, and which tunnels mountains, climbs grades and traverses deserts to reach its destination.

Many cities would have rested content for a time on these laurels.

But Los Angeles is a "forward-looking" city. Its people were determined to do their job of standardization not skimpily, but thoroughly. For this purpose a bond issue of $6,000,000 was imperative. The other day the election for bonds was held, and the bonds were authorized by an overwhelming two-thirds of the votes cast, which is the law in California, as it is almost everywhere else.

The people of that state know that if they rest authorization on two-thirds of the votes registered they either lock up progress or leave it to the tender mercies of the Tight-Wads, the Squeeze-Pennies and the Snipers.

Atlanta can afford to be no less intelligent and progressive than Los Angeles. As it is now, under the present law, the progressive policies of this city are decided, not by its overwhelming majority of progressive citizens, but by a corporal's guard of reactionaries and Snipers.

Contrast the Atlanta election with the Los Angeles election. In Atlanta 8,000 citizens go to the polls and vote for an urgent improvement. One-eighth of that number has the power to nullify all constructive work.

Such a paradoxical wet blanket to progress cannot, of course, long continue. The one just and sensible way to handle the situation is the Los Angeles way; that is, to authorize the use of the city's credit upon a basis of two-thirds of the votes cast. The innate conservatism of the city is the cardinal safeguard against extravagance. Another one is that the constitutional limitation to a municipal bond issue in Georgia is 7 per cent of assessed property values, about 60 per cent of the actual values.

A constitutional amendment looking to this change will be considered by the legislature this summer. As Mr. Allen says, a fight for its submission to the people will at least locate the Snipers. And once the Snipers are flushed into the open, it will be an easy matter to shear them of their arbitrary power to block the progress of the community.

MEDIATOR LAMAR.

Authentic Associated Press dispatches report that President Wilson will appoint as this government's representatives on the Mexican mediation board Supreme Court Justice Joseph P. Lamar, of Georgia, and Frederick W. Lehman, of St. Louis, formerly solicitor of the department of justice.

The designation of Justice Lamar is from every standpoint an ideal one.

Essentially of judicial temperament, one of the most learned lawyers of the country, and one of the ripest minds, he is well equipped effectually to serve his country at this critical juncture. The selection of Justice Lamar will be not only a compliment to him personally, but equally a tribute to Georgia, his native state.

Mr. Lehman, by training and experience, also is well fitted to discharge the duties of a delicate mission. The personnel of the American mediators assures that if a peaceful settlement is possible in the premises, it will be effected with a minimum of delay.



"They're All at Home in Dixie"

By Frank L. Stanton.

(Dedicated to the A. A. O. N. M. S. at the World Family Reunion in Atlanta.)

IT'S "Hep to the right" to the home-state tunes played by a hundred bands,
And North, East, West, in their crimson-best in Dixie, shakin' hands!
And this one comes from the peppery plains of war-wild Mexico,
And that from the hills where the blizzard blows the trumpets of the snow!

"I'm from Texas, you're from Maine;
He blew in from a prairie-plain:
An' this one comes from nigh the Pole,
For the Dixie sun to warm his soul—
To hear your drums and your thunders roll,
And we're all at home in Dixie!"

"Where's North? Where's South?" Down the flashing line, the glad world-thunder waits,
To burst in cheers that'll shake the years for the flags of the welcome states!
It's "Hep to the right!" in the living light that streams o'er the banners free;
"Hail, Noble ranks! from the violet-banks to the sand-hills of the sea!"

"I'm from the far New England place—
To Dixie Land in the wild world race!
An' this one comes from the Injun-Lands,
And that one crossed the desert-sands
To hear the roll of the Dixie bands,
And we're all at home in Dixie!"

"We're all at Home!" . . . Send the chorus high, wherever the world winds roam:
No alien stars in an alien sky: They are all the Lights of Home!
Hep to the right! 'Neath banners bright, and hang your garlands high.
Till they catch the gleam of the lights that stream from the windows of the sky!

"Oh, one's from here, and one's from there—
From the hills and vales of Everywhere!
But bright the Shriner banner shines
From Northland slopes to Southland pines;
Brothers all in the marching lines—
Oh, we're all at home in Dixie!"

Praising Constitution Ivan Allen Calls for A Fair Bonding Law

Editor Constitution Snipers—yes, snipers! I am so glad you hit on just the right name.

Permit me to thank The Constitution for the splendid game, snappy fight, first page editorials and all in the Greater Grady bond election.

The result was a great victory, the only one we could expect—8,835 votes cast—7,805 for bonds, 1,026 against bonds. The people are pledged to bring Grady up to the standard.

Now to get a fair bond election law on the statute books. One, when our friends are out of the city, sick or dead, on election day, are not voting against what they are for. A law where a sniper cannot hide and vote against progress.

If there is any genuine opposition, we will locate it when the law comes up for passage.

Thanking you again, I am very truly yours, IVAN E. ALLEN.

Atlanta, Ga., May 11, 1914.

Orthodoxy at Variance.

A man, rushing from his dining room into the hall and sniffling disgustedly, demanded of Jeames, the footman, whence arose the outrageous odor that was pervading the whole house.

To which Jeames replied: "You see, sir, today's a saint's day, and the butler, he's high church, and is burning hincense, and the cook, she's low church, and is burning brown paper to hobviate the hincense."

Thirteen Automobiles Given Away

Fill out Nomination Blank below and send to The Constitution today. It may mean a motor car for you.

Every Energetic Entry Gets a Prize

NOMINATION BLANK

In $25,270 Free Gift Campaign

Date.....1914.

The Constitution—Gentlemen:
I nominate.....
(State whether Mrs. or Miss.)
City.....
Street No.....State.....
District No.....as a candidate in The Constitution Free Gift Campaign.
Sign.....
Address.....

This nomination blank will count 5,000 votes if sent to the Campaign Department of The Constitution. Only the first nomination blank received will count for votes. The Constitution reserves the right to reject any nomination. The name of the person making the nomination will not be divulged.

VOTING COUPON

NOT GOOD AFTER MAY 25, 1914.

The Constitution's $25,270 Free Gift Campaign

This Coupon will count 10 votes for.....
District No.....City.....
Street No.....State.....

Good for 10 votes when filled out and sent or brought to The Constitution. Not transferrable after once received.

DAILY GRIST from the STATE'S POLITICAL GRIND

MACON SENATORIAL CANDIDATES OUT ON STUMP ALL THIS WEEK

Macon, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—When Thomas S. Felder leads the procession into his campaign for the senate at Perry, in Houston county, yesterday, he began what will be an extended tour of the state in the interest of his campaign and the next few weeks will be busy ones for the former attorney general. Monday he speaks at Waycross and from there he will make a sweep of adjoining counties, speaking at least once a day and probably more than once on some days where he can arrange to do so. His itinerary has not yet been completed. After his trip south he expects to go into eastern and northern Georgia.

Colonel John R. Cooper is also going to shell the woods from now on. He has been longing for some of the other candidates to take to the stump and it is probable that he will furnish a few fireworks from time to time. Colonel Cooper has announced four of his speaking dates for this month and he may decide on others later. On May 12, he speaks at Louisville, in Jefferson county; May 19, at Dublin, in Laurens county; May 25, at Monroe, in Walton county, and May 26, at Douglas, in Coffee county. Colonel Cooper is well known in all of these places where he has practiced law extensively.

Judge N. E. Harris is sitting back waiting developments since his recent announcement of his entry into the governor's race.

"It is useless for a fellow to try to figure out where he stands until they all get in," said Judge Harris before his departure for Oklahoma City, for the Methodist conference.

"However, I am satisfied with the way things are looking at present and every mail brings in new assurances of support."

Judge Harris apparently did not feel at all uneasy about his race before he left for the west. He said he expected to devote the two weeks in Oklahoma City strictly to church matters and politics would have to drift along as best they can until he gets back.

Can't Figure Hutchens' Entry.

Nothing that has happened in state politics recently has caused so much speculation in this section of the state, as it apparently has everywhere else, as the entry of Rufe Hutchens, of Rome, into the race for the seat of the late Senator Bacon, against his former ally, Governor Slaton. People hereabouts appear to be baffled and have about quit trying to figure it all out. Strange things have happened since Senator Bacon's death, but none of them seem to be enshrouded in deeper mystery than the entry of Hutchens.

Some announcement is expected soon from Washington relative to the sixth district congressional race. John T. Bolfeuillet recently returned to the national capital after looking over the situation here. It was understood he came back to Georgia to determine whether or not he would make the race against Wise, of Fayetteville, Bartlett having told him that if he cared to make the race the field was open to him. Whether Bolfeuillet will enter is not known, though the impression is gaining ground here that he will not do so and that in due course of time Congressman Bartlett will break his silence with his own announcement.

POLITICAL OSTRACISM FEARED BY THE "STATE OF CHATHAM"

Savannah, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—In Savannah, liberal with political ostracism by the rest of south Georgia?

Apparently it is, according to J. Randolph Anderson, candidate for governor. Addressing a gathering of Savannah business men Friday night Mr. Anderson said he had come to the conclusion that certain sections of south Georgia are hostile to his candidacy, not for personal reasons, but because he lives in Savannah.

This feeling, which has been intensified in certain quarters in south Georgia of late, is promising to result in the total ostracism of Savannah, so far as state politics is concerned, said Mr. Anderson. The people in several localities entertain strong prejudice against Savannah, which is operating to the detriment of the city both politically and commercially.

The business men who heard Mr. Anderson were astonished! They had read in the papers that various south Georgia cities "had it in for Savannah," but they had no idea the sentiment was so strong. Mr. Anderson said his personal experiences, gained in a canvass of the territory tributary to Savannah, convinced him that a situation extremely serious exists. He said several of his friends in nearby cities had written him promising him their support if he would move away from Savannah.

Mr. Anderson urged his Savannah friends to help destroy this feeling. An organization was perfected, with Major W. W. Williamson as chairman, for furthering Mr. Anderson's candidacy in south Georgia. All of the business houses are to be asked to appeal to their correspondents to try to win the favor of the south Georgia territory for Savannah and Chatham county.

Mr. Anderson stated that the feeling referred to does not prevail in other sections of the state; that he has found his candidacy has been very favorably received throughout north Georgia. Just from Atlanta, he declared Fulton county is almost solidly for him.

Admittedly the best thing that has happened to Mr. Anderson's candidacy so far was in getting W. W. ("Billy") Osborne to become his campaign manager. Nobody in the state knows more about the ins and outs of politics than Osborne, and no individual in south Georgia has such a strong personal following as he. Mr. Osborne will direct the campaign from Savannah. It not being his plan to make any speechmaking trips. Mr. Anderson has announced that he will stump the state.

WHY MILLER DECLINED TO MAKE THE RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Columbus, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Hon. B. H. Miller's declination to enter the race for governor was for business reasons. Mr. Miller gave careful consideration to the matter before reaching the conclusion not to be a gubernatorial candidate at this time, and his ultimate decision was perhaps delayed by the increasing volume of his mail on this subject. He received letters from friends and acquaintances in practically every section of Georgia on the subject, and several of these friends said that they would be glad to come to Columbus and talk the matter over with him.

Mr. Miller decided that he could not afford to enter the race on account of the financial sacrifice it would involve, as it would mean that he would have to neglect his business to a considerable extent. He has extensive planting interests in addition to his law practice.

At a recent conference held in Atlanta it was stated that two of the gentlemen now announced candidates for governor would withdraw from the race if Mr. Miller became a candidate. Mr. Miller gave careful consideration to this feature, also, before reaching his final decision.

The home friends of Senator Miller are naturally gratified at the numerous pledges of support he received when it was announced that he might be a gubernatorial candidate.

MULTITUDE OF CANDIDATES BEWILDERING THE VOTERS

Albany, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—The man who sets himself the task of discovering where south Georgia stands on the gubernatorial issue has a job that makes all other jobs, real and imaginary, simple by comparison.

A little while ago a great deal was heard about a "south Georgia candidate" for governor, and following the death of Senator Bacon there was plenty of talk about the "south Georgia senator" whom the voters in the lower half of the state were going to send to Washington.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the abundance of candidates and prospective candidates has dazzled the southern section of the state, and the voters are in a quandary, which increases as more candidates hop into the ring. With J. Randolph Anderson, Judge Nat Harris, Dr. Hardman and William J. Harris actually in the running, and Judge Thomas, of Valdosta, and Solicitor Dorsey, of Brunswick, said to be numbered among the dark horses, almost on the track, while several other very estimable democrats seem to be crouching for a spring into the midst of the melee, the voters are showing distinct evidences of dizziness.

This section's recent "notice to the state" begins to assume the shape and hue of a chestnut.

SURPRISE BEING EXPRESSED AT HUTCHENS' ATTACK ON HARRIS

Rome, Ga., May 11.—The people of Floyd county are now displaying an increased interest in state politics.

There was much political talk here during the past week, owing to the presence of a number of visitors who were in attendance upon the seventh district Masonic convention. Governor John M. Slaton addressed the convention on Wednesday night. While, of course, he made no reference to politics, and his visit here was without political significance, he was warmly greeted by a number of friends and supporters, who assured him that he will make a good showing in this section in the senatorial contest.

This is notwithstanding the fact that Hon. G. R. Hutchens, of Rome, is an avowed candidate for the short senatorial term. Judge Hutchens has just issued a statement to the press in which he sharply attacks the action of State Chairman W. J. Harris in seeking a change in the rules governing the primary of August 26.

The attitude taken by Judge Hutchens comes somewhat as a surprise, inasmuch as he and Mr. Harris are said to be long known as personal and political friends. It is generally understood here that Mr. Harris will definitely announce his candidacy for governor within the next few days. He will probably make his announcement from his home at Cedartown, and will also visit Rome to confer with local supporters when he comes to Georgia for that purpose. His brother, J. C. Harris, is superintendent of public schools in Rome, and the Polk county man has numerous friends and supporters here.

Rome politicians who visited Atlanta last week made the positive statement that Hugh Dorsey will be in the race for governor; that his formal announcement will be forthcoming as soon as he disposes of certain details connected with the Frank case, and that these assurances come from an "unimpeachable authority." The proposed candidacy of Mr. Dorsey aroused great interest in the country, and he is assured of a good vote here.

Nothing further has been heard from Congressman Adamson in relation to his proposed candidacy for the gubernatorial chair. The opinion is growing daily that he will not be in the race, but that he will again seek reelection to congress from the seventh congressional district. It is also believed that he will have no opposition should he do so.

GLYNN COUNTY PRIMARY TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY; WILL BE QUIET AFFAIR

Brunswick, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Glynn county will pull off her democratic primary on Tuesday, and it promises to be one of the quietest elections held in the county in recent years, and the indications are that a small vote will be polled.

There is but one contest to be decided by the voters, being for the legislative seat. The candidates are Colonel J. E. Dart and Dr. Ed C. Bruce. None of the county officials have opposition. Two tickets for county commissioners are in the field.

JUDGE NASH R. BROYLES MAKING NUMBER OF SPEECHES IN STATE

Judge Nash R Broyles is rapidly entering a state-wide reputation as a speaker. Scarcely a day passes but that he gets an invitation from some city or town in the state to deliver there a speech on law enforcement along the usual lines.

Judge Broyles is accepting these invitations in every possible instance, and only a few days ago spoke to a crowded house in Brunswick, where he was given an ovation when he concluded.

Notwithstanding the fact that he is a candidate for judge of the state court of appeals, he will make no political speech whatever before the primary. As a matter of fact, the judge finds it just as easy to tell where he stands and what he stands for in an educational or a law enforcement speech as he would in one of a political nature. Having no one to attack he simply talks about his belief in the enforcement of all the laws of the state, including those against carrying concealed weapons and illicit liquors, as he believes about 50 per cent of the crimes of violence are due to these causes.

Speeches like these, while not political in the ordinary sense, unquestionably have a political kick back in them that mean something.

POLITICS TABOO AT THE CAPITOL; SHRINERS TAKE FULL POSSESSION

Politics was taboo at the state capitol Monday. Also politics was taboo in the lobbies of the hotels. The only place in Atlanta that a man could find space in which to stand still long enough to hold a discussion was on the dome of the capitol or in the cellar. The Shriners had taken possession of every other spot from College Park to Buckhead. Politics simply didn't have a chance.

Governor John M. Slaton, who is one of the oldest Shriners in Yaarab Temple, wore his fez to the capitol. During the day he was called on by hundreds of Shriners from all parts of the state and from many other states.

During the morning El Mina Temple, of Galveston, Texas, conferred the degree of good fellowship on him and presented him with a huge leather book bearing the insignia of the Shrine. In the afternoon he was serenaded by Zem-Zem Temple, of Minneapolis. Members of the temple called on him and extended him the hand of fellowship.

Welcome, Shriners.

Atlanta shouts welcome to all of these hosts,
Of Shriners who come from a thousand outposts.

To meet in convention and conclave so grand
In this greatest city of Dixies fair land

Yes, welcome to potentates, nobles and all,
Including the pantaloon with the tall.

Your paraphernalia, your music and noise
Is welcome, for all of us join in your joys.

You've journeyed the desert with tired weary paces,
And now it's Atlanta that is your oasis.

So take her and make her your home as you please;
Her latch string is easy—we give you her keys.

She's yours for enjoyment—no mirage in sight,
Then take of her pleasures to your heart's delight.

Our Yaarabs will take you and show you the ropes
That built up this town and inspired her with hopes.

They'll open your eyes to the things that we've done,
And help you to have a whole bushel of fun.

And Shriners, dear Shriners, ye noblest of men
With all of your ancient and mystical kin,

May this be a gathering that beats all the rest.
Except the one next year out in the far west,
Or maybe the one in the land of the blest.

—V. O. RANKIN.

AGRICULTURE

Modern Tools Are Helping Georgia Farmers Get Rich

The New South Awakening to the Advantage of Aiding Nature by the Use of Up-to-Date Implements.

BY W. H. STENTZ.
John Deere Plow Company.

Almost every day we hear the expression that the south has been transformed agriculturally during the last twenty years. It is a fact and the agricultural implement and harvesting machine business has not only grown in like proportions, but it has been and is today one of the most dominant factors in this development.

In a territory where the tenant system has been in vogue for so many years it has not been an easy matter to teach the farmer to discard the Georgia stock and small one horse plow and adopt instead the larger and more effective implements.

The several agricultural colleges have been the leaders in this education campaign. They have made marked progress toward convincing most farmers that it is to their interest and profit to plow deep, prepare well pulverised seed beds, use care in the selection of their seed and cultivate the growing crop frequently and intelligently.

It is obvious that in order to put into practical effect these modern methods it was necessary that deep tillage plows, subsoil plows, and, in fact, a complete line of improved implements be produced to meet all the various soil and crop conditions.

Realizing the wonderful possibilities of the future trade on these lines in this territory, a number of the leading manufacturers of farm implements lost no time in entering the field. They sent their most experienced designers and practical experts with instructions to continue their efforts until they had mastered the difficulties presented by terraced hillsides and checkered fields. The result of all this effort is well known to the average reader. The southern farmer today has the privilege of selecting his farm equipment from several standard and well-designed lines, of which any particular tool will work satisfactorily when properly operated.

When these modern implements had been perfected, it soon became apparent, both to the manufacturer and those interested in developing improved farming methods in the southeast, that a great portion of the effort already expended would be wasted unless the implement dealer and the farmer—the ultimate consumer—became fully acquainted with the proper way to operate each particular implement. To make sure of this necessity a small army of farm demonstrators has been drawn up from the various agricultural colleges, others by the more progressive railroads interested in stimulating diversified farming along their lines, and still others employed by farm implement manufacturers.

The agricultural implement and harvesting machine business is still in its infancy in this territory. A statement that it will quadruple within the next ten years is ultra-conservative. Anybody who is at all familiar with rural conditions will verify the statement that only a relatively small percentage of last year's cotton and corn crop by modern methods. When the fact is taken into consideration that less than 30 per cent of our agricultural land is under cultivation and a great portion of the remainder could be made to produce by the general adoption of modern labor-saving implements, we begin to be impressed with the wonderful undeveloped possibilities that lie before us.

Every agricultural community has its implement center. The northwest has its Minneapolis, the middle west its Kansas City and it is reasonable to believe that the southeast will look to Atlanta more and more as the logical place to produce the requirements in this line. This fact is evidenced already by its selection by three of the larger implement concerns.

Labor-Saving Machines.

It is a fact, to many, unknown that in using old-fashioned labor-saving implements and machinery the farmer is simply doing hard, slow, back-breaking work which will not bring as cheaper to do the work with an improved outfit, to say nothing of the greater ease and comfort of the user. In fact, in other words, the improved implement pays for itself in greater efficiency besides making work easier and life happier for the farmer, and by using the old method he is simply paying for the privilege of doing work the hardest way. Farm and Fireside refers to "Ten Farm Commandments That Pay Their Way," as follows:

1. Cream separator.
2. Manure spreader.
3. Feed-grinding mills.
4. Gasoline engine.
5. Typewriter.
6. Telephone.
7. Washing machine.
8. Running water.
9. Electric machine.
10. Automobile.

Of course, not every one of these will pay its way on every farm. But all of them will on some farms, and some of them will on all farms.

Liberty Bell.

First to legislate against the slave trade.

First to establish a state university—Athens, in 1785.

First to have a Sunday school—John Wesley, a year before the birth of Robert Raikes, to whom the credit is usually accorded.

First book in the United States—Charles Wesley, 1737.

GEORGIA FIRST.

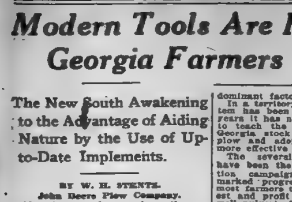
First to suggest the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

First to suggest the U. D. C. badge.

First to tunnel under the Hudson river—William Andrews.

First to cup trees for turpentine—Professor Charles Mohr.

First to take the American flag at Manila—Tom Brumby.



There's Only One OilPull

RUMELY—LA PORTE

The wide-spread popularity of the OilPull Tractor, and the fact that it is the only tractor that can burn kerosene and the cheaper oils at all loads, and under all conditions, has caused the term OilPull to be applied to other oil-burning tractors.

There's Only One OilPull

RUMELY—LA PORTE

The name OilPull is registered. It can be used by no other.

The OilPull is the only tractor that can burn cheap kerosene or distillate—all the time.

In threshing, running electric generators, or any other belt work, the speed variation of the OilPull is less than 2% from normal.

For all kinds of tractive work the OilPull furnishes steady, reliable power at minimum expense.

Danger from fire is minimized. The OilPull is simple in construction—any intelligent person can run it after a little instruction.

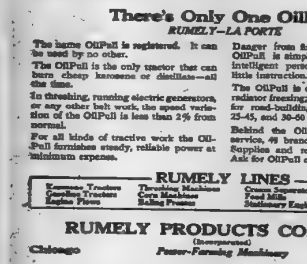
The OilPull is oil-cooled; no danger of radiator freezing; is particularly equipped for road-building. Three sizes, 15-30, 25-45, and 30-60 horse power.

Behind the OilPull is the Rumely service, 49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Supplies and repairs on short notice. Ask for OilPull catalog No. 35S.

RUMELY LINES

Kerosene Tractors, Gasoline Tractors, Engine Plows — Threshing Machines, Corn Machines, Silo Filling Presses — Cane Mills, Feed Mills, Stationary Engines — Road Machines, Grain Elevators, Steam Engines

RUMELY PRODUCTS COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Power-Farming Machinery
Chicago — LaPorte — Indiana
ATLANTA, GA.



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NINE years ago I H C engines first appeared on the market. Men who bought them at that time report them still doing an honest day's work. They are always ready to run, they have more power than you pay for, and they develop that power on very little fuel.

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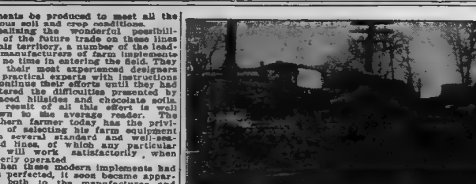

TRAINLOAD OF IMPLEMENTS ARRIVING IN ATLANTA.

Georgia's progressive planters long ago abandoned the "cotton line, mule-pulled, hustle plow" in making crops. Today more traction engines for use in plowing, threshing, wood cutting and well digging are sold in Georgia than in nearly all of the southern states.

But recently a train load of such motors passed by Atlanta for Rowley & Co., en route for distribution throughout Georgia. The mere statement that a "train load of tractors" passed through Atlanta does not convey the slightest hint as to the ultimate value of these innovations in farm traction power. Such a trainload as shown in the illustration runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It represents the flexible purchasing strength of Georgia planters when convinced that their labor can be lightened or the productiveness of their lands increased.

CROP INCREASE IN GEORGIA IS TRULY WONDER OF TIMES

Ten Years Seen Wonderful Rise in Value of Agricultural Products in the Empire State of the South. $200,000,000 Increase Is Noted by Statisticians.

By J. D. PRICE,
State Commissioner of Agriculture.

It is a great pleasure for me to address the people of Georgia along the lines of agriculture, trying to set forth the great progress that is being made in our grand old state, which is justly known as "The Empire State of the South."

In 1900 Georgia's farm products were valued at $104,000,000, and in 1913 they were valued at over $300,000,000, and today she stands fourth, agriculturally, in the union. This is a remarkable showing, and one that we should be proud of with pride, but I believe that we may expect even greater strides within the next few years.

It is generally recognized that in order to produce the most economical crop the farmer himself must be interested, and that the right kind of information must be available when needed, and the farmer must be given to him in such a way as he will use it. I believe that this information does exist, for the farmer is interested. This is shown in many ways. Take, for instance, the grade of fertilizer being used now as compared with several years ago. It used to be that the farmer would just ask for fertilizer, without much or any inquiry made by him of fertilizer dealers as to what would be the "analysis or grade of your fertilizer" knowing absolutely nothing about its real value or adaptability to his soil. Now this is the exception. The records show that the fertilizer used during last year was at least 1 per cent higher grade than three years ago. I am delighted to know that the farmer is buying fertilizers now according to the amount of plant food it contains. The good, honest fertilizer manufacturer in the state is more than willing to furnish the farmer with just such grade of fertilizer as he wants. These manufacturers can make just as much money out of a good grade of fertilizer as they can a cheap grade, and they, together with other agencies, are doing everything they can to aid the farmer in selecting the proper kind of fertilizers best adapted to certain soils and certain plants. With the many agencies which I shall hereinafter enumerate, all working co-operatively to aid the agricultural interests, I can see nothing in the future but prosperity in agricultural lines. Another striking example is the fact that this is that $25,000 has been subscribed by farmers and business men of the state to help establish a farm demonstration work in Georgia. Recognizing the value of having a man in each and every county, they are willing and ready to pay their hard-earned money, and have done so liberally. I believe there is no doubt about the farmer being thoroughly interested, more so than ever before in his life. I believe that by 1920, if not sooner, our farm products will be valued at something like $600,000,000.

Take the agricultural department of Georgia with its many different branches; the department that looks after the analysis of fertilisers; the pure food department that looks after the distribution of foods and feeding stuffs in Georgia; the bureau of animal industry that is looking after the different diseases affecting live stock, working with a view of getting a better breed of cattle and hogs. Take the department of entomology, which is a brand of the agricultural department, that is looking after the different diseases of plants, the proper selection of seed that can resist the black-root and wilt, and that will aid materially in fighting the boll weevil. Take the state college of agriculture that is doing such valuable work in the education of our young men of the country, demonstrating to them on the farm what can be done along different lines of agriculture. In connection with this college are the farm demonstration agents furnished by the United States government, who are disseminating all over the state valuable information gathered by the United States government, which is of so much value and so helpful to all those willing to receive information. Take the Experiment Station, which is also doing valuable work along research lines. Everything many conclusions that are of vast importance and great help to the farmer. The boys' clubs and girls' clubs are, in my opinion, one of the best and greatest assets that the state of Georgia has. The boys have shown to people who used to raise from 10 to 15 bushels of corn to the acre that with proper preparation, proper fertilization and proper cultivation enormous amounts of corn can be raised per acre. My recollection is that the greatest yield of one boy on an acre last year was 196 bushels. And in 1907, when the boys' corn clubs were first organized in Georgia, the total amount of corn raised in Georgia as could best be figured was something like 45,000,000 bushels. The next year there was an increase of 10,000,000 bushels. There has been a continual increase from that time up to 1913, when there was raised in Georgia approximately 72,000,000 bushels of corn, which was an increase of 22,000,000 bushels over 1907. This means an increase of $22,000,000, as a bushel of corn is worth $1 to any farmer in his own crib.

I believe that the young boys and girls, as above stated, are a great asset to our state. Take the girls' canning clubs that are being organized all over the state and just see what marvelous yields and profits that are being made by the little girls on a tenth of an acre of ground, which is usually planted in tomatoes. Wonderful results are being shown by them.

Now, there is being formed all over the state of Georgia by the United States government pig clubs. It gives me great pleasure to mention this movement, as I believe great good will come from it, as has come from the boys' corn clubs and girls' canning clubs. There is no reason on earth why the smokehouses of the farmer of the grand old state of Georgia should be in some other state, when we can raise just as fine hogs here as they can anywhere on earth. The agricultural department is always ready to furnish to the different hog breeders of the state a preventative for hog cholera, which has proven so successful when used properly and at the proper time. The department is always glad of an opportunity to aid hog-raisers in preventing cholera.

I am also delighted to note that the people of Georgia are becoming aroused over the breed of cattle they keep on their farms, they are looking more to a beef strain, as well as to a proper selection for dairy cattle.

In referring to fertilizers, I wish to say this in that connection: The best fertilizer that I ever used in connection with cattle feed known on earth, which is also known as a splendid fertilizer for corn, is the cotton meal—which comes from the cotton raised in our state, and by feeding to your milch cows or four beef cattle, there is only about 15 per cent taken from the meal as a fertilizer. We have the beef, the milk and butter, and just a deficiency from the meal as a fertilizer of 15 per cent.

A great hobby with me for several years has been to encourage the small farmers of the state; the farmers who are known as the one or two-horse man. These people need assistance; they are not in position to look after the good honest white men of wealth. The small farmer is another great asset of Georgia. I believe that Georgia's future prosperity depends largely upon the small farmer. Let us look after him. In this connection I want to say that I am a great advocate of the good honest white man of Georgia who are flocking to the cities to find employment returning to the farm. I say to any of this class of people to buy a small piece of land in the country, live on it and make the land so productive that he can be constantly working at home. This is possible little home. You can go to any section of Georgia, and where you find that a community is cut up into small farms and they are owned by the man who lives on it and his and his family do all the work, you will find that community in a prosperous condition. Take, for instance, the county of Catoosa. Statistics show that in this county there are something like 1,500 farmers who own less than 50 acres of land who live on it. There are something like 500 who own less than 100 acres. The balance own less than 500 acres, and I am glad that there are only four men in that county who own something like 1,000 acres. This is a prosperous agricultural county. Take the little county of Monroe and many others of interest that I could mention, and they are in the same prosperous condition. The Telegraph of last July told an interesting story of a Hartison negro farmer who cleared $5,000 on rented land in two years' time. The county farm last year made a net profit of $3,000 on a two-horse farm, and his crops consisted of corn, cotton, oats, hay and sugar cane. The Telegraph of the Atlanta Constitution of November 24, 1912, in this clipping it gives the story of a farmer who made this profit as T. J. Parker, of Tifton, Ga.

I can remember years ago that when a farmer lived in the rural districts of Georgia found that they were going to survey a railroad through his plantation that he was horrified and said, "Oh, my Lord, they are going to ruin my plantation." But I am glad to say that the attitude of the people now going great good in Georgia, with their agricultural agencies, their demonstration plots and land along their line of road and by offering premiums to boys and girls for the largest yields per acre, etc. Any railroad that will aid the agricultural interests of our state in such ways helps to produce more stuff for them to haul, and in my opinion there is not in it a selfish motive, I am free to say that we will be glad to turn around in selfishness. But in doing such work as this, we are helping to build up every man in the community.

With this magnificent list of agencies and the earnest men connected with them it is not reasonable to expect that since the farmer himself has become thoroughly aroused as already shown and that these men through these different agencies are working together without friction, without interruption, but helping each other to help the farmer, we are certain to get good results.

CLIMATE GROWS ANYTHING.

Due to the wonderful ranges of temperature and varieties of soil, there is no crop, variety of grass or species of cattle and live stock, which cannot be profitably raised within Georgia's boundaries. It can grow corn equal to Iowa, oats equal to Ohio, apples with better flavor than those from New York and Oregon, wheat as good as Illinois, and peaches and watermelons which excel those from every other state. Georgia has an average of 250 growing days each years, while, for instance, Ohio has only 185. Even in northern Georgia, stock need not be fed four months less than two months each year.

In comparing the extent of the agricultural expansion of Georgia, it is interesting to note that in 1880 there were but 138,616 farms, while in 1910 there were 291,037 farms, being an increase in 30 years of over 100 per cent.

Cotton Crop of the United States.

Year.	Bales.
1838	370,615
1839	1,360,532
1840	2,177,835
1841	1,634,946
1842	1,683,574
1843	2,378,875
1844	2,030,409
1845	2,394,503
1846	2,100,537
1847	1,778,652
1848	2,347,634
1849	2,728,698
1850	4,535,032
1851	3,015,782
1852	3,655,518
1853	3,638,782
1854	2,717,182
1855	2,932,180
1856	3,652,080
1857	5,357,709
1858	3,113,962
1859	5,198,215
1860	4,669,770
1861	3,656,086
1862	1,597,317
1863	2,018,316
1864	2,093,996
1865	2,269,163
1866	2,193,037
1867	2,439,039
1868	2,498,585
1869	4,352,317
1870	4,347,303
1871	4,011,786
1872	4,130,175
1873	4,170,388
1874	4,363,719
1875	3,832,355
1876	4,632,708
1877	4,811,265
1878	5,073,813
1879	6,456,711
1880	6,605,748
1881	6,991,532
1882	7,620,480
1883	5,714,603
1884	5,435,845
1885	6,514,539
1886	6,991,532
1887	7,046,297
1888	6,938,111
1889	7,473,432
1890	8,652,087
1891	8,035,979
1892	9,035,029
1893	6,717,461
1894	9,901,054
1895	7,143,972
1896	7,396,633
1897	8,537,165
1898	11,180,741
1899	9,535,174
1900	10,425,455
1901	10,022,521
1902	10,631,789
1903	10,124,473
1904	13,697,318
1905	10,725,868
1906	13,105,345
1907	13,824,342
1908	13,432,131
1909	10,352,009
1910	11,966,943
1911	16,159,249
1912	14,090,883
1913	14,167,000

GEORGIA MOVING RAPIDLY FORWARD

Continued From Page Five.

tertained in the homes of leading citizens.

Will it be the same with wife? The records show that since 1900 the yield of corn in Georgia has increased by thirty million bushels, equivalent to $30,000,000. Some of this is due to the investment in her youth and reaped a dream of gold as a reward. The least of all the benefits to Georgia and to the farmers in the new order of things is the increase in the monetary returns. Surely the girls are given a new ambition to-day if they have developed a new purpose in life. They have a chance to do and achieve where their fathers probably were doubtful. Many of these boys have been fitted with an education to educate themselves and become great leaders in their communities. Surely it is seen that through intellectual development and practical industrial nature successfully they can become powerful constructive factors for themselves and their state.

Girl Clubs a Factor.

The girls' club work is of more recent origin, but equally gratifying results in the same direction. Out of an enrollment of 2,500 girls in 28 counties last year, 463 completed every-day-five thousand one, hundred and n. Seventy-five dollars and twenty were put up, valued at $ 2,146. Each earning reported in detail is one of $21 and a profit of $32.26. From Dooley County one girl said that if she'd try to plow for her seed and cultivate her land, gathering the crop herself, with no outlay if preserving $10, while the cans or containers cost $35. Her total outlay for these purposes was $45, and for all purposes $55. The value of her crop was $141.50, leaving a net profit of $86.50. Clyde Sullivan, of Quitman, Lowndes county, the champion tomato grower of the United States last year, raised on her tenth acre 5,000 pounds of tomatoes. These were put up in 1,716 No. 3 cans. The value of her crop was $229.35, and the cost $96.87, leaving a profit of $132.39. This little girl lived out in the open, with God's evidence for companionship; with the trees and flowers and singing birds to inspire her, and with the sun and fresh air to invigorate her body and refresh her mind. She cultivated the qualities of thrift, integrity, and perseverance—an achievement worth while. She is a better and nobler citizen than before she entered the club work. She will go forward and achieve a destiny worth while. Surely, the canning clubs have demonstrated their value to Georgia.

The agricultural extension work in Georgia is carried on by a state agent and six assistant state and district agents. There are 61 local agents working in 76 counties. There were 5,800 demonstrators last year and 5,336 co-operators. These agents reached and worked with about 23,225 persons during the year 1913. The average yield of corn on the 15,000 acres under demonstration methods was 26.3 bushels per acre, the average yield of cotton on the 15,000 acres where demonstrations methods were followed was 1,206 pounds of seed cotton per acre, and the average yield of 43 bushels of oats was obtained on the 40,550 acres in demonstrations of this character. It will be seen that the average yield of the state was more than doubled by farmers who carried out the instructions brought to their attention through the country agents. No wonder that the business men of the state have lent their cordial support and active co-operation to the furthermance of work of this character.

Some of the benefits of demonstration work which may be called to attention at this time are the following: An increase of 300 per cent in the growth of legumes by the demonstrators and co-operators more than 1,000 rotations have been instituted by the demonstrators; 48 per cent of the land on the demonstration areas is fallowed; 2 per cent of the demonstrators select their seed; 15 per cent follow shallow cultivation; 10 per cent have terraced their lands; there has been an increase in the use of modern machinery of 50 per cent, and 75 per cent of the farms visited have pure-bred Percheron horses were introduced into the state, 25 silos built, and hog cholera preventive serum administered to hundreds of hogs the last year as a result of the activities of the local agents.

These are but incidental facts as illustrating the powerful constructive value which must be accorded the work of a properly organized and maintained college of agriculture and the extension-demonstration service which constitutes a part of its activities. They show that the correlation of the various lines of work in Georgia has been a most wholesome and desirable thing, and has added efficiency in all directions and made possible a harvest of results of the most momentous character.

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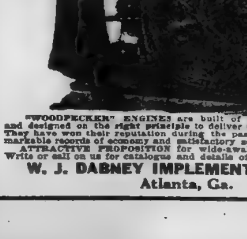

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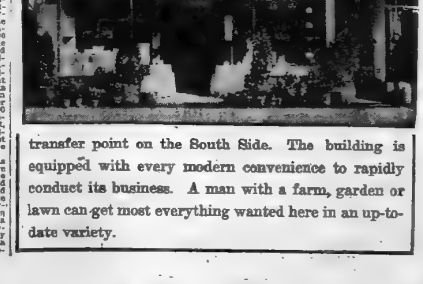

transfer point on the South Side. The building is equipped with every modern convenience to rapidly conduct its business. A man with a farm, garden or lawn can get most everything wanted here in an up-to-date variety.



OF BEING THE METROPOLIS OF THE SOUTH.



IN THE SHADOWS OF ATLANTA'S SKY-SCRAPERS



"CANE SYRUP" IS ONE OF THE STATE'S BIGGEST SELLERS

Every One I nthe South and Thousands In North Know "Georgia Cane Syrup"—Business Is Increasing Rapidly.

Georgia cane syrup is more known than Vermont maple sugar. Georgia cane syrup has a national reputation.

When a syrup purchaser asks for syrup, nine times out of ten the retailer finds the purchaser will make his request in the form of "Georgia cane syrup, please."

Now, it is true that all cane syrups are not raised in Georgia, but the state has been famous for so long as the home of the best and purest goods in this line, that this association of the two names has come about by the law of natural selection.

This is one of Georgia's infant industries. During the past decade the business has developed from nothing to its present prominent position.

The use of trade marks and the specialization in northern markets has placed the business on a firm financial basis. At least six standard organizations are putting Georgia cane syrup on the market in thousand-gallon lots.

In various sections of Georgia the cane crop is the principal asset of the planters. In several Georgia counties the syrup crop amounts to thousands of dollars annually.

The future of the cane syrup business is more than assured. National advertising has helped place the product upon a standard basis, while the product itself has sold and repeated under the protection of its various registered trade marks.

BUTTER BEAN SHALL TIME.

Pies made from cotton seed meal and rivaling in their deliciousness those that "mother used to make" were served by O. W. Watson, superintendent of the Sylvania oil mill, at a dinner given in honor of several of his friends at Sylvania, Georgia.

The pies were sweetened and flavored just as other pies, but the filler was composed entirely of the pure cotton seed meal. The guests were unanimous in their praise of the new dish, and were tempted to ask for a second helping.

The old days when cotton seed were hauled away and dumped into gullies were recalled by the feasters, who then little suspected that this modern money-maker was good enough to serve when company comes.

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Why sing a song of mother's loaf?
The past is better dead;
The simplest thing to do, you see,
Is ask for Zakas' Bread.

For Zakas' Bread is just as good
As Mother's dared to be;
And even better, most folks say.
Just try it once and see.

Zakas' Bakery Branch, 30 Peachtree Street

Atlanta Phone 2579

GROCERIES SOLD IN GEORGIA WOULD RATION THE WORLD

Atlanta Has Several Large Concerns Which Are Known In Over Sixteen States of the Southland For Standard Products.

BY E. L. ADAMS,
President E. L. Adams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta.

It is said that once upon a time an old maid won fame by the use of three small worms in contesting for a prize that was offered for the best solution of the problem of how wives could best win and hold the love and esteem of their husbands. These three words were "Feed the Brute."

Since the world began the problem of providing food and raiment has been paramount in the minds of men, and though some are engaged in coaxing the raw material from mother earth, the services rendered by some others who neither sow nor reap are of no less importance in the scheme of serving the one who eats, for the raw products must be assembled, prepared and distributed before the millions of earth, who must buy their food can have it for their sustenance.

On account of economy in assembling and distributing—which fact is well established—the wholesale grocer occupies a most important position in the channel of trade, and undoubtedly employs more capital and energy, and burns up more brain cells for the compensation received than do those engaged in any other branch of commercial endeavor and at the same time performs a service our mankind that must be performed if the producer and consumer are brought together on the most economical basis.

That Atlanta is the center of this branch of commercial activity for the southeastern states goes without saying. The fact that she was selected by an impartial board created by the national government as the site for the reserve bank for the southeastern district, under a law providing that such bank must be located with respect to the trend of trade, fully attests that statement.

The advantage of being the greatest railroad center in the southeast and thereby having easy and quick access to all other points is one that is not to be overlooked and this alone gives Atlanta jobbers a prestige that cannot be claimed by competitive cities. Added to this is the parental push and enterprise of her citizens engaged in this branch of trade, and the well-equipped warehouses and offices set apart for the handling of the enormous quantities of food stuffs in various forms that pass through this gateway daily on its way to the mouths of hungering humanity.

Atlanta has a number of large wholesale grocery establishments, and while no accurate figures are at hand it is safe to say that the volume of business done annually by these houses—exclusive of produce dealers and packing houses—will run between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000 and the capital employed will probably approximate $1,750,000. The pay rolls of these houses will average around $1,250,000, which money is paid to probably 500 people, approximately all of whom live in Atlanta.

Editor's Note.

E. L. Adams, the author of the above article, is one of the most widely-known wholesale grocers in Dixie. In 1896 Mr. Adams opened a retail supply business in Jackson, Ga., conducting the establishment until January, 1905, when he came to Atlanta and took partnership in the wholesale grocery firm of E. M. Yow & Co., in South Forsyth street.

In January, 1907, Mr. Yow retired from the firm and Mr. Adams automatically took charge of the concern, becoming its head on 1909, the firm moved to the L. & N. building as the first tenants.

Mr. Adams was for several years the president of the Atlanta Wholesale Grocers' association, and is now and has been for several years a director and member of the executive board of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' association.

Mr. Adams is also a director of the National Wholesale Grocers' association, as well as president of the Atlanta Association of Credit Men, an organization of about 200 members, comprising the jobbing and manufacturing concerns of this city.

"QUEEN PEACH" IS REIGNING IN STATE NEXT TO KING COTTON

Georgia's Sweet Fruit Is Noted Throughout the Nation—Growth of Delicious Fruit Has Been Made During Fifty Years.

The Georgia peach is queen along with cotton as king. In coloring, flavor and lasting qualities this fruit has become famous throughout the union, and today the markets of the north and west consider the Georgia product as absolutely the best.

The growth of Georgia's peach industry has been remarkable. Fifty years ago the only peach orchards in the state were small groves near Augusta. With improved transportation facilities and methods of packing, the industry grew in importance. In 1871 intelligent organization of this industry was attempted. The Alexander peach was introduced in Georgia from Missouri, and ten years later the famous Elberta peach was produced. This peach has done more to promote the industry than all other varieties combined. It is today the most extensively grown peach in Georgia. It attains large size, is unusually showy and stands shipment well.

From 1880 to 1887, when the first refrigerator car of Georgia peaches reached the New York market, the industry grew steadily, the peach belt being extended northwestward to Athens, Cornelia, Marietta and Rome, and southwestward to Macon, Fort Valley and Marshallville. Within the past twenty years the peach industry has been revolutionized, in number of peaches grown, in cultivation and in packing and marketing. Thirty years ago the largest peach orchard in the state was forty acres, but today the great peach orchards with their individual railroads, individual packing houses, some with 250,000 trees in bearing, are tremendous institutions.

The Georgia Fruit Exchange, with headquarters in Atlanta, has met the growth of the difficulty and loss caused many shippers in the field, who in marketing their crops individually could not get the very best prices possible. This exchange is carefully managed by practically railroad refrigerator service men, and now handles a big part of the entire peach crop of the state.

The Georgia Fruit Exchange reports the industry grew, until in 1913, 7,100 cars were shipped from Georgia.

Peaches are shipped in six-basket carriers, each holding nearly one bushel. A car contains an average of 525 carriers.

The average selling price in 1912 was 97 cents per six-basket carrier and in 1913 the average selling price was $2.02. Prices are f. o. b. cars shipping station.

From the thirteenth census of the United Sates taken in the year 1910, it is learned that the number of Georgia's peach and nectarine trees was 19,502,115, yielding 5,851,711 bushels in the year 1909.

It is estimated that there are in Georgia 18,000,000 peach trees.

The bulk of the peach business is in the counties southwest of the central portion, the greatest shipping points being Fort Valley and Marshallville.

GEORGIA CANE SYRUP

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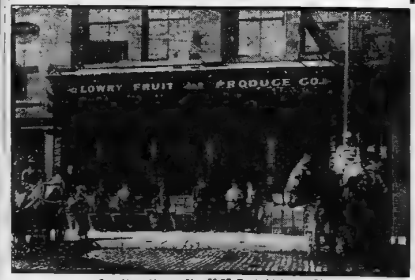

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We specialize in car lots of Peaches, Apples, Cantaloupes, Melons, Oranges, Lemons, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, and Vegetables of all Kinds.

Our Poultry Department, handling a large volume of business yearly, is one of the big features of this establishment and is in charge of an experienced Poultry Man.

Lowry Fruit and Produce Co.

Phones: Bell, Main 1991 and 3336; Atlanta 1851.

55 and 57 East Alabama St. Atlanta, Ga.

EVERYBODY HAPPY WHEN THE ICE MAN COME IN SUMMER

Making of the Stuff That Cools the Lemonade, Etc., Is One of Atlanta's Biggest Industries—Much Capital Invested In Business.

Atlanta residents are naturally dependent upon artificially-made ice. Not a nickel's worth of natural ice is stored in Atlanta warehouses for the simple reason that Atlanta's ice harvest annually, due to her warm climate, wouldn't keep a mosquito's pinch cool on a February day.

The making of ice is one of the most rapidly growing lines of industry in the city of Atlanta.

This is the result of two principal causes.

First and foremost is the enormous increase in Atlanta's population during recent years, making ice is becoming a much more widely used commodity than it formerly has been.

The increase of population, creating a larger demand for ice, and the use of improved machinery has reduced the cost of production, so that it is possible for ice to be more generally used among the poorer classes than it used to be.

The ice manufacturing plants of Atlanta are among the best in the south.

The fact that ice is a commodity which is marketed as soon as manufactured makes it necessary for all factories to be operated under expert management. All factories in Atlanta report their business is in a flourishing state.

BREAD ENOUGH TO FILL THE CAPITOL IS BAKED DAILY

Atlanta Bakeries Are Models of Sanitation and Cleanliness; Entire South Served From Gate City.

It would take a bread pan as large as the Washington capitol to hold the bread baked daily, not counting the pies, cakes and bakery delicacies turned out in the combined baking plants of Atlanta.

Atlanta is truly the bread and pastry center of the south. As evidence of this fact is the recent establishment here of branches of several of the largest baking corporations in the United States.

Local capital is heavily interested in the baking plants of Atlanta in that several of the Atlanta wholesale and retail grocers are banded together in the management and conduct of bake shops throughout the city which supply the retail trade with fresh bread and cakes daily.

It has been a known fact for years that Atlantans demand the best in their bread. No matter how delightful, no wind-puffed rolls will be accepted by Atlanta housewives unless baked therefore the grade of bread products has been kept up at all times by ambitious bakers in this vicinity.

Old Methods Gone.

In the old times, up to eight or ten years ago, the "boy" in the baker shop was the principal and two minor tasks, which, faithfully performed for six months, entitled him to become an apprentice.

His principal task was to gather up and wash beer bottles. That was highly important to the welfare of the shop. There were many shops in which the bakers would not work unless they could keep their beer on hand. The bakeshop was not only a hot, stuffy place in which to labor, but the water seldom agreed with the German stomachs. Besides that, it took the dough an hour or two to rise in the yeast and shove the lid off the big trough—and what baker could keep drinking water for that length of time?

After cleaning up the beer bottles, the boy could turn to the less useful tasks of swabbing out pans with a black rag, and greasing them. Finally, he dumped all the loaves out of the pans and swept up while they were cooling.

The boy generally tired of the torrid atmosphere and the steady confinement from 7 p. m. to 4 a. m. and the greasy touch of everything about, and quit before the six months were up, hoping he would never become a baker.

Bread Beaps Again.

Then there came a change, brought about jointly by the sanitation propaganda, the development of mechanical sciences and the scarcity of boys.

New ovens were brought out by inventors—ovens that confined the heat and used it to bake the bread and pastry instead of the bakers. Improvements in kneading machinery and troughs were wrought, and much of the loss and waste due to uncertainty and guesswork in the apportionment of ingredients were dispensed with. Then the machinery for mixing, cleaning pans, automatically weighing out and panning the loaves came into wider and wider favor, and ventilating systems that kept the mugginess out of the air were installed. And, with the new cleanliness in doing the work, the beer bottle gradually disappeared, quite naturally. The boy acquired a new dignity and stuck to his job. And now it is not necessary to import the bakers.

Today the bakeshop is a sanitary place, in which everything nearly is done by machinery, kept clean and operated by employees in white uniforms and aprons—a common sense apparel made possible by the elimination of dirt.

The ingredients that he uses in his bread, cakes and rolls, while covering a wide variety of muscle-builders and palate-ticklers, are all carefully tested, with the single view to attaining the highest standard.

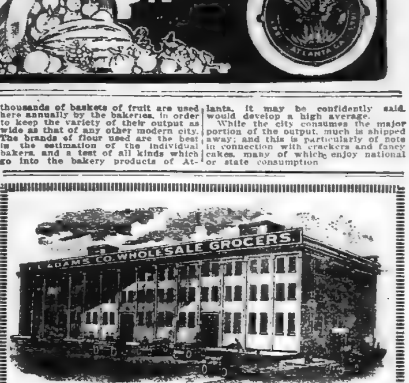
Atlantans Bread Eaters.

There are more than 500,000 loaves of bread consumed by the people of Atlanta daily, exclusive of that made at home. Most of it reaches the family in a neat, airtight paper covering which keeps it out of the hands of the four or five persons who juggle it between them from oven to table, from table to basket, from basket to wagon, from wagon to basket, from basket to the steps of a back porch and from back porch to the family bread-box.

It is doubtful if there is anything in the city which is as inviting as the window or showcase of the sanitary bakeshop—and the bakeshops of this city are noted for their cleanliness. To look at some of the displays is almost sufficient inspiration to forget all about the health rules and the demands of the body, and just feed on fancy cakes, charlotte russe, open-face meringues and tarts.

Hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour, millions of pounds of sugar and thousands of baskets of fruit are used here annually by the bakeries. In order to keep the variety of their output as wide as that of any other modern city. The brands of flour used are the best—always; and this is particularly of note in the estimation of the individual bakers, and a test of all kinds which go into the bakery products of Atlanta, it may be confidently said, would develop a high average.

While the city consumes the major portion of the output, much is shipped in connection with crackers and fancy cakes, many of which enjoy national or state consumption



WE ARE EQUIPPED to serve the Retail Merchants of Atlanta and contiguous territory accurately and expeditiously with everything in a Fancy and Staple Grocery line at lowest prices commensurate with square dealing and good service.

We want you to let us help you make the good year 1914 more prosperous for us all.

Yours for Prosperity,

E. L. Adams Company

Wholesale Grocers

ATLANTA

Capitola FLOUR

CONCEDED TO BE THE BEST FOR BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY

"Capitola" is a scientific blend of the choicest selected varieties of Prime Winter Wheat, and while noted for its richness and whiteness, yet is particularly strong in "Gluten," making it sweet, healthful and wholesome.

"Capitola" is popular the South over as the most satisfactory Flour on the market. It is absolutely PURE, of the very highest quality, and always dependable.

Call for "Capitola" and insist on getting what you ask for.

"Look for the Star on the Sack"

Atlanta Milling Co.

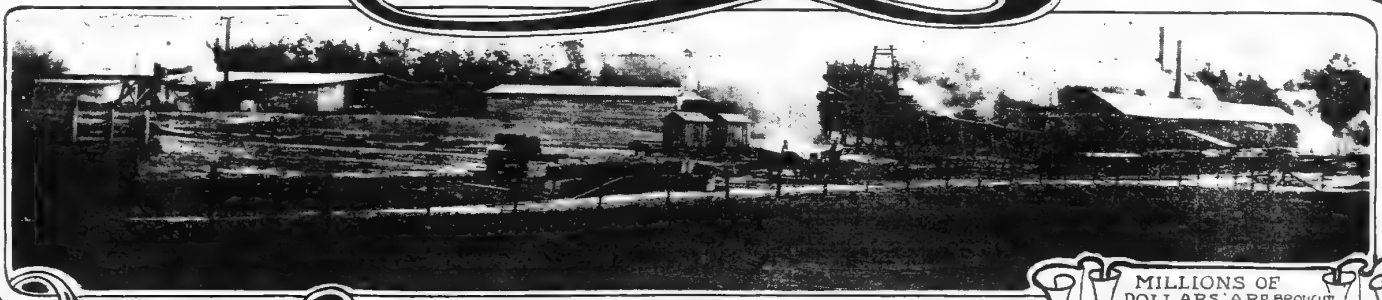
EAT TIP-TOP BREAD

THE BEST THERE IS

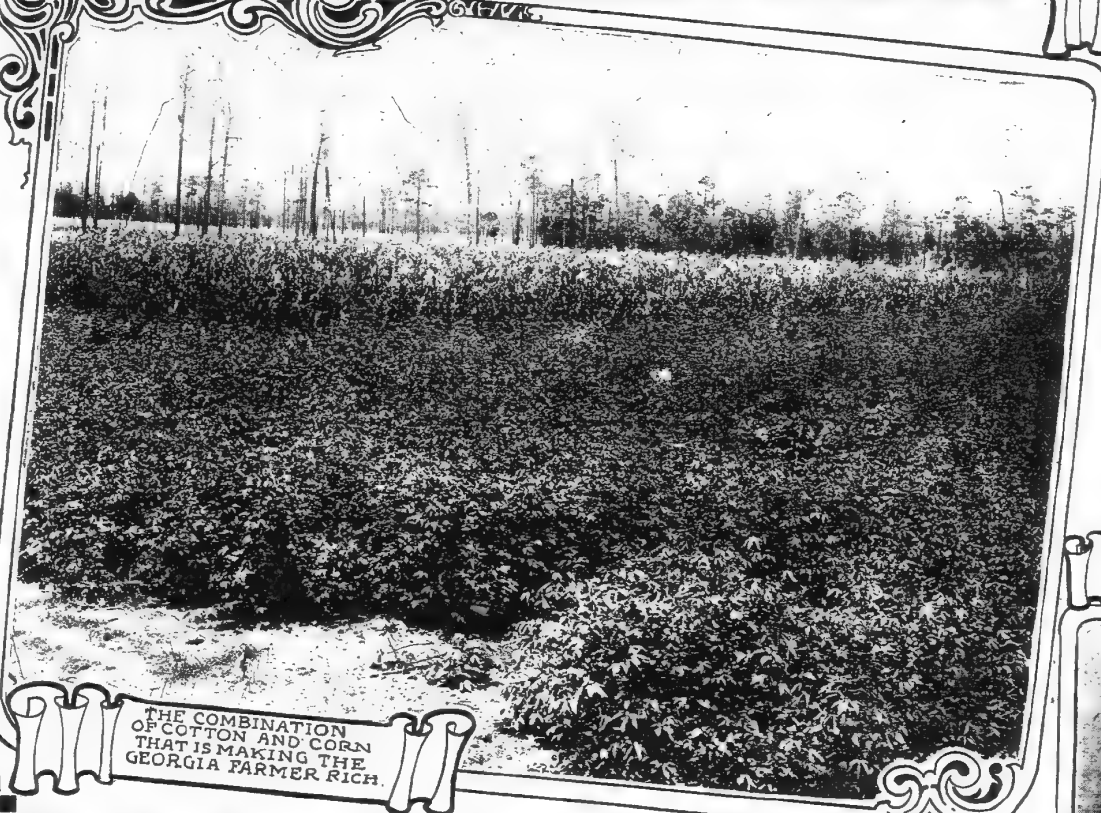
NEW SOUTH BAKERY

ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGIA



MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE BROUGHT INTO GEORGIA ANNUALLY FROM THE LUMBER INDUSTRY



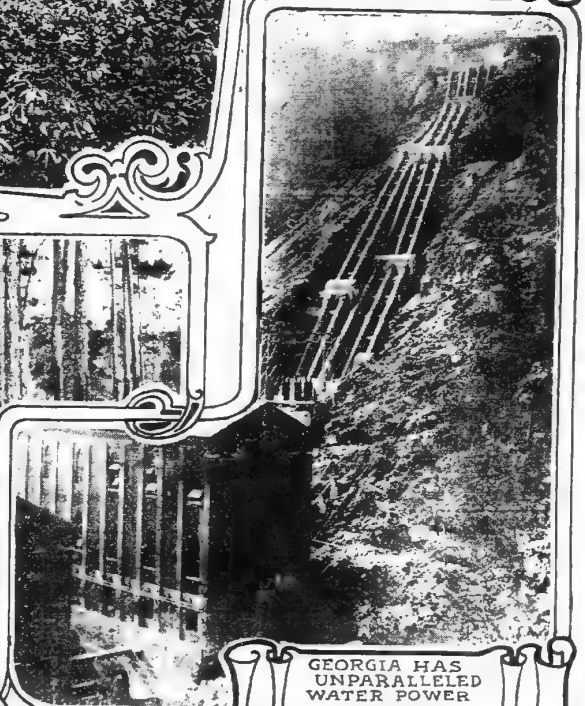
THE COMBINATION OF COTTON AND CORN THAT IS MAKING THE GEORGIA FARMER RICH



IN A GEORGIA PACKING HOUSE



SOUTH GEORGIA TURPENTINE WOODS AN INDUSTRY THAT HAS POURED MILLIONS INTO GEORGIA



GEORGIA HAS UNPARALLELED WATER POWER RESOURCES

BENCH AND BAR

of Nation's Most Brilliant Men

PRIVATE SLEUTHS ARE REPOSITORIES FOR MANY SECRETS

Relations With Families Are Similarto That of the Doctor With Patient or Lawyer With Clients.

"The private detective stands between the family and dishonor," remarked one of the best-known private detectives in the country, when interviewed recently upon the work the agencies are undertaking. "The private detective knows more secrets than the family doctor."

"Secrecy is the backbone of our business," continued this authority, whose reputation is nation-wide. "Perhaps it is a wayward son or daughter, a drunken father, or a spendthrift clerk we are engaged to give reports upon. The family of firm cannot go to the regular city detectives for such work, so they come to us. We must treat these investigations as strictly confidential or we lose our business. In other words, we shield our clients from any undesired publicity."

There are several standard private detective agencies in Atlanta. The oldest employs from 125 to 150 men during the course of a year. It is not generally known, but this private agency has a waiting list of from 200 to 300 names of persons desiring to become detectives. Some of them have become infatuated with the excitement clinging to detective novels or lurid crime description in the newspapers.

They write to this agency and offer such recommendations as this: "I know I would make a good detective, because there is nothing I cannot find out if I want to do so." In a city in Kansas there is a school which is supposed to turn out "detectives." A correspondence course is given over and when the pupil has been "filed" sufficiently, a sheepskin diploma stating that owner has graduated with honors is given. The detective referred to above has received several of these diplomas with letters of application.

In this long list of names every occupation under the sun probably is included. When the private detective agency has need for a chauffeur, a bookkeeper, or even an undertaker, there is a name upon the list of a person engaged in this line of work, who is only too glad to work upon the case for the excitement or the pecuniary benefit. There is a man who is suited for any kind of a "job" upon his list, and the proprietor only has to select.

To private detective agency is called upon for numerous things. There is a leakage in a manufactory; some of the stock is being stolen. The private detective slips in, clad in overalls, and works as a skilled workman. The family jewels have been taken, and the father suspects the son. The private detective gets the case. A divorced husband is thought to be about to steal the child which the courts have awarded to the wife. (Sounds like a Blaney melodrama.) To call in the regular police would cause a scandal. It is the private detective that steps into the breach.

How many of the guests at large weddings or various society functions know that they are "rubbing elbows" with a private detective in a dress suit? Perhaps he is "Mr. So and So, the gifted cotillion leader." Sometimes even cotillion leaders have to work. One of the largest pleasure resorts in Atlanta is guarded by a special corps of men employed by one detective agency. The contract to guard the place is given annually to the agency, and many a "crook" or other questionable character has been prevented from plundering the unsuspecting public by these sleuths.

"The private detective business is in its infancy here," remarked the detective. "The people are just getting educated to its possibilities. The attorneys are realizing the value of the agencies to work up evidence for them, as are the insurance companies and railroads. The bonding companies, also, employ us to take cases which can be hushed up without criminal action."

This agency has connections with private detective agencies in every large city in the United States and many foreign cities. Should a case have to be investigated in Los Angeles, the "correspondent" is wired to do the work. There is a regular "exchange rate" for this class of work. The private detective has no power of arrest, and calls in the police or city detective when an arrest is to be made.



No. 1, Chief of Police Beavers and his official staff.

No. 2, a platoon of Atlanta police.

No. 3, a platoon of Atlanta bicycle officers.

No. 4, detective force, Newport Lanford, chief.

JOHN W. MOORE.



Photo by Stevenson

John W. Moore, during the sixteen years he has practiced law at the Atlanta bar, and throughout the state, has established a record for loyalty to the interests of his clients, which has won him one of the largest general practices in the state. He has been the leading counsel in many cases of national interest and has won verdicts for his clients, against which seemed hopeless odds.

Mr. Moore is the senior member of the firm of Moore & Branch, with offices in the Peters building. He is a native of Butts county and a graduate of Emory college. He is thoroughly identified with every movement looking to the advancement of Atlanta and is personally one of the most popular men in the city.

HAROLD HIRSCH

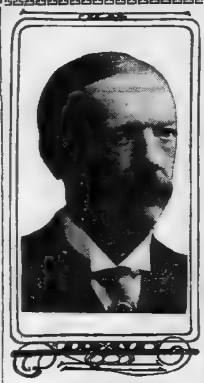


Photo by Hirshberg.

Harold Hirsch, of the younger group of Atlanta's attorneys, focused attention upon his legal abilities during the recent nationally-known contest between the government and the Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, in which the verdict in the action was in reality a testimonial to the purity of the product produced by the company, which Mr. Hirsch represented.

Mr. Hirsch is a member of the firm of Candler, Thomson & Hirsch, with offices in the Candler building, Atlanta, and has identified himself with all of the movements for the betterment of the south and its population.

George F. Gober



Well Known Legal Light.

Sam'l A. Booratin



One of the younger members of the Atlanta bar. Associated with the well-known firm of Naglee, Wright & [illegible]

FIVE MILLION WILL BE SPENT ON EQUIPMENT

The Southern railway, through President Fairfax Harrison, has just announced in Washington that with the proceeds of $5,000,000 of equipment trust notes, the Southern railway has just contracted for sixty locomotives, fifty-four all-steel passenger train cars, and 4,075 freight cars, largely of steel construction.

Of the locomotives, 45 will be of the heavy Mikado freight type, 6 of the Pacific passenger type, 15 six-wheel switchers and two eight-wheel switchers. They will be built in accordance with the latest and most improved designs and will be similar to motive power of the same types now in service on the lines of the Southern railway where traffic is heaviest.

The all-steel passenger equipment includes 35 coaches of the largest and latest type, electrically lighted, 4 dining cars, 5 combination passenger and baggage cars, 5 mail and baggage cars and 5 baggage and express cars.

The 4,075 freight train cars will include 2,000 50-ton steel, underframe ventilator box cars; 1,050 30-ton, steel underframe box cars, 500 50-ton, all-steel flat cars, 200 cabooses, 100 steel underframe stock cars and 25 steel underframe poultry cars.

This large equipment order shows the belief of the Southern railway company in the continued prosperity and growth of the territory it serves and its purpose to enlarge its facilities to keep pace with that growth. As soon as it can be delivered by the builders this equipment will be placed in service and at the disposal of the business interests of the southeastern territory.

Robert C. Alston



Robert Cotten Alston, native of Alabama, graduate of the University of Alabama and of the Atlanta Law school. Has practiced his profession in Atlanta continuously since graduation in 1893. Is general counsel of the Southern Express company and is engaged in the general practice of this law. Is senior member of the firm of Robert C. & Philip H. Alston, who have offices at 1208-16 Third National bank building. Is chancellor of the Episcopal diocese of Atlanta. Member of the Capital City club, Piedmont Driving club and University club. Married to Cary Lamar duBignon, the daughter of the late Hon. Fleming G. duBignon.

COTTON MAKES $27 GROSS PER ACRE

Another fact, and a remarkable one, came out in the census figures—that is, Georgia produces more dollars per acre than any of the great farming states, Illinois and Iowa not excepted.

Georgia's leading crop, cotton with the seed included, made $27 gross per acre in 1909. The other crops bring the average down.

Corn, the principal crop in Illinois, last year yielded $18.67 an acre; in Iowa, $16.60.

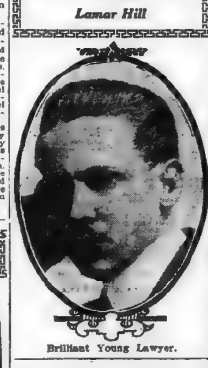
In the Dakotas, wheat, which is their chief crop, yields about $9 per acre.

Cost of Land and Yield.

Note the great difference in prices of land, and that Georgia farms yield more per acre than those of any other state.

Our lands produce 25 per cent more than Illinois farms, but the latter sell for six times as much as Georgia's.

Lamar Hill



Brilliant Young Lawyer.

Walter Percy Coles



Young Counselor a[illegible] With Offices at 1120 Hurt Building.

GOOD ROADS BUILT WITH AID OF HARROWS

The manufacture of harrows has come to be an industry that caters not only to the farmer alone, but to the road builder and the street maker as well.

Nowadays, the harrow, which was formerly used only in smoothing the land after the plow had broken it up, is employed to clear away the bedding of roadways and to level off the foundations of stones and dirt that go to make city streets. As a consequence of this great expansion in its field of usefulness, the harrow has developed into quite a different machine from the old flat spiked boat that the country boy used to drive about the field behind his father and the plow.

Some of the harrows sold by Atlanta plants are of a size that would fill almost half the width of a street, and others are built to ship to other towns under contracts with road contractors or for use in street improvement. But, in spite of the development of the business, the old farm harrow constitutes the bulk of the industry, and the Atlanta firms are kept busy assembling and turning out the regulation brand to keep the farmers of Georgia and adjacent states supplied.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

From Atlanta to New York there is a National highway, the roads being wide and finely graded and kept in perfect state for automobiles of tourists who travel between here and the northern metropolis.

J. Howell Green



Photo by Hirshberg.
Attorney at Law.

W. Carroll Latimer



Photo by Stevenson.
Noted Legal Advisor.

STRATEGIC POSITION.

Atlanta has an important strategic position and its railroad facilities are so great that almost any place along the south Atlantic or gulf coasts can be reached from here in the shortest possible time. The war department realizes its fine location in planning to establish near Atlanta a brigade army post. Atlanta was the scene of much camp-lanning of the civil war and was finally reduced to ashes, and it is upon the site of the ashes of her past that the present metropolis has arisen phoenix-like in greater glory.

Walter McElreath

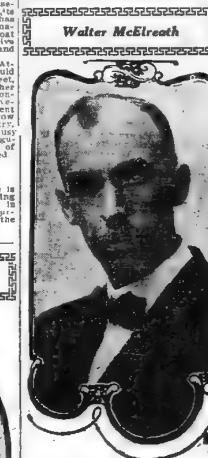


Photo by Hirshberg.

Walter McElreath, attorney at law, is a native Georgian. He is a graduate of the Washington and Lee University and began the practice of law in 1895 in Atlanta.

Mr. McElreath is a writer of note upon legal subjects.

During the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 Mr. McElreath was Fulton county's representative in the Georgia house of representatives. He is one of the best known attorneys in the commonwealth.

W. P. Jones



Photo by Stevenson

Winfield Payne Jones, well known Atlanta attorney, is one of the best known legal lights in the state of Georgia. His firm represents several of the largest corporate interests in this section of Dixie.

Mr. Jones has been practicing law in this city since 1902 and his acquaintances declare that he is rapidly becoming one of the best posted and able legal advisors in the south.

Law Books

We carry the Largest stock of Law Books in the South.

We can supply any Law Book published.

We buy, sell and exchange Law Books.

Write for Catalogue.

The Harrison Company
Publishers and Law Booksellers
50 E. Hunter St. Atlanta

PROGRESS

State Agricultural Society Has Accomplished Wonders

HISTORY OF STATE AGRICULTURAL BODY SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Organization and Work of Georgia Agricultural Society Another Proof of Commonwealth's Rural Development.

By Martin A. Calvin.

Of the many factors which have conspicuously figured in the welfare and the progress of this state, none have been more effective or more prominent than the Georgia State Agricultural society.

It is, therefore, eminently proper that a brief history of this organization should be presented in these [illegible] and encouragement of [illegible] period.

The suggestion that there should be an organization, the special object of which would be the advancement of the agricultural and industrial interests of the commonwealth, presented itself to the minds of a number of the leading planters and men distinguished in public life in the latter part of 1790, but did not publicly manifest itself until 1810.

On December 8, of the year last mentioned, a bill, signed by Jared Irwin, president of the senate, and by Seaborn Whitaker, speaker of the house of representatives, and approved by David B. Mitchell, governor, became a law. Thus "The Agricultural Society of Georgia" was duly incorporated and authorized to proceed to accomplish the good work which the projectors of the movement had in mind.

Here is a list of the incorporators: John Bolton, John Cumming, Thomas Young, Thomas Telfair, John M. Berrien, Curtis Bolton, Joshua B. White, Richard Richardson, Steele White, Ebenezer Stark, Nichol Turnbull, Noble W. Jones, William Scarbrough, Oliver Sturges, Benjamin Burroughs, Berna McKinne, Benjamin Maurice, Charles Perry, Hugh Ross, Hansen Kimball, Joseph Carruthers, John Hunter, Henry Hall, Jabez Longworth, Jonathan Meigs, William Woodbridge, John P. Williamson, James Dickson, David Williford, Stephen Marshall, William T. Williams, Richard M. Sutes, John Anderson, John Eppinger, John Eppinger, Jr., Adam Cope, John G. Williamson, William Taylor, Thomas Stephenson, Jonathan Battelle, Charles Goddingsells, Robert G. Morton, Benjamin Easley, Frederick Ball, George Woodruff, Francis Rome, John Lawson, Richard Watt, Archibald A. Bulloch, Lemuel Kollock, Hugh McCall, Seaborn J. Forsyth, Stephen Heard, Edward Telfair, Thomas Gardiner, John Craig, George Scott, Tobias [illegible] Gray, Isaac S. Alexander, John Grimes, George Aasarson, William B. Sullivan, William Cumming, [illegible] Samuel Bacon, Samuel Small, Thomas L. Kenan, Thomas Stocker, [illegible] Edward Fenwick, Theodore Schneider, Andrew Low, Richard Williamson Savage, [illegible] Edward A. Hall, Eleazer Miller, Calvin Baker, B. Ogden, Thomas Bourke, Samuel Barnet, George Jones, [illegible] Dicksneux, J. J. Coiron, J. B. Blanchard and N. Nevant.

The fifth section of the law lies the secret of the success which has attended the efforts of the commonwealth and the people. [illegible] the law obtained official recognition at the hands of the general assembly of the state, but went vigorously to work—putting into execution the well-matured plans which they had formulated for a great public purpose.

A Splendid Mission.

As set forth in the act of incorporation, the mission of "The Agricultural Society of Georgia" was one calculated to enlist the active service of every true citizen—"collect information as to the different modes of agriculture then practiced in the state; to suggest such improvements as experience had shown to have been beneficial; to excite among their fellow citizens a desire for making experiments in the renovation of exhausted lands, and for the introduction of such as in their natural state are unproductive and unfit for cultivation"—all of which objects, they declared to be "highly laudable and interesting, and worthy the fostering care of the legislature."

The incorporators were authorized to establish a lottery upon such scheme and plan as they might desire for the purpose of raising ten thousand ($10,000) dollars to be exclusively and entirely applied to the objects for which the society had been established.

It is a matter of deep regret to the writer that he has been unable to find any published record of the manner in which, and the extent to which, the incorporators accomplished the praiseworthy objects to which they addressed themselves.

Pardon the reference: That is just our trouble in Georgia and in the south. We live in our time only; we meet our duties as become true men and good citizens, with that, we are content. Hence, we are largely careless of reducing to writing important transactions and events of a public nature, and preserving the same. This is true whether you apply the principle to peace or to war.

As a result of the non-recording habit just referred to, a new movement in the interest of agricultural and industrial progress was begun. It resulted in an act approved December 24, 1817.

Under that act, "A board of agriculture and rural economy of the state of Georgia" was called into existence. Messrs. Thomas R. King, Thomas C. Spaulding, James H. Cooper and William C. Daniel were named in the act of incorporation. Associated with them were five or more representative citizens in each the judicial circuits of the state. Among the names in several circuits appear the following: George Twiggs, Paul Fitzsimmons, Roger L. Gamble, R. W. Habersham, Augustus S. Clayton, George M. Troup and Howell Cobb.

It was the privilege and the duty of the society to inquire into the state and condition of agricultural husbandry and into every subject and matter connected therewith, and annually to make to the general assembly of the state such communication touching the same as might occur to the officials of the society as meet and proper. The annual meeting of the society was held in November.

I searched the state library from pit to dome, as it were, for a report from the society to the general assembly. I felt that one such report—well considered and exhaustive as the society officials must have made it—would be worth to this article many times its weight in gold. But I searched in vain.

I love to keep nailed at the mast-head the motto of the old ship of agriculture—"Pro Bono Publico"—because it has found illustration in every event in her matchless career.

What a record she has written! Be helpful, so inspiring, so brilliant. It may be likened unto "Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver."

Think of an organization devoting all the years of a perfectly clean life to the purposes of an advancing agriculture, to the encouragement of industrial progress, to deeds of high emprise along peaceful lines.

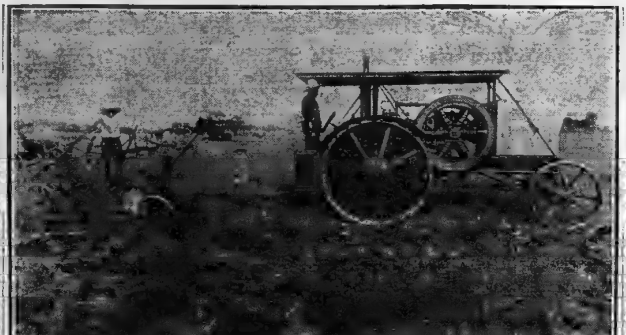
The Georgia State Agricultural society has been, and will continue to be, the avant courier of development, in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the word, in the ever broadening field of agriculture. Far in advance of Mr. Hatch, it stood for the great work which the experiment stations in the several states and territories in the union are today doing. Far in advance of the Morrill bill of 1862, which called into existence the government-supported agricultural colleges, it stood for agricultural education. It was sponsor to the present State College of Agriculture at Athens, and in recognition of the fact and of the timely service which it rendered, the society was accorded in the person of some of its most active members, representation on the board of trustees of the University of Georgia. To be more accurate: Under an act of 1872 the charter of the University was so changed as to add four additional trustees to the board of trustees, which four should be elected by the Georgia State Agricultural society. This act was of force till the act of 1889, under the provisions of which the society lost its representation. I mention this fact to [illegible] recognition on the part of the state and the university, of a material hand given to the farms as [illegible] of practical research, by our noble old society.

Indeed, you cannot consider a good movement in the state public in character that was not [illegible] of the active cooperation of the society. You cannot mention a crisis in the history of the state that the society was not found at the forefront.

In 1860, as before recorded, the state voted the society an annual appropriation of $2,500 in aid of its work. That continued until the consolidation of 1871. Because of the war, times were but ten fruitful years of the annual appropriation, but the money was turned to so useful account it paid the state 25 per cent, multiplied, on the investment. Since 1877, the society has chopped its own row, with never a thought of self, but ever recurring thought of the state.

Since 1877, the society has been working on the co-operative plan, enlisting one city after another in holding each year a state fair. Macon, Atlanta, Augusta, Valdosta and Savannah in turn have co-operated with the society in holding a state fair that accomplished untold good in directing attention to the possibilities of the state in agriculture, horticulture, etc.

Decatur, Ga., April 1914.



FARMERS NOW USE TRACTORS FOR PLOWING.

Georgia Farmers Are the Most Independent of Any Class of Men on Earth

FERTILIZER FACTORIES HELP GEORGIA FARMERS

Fifteen Factories In and Around Atlanta Manuracture State's Supply of Ground Bone and Acids.

There are fifteen factories in and around Atlanta who manufacture fertilizers and [illegible] The demand for fertilizer is growing by [illegible] and the [illegible] factories are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

They Wear the Uniforms, but They Draw No Salaries



Photo by Francis X. Price.

One of the features of Monday was the appearance on the streets of a number of Shriners dressed in uniforms of policemen. On the left is shown Turner Carson, Virgil Jones, and John DuPree, prominent Shriners, arresting John H. Merrill, of Kora temple, Lewiston, Maine; on the right, Virgil Jones carrying little Miss Olga Economy across the street.

Circus Days Turn Pale Yellow And Mardi Gras a Sickly Green

EVERYBODY HAPPY AND THE ILLUMINATION! MY!!

By Sidney Ormond.

IMAGINE all the circus days you ever saw rolled into one, throw in a Mardi Gras or two for good measure, add to this half a dozen street fairs, paint the whole in the most vivid and striking colors imaginable—reds and greens and purples and yellows and golds—pour in a profusion of melody from scores of bands ranging from "Dixie" to "Chesapeake Bay," season well with the salt of perfect good humor and you have some faint conception of Atlanta yesterday and today.

Atlanta has been hostess on many notable occasions, but never was she quite so fair to look upon; never did she give herself up so completely to the spirit of an occasion; never did she bedeck herself more garishly; never did she smile more bewitchingly on the stranger in her gates; never was the stranger more completely home.

ATLANTA BELONGED TO SHRINERS.

Atlanta belonged to the Shriners Monday. They were given possession gladly, and the average citizen made himself the willing servant of the



visiting hosts from California to Maine.

By 11 o'clock Monday the streets of Atlanta were packed and jammed as they never have been before.

By noon it was with difficulty one made his way down the main thoroughfares. At night, about the only way one could cross Peachtree street was to ride out to Buckhead. Even that far out he stood an excellent chances of getting run over by automobiles.

Five Points, the Piedmont hotel, the Ansley and the Hotel Winecoff were the centers where the crowds were thickest and the noise most terrific and ear-splitting. Every instrument known to mankind for the purpose of creating discordant sound was called into play. Innumerable cowbells clattered, sirens shrieked, horns blew, hoarse cryes of street venders split the air, professional barkers yelped out announcements, the hysterical laughter of women rose on all sides, gleeful negroes following in the wake of brass bands guffawed in delight as their susceptible souls were bathed in the melody of music!

ALL DRESSED UP LIKE A CHRISTMAS TREE.

You saw every known costume you had ever seen in picture books and many that were new to the wildest flights of imagination. The barbaric colors of the Orient predominated. On all sides you encountered the bagay breeches of the Turk, the scarlet or the green or the purple jacket of the Bedouin. Here and there you saw a man in Mexican costume or one clad in convict stripes or another dressed as a country yokel. For the nonce every one was a Shriner. The negro backman who drove you, the newsboy who sold you a paper, the waiter who spilled soup down your neck as he gazed out of the door at the latest delegation to arrive—all wore Shriners' caps. Thousands of women were the decorations of the temples of their home towns, hundreds of Atlanta women were similarly bedecked.

It was the best natured, the most thoroughly behaved, the most easily satisfied crowd I ever saw. The spirit of fun and mischief was everywhere, but it was of the harmless sort that didn't hurt. Everybody was happy. Laughter arose from lips every step of the way from the Masonic temple to Five Points.

EVERYBODY HAPPY BUT THE TRAFFIC COP.

About the only person who had good cause to worry was the traffic policeman. He deserves a long rest when this week is over. If ever mortal man worked and worked to no purpose it was the cop who stood at the crossing and tried to keep the streets clear. It was an impossible task.

But there was small need of the average policeman. It was not a dry crowd. The California delegation brought along enough liquid to drown the whole community, while all the local clubs kept open house. But there was no drunkenness. The only real drunk I saw was a native son who hasn't been sober since the Spanish-American war. If he had been sober Monday he would have died of the willies!

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE SHOW.

It would be impossible to describe a hundredth part of the pranks that were played or the practical jokes



that were perpetrated. It seemed that the ingenuity of man had been taxed to its utmost to provide innocent fun.

Two elderly, fat-faced individuals held a mock funeral service over one of their companions at every street corner. He "died" some hundred or more times, was revived as many more and seemed at the end of the day to be ready to die indefinitely.

The speed of the street cars during the day was only equaled by a flock of burros that a number of Shriners rode through the streets. They were the only living creatures in the wide city that seemed not to be disturbed or excited by the crowds. They ambled along, or refused to amble, as the case might be, as calmly as if nothing out of the ordinary was happening.

Many Shriners carried lassoes and when they saw a pretty girl they took her in tow. The girls didn't seem to mind it in the least, and hundreds of people who had never met before were soon fast friends. More than one romance ripened during the day and it may be that more than one Shriner will return to Atlanta to claim a bride.

Fake policemen were numerous. If you were roughly handled by a man in blue uniform and brass buttons there was no need to fear the station house. On close inspection you found it was some friend of yours dressed up in police clothes.

There were many strange and unusual sights in Atlanta yesterday. But one I looked for and did not see. I didn't see a negro and a brass band going in opposite directions!

RECEIVER NAMED FOR AMERICUS SAVINGS CO.

Americus, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Attorney General Warren Grice personally presented today to Judge A. Littlejohn, of the superior court, a petition requesting the appointment of a receiver for the Americus Savings and Trust company, a local state institution capitalized at $18,000. The concern is closely allied with the Americus National bank, which was closed three months ago. Its affairs being conducted in the same bank building and by the same officers operating the suspended national bank—M. M. Lowrey, cashier, and C. D. Wheatly, Jr., assistant cashier. The smaller bank was closed with the parent institution February 3 and has since remained closed.

Judge Littlejohn appointed L. G. Council receiver for the Savings Bank and Trust company, who will wind up its affairs immediately. Receiver Council is a prominent local banker and president of the Georgia Bankers' association.

The troubles of the suspended Americus National have never been adjusted, though settlement upon some basis is expected to result this week.

Mrs. La Follette a Climber.

Boston, May 11.—Mrs. Robert La Follette, wife of the United States senator from Wisconsin, arrived yesterday from Costa Rica with a reputation as a mountain climber. With Mrs. Clendower Evans, of this city, Mrs. La Follette ascended Mount Drass, a volcano, 13,000 feet in height.

SHRINERS TO HAVE FAIR, WARM WEATHER FOR PARADE TODAY

Tuesday at Atlanta will be a fair day. The temperature will be quite high, beginning in the early morning with about 70 degrees at 7 o'clock, and rising to about 85 degrees during the early afternoon. There will be few clouds. The winds will be fresh from the south, shifting in the late afternoon to southwest. The evening and night of Tuesday will be fair and warm. Conditions will be generally satisfactory for the processions.

REMAINS OF NORDICA FOR UNITED STATES

Batavia, Java, May 11.—The body of Madame Lillian Nordica, the American singer, who died here from pneumonia, last night, is to be sent to the United States. It will leave here on May 16 enclosed in a Chinese casket.

Supreme Court Recesses.

Washington, May 11.—The supreme court today recessed until May 25, without announcing decisions in any of the important rate cases.

FACE BROKE OUT IN BLISTERS

Spread All Up In Hair. Would Scratch Face and Tear Pieces Out. Ear Almost Came Off. One Cake Cuticura Soap and One Box Cuticura Ointment Cured.

Bartorville, Ky.—"When our little girl was three months old her face broke out in little white blisters. They spread all up



in her hair and behind her ear and she would scratch her face and tear pieces out of it. The blood would run off her face and her ear almost came off. She was fretful when she awoke.

"We used ——— and a wash but they did not do any good. We heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried a sample and it began to heal so we got some from the druggist. We would wash the child's face with Cuticura Soap and water and then put on the Cuticura Ointment. After we had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment the eczema was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Sue Woods, Aug. 7, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness of the face and hands, dandruff, itching, irritated scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, as well as for irritations and chafings of infancy and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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



WELCOME-- NOBLES!

Es--Selamu-- Aleikum

To all weary travelers, the soles of whose feet have been scorched by the hot sands of the desert, we bid you thrice welcome.

You are cordially invited to make our place your headquarters during your stay in Atlanta.

Souvenirs in Gold and Silver

Call at our model Jewelry and Art Store and let us show you the Official Bar Pin Souvenir at $1.00.

It is a Bar Pin of dainty design, made of Sterling Silver, beautifully enameled, and Ruby set. We put them up in an attractive case at the special price of $1.00.

We are headquarters for Souvenirs, Gift Goods and Remembrances.

For more than 27 years our name has been a synonym for Quality.

Get a copy of our souvenir diamond booklet and catalogue. They are complimentary.

MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.

Gold and Silversmiths

Established 1887 31 Whitehall Street Atlanta, Ga.

Peerless Permanency In Buying Peerless Closets

the public gets the most for the money spent.

Sufficient capital and a stern policy of demanding quality in raw material and workmanship provide the best for home owners.



pays no profits to others for making parts, everything from start to finish is owned by Peerless men and done by Peerless workers under one roof. This unusual saving in manufacture is shared by plumber and buyer alike—not in a cheaper-priced article, but in the most serviceable and durable combination made.

Investigate Peerless for yourself. See that your architect and builder specify Peerless when you build.

The cheapest competition closet is the highest-priced in the long run.

Call with your plumber, architect or call yourself; let us show you five completely furnished bath rooms, using diffrent Peerless combinations.

General Supply Co.,

61 East Alabama St., ATLANTA

MEN AND RELIGION BULLETIN NO. 115

Christ at Five Points

"Lo, the star stood over where the young Child was.

"When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

"And they saw the young Child with Mary, His Mother, and fell down and worshipped Him."

Matt. 2-9: 10: 11

A great star blazes over Five Points.

Beneath is Christ, the risen Savior.

Neither as a kill-joy, nor as the skeleton at the feast—

But as the giver of happiness, the source of all life, He has come seeking to save the lost and reminding us that we, too, are immortals, children of the light.

Remember Him when you see the star.

And rejoice as children of the light.

Let laughter, God-given mirth, ripple, ring and resound in Atlanta's streets.

But the hilarity born of hell that snickers, sneers, chortles and roars over the foul and obscene—

Name it not.

For where that jackal's yell is heard souls are dying, souls are dead.

And you—you are not one of those who find enjoyment in the filth, degradation and decay of the world.

You are children of the light.

Behold His star.

Rejoice and let your joy be known.

Christ is at Five Points.

In His Name we welcome you.

May His peace and joy be with you tonight.

And if in the throngs which pour through our city's streets tonight, you should find a soul sinking, slipping lower towards the pit—yea, though the lips be smiling and the heart all unmindful of the peril—think of Him, who died, and save.

Christ is in Atlanta's heart tonight.

In His Name we welcome you.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT

AGRICULTURE

Georgia Fields Yield Vast Increase In Crops When They Are Well Tilled and Fertilized

Authority on Subject Explains Proper Care of Southern Acres and Tells How to Produce More and Better Crops.

Contributed by Harry C. Fisher, Manager, Atlanta Branch, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.)

There are no crops produced anywhere in the world that respond so profitably to fertilization as do cotton and tobacco, and the vast amount of accumulated data, secured through fertilizer tests with these crops, in the hands of a great proportion of our knowledge of the use of fertilizer for not only cotton and tobacco, but for other crops as well. It was under cotton that fertilizers were first used in the south, and it is under cotton that the major portion of the fertilizers are finally costing millions of dollars are now used. In the early years of the ton-growing in the south there was a vast area of new ground—virgin land—with plant food accumulated through centuries. In these early days fields were worn out and new ones cleared. These in turn became worn out and the clearing continued until finally there was but little left to be cleared. The farmers abandoned their old homes and moved west to conquer other new areas of virgin land, which were in turn wore these lands out and the tide of emigration continued westward until thrown back by the Pacific ocean. Rich, virgin lands in every cotton-producing state have in these past been considered inexhaustible. Thousands of acres in the rich Black Belt of Alabama, the prairie lands of Texas, the Mississippi, the prairie and river bottom lands of Arkansas and Louisiana and many acres of the Carolina homes once produced cotton in such prodigal abundance that the harvest continued into January or February. A large portion of these rich lands are now so reduced in fertility as to require heavy efforts for their profitable cultivation, and the use of commercial fertilizers is a means by which these once fertile lands are being brought to a condition of fertility greater than they possessed when first cleared from the prairie sod or fresh from the forest. Fertilizers have been the means of enabling thousands of farmers to produce cotton profitably on old fields that become worn out, and has been the main element of restoring many thousands of acres of once worn-out lands to a fertility greater than they possessed when fresh from the forest or when first reclaimed from the prairie.

Very few acres of cotton are planted without commercial fertilizers, and only a small proportion of these acres are cultivated at a profit. It does not pay to plant cotton on good commercial fertilizers are not used. Few southern farmers would attempt to grow cotton if they could not get fertilizers; yet, there is no question but that many farmers do not get the profit from their cotton they are entitled to simply because they do not properly and efficiently do the other things necessary to a good yield of cotton. It is safe to say that the profit derived from the use of commercial fertilizers would be secured if the cotton farmer would wisely give the attention to other things he must do and if he would not expect too much of commercial fertilizers alone. The cotton farmer might use the best and most properly balanced fertilizer ever made and use it liberally, but if he did not use a good seed of a good variety his profits would be disappointing; if he does not rotate his crops fertilizers cannot fully make up for the damages done by the lack of rotation; if he does not prepare his land well his fertilizers cannot act well; if he does not cultivate well the crop that should dissolve the fertilizer and feed the cotton will evaporate into thesair and weeds will consume the fertilizer.

Since there are several farm operations involved in the use of commercial fertilizers and since each of these several is equally as important as the fertilizers themselves (since the good effects of fertilizers depends upon these operations), it is deemed advisable to divide the subject of fertilizers for cotton into

1. Good Seed.
2. Rotation.
3. Deep and Thorough Preparation.
4. Appropriate, Timely and Liberal Use of Fertilizers.
5. Frequent Shallow Cultivation.

The importance and value of good seed, rotation and good tillage is of universal application in the entire field of agriculture, but they also have a direct and controlling influence upon the good the farmer should expect from the employment of fertilizers for profit in the growing of cotton.

Good Seed Cotton.

At no time in the past has the farming public so thoroughly appreciated the value of good seed, yet it is nevertheless and unfortunately, true that many farmers have but a vague and inadequate idea of the full meaning of good seed. There are more than a thousand varieties of cotton, and they vary in their ability to produce profitable yields as widely as the breeds of horses vary in speed or cows vary in milk production. In a test conducted by the South Carolina experiment station with forty-six varieties of cotton one gave a yield of lint and seed worth $18 per acre, and another the yield of lint and seed worth only $38 per acre. These two varieties were on the same kind of land, on land that has been regularly alike for many years; they were cultivated alike and given the same amount and kind of use of commercial fertilizer—about 700 pounds per acre. There was no difference in soil, cultivation or fertilization. The difference was in the seed—in the variety. One was the best for its production and the other giving an acre profit of $78. The failure of the poor variety was not due to the soil, the culture, or the fertilizer—it was a poor variety. One of the most important elements of profitable cotton production is the variety, and there is no excuse for growing a poor variety when there are so many good ones in the reach of every cotton grower. It is not always an easy matter for the individual cotton grower to at once be able to select a good variety for his own soil and manner of culture, but a postal card directed to the experiment station of the state in which the farmer resides will bring him a prompt reply and most probably the names of several varieties known to do well in the particular area. Each cotton grower should first use every effort to secure one of the best varieties adapted to his environment and then by systematic selection breed up a strain superior to the original and especially suited to his environment. This will not only give profitable returns for the little care and time necessary for this home improvement of a variety but will also give an opportunity for the sale of planting seed at a price from two to four times greater than the open market price of cotton seed.

Usually it is a poor practice for a cotton farmer to send off for seed of a variety grown in a soil or climate that differs from his own. A variety becomes accustomed to a given environment and will always do well when changed to a new environment. It must be remembered that it costs just as much to prepare the land, plant, fertilize and cultivate a poor variety as it costs for a good one, and that all the labor and expense given in the production of a poor variety may cost more than the crop makes. This failure to secure a profit on account of the very large number of items often overlooked and some even are inclined to charge the failure to the fertilizer used. The cotton grower should be satisfied until he has secured the best variety.

Rotation.

Crops that are grown on the same land year after year are found to soon bring about conditions that injuriously affect the land in several ways. There has liable to cause a dangerous increase in the insect pests that attack the crop and a disastrous multiplication of the bacterial and fungous diseases that would destroy it. Lack of rotation will cause a multiplication of weeds and a depletion of the plant food elements in greatest demand by the particular crop, and a wasteful accumulation of the plant food elements in least demand by it.

A great variety of crops are grown in the cotton zone and the most approved rotations for one locality may be inappropriate in another. The amount of profit each crop a farmer can grow is that crop which brings the greatest net profit and at the same time exhausts the fertility of the land the least. The cotton farmers have lost heavily in soil fertility and in profit from crops through their injurious practice of growing continuously on the same land the same crop, and a wasteful accumulation of the plant food elements in least demand by it.

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Some crops require an excess of phosphoric acid, like cotton; some an excess of nitrogen like corn, small grain, truck, etc.; some an excess of potash, like tobacco and root crops. Some crops occupy the land but a few months in the early spring, some occupy it from fall through the next spring; others from early or late spring to late summer or fall. Some crops occupy the land one, two or more years as annuals or biennials or perennials.

Some crops are tap-rooted and some are fibrous-rooted.

Some crops are cultivated broadcast and some in drills or rows.

Some completely cover the ground and some partly cover it.

Some plants gather nitrogen from the air through the soil and some take large quantities of this valuable element of plant food from the soil.

A given crop or more than one crop of the same variety cannot be grown on the same land year after year if there is danger of direct injury to the crop, or danger to the succeeding crop from plant foods and the undue accumulation of others. An unhealthy condition is the result, and the unobserved danger is that the land is thus wearing out. As a matter of fact it is not wearing out; it is crippled, or is sick, it is abused.

Each one crop it has supported, a long and a rest by growing another crop of a different habit of root growth and a different plant food demand, or nothing but rest for years, or meat for several days he will feel unwell and weak, and nothing but fruit he suffers and needs a long rest period, or he must supply the demands of his body.

Of the very many crops grown in association with cotton various rotative systems may easily be worked out and put into profitable practice on any farm in any section where cotton is grown. In the development of a cropping system there are several things to be considered in the selection of each crop to be used.

1. Each crop must be adapted to both soil and climate.

2. Each crop should be one that may be profitably disposed of or profitably consumed on the farm.

3. Root crops like cotton, corn, tobacco, etc., should stand with broadcast crops like small grain, clovers, peas, and both broadcast and low leguminous crops should at intervals be grown on each field of every farm.

4. If one crop takes out of the soil one fertilizer element in a large proportion to the others it should be followed by a crop that demands a small quantity of the element removed by the preceding crop.

5. Leguminous plant precede or follow crops demanding large quantities of nitrogen.

6. Crops preyed upon by insects or plant diseases should not follow other crops preyed upon by the same insects or diseases.

The general grouping together of crops into a rotative system should be so done as to distribute the labor thoroughout the year and avoid having too much work at one period of the year and not enough at another period.

If the crops grown are to be sold due consideration should be given the probable over-production or undue scarcity of this crop and the area given them regulated accordingly.

On many of the cotton and tobacco farms the number of live stock maintained on the farm is too small to permit of the profitable growing of some of the best rotative crops. More live stock should be kept.

With land crops like cotton and tobacco the most serious obstacle in the way of the best results is the lack of profitable returns from the use of commercial fertilizers and in the very poor physical performance of the functions of farming in the absence of humus in the soil. Humus is the life of a soil. Humus gives the soil the good physical properties. Humus gives the soil its power to absorb rain water and its power to hold water and give it up to the crop. Humus is necessary to the active, beneficial bacteria. Humus permits the air to penetrate the soil and to sweeten and strengthen it.

Humus prevents the formation of a surface crust on the soil and the formation of a hardpan beneath the soil. Humus keeps the soil mellow, open, porous and easily penetrated by the roots of plants. Humus enables the turnplow, the disk, the harrow and the cultivator to do better work and in a shorter space of time and at more appropriate times. Humus helps to develop a good seed bed. Humus promotes the early, vigorous and normal germination of seeds. Humus supplies plant foods. Humus permits the most economical and more profitable use of fertilizers. Humus in abundance in any soil will, with the aid of commercial fertilizers, make that soil a profitable one for cotton. Humus makes of the use of a maximum quantity of fertilizer and the two together will give a maximum profit from any soil and from any crop.

Rotation where cotton is an important crop is the most economic means by which humus may be added to the soil. Rotation will nearly double the profits from commercial fertilizers if they are wisely used and will increase the most profitable production of several of the crops of greatest importance and value in a rotative system with cotton. If the cotton grower will study some of the best systems of rotation for their farms and use with them commercial fertilizers double the quantity of cotton grown and double the profit. Rotation is the quickest, surest and cheapest means by which humus may be added to the soil and humus is necessary to the most profitable employment of commercial fertilizers for the production of cotton. Humus makes the drouth and tempers the flood, and is the greatest conservator to soil fertility.

Deep and Thorough Breaking.

It may almost be laid down as a rule that the fertility of a soil is proportionate to the depth to which it is a poor soil. A shallow soil has not the capacity for fertility. A shallow soil will be infertile; it is bound to be very quickly. A shallow soil can hold but little water per inch any considerable quantity of water and quickly loses the little it has. A shallow soil limits the amount of plant food it can hold and limits the feeding area of the roots of crops. A shallow soil cannot endure much humus-making material nor can it hold much humus, but loses quickly that which it has. A shallow soil forces the crop to suffer every year in a limited area and hastens the exhaustion of the plant food. A shallow soil is the soil that will most easily "run out" or wear out.

When the land intended for cotton has been well broken in the fall or the winter it is not only in good condition for planting, but in good condition for the use of labor-saving implements for putting down the fertilizer, planting the seed and giving the best early cultivation. Cotton planters all over the south are abandoning the high bed system that should have passed out long years ago. The practice of level culture in growing cotton is so rapidly taking the place of the ridge or bed method as to admit of the use of many labor-saving implements that cannot be used to advantage in bedded cotton fields.

When the land has been well broken by plowing broadcast in fall or winter it should be harrowed and disked at intervals when spring approaches for the purposes of suppressing weeds, conserving moisture, preventing the formation of a crust and keeping the soil loose and mellow. Up to the time of planting the land will be benefited if disked or harrowed after each rain as soon as the soil is dry enough to be worked. The modern method of planting is a great improvement over the old and reduces the cost of putting down the fertilizer and planting to less than half, these operations being done and takes much less time to do it in. This modern method is merely the application to cotton of the principle of economy in planting that has been applied to the planting of other crops. The modern cotton planter does all the work of putting the fertilizer and planting the seed at one operation and at about one-third the cost as compared to the methods still employed by some. These combination fertilizer distributors and planters will plant cotton, corn, cowpeas, velvet beans and similar seeds and may be procured of any up-to-date implement dealer. One advantage of these implements is due to the fact that a well prepared seed-bed for their best use. This is an advantage often often overlooked. Good preparation of the soil for planting gives better germination and insures a better growth and admits not only greater economy in planting, but facilitates the use of labor-saving implements in the cultivation of the crop and especially in its early stages of growth. The cost of planting and of cultivation are both reduced and a better crop is secured. A greater area may be cultivated in a day and more time is secured for the care of other crops. The work is done in more appropriate season and done better. The second and third applications of fertilizer may be made to greater advantage and the use of the two is reduced by one-half or done away with entirely. The saving is not confined to the putting down of the fertilizer and planting the seed, but extends in equal proportion to the cultivation of the growing crop.

The cotton farmer of today has many advantages over the planter of twenty or thirty years ago. This is particularly true as to the means for treating the soil, applying the fertilizer and the quality of the fertilizer itself. There has been great progress made in the manufacture of fertilizers, and today the farmer may procure better fertilizers at lower cost than ever before. The fertilizers on the market are composed of better materials, they are better mixed and more appropriate in their specialization for the crops they are intended to feed. It is the farmer's privilege to find out the best and use it. He should not be satisfied with a good fertilizer, but should buy the best, that is, the best fertilizers. Crops vary in demand different fertilizers, and different soils demand different fertilizers. Do not be satisfied with the fertilization of a crop alone, but fertilize the soil also. Build up the soil and the soil will build up the crop. Fertilizers should be applied not only to sustain but to fatten the soil.

Fertilizers Needed.

Some farmers have not gotten expected results from the use of heavy applications of fertilizers for the simple reason often that they did not use good judgment in putting it down. In such cases the application to the fertilizer should not be put down in a mass with the seed, for fertilizers are concentrated plant food, and if not mixed with the soil are liable to do the young plants harm, or even kill them. It is well, for the first place, advisable to put all of the fertilizer down at one time, especially when large applications are made; and, in the second place, the fertilizer should be mixed with the soil in the furrow when it is put down, and the farmer should be careful to see that his fertilizer distributor has attachments for mixing or is of such construction as to allow the fertilizer to spread. When very heavy applications are made it is often advisable to apply broadcast, though a good plan is to put it down near, but not in, the row and on each side of the row. This may be done by running twice with the distributor and planting the seed between the two furrows in which the fertilizer was put down. One of the simplest ways to mix in the furrow is to have attached to the rear of the distributor one or two springy-tooth or harrow points. These will not only mix the fertilizer with the soil, but will leave a level-bedded seed bed also.

In the growing of all crops, and especially in the growing of cotton, the most economic acre yield is the most important consideration. The profit from cotton comes not from the quantity a whole farm may produce, but from what the average acre will produce. This may be done by reason of the simplest ways to mix in the furrow is to have attached to the rear of the distributor one or two springy-tooth or harrow points. These will not only mix the fertilizer with the soil, but will leave a level-bedded seed bed also.

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AMOUNT EXPENDED BY FARMERS ON FERTILIZERS in the Cotton Belt and Yield of Cotton per Acre

	Expenditure on Fertilizers		Per Acre of Cultivated Land		Yield of Cotton per Acre	
	Total					
	1909 $	1899 $	1909 $	1899 $	1909 bale	1899 bale
Virginia	6,822,455	3,681,798	0.70	0.36	0.62	0.40
North Carolina	12,265,522	4,479,030	1.29	0.54	0.52	0.43
South Carolina	15,167,917	4,894,410	2.42	2.80	0.56	0.41
Georgia	18,560,149	5,726,520	1.87	0.61	0.43	0.35
Florida	2,509,953	763,120	2.00	0.50	0.28	0.24
South Atlantic States	$4,827,007	19,146,870	1.41	0.53	0.45	0.39

Yield of Cotton per Acre.

The average yield of cotton per acre is now cultivated as late as it should be. Some farmers think there is a certain date for the "laying by" of the crops. Some fix this day at July 1 some July 15, or August 1, etc. This is a mistake. No fixed day for any month of any year can rightly be fixed as a time for cultivation to cease, so long as the condition of the soil needs cultivation, cultivation should be given it, if the condition of the crop will permit. Cultivation benefits the soil directly and the crop indirectly. If a certain day in the year is assumed to be the time for cultivation to cease and a rain should fall after the cultivation on that day, an extra cultivation is needed just as much as before and should be given, provided of course, no injury is done the crop by breaking or bruising either the plants or the roots.

The cotton grower should do all he can to keep out of his crop and yet not injure or abuse it. There is no one way for the part of a man who tills the soil that will bring a full measure of reward for his labor. It is as much to a good soil to plant poor seed in it. It is abuse of the soil not to cultivate it. It is neglect of the soil if it is not broken deeply and thoroughly. It is ignorance and a neglect of an opportunity not to use an abundance of fertilizer liberally, and it is doing what has been gained not to cultivate frequently, shallow, thoroughly and well.

TRUCK GARDENS BRING LARGE CASH RETURNS

Truck and market garden crops must not be lost sight of in calculating the resources of agriculture of Georgia. On account of the superior quality of Georgia-grown garden produce, and convenient methods of transportation, the growing of truck industry is receiving attention from both farmers and gardeners, and it is being early products of the Georgia truck farm are commanding the highest prices in the markets of the east and west.

However, the experienced trucker in Georgia does not find it a very easy matter to secure markets. Georgia contains thirty-one towns and cities in excess of 5,000; they are all thriving and growing and developing at a rate unrivaled in industrial results from one of these towns indicates an increase in population of 25 per cent in one year, and they all furnish exceptional opportunities and advantages for experienced truck gardeners.

As an example: A few years ago a Chinaman visited one of the larger cities of the state to investigate with a view to opening a laundry. He found that branch of industry filled to overflowing and finally rented two average-sized city lots and went into market gardening. Most of his ready money was laid out in rent and seed, so he hired a man who owned the necessary implements to break and harrow the land, the seed was planted and the Chinaman cultivated his crop with a hoe.

This marked the birth of the most important trucking area of the state and brought Georgia early lettuce into national prominence.

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FINANCIAL

ATLANTA'S REGIONAL BANK; WHAT IT MEANS TO THE CITY

The Reasons Why the Gate City Was Chosen as Home of Uncle Sam's Funds.

By Joseph A. McCord.

First. What is a regional bank?

A regional bank is one of twelve designated under the federal reserve act located in a region or part of the United States; hence the term, regional bank, which was the name first stated in the bill and which was afterwards termed a federal reserve bank, the bank taking the name of the city designated as the location—the bank in this, the sixth, district will be known as the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Second. What is the purpose in creating such banks?

The purpose of these banks is to mobilize the legal reserves of the banks in each district in order to prevent panics and to create a staple money market for the protection of the people, so that the products of the farmers, the manufacturers and investors will not be subject to violent changes in credits and hoarding of actual money as was been in the past, and which often come by withdrawal of the reserve money from the financial centers which, in turn, forces a reduction of credits and calling in of loans at a time when both are serving the purpose of trade and commerce.

Reserve money is gold, or its equivalent, such as gold certificates, silver certificates and government notes, commonly known as "greenbacks."

The capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta at the start will be $4,700,000, and is furnished by all the national banks in this district, and such state banks as join the system which will be designated member banks; each bank will subscribe 6 per cent of its own capital and surplus, and will pay in one-half or 3 per cent when the bank starts. In addition to this it will deposit in this reserve bank part of its legal reserve, say 6 per cent of its deposits. From these two sources the federal reserve bank will get its capital and deposits on which to transact business. The United States government does not furnish any capital to these banks.

How Managed.

The secretary of the treasury will deposit in the reserve banks the government deposits. The federal reserve act gives him the right to place these deposits in any one or more of the federal reserve banks, and to change them when and where he thinks such deposits are most needed to serve the movement of crops and otherwise.

Third. How and by whom will the reserve bank be managed?

The member banks in the district or region will name one of their directors as an elector, the banks will be divided into three parts or sections; all of the electors in each given section will elect one Class A and one Class B director for the reserve bank; thus there will be three directors of Class A and three directors of Class B.

A Class A director can be a director or stockholder in any member bank.

A Class B director must be engaged in either commercial, industrial or agricultural pursuit, may hold stock in any bank, but cannot be an officer, director or otherwise employed by a bank.

In addition to these, three directors known as Class C will be named by the federal reserve board at Washington; this class cannot be an officer, director or otherwise employed by any bank and cannot hold stock in any bank, and one of these must be an experienced banker, and all of these Class C directors must have resided in the district for two years next preceding their appointment. One of the Class C or government directors shall be chairman of the board of directors and financial agent for the government.

The reserve bank will manage the bank, employ the clerks, arrange for the building, banking fixtures, etc.—the government will not build or furnish the banking house.

Fourth. How many people will be employed in the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta?

This question cannot be answered in advance, because we have no precedent, and do not know to what extent the bank will be used by the member banks. If the clearing of checks is not attempted at first, the force will be small, say fifteen to twenty-five people. If the clearing house is run it will probably take 150 to 200 people, and maybe more.

Fifth. How will the bank make its money to cover expenses and dividend of 6 per cent on its capital?

The bank can discount for and on the indorsement of its member banks such notes as its member banks may offer that are eligible for such discount. These notes must not have longer than ninety days to run from the date discounted, except a certain proportion which have six months to maturity.

A note given for real estate is not acceptable.

A note given for or secured by stocks or bonds is not acceptable, but a note given for merchandise, manufactured goods or farm products or to be used for either of these purposes may be for discount. The discount rate is named at Washington and may fluctuate from day to day or week to week, and the same rate is given to each member bank, large or small. We will say, for illustration, that it is 4 per cent per annum.

The Reserve Bank of Atlanta will have paid in capital of about $2,000,000, and the reserve deposit say $12,000,000; at the start $12,000,000.

It can loan all of its capital and 60 per cent of its deposits, being required to hold 25 per cent gold against its deposits; this would give it loaning funds to say $11,000,000.

Disposition of Money.

Now, if they keep this employed all the year, either in loans or in handling foreign bills of exchange or buying notes in the open market, their gross profits would be say $400,000. This profit would be used:

First, to pay the assessment of the proportion of the expense of the board at Washington.

Second, to pay the operating expenses.

Third, to pay 6 per cent cumulated dividend on its stock, say of $180,000 on $3,000,000, and the remainder of the profits shall be divided, one-half going to the United States as franchise tax and one-half going to surplus fund of the reserve bank until 40 per cent on the paid-in capital is created as a surplus fund; then all the remaining profits go to the United States government, which shall be used by the secretary of the treasury either in buying gold to protect outstanding notes or pay off outstanding government bonds.

This bank does not pay interest on its deposits.

This bank does not deal with any bank not a member, and cannot receive deposits from any one except member banks, and the United States government. It will, however, pass to and from checks presented drawn on it by a member bank or the disbursing officer of the federal government. Member banks can draw exchange on this bank and make deposits to protect these checks, and these checks must be taken at par in all of the reserve banks throughout the union. This makes Atlanta exchange as good as New York exchange, and makes Atlanta a financial center.

Sixth. How does this bank affect other banks now in existence?

It does not interfere with them at all. The same reserve is now carried, but in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, the amount required is reduced by this bill. This will leave the present banks to do business at the same old stand, and in the same way as before, and borrow their money as they do now if they prefer it; really only takes 3 per cent of their capital and surplus and pays 6 per cent on it free from taxes and stands ready to discount for them. In addition, the United States government stands ready to furnish government notes to the extent of $400,000,000 to help move the crops or meet necessities in time of stress, etc.

Thus the whole plan is to aid the people through the banks and to unify into one system by placing reserves of the country where they are needed for legitimate commercial and industrial purposes, and to prevent their concentration in one or two large centers, where there is danger of its being employed for speculative purposes.



ROBERT F. MADDOX.

BANKER AND FINANCIAL EXPERT.

Robert F. Maddox, vice president of the American National Bank, one of Atlanta's most prominent men of affairs, former mayor of the city and ever to the forefront in movements for civic progress, was born in Atlanta, in 1870. For years Mr. Maddox lived in the house in which he was born. The Maddox home, now located in Pace Ferry Road, is one of the show places of Atlanta.

Mr. Maddox is the son of the late Colonel Robert F. Maddox, a distinguished citizen and pioneer of Atlanta. Mr. Maddox finished the public schools of Atlanta and was a student at the private school of Professor T. A. Means. After completing his preparatory course he became a student at the University of Georgia. After a two years' course in this institution he went to Harvard University, where he acquitted himself very favorably.

Soon after leaving Harvard Mr. Maddox entered the employ of Maddox, Rucker & Co., serving in the capacity of collector. Later this company became the Maddox-Rucker Banking company, and in 1903 was changed to the American National Bank. All through these changes Mr. Maddox continued with the company and by his unusual business ability and other superior merits, made his way through the several grades and finally to the position of vice president of the company, an office which he now fills with distinction, and for which his ability and wide experience admirably fit him. Mr. Maddox is recognized as one of the ablest bankers and financiers in Georgia. He is also prominently connected with several other large business enterprises in the city.

Despite his many business interests Mr. Maddox has found time to take an active interest in the political affairs of the community. He served two years as president of the chamber of commerce, was for a long time member of the board of county commissioners, and chairman of the finance committee of that board; and has been for many years on the board of trustees of the Grady hospital. He has given valuable assistance in all these varied and important interests.

After a bitter and hard fought campaign in 1909, Mr. Maddox was elected as the city's mayor, which position he held with distinction and honor for two years.

Mr. Maddox is much sought after by financial institutions and organizations in all parts of the country for his able advice on questions of national importance. He was instrumental in bringing to Atlanta the regional bank for this district, appeared not only before the Federal bank board here, but in Washington and intelligently urged the selection of this city as a bank site.

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Entire State Is More Prosperous Than Ever Before

One has but to make a little journey through any part of Georgia to realize that General Prosperity has, indeed, captured the state. In every city, town and village, even out in the country, the whirl of machinery may be heard, and the tangible evidences of progress and industry may be seen on every side.

By reason of Georgia's salubrious climate, the fertility of her soil, the excellence of her ports; her many lines of railways running in every direction and reaching every important trade center, and, above all, her progressive, prosperous, intelligent citizenry, this state for years has been known as the garden spot of the whole country.

Commercially and industrially, Georgia stands in the very forefront of the southern states and is destined to rank with the leading states of the union. The raw material is here in abundance, labor is available, freight rates advantageous and profits sure. According to the statistics of 1909 there were in Georgia 4,782 manufacturing establishments, with a combined capital of $292,777,666, and manufacturing goods yearly to the value of $209,843,263. These manufacturing plants employ 136,685 people, to which 109,338 were wage-earners and received pay to the amount of $44,864,-214 yearly. The other expense of operation, including pay of officials, rent, interest, taxes, material, taxes, incidentals, etc., amounted to $141,-894,167, making a total expense of operation of $178,154,589. The net profits were a little more than 18 per cent.

MINERALS FOUND IN GEORGIA.

Minerals to be found in Georgia: Asbestos, barytes, cement, clays, coal, bauxite, copper, fullers earth, fluor spar, gold, graphite, iron ore, lead, lignite, mineral waters, ochre, precious stones, pyrite, talc, soapstone, tungsten, lime, granite, silver, slate and phosphate.

CITY OF ATLANTA IS MAKING GREAT STRIDES AS BANKING CENTER OF THE SOUTHLAND

Clearances According to Records Show the City Leads All Competitors for Size.

"Figures don't lie." The old and true saying amply proves the statement that Atlanta is making what could be truthfully called gigantic strides forward as one of the most prosperous cities of the entire nation.

Some people will declare that bank clearings are not necessarily indicative of the true condition of a community. Such figures, however, have been sufficient to prove to the regional bank commission appointed by President Wilson and who have named Atlanta as a regional bank center, that this city was eminently fitted for the usage of such an institution.

Atlanta's bank clearings for the month of March aggregate $66,395,-647.19, as compared with $54,859,458.58 for the same month last year, an increase of $7,353,178.91. For the week ending March 25, bank clearings totaled $14,07,2,72.81, as compared with $12,918,803.78 for the same week last year, showing a net increase of more than $2,000,000, while clearings for the week of March 11, showed a net increase of more than $500,000 over the figures of the corresponding week in 1913.

Clearings for the month of February aggregate $61,993,781.67, against $54,222,136.73 for the same month last year, showing an increase of $7,770,-136.26 for the month.

The total net increase in earnings for the past ten years was $660,614,-156.96 and during the past 76 years the Atlanta bank clearings show a net increase of $666,856,281.52, as compared with clearings at the close of the year 1913, which demonstrates the fact that Atlanta is one of the strongest financial centers to its size in the world.

Twenty years ago the bank clearings were barely visible, but substantial for a city of its proportions then. And year after year substantial increase in clearings were revealed and today Atlanta bank clearings run on a ratio of 1,188 1-3 per cent greater than the past two decades, and approximately 800 per cent greater than the past decade.

In 1893 bank clearings of Atlanta only totaled $60,752,911.13 and instead of showing an increase the following year clearings declined $4,144,683.89 to only $56,588,228.24. However, this was the only year in the past two decades when clearings showed a decrease as compared with previous years.

In 1901, Atlanta's bank clearings were $111,750,448.95. The following year they aggregated $131,200,467.26, while in 1903 they equaled $144,992,-987.59. The largest gain during one single year was recorded in the year 1907, when clearings were $183,700,-957.25, as compared with $111,166,849.- 46 in 1901, which showed a net gain of $19,441,607.27 during the year.

The foregoing figures give an idea of the remarkable growth in business enterprises in Atlanta. They also show Atlanta as one of the most conservative building points in the United States.

No city in the country the size or twice the size of Atlanta can produce figures that will surpass those of Atlanta's bank clearings.

It was such figures as these, together with conservatism of business growth of the city, that won Atlanta one of the regional banks.

Bank Clearings For 21 Years.	
1893	$ 60,752,911.13
1894	56,588,228.24
1895	69,313,234.72
1896	69,888,313.07
1897	72,005,161.52
1898	71,564,609.02
1899	88,068,297.11
1900	94,281,781.81
1901	111,755,549.93
1902	131,200,467.26
1903	144,992,987.59
1904	155,022,303.15
1905	176,525,644.98
1906	225,997,396.02
1907	254,963,703.94
1908	230,067,592.56
1909	240,046,538.56
1910	274,184,916.77
1911	255,240,420.86
1912	291,341,784.30
1913	735,604,192.66

The 1913 statistics on Georgia corporations are interesting and show prosperity. The Manufacturers Record furnishes the following table:

Corporation Statistics of 1913.			
Class.	Capital Stock.	Bonded and Other Indebtedness.	Net Income.
Financial and commercial	$ 49,624,048	$ 12,002,049	$ 5,133,146
Public Service	81,210,387	150,321,218	5,708,824
Industrial and Manufacturing	131,490,899	72,484,074	11,719,492
Mercantile	28,844,478	22,527,518	4,975,490
Miscellaneous	16,214,359	29,998,041	2,281,761
Total	$415,593,576	$288,274,057	$37,106,733

Add to the above the capital stock of Georgia's state banks, $28,976,514.67, and of her national banks, $16,168,559, makes a total of $479,687,839 invested in Georgia corporations.

The combined deposits in state and national banks of Georgia at the end of 1913 was $145,075,524.

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Directors: L. H. BECK — H. M. BLOUNT — W. K. ELKIN — J. T. HOLLEMAN — W. H. KISER — R. F. MADDOX — G. A. NICOLSON — W. L. PEEL — J. PEEPLES — R. L. WILLINGHAM

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Robt. J. Lowry — Ernest Woodruff — Thos. D. Meador
Thos. Egleston — Wilmer L. Moore — Frederic J. Paxon

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ATTAINMENT

Georgia's Candy Tooth As Large As Stone Mountain

State Consumes Thousands of Pounds of Good Candy Per Year; Atlanta Is Center of Manufacturing in This Line of Trade.

By Frank E. Lowenstein, President Norris Candy Company.

Georgia's "candy tooth" is larger than Stone Mountain, the largest monolith in the world.

Georgia consumes more sweets than Italy or Germany. Since the days of Wesley, through the revolutionary period down to the "befo' de wah" times and to date the power of Georgians to consume candy of all kinds has simply been staggering.

Figures compiled by those earnest but oftimes mistaken personages who are misguidedly called statisticians show that during the years 1912-1913, 4,410 cans, or 9,200,000 pounds of candy, were sold in the confines of the state.

Dividing this poundage by the basis of the population of the state the figures show that scarce anyone from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light, failed to, at least once, during those two years buy some of the sweetmeats.

It would require a train some 3 miles long to haul all of the candy made during 1913 in Atlanta from this city to Augusta.

Figures for the first three months of 1914 tend to show that the total poundage of candy manufactured in Atlanta will far exceed the figures on file for the same period for the two preceding years.

The calendar has much to do with the making and the sale of candy in Georgia.

This is true for the reason that at certain times of the year the demand for the succulent sweetmeats exceeds other occasions.

Christmas, of course, is the greatest candy consuming time. The "goodies" are fitting gifts. New Year is another occasion when the demand for candy oftimes exceeds the supply. Easter comes third. The sending of candy on Easter has become quite the popular thing for the past five years. St. Valentine's day is remembered by the candy purchasers for its heart-shaped boxes and dainty heart-shaped confections.

Candy is collateral for wagers, favors, personal attentions and last, but by no means least, the healing of wounded feelings. More boxes of daintily arranged sweetmeats are sent by parcel post and messengers these days as "oiland's balm" upon the heart of injured Miss Innocence than ever before.

However, this idea is not new, it being related that Nero sent forth his messengers bearing sweetmeats on golden platters when he wished to assuage the grief of some fair damsel upon whom he had lavished attentions —and then tired. This is no tip for the ardent wooer, however; simply a statement of fact for what it is worth.

Candy Making.

"Of the making of candy there is no end," to paraphrase the old saying anent books. Happily Georgia manufacturers have not become entangled in the meshes of the state's or Uncle Sam's pure food laws in the matter of turning out standard sweetmeats. First this has been unnecessary because Georgia is located in what might be termed the "hub of the sugar wheel." This assures the candy manufacturers of a pure basis for the making of candy.

Given a pure raw base, the question of manufacturing candy is the general sense of the word has simply become one of the most careful handling of the product in the course of its manufacture into an edible and tasty product.

Personality here enters the lists. A manufacturer of candy can make a state or nation-wide reputation on his product solely through the methods he injects into the making of that product. This has these and again been proven.

The manufacturer who, through ignorance or personal greed refuses to put his name, his reputation and his brains behind the product he hopes to sell across foreign counters to an unknown population, fails of his purpose before he begins.

The day of the dark, dank, dirty candy factory has gone forever. The era of clean, standard, modern methods in candy manufacture is here to stay. People will not longer buy candies if they see no labels denoting where the product is made and by whom. This is no preachment for a trade-mark, simply a more and more acknowledged truth.

The most important feature of the manufacture of candy, especially here in Atlanta is the securing of proper human aids in making a candy worthy of national attention. To train and properly educate candymakers to work to a standard of excellence set by the ambitious manufacturer is in itself a stupendous task. Therefore good candymakers or, in short terms, "good help," enters into the manufacture of candy as much as the spirit of the controlling interests that supply the capital, the factories and the means to make the candy salable.

Atlanta and, in fact Georgia, has no serious labor problem to confront. The manufacture of candy, therefore, resolves itself into the matter of keeping the "help question" happily settled at all times.

There are ways—and again they are many other ways—to make candy. Candy can be made for 10 cents a pound. Other candy—the kind that is handmade and is standard—costs over 60 cents per pound to produce.

Atlanta has the distinction of manufacturing the highest-priced candy in the world. Such candy is hand-made, triple inspected and sells at $1.50 per pound.

To tell exactly how ordinary candy is made would consume the better part of a volume as thick as Webster's dictionary. To tell how to make good candy, however, needs but a short explanation.

For instance, all that good candy consists of is good material and good workmanship.

Fifty People Make It.

Chocolates dipped nuts, as an example, are the result of the combined efforts of fifty people. The nuts—granted they are either pecans, almonds, Brazil nuts or filberts—are shipped into Atlanta in thousand-pound lots. These nuts are hulled and bleached by hand. They are hand-sorted and hand-screened. The Brazil nuts are again sorted and the imperfect shaped ones are directed to be worked into glace confections.

The nuts are then dipped in cream. This cream coating requires trained labor of the expensive sort. The creamed centers are taken to the chocolate-dipping room, where they are hand-dipped in an especially blended chocolate covering. To each of these operations the services of two or more persons are called.

The chocolate-cream-nut combination is then placed in an individual wrapper. This wrapped sweetmeat is then placed in a sorting tray. The covered nut will later be placed in a box which fits snugly into the box. Even in this bit but final operation the sweetmeat is again inspected for the purpose of detecting "broken centers" or "breaks," as such imperfections are called.

This is but one simple illustration of the care taken in the making of fine candies.

This method of manufacture of the cheaper grades of candy combines the mere mechanical with the mercantile. Machines take the place of hands. Tools take the place of careful personal inspection. Even the packing is automatically done. Of course these candies are perfectly good and eatable, but they are the difference between "cotton and silk."

Again referring to the figures in the case it would be surprising to learn that one concern in Atlanta uses more than 20,000 pounds of cane sugar a year. Fifty thousand pounds of raw chocolate is another item in the purchase list of the same concern.

Various Ways to Flavor.

When it comes to flavoring extracts that subject is also one that needs an encyclopedia to cover the ground. However, flavors can be generally classed under two headings. One is the true fruit flavoring and the other is the use of essences.

In the making of the cheaper candies, the use of flavoring extracts is resorted to. This, of course, is harmless, but does not do for the better grades of candides. The use of the true fruit flavors, in good candy, makes an apparent difference noticeable to the merest tyro.

The manufacture of candy, summed up, is "personality plus quality." The people of the south demand the best in their sweetmeats. Personally, I have found that a man will pay a good price for candy if he is assured that he is getting good goods for his money.

More 35-cent and $1 candy is sold here and in this vicinity, than one would suppose. Candy is more or less a staple article, so the sales are but slightly affected by times of financial stringency.

The growth of the candy-making and selling industry in the south is the greatest marvel connected with the business. The candy business in Georgia has all but quadrupled itself during the last ten years. Prior to that time, nearly all of the better candy eaten by Dixie people was imported. That is, it was shipped in here, week old, from New York and New Orleans. Today the person who buys a pound of candy, cheap or otherwise in this vicinity, can be assured that such candy left the hands of the manufacturer not longer than a week before at in some cases but a few days.

Parcel post, the use of the express companies and all but interurban messenger service has made the business what it is from a growing standpoint. More and more the people are being educated to the beneficial usages of a poor amount of candy each month. The day that candy was a luxury has long ago been relegated into the limbo of the long, lost past.

METHOD USED IN RIPENING FRUIT IS SHOWN BY EXPERT

Article In Medical Journal Explains Chemistry of Ripening of Fruit Picked Green From the Trees.

It is well known that bananas are removed from the tree and shipped while in a green condition, and are ripened on the stalk in warm storerooms. Other fruits which are artificially ripened are persimmons and dates. It is found that dates in California and Arizona only exceptionally reach maturity, but, as shown by experiments of the United States agriculture department, they can be matured by artificial means. The Journal of the American Medical association in a recent issue quotes from an article by Professor Francis E. Lloyd which explains the chemistry of this ripening process and how it is brought about. He explains that fruits, the astringency of which in the unripe state is due to tannin, after ripening contain just as much tannin as before, but the tannin is in a combination with some other substance which prevents the solution of the tannin in the mouth and hence obviates its astringent taste and action. This effect may be brought about, in the case of dates and persimmons, by means of heat, alcohol, carbon dioxid or acetic acid. Tannin readily dissolves in water or in the juices of the mouth. It exists in such fruits as dates and persimmons in separate little sacs or membranous cells which swell with water, thus permitting the tannin to escape. The familiar astringent bitter taste is the result. When the natural ripening process takes place or when heat or any of the chemical agents named is applied a coagulation of the contents of the tannin sacs takes place, so that when the fruit is eaten the tannin is not dissolved at all or is so slowly dissolved that the bitter, astringent taste is not observed. The case of the California orange recently condemned by the federal government under the food and drugs act does not come in the same class. Oranges have no starch to be converted into sugar; hence the sweating process to which these oranges were subjected merely colored the rind artificially instead of ripening them. Indeed, the ground on which the government seized and disposed of the fruit mentioned above was that it was misbranded as naturally ripened fruit. Fruit actually ripened by artificial means cannot be said to be unwholesome.



SWEEPING CURVES AT FIFTEENTH STREET

GOVERNMENT CHOOSES ATLANTA'S CLIMATE

When the United States government sought to establish an army post in Dixie, its sanitary officers traveled throughout the sixteen states, embracing Dixieland, for one year before they arrived at definite conclusions as to the exact spot where such an army post would be placed.

The main consideration in the selection of a spot to locate such a post was climate. Atlanta was selected.

From authentic records it was shown that Atlanta's all-the-year-round climate excelled that of any other point in the fifty cities which the government sanitary officers visited.

Of the nine climate belts defined by the national department of agriculture Georgia has eight; the lowest with a mean annual temperature of about 40 degrees; the highest of between 70 and 80 degrees, which means that, owing to variety of climate and soil and the varying attitudes of the different sections, Georgia produces the widest variety of crops of any state in the union—in fact, with the exception of the essentially citrus fruits, and even those are grown in the southern portion of the state, but not on a commercial scale, Georgia produces everything that grows.

FISH FOUND IN ATLANTA MARKETS FROM EVERY SEA

Local Dealers Display Wonders of Briny Deep As Well As the Best Delicacies In Many Countries.

Anything that swims is sold in Atlanta. One of the largest concerns of the kind in the country which is located here makes its boast that it sells everything that is edible in the rivers and ocean

The most pleasing feature of this statement is the appended words which declare "and we sell it fresh."

The expansion of the great express and parcel post service of the south has made the purchase of sea-foods and fish in Georgia simply a matter of hours. Fish that are caught in Brunswick harbor reach Atlanta the next day before sunup.

Trout, hooked in any of the north Georgia mountain streams, are in Atlanta frying pans within eight hours. Lobsters, still alive, crawl out of sea moss and try to escape the boiling pot ten hours after they have been potted Crabs live just long enough to scent the mountain air.

Atlanta people appreciate the value of their fish and game markets by patronizing such establishments literally. The city boasts the best fish and game markets of any inland community in the south. The coast is borne out by the facts.

Coffee Mills in the City Roast Many Tons Weekly

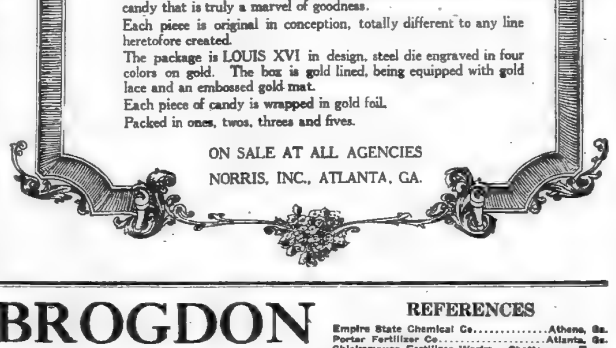
Southerners know good coffee. Atlanta supplies good coffee to that discriminating public.

South American coffee, the real Arabian Mocho and the scentful Java bean is imported by Atlanta coffee roasters and sold throughout Dixie in ton lots.

The business done in this line in and about Atlanta alone represents an invested capital of over a million dollars per year.

One mill alone in this city roasts a hundred tons of coffee per year, selling the ground product in air-tight cans and distributing the product, under trade-marks, to every one of the sixteen states south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Atlanta coffee mills are noted for their light and airy quarters and the close sanitary inspection placed on the handling of the product by the coffee producers.



FULTON Market Co.

Everything in—

Fish
Oysters
Game
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25 and 27 E. Ala. St.

Both Phones — T. J. Anderson, Pres. W. K. Anderson, Sec. and Treas.

Atlanta Made COFFEE

Famous Blends
EUREKA
ATCO
SQUARE DEAL

Fresh Roasted Every Day

ATLANTA COFFEE MILLS
402 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

REFERENCES

Atlanta National Bank	Atlanta, Ga.
Third National Bank	Atlanta, Ga.
American National Bank	Atlanta, Ga.
Central Bank and Trust Corp	Atlanta, Ga.
Bank of Buford	Buford, Ga.
Bank of Waynesboro	Waynesboro, Ga.

J. S. BROGDON

MEMBER AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

REFERENCES

Empire State Chemical Co	Athens, Ga.
Porter Fertilizer Co	Atlanta, Ga.
Chickamauga Fertilizer Works	Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. C. Bradley Co	Columbus, Ga.
Seaboard Refining Co	New Orleans, La.
G. D. & H. D. Mendenhall	Lakeland, Fla.

Professional Advice
Regarding the manufacture of
Fertilizers
Heavy Chemicals
Leather
Bread
Beverages
Clay Products
Iron Castings

Analytical Chemist

Chemistry Applied to Industries

Chemical Opinions Written

Industrial Research and Investigation of Industrial Enterprises
Inspection of Rail Road Supplies

Analyses
of Fertilizers
Limestones
Ores and Water
Cotton Seed Products
Iron and Steel
Food and Feed
Minerals
Industrial Products

ATLANTA Laboratory: 70½ Peachtree Street GEORGIA



Atlanta Is Logical Market for Southeast

CITY'S REPUTATION AS WHOLESALE CENTER EXTENDS OVER SOUTH

Geographical Center of Purchasing Territory in Dixieland; Endless Chain of Reasons for Claim.

By Colonel Willis E. Ragan,
President Merchants and Manufacturers' Association

"Atlanta is the logical market for retail merchants of the southeast. Her reputation as a wholesale market extends far and wide. It gains ground with each new season. There is every reason, too, why retail merchants of the southeast select Atlanta as their market. It is central, it is geographically the center of the southeastern territory. Merchants realizing that all success enjoyed in Atlanta is productive of comfort to them, estimate very highly the facility of trading in their home market.

Atlanta, the logical market, presents an endless chain of reasons to the merchants of the southeast. All should mutually profit. Retail merchants of the southeast can save from 2 to 5 per cent on their purchases in Dixieland's Atlanta.

They can buy from jobbers here at the same prices that they could buy in New York, Eastern or western markets, and save the freight, which figures around 2 per cent, besides handling the class of goods we sell most conveniently.

Furthermore they can buy different kinds of merchandise, new and desirable. They can come to Atlanta and select from the same lines the same merchandise are being offered in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other centers and return without delay to their business.

All of the above manufactured lines exploit, in the national and localized advertising, and carry in stock in Atlanta goods bearing the name of the jobbers from the Atlanta jobbers, thus insuring service, variety and special treatment. When buying in one of the fairways markets, a merchant would be compelled to buy more items in odd sizes or styles than he could use well, or go without the trade of these special customers, who will insist upon what they want, even to the extent of patronizing mail order houses. To do this means dissatisfaction for the customer, loss of trade for the merchant, and general discomfort all around.

"It is a simple matter to bear in mind the personal, individual tastes of certain pivotal men or women of wide influence at home and buy small lines to appeal to them. What they select will be selected by those over whom their influence extends, and such thoughtful buying gains the reputation of being always in the lead and fully up to the New York standard of style and value.

"Retail merchants of the southeast, you are the purchasing agents for the fairest land the sun courts with his warming smiles, or the rain mellows with living waters. You shoulder a great responsibility when you undertake to buy the goods to supply the homes of this tremendous empire. Upon you actually rests the happiness of thousands and thousands of children, mothers and fathers. Your work is not merely that of a buyer for your house of a stock of goods from which you can make a profit. That is merely the little task of an immaterial nature. Yours is the duty of a special representative of every family in your community. You are the purchasing agent of every home within reach of your store. You are a public official, in effect, engaged upon a public mission. You are ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to southern homes to the world's markets on the majesty of the world to your home city. Atlanta for you is the land of the arts and sciences. Give preference to the riches of selection of all place orders for goods your customers want. Weave into your purchases a full suitable to their needs, based on fair use and durable in service. Your efforts will be rewarded with the praises of the home folks and a host of business flows naturally to the merchant who gives careful, perfect, complete service. Let us help you in the Atlanta jobbers for this are their specialties.

"We are so interested in your success in your home city that we want you to feel that the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta are making and buying goods for a higher purpose than merely risk, gain or profits. We make goods here and buy goods abroad for the betterment and uplift of our home, city and states. Conscience sets every standard in the production and distribution of Atlanta-made or Atlanta-distributed goods.

When you deal with the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta you can feel certain of the fairest answer of the friends and neighbors upon whose good will your success depends. We long ago learned that upon you depends our success. It is a endless but optimistic chain. The people depend upon you to properly present for their selection dependable merchandise in the latest styles and designs. You depend upon us to gather here in Atlanta everything the world has made to keep us all up-to-date. Upon good will, honest prices, fair profits and pure stock the whole structure rests.

"Buying goods to be distributed among the homes of southern people is a patriotic duty. The merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta offer retail merchants of the southeast (the Atlanta trade territory) every assistance in the performance of that duty.

"Assured, Atlanta is the logical market for all the southeast. Therefore let the retail merchants of the southeast and the jobbers and manufacturers of Atlanta co-operate in the performance of their duty to our home people.

"WILLIS E. RAGAN,
"President Merchants and Manufacturers' Association."

ATLANTA MADE MATTRESSES ARE USED EVERYWHERE

Sleeping Products Are Made Locally and Shipped to 16 States In Dixie.

A hotel man first seeks a good mattress to put on his beds before he picks out his hotel furniture. Southern hotel men and, in fact, the purchasing public of the south have learned that no better mattresses can be found than the ones manufactured right here in Atlanta by Atlanta manufacturers with Atlanta capital.

From the Mississippi to the Potomac, Atlanta-made mattresses are known as well as Georgia cotton. The money invested in the manufacture of these goods in this city alone runs well into the seven-figure column.

The factories where the Atlanta mattresses are put together are sanitary, light and employ nothing but white labor.

Atlanta has built a reputation upon the durability and the comfort-giving qualities of the mattresses and spring beds which are manufactured here. These household articles are sold not only in the city and used here in the houses of the wealthiest and most fastidious, but from Atlanta they are distributed all over the south and southeast.

The manufacturers of the mattresses and beds have made a life study of their line and have incorporated into the Atlanta article many features which are not to be found in any others. They are the owners of many patents which are the secrets of the great satisfaction which these beds and mattresses give.

There is a story current that wide-awake Atlanta never sleeps except upon the Atlanta-made mattress.



COLONEL WILLIS E. RAGAN,
President Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

ATLANTA NEEDS CENTRAL MARKET FOR HOUSEWIVES

City Officials Urging the Establishment of Market Houses Such as Are in Many Other Cities.

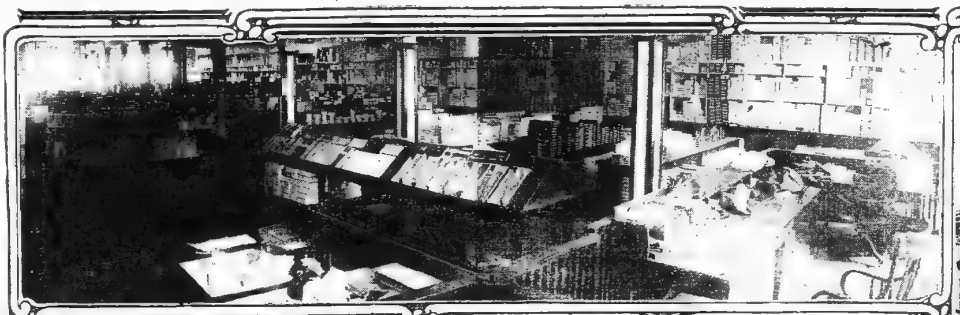
AUTO TRUCKS ARE MADE HERE
Continued From Page One.

Benefits of Cheaper Power.

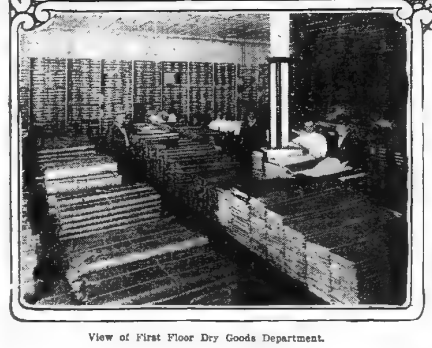
WATER FLOWS AWAY.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS

Progress Linked With Perfection Yields Prosperity



Panoramic View of the First Floor Notion Department.

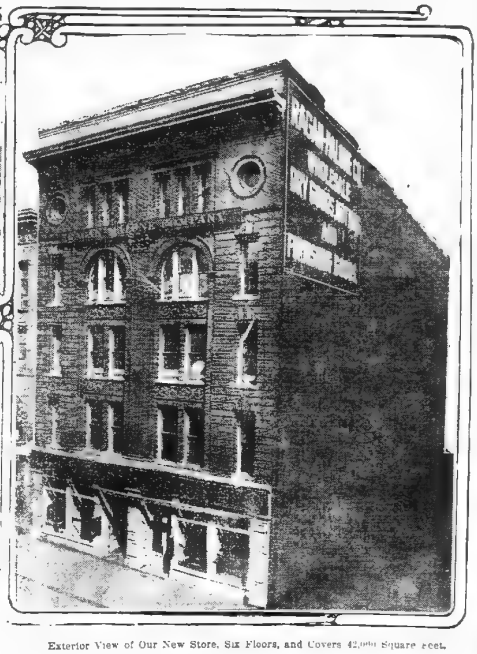


View of First Floor Dry Goods Department.

The Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion House of the South, because of the ability and long experience of its members, and accuracy and expertness of its buyers, the large amount of capital at its command and the perfect working of its trained organization.

No merchant is too small and none too large for us to serve.

A standing invitation is extended to all, and a most cordial welcome is assured.



Exterior View of Our New Store, Six Floors, and Covers 42,000 Square Feet.

RAGAN-MALONE CO.

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods and Notions

32 South Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDING

Atlanta Contractors Are the First in South

GROWTH OF CITY IS BEST MARKED BY THE RECORDS

Atlanta Compared With Other American Cities Shows Great Stride Forward In Building and Construction.

The material growth of a city is best indicated by its building records. The comparison of the building records of Atlanta with those of other American cities furnishes a basis for the growth of that "Atlanta spirit" which is so dear to the heart of all our people. The records show that building permits were issued in Atlanta to the following amounts:

		Rank.
In 1909	$6,551,961	13
In 1910	7,407,950	12
In 1911	6,215,900	21
In 1912, first 8 months	5,143,250	29

The figures for the first eight months of 1912 are a gain of 10 per cent over the same period for 1911. The present indications are that this year will surpass all previous records.

The column headed rank indicates the relative position of Atlanta in the list of seventy leading cities from which such reports are received. It will be noticed that Atlanta is moving steadily to the front. When we recall that Atlanta ranks 31st in population by the census of 1910, the above figures demonstrate beyond contradiction that Atlanta is gaining on the other cities, and add strength to the belief that she is to become one of the really great cities of this country. During the above period Atlanta has led all southern cities in the amount of building.

Increase in Apartments.

A further analysis of the records in the office of the building inspector reveals some interesting tendencies of Atlanta's growth. This year there has been a reduction in the volume of residences built, accompanied by an increase in apartment houses. Most of the increase for the year, however, is in the class of business buildings. In this connection it must be borne in mind that these reports only cover the city itself and do not take in the building in contiguous territory. Many residences, cottages and bungalows are being built on the roads and car lines beyond the city limits, which will also help to account for the reduction in residences shown by the permits.

The people are taking advantage of the improved transportation facilities offered by good roads in connection with automobiles and suburban car lines to live in the country.

To arrive at the total value of the building interests of this city, we must hold to the figures given, since the building that is done in the suburbs, as we take the limits of the city of Atlanta that we are now considering as comprising the territory reached by the street car lines, then we must add about $1,000,000 for the buildings beyond the city limits, making the total building value about $8,500,000 per annum.

What It Means to Atlanta.

This takes no account of the material produced by Atlanta factories that is used in building elsewhere. Such material is distributed in large quantities from Virginia to Texas and from Tennessee to Florida. Some idea of what this amounts to can be obtained from the industrial census for 1909 gives the following figures for Atlanta:

	Total in Atlanta	Engaged in the preparation of building material.
Number of manufacturing establishments	422	75
Persons engaged	18,001	3,000
Capital	$30,872,000	$7,000,000
Cost of materials	12,412,000	4,500,000
Value of product	33,038,000	7,000,000

The last column is derived from the census figures and is only approximate.

A calculation based on these figures and the amount of building permits for 1909 indicates that there was about $1,000,000 more building material produced in Atlanta than was used in the city and suburbs. As considerable material is brought into Atlanta for buildings from outside territory, the value of material shipped away must far exceed the figures named.

To show that the above figures are not overestimated, consider the following:

There are over 188 members in the Atlanta Builders' Exchange, consisting of individuals or companies who represent an aggregate capital of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. These include most of the 74 manufacturers given in the census table, together with the increase since 1909. It also includes others than manufacturers who are directly engaged in the building business in Atlanta and vicinity. These figures, as well as information gathered from representative members in various lines, would indicate that the conclusions reached in the preceding paragraph are very conservative.

There are probably more than [illegible] men in Atlanta engaged in building operations and in the preparation and distribution of material therefor. These men constitute a remarkably high class of citizens, of whom it can be truthfully said, they contribute greatly to the upbuilding of the city.

Better Structures Erected.

The growth of the building interest of Atlanta has been paralleled by the improvement in the quality of the buildings. The building code of 1911 requires better buildings than the old code did, and the standards of construction are being steadily raised. This applies especially to the fire-retarding qualities of buildings. As a city grows and the buildings become larger and more crowded it can readily be seen that it is necessary to make them more fire-resisting, otherwise the chance of a conflagration would be much increased. While great improvement has been made along these lines, there is room for still more. The city should set the people a better example by building her schools fireproof. They could at the same time be rendered more sanitary and the reduction in repairs and depreciation added to the saving in insurance would go a long way toward paying the extra cost.

Atlanta's development in different classes of buildings has been unequal. In office buildings we have a group of structures that will compare favorably with those of any other city. The advance in this line began with the construction of the Equitable building some years ago. Until recently fireproof store buildings have been conspicuous by their absence. Now that two of our large department stores have erected such structures, it is to be hoped that they will become the prevailing type in the congested district. The necessity for conservatism in the requirements of the building code should not be overlooked. No unnecessary hardship should be put upon prospective owners to discourage the splendid progress in building now existing. The cost of buildings has been increasing for some years past, apart from the improvement in quality that has been referred to. This is due to the increased cost of both labor and material. Labor in the building trades as elsewhere, has been advancing with the cost of living. Material in turn rises with the cost of wages. Lumber has advanced more than any other important material because the source of supply is being so rapidly reduced. This has conspired with the desire for fireproof buildings to encourage the use of reinforced concrete as a building material. Atlanta was prompt to grasp the advantages of this material, and has many structures built of it.

Work of Builders' Exchange.

A great and increasing influence over the building interest of this community has been exercised by the Atlanta Builders' Exchange. This was organized in 1908 and has grown steadily till it has reached the size previously referred to. In 1909 it was called on by the mayor to select a number of its members to serve on the committee to which was intrusted the preparation of the new building laws. Thus within a year of its foundation it was officially recognized as a representative body in the building world. The exchange stands for constructive methods in ideals as in material affairs. It favors trade schools, and has urged upon its members the encouragement of attendance at the night school of the Georgia Tech. Its members, accustomed to handling hard facts, are not very susceptible to passing fancies, and hence form a conservative element in the community. Much of the growth and success of the exchange was due to its recognizing from the start that a spirit of fairness to all concerned was necessary for real progress in the building business. It has, therefore, striven to encourage fair play between its members, and just dealing with the owners and architects on the one hand and the army of workmen on the other.

The magnificent building record of Atlanta proves that the first of their objects is being attained. The kindly feeling existing in the building trades between employer and employes and the scarcity of strikes and other labor disputes shows that much is being accomplished towards the latter end.

The harmony which has generally prevailed in this city in the building trades has produced an efficiency which has given Atlanta her buildings at a reasonable cost compared to other cities and yet permitted a fair wage to the workmen employed. The favorable building weather prevalent here during such a large part of the year also conduces to this result.

The outlook for building is reported good throughout the country, but nowhere is the prospect brighter than in Atlanta.



HANDSOME Y. M. C. A. BUILDING JUST COMPLETED.

[illegible] OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta occupies a commanding site on the crest of the ridge that divides the watershed of the south Atlantic coast from that of the Gulf of Mexico. It is a "City set upon a hill," and by its elevation draws in the pure atmosphere from the surrounding country, and has a natural drainage that makes it a very healthful location.

ELECTRIC POWER.

The electric power which operates the lighting and transit of Atlanta is very extensive and plans are under way for carrying the service into other counties and towns within the radius of this city. The waters, river and falls and other tributaries are utilized for this purpose.

BOXES AND TANKS ENOUGH TO HOLD THE WORLD'S OLD CLOTHES

Local Plants Manufacture Enough Cartons and By-Products To Fill a Fleet That Would Circle the Equator.

The production of wooden boxes and tanks is an industry peculiarly belonging to Atlanta. One of the largest concerns in the south devotes its entire building and its staff of workmen to manufacturing wooden boxes and building tanks for various purposes.

Tanks are built for all sorts of businesses. Some use large cedar tanks for water storage purposes. Some use tanks atop of tall buildings, to hold acids, patent fire extinguishing combinations and similar fluids.

Boxes are shipped from Atlanta by this concern for every conceivable purpose. Packing houses, fruit growers, canners, meal concerns, grocery establishments all send in their orders for wooden containers.

These wooden containers are shipped from this city in carload lots, knocked down. The pieces are piled so that each box is complete simply by nailing together at designated spots.

Atlanta boasts of the progress being made in the local manufacture of boxes and tanks, and the industry is rapidly taking its place in the foremost ranks of the city's commercial life.

R. M. HUDSON

PAVING CONTRACTOR

General Offices 422-23 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Vitrified Brick and Asphalt Paving a Specialty



Finished Concrete Base on Work Now Under Construction in Charlotte, N. C.

REFERENCES

CITY OF ATLANTA, GA.
100,000 yards of Bituminous Macadam, Rock and Chert Paving.

OPELIKA, ALA.
20,000 yards Vitrified Brick Paving.

TAMPA, FLA.
75,000 yards Vitrified Brick Paving, now under construction.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
65,000 yards Sheet Asphalt Paving. Also private work for Charlotte Electric Railway and Piedmont & Northern Railway, about 15,000 yards each.

DECATUR, GA.
About 20,000 yards Bituminous Macadam.

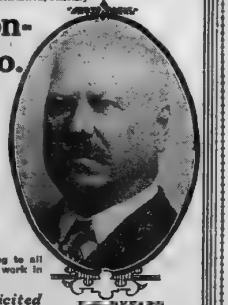
Will begin construction at Columbia, S. C., in about three weeks on approximately 100,000 square yards of sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete.

E. E. DYSARD, President C. H. STARLING, Secretary

Dysard Construction Co.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

400 & 401 Austell Bldg.



Specialties—

SEWERS, WATER WORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTED.

References—

We take pleasure in referring to all our past work. We have done work in every Southern State.

Correspondence Solicited

E. DYSARD

C. W. LANE & CO.

INCORPORATED

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Steam and Electric Railroads
Water Powers Developed
City Water Works
Sanitary Sewers
Street Paving
Concrete Buildings

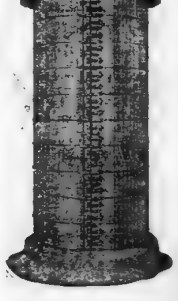
General Office
HEALY BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.

Hightower Box and Tank Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Packing Boxes, Soda Water Cases
Water Tanks, Fancy Chicken Coops
and SILOS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



NEGRO PROGRESS

Atlanta Is Real Center for Negro Education



SCENES IN BEAUTIFUL GRANT PARK, ATLANTA

EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS MADE BY AUTHORITY ON NEGRO EDUCATION

Well Known Leader of Race in Atlanta Shows Exact Status of Race Educational Problem by a Careful Compilation of Facts.

By Dr. H. H. Butler.

Fifty-four years ago there was not a single education institution in Georgia for the colored youth. But see what God hath wrought. Today there are more than twenty universities, colleges, industrial schools and academies where these people can take up the higher branches of study; then there are the thousands of city and county schools scattered all over the state. A glance at the report of our state school commissioner with a view of studying the county schools will reveal the fact that many of the counties have made no reports, and several of those reporting show that the rural schools for the colored youth are in a very poor condition. Yet, they are better than we had fifty-four years ago, and we should use them to the best advantage and put forth every effort to assist the county officials to better the conditions.

I do not intend to take up that part of our educational facilities in this article, and will pass it by saying that I am of the firm opinion that those in authority are doing the best they can with the means in hand, and we should encourage and aid them in all the ways we can to better the systems of both white and colored rural schools, remembering that what helps one will also in the long run help the other.

But I desire to lay before the readers of The Constitution what the colored people are doing to help themselves educationally, what our white friends north and south are doing to help us, and what the state of Georgia is doing in the way of advance studies among my people.

Before beginning this article, in order that I might speak with authority, I sent out communications to the schools that I shall after discuss, and they were kind enough to give me the information asked. Hence the statistics given here are from from the schools, having been gathered during the past six days. Therefore, without the figures or flowers of rhetoric, I shall proceed directly to show how these schools are striving to aid the state and nation in improving the colored millions in their borders and ultimately beyond their borders.

Atlanta university, the oldest institution for the higher education of colored youth in the state, has twenty-six instructors; it has sent out 754 graduates and these are making excellent headway in nearly every state in the union. It has enrolled this year 430 students. The gross cost of operating the institution is $70,000 annually, which comes from income, gifts and tuition.

Rev. Edward Twitwell Ware is president and he and his force of teachers are doing a good work for the state and nation. His father was one of the founders of the school and was one of its early presidents.

Morris Brown University of Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Fountain, D. D., D. T. D., president, is an institution founded, owned and operated entirely by the African Methodist Episcopal church conference in Georgia. At present it is crowded beyond its capacity. There instruction is given in academic, normal, college and theological courses. Turner Theological seminary is a part of this school and has sent some able men to the pulpits of many denominations.

It has a teaching force of thirty-one; the cost of operating the school is over $40,000 a year. This money comes directly from the members of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia. Four hundred and fifty graduates have gone from this school and lost themselves in the thickest of the fight against ignorance and sin. This school year there are 900 students enrolled in the several departments.

Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga., is perhaps the oldest institution of its kind in the state. It is the only fully endowed colored school in the state. It has a strong faculty; Rev. S. E. Keiser, D. D., is president, and while it is a Methodist school it does not restrict its students to that church. It has sent out 300 graduates and has now 48 students enrolled for this school year. It has a teaching force of six, and it costs $18,000 annually to operate the institution, which comes from its endowment. The graduates of this school and strong men and are laboring in nearly every state in the country and some in foreign countries and some are teaching in many of the leading schools for colored youth in the south.

Morehouse college, Professor John Hope, president, is also located in Atlanta, and while a Baptist institution, it does not confine itself to students of that denomination alone.

It has a faculty of nineteen and has sent out 405 graduates, and these are doing effective service in all parts of the country. It has enrolled for this year 309 students in the several departments, including the divinity department. Some strong men have gone out from the divinity department and classical department of this school; among whom may be mentioned Rev. E. R. Carter, of whose long and useful service as pastor of Friendship church in this city, is well known; Rev. C. T. Walker, known widely as the black Spurgeon. He is now located in Augusta, where he is erecting an institutional church at a cost of $300,000; Rev. F. James Bryant, the able pastor that served Wheat Street Baptist church so long in this city, and other very brilliant men I have not time to name have gone from that school. The operating cost of the school is $14,000 annually, and comes largely from the home missionary societies and tuitions. The school, as will be seen, is doing a splendid service for the state and country.

Spelman seminary, of Atlanta, is easily the leading school for colored girls in the state and the country. It was founded by Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Hattie Giles, both of whom are passed to be with Jesus and receive their reward. At the death of Miss Giles, Miss Lucy Hale Tapley was elected president of the institution, and under her directing hand the work has steadily gone forward.

It has a teaching force of fifty, and has sent out 450 graduates; these are scattered all over the country and South America and Africa, where some laid down their lives for the cause of the Master. It has a student body now of 767, from all parts of the world. It must cost an enormous sum to operate that institution yearly.

Jurnel academy, Athens, Ga., Professor J. H. Brown, principal, has nine teachers. It has sent out 120 graduates, all of whom are doing well, and has an enrollment of 185; it cost $6,000 annually to run the school.

This sum comes from the Jurnel association, friends and tuitions.

The Athens High and Industrial, Professor I. F. Harris principal, has ten teachers and 585 students. It has sent out 210 graduates, and they are doing good service. Cost of operating the school is $4,364, which comes from the city and school board.

Paine college, Cuthbert, Ga., is an African Methodist Episcopal school. Professor A. B. Cooper is principal. It has six teachers and an enrollment of 360, and has sent out several graduates. This school is one of the branches of Morris Brown university. Cost of operation is annually about $1,500.

Fort Valley Normal school, at Macon, is an old and well known institution. Professor C. F. Kleibsattel is the principal. It has fifteen teachers and an enrollment of 436; it has sent out 277 graduates, all of whom are doing good work for the state. The cost of operation is $10,000, which comes from the American Missionary association and tuitions.

In Macon is also located the Central City college. It is under the control of one of the Baptist state conventions. Professor W. E. Holmes is the president. It is a new institution and the future is bright for it. I do not know how many graduates it has sent out nor its present enrollment.

Americus institute is an institution founded by Professor M. F. Reddic, one of the graduates of Morehouse college. It is filling a much needed place in that section of the state. It has fifteen teachers and a enrollment of 305, and has sent out seventy-five graduates to help light up the dark places in the state. It costs $13,500 to

Clark University

ATLANTA

CLARK UNIVERSITY is a Christian school, founded in the year 1870 by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is open to students of all classes, and both sexes, the sole conditions of admission being a desire to learn, good moral character, and obedience to lawfully constituted authority.

Due consideration is given to those who prove themselves trustworthy. The broad-minded, large-hearted, self-controlled person is the one fitted for unity of action with his fellows who seek to serve others. Social service not self-seeking is commendable.

An athletic field, with football, baseball, running track, parallel bars, tennis court and other physical attractions, has been provided for students.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)

ATLANTA, GA.

An institution operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the Christian education of Negro young men.

A school famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development.

The only institution in the far South devoted solely to the training of Negro men and boys.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest Northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., athletics, orchestra, glee club, all live features.

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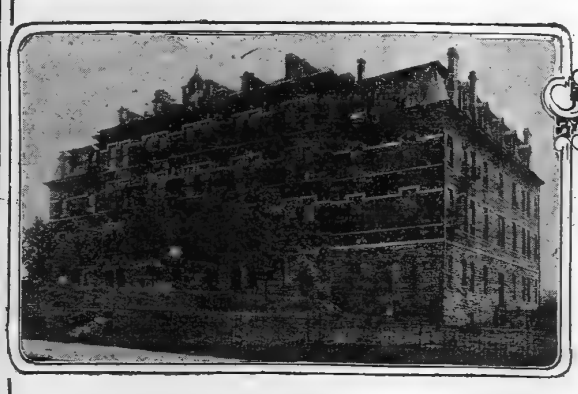

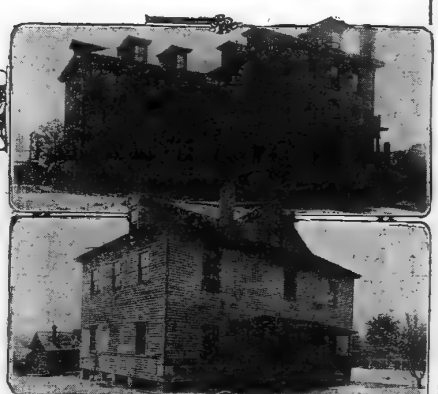

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MORRIS BROWN UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL AND CO-EDUCATIONAL

The Largest Institution in the South owned and controlled by Negroes. ::: Founded in 1881. Annual Registration 950

DEPARTMENTS: Theology, Collegiate, Science, Normal, Commercial, Preparatory, English, Music, Domestic Science, Nurse Training and Industrial Department. The University maintains an Employment Bureau which is able to furnish competent help at all times.

Located Corner North Boulevard and Houston Street

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Rev. WILLIAM A. FOUNTAIN, President

Society

Open House for Shriners.

The Capital City (Town and Country) club, the Piedmont Driving club and the Druid Hills Golf club are keeping open house during the Shriner convention. Members desiring to entertain guests are requested to give club management due notice and to make reservations in time. The card department of the Capital City Country club is organized for the summer season and today and tomorrow many entertainments will take place there.

Today at the Piedmont Driving club 200 guests will be entertained at luncheon, this one of the official social events of Shriner week, same occurring (Wednesday) evening 500 visitors will be entertained at the Driving club in honor of the imperial council.

Mrs. George Dexter gives a luncheon of twelve covers at the Driving club Thursday.

At Druid Hills Club.

At the Druid Hills club today 1,500 of the visitors to the Shrine convention will be entertained at luncheon today. Mrs. Robert Gregg is chairman of the committee of ladies in charge of the luncheon, which will be served at small tables in the ballroom and main living room of the club. The menu will include popular southern dishes, prepared in the club manner.

The decorations in all of the clubs partake of the Shriner colors and insignia, combined with the national insignia, the ensemble a veritable riot of color.

Mecca Temple Entertained.

The Temple of Mecca, which brings to Atlanta the New York city delegation, will be served their luncheon today by the ladies of the Ponce de Leon Avenue church, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Andrews on Peachtree road.

The party will be assembled there at 1 o'clock, going out on special cars. A feature of the occasion will be the music of the New York temple band, which is called "The Million Dollar Band" of the convention. A delicious menu will be served, and Mrs. George M. Brown is chairman of the committee of prominent women in charge of the luncheon.

The Mr. and Mrs. Hearst.

Colonel Willis Sagan will entertain Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst and his party at his home on Peachtree street this evening at 10:30 o'clock after the Shriner parade. Mr. and Mrs. Hearst, Miss Millicent Hearst, Miss Goodrich arrived yesterday afternoon and are at the Georgian Terrace hotel. They were at the English home on Peachtree last evening, where The Georgian is keeping open house during the convention, and were called upon by many of their Atlanta friends and admirers, hearing of their arrival in the city. Many lights and flowers gave the carnival spirit of the moment to the occasion. Several hundred people enjoyed the hospitality of The Georgian during the evening. Among these were many members of the California party, who arrived with their music, their gay uniforms and their good humor, are among the inspiring spirits of the convention.

Mr. Thomas K. Glenn and the officers of the Atlanta Steel company will entertain Judge Elbert Guerry and Mr. Hearst at a luncheon at the Druid Hills club Thursday. The ladies of the party will be entertained at the same time at the club. Colonel and Mrs. Walter Andrews entertain for the Hearst party at the Driving club Thursday evening at a dinner dance. Governor and Mrs. Slaton entertain for the party Friday evening, and other charming occasions are being planned.

Entertains Mrs. Irwin.

Mrs. George Dexter will entertain a party of ladies at luncheon in the Piedmont Driving club Thursday in honor of Miss Irwin, of Rochester, N. Y., the wife of the imperial potentate of the Shrine, who, with his party, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is at the Georgian Terrace hotel.

To Mrs. Segrum.

Mrs. Junius Pascal Woodall will entertain at tea Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Samuel Segrum, of Memphis, Tenn.

To Mrs. E. C. Turner.

Mrs. J. D. Stockaday will entertain Wednesday afternoon at the Piedmont Driving Club in honor of Mrs. E. C. Turner, the attractive guest of Mrs. Dudley Cowles.

Southern Cooking.

A demonstration of genuine southern home cooking will be given by the ladies of Gordon Street Methodist church during Shrine week at 39 South Broad street, beginning at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Tuesday's Menu—Soup, fried chicken, cream gravy, snap beans, yellow squash, pork roast, sliced tomatoes, green onions, hot biscuits, southern corn bread, ice cream, strawberries, cake, coffee or iced tea.

To Miss Blinn.

Miss Mary Hines entertained at a bridge luncheon Episcopal diocese of Georgia, will be the principal orator of the afternoon and his subject will be "The Progress of the Peace Movement." Mrs. J. O. Wynn, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, will give a five-minute talk on the "D. A. R. and Peace." The Confederate Veterans will be represented by Professor Joseph T. Derry, whose subject will be the "Confederate Veterans and Peace." The meeting will be opened by an invocation by the Rev. J. J. Hall and the program will include, besides the short talks mentioned, a recitation by Mrs. John Marshall Slaton of Mrs. Browning's "Mother and Poet."

After the business session, the afternoon's program was turned over to Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, chairman of the Kindergarten committee. The first number was a group of charming songs appropriate to the occasion, sung by Miss Sarah Bell, accompanied by Miss Bartholomew. Mrs. Hodgson gave a brief report of the work done by the Atlanta Free Kindergarten association of which she is president, emphasizing the fact that the free kindergartens are in reality social settlement centers.

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black gave an interesting history of the growth of kindergartens in Georgia, and Mrs. T. T. Waring, of Savannah, made a brilliant talk explanatory of the permissive kindergarten bill which will be brought before the legislature this summer. Perhaps the most attractive feature of the afternoon was the recitations of Mrs. Robert Blackburn, who gave several of her own poems illustrative of the mammy of the old south.

Luncheon for Mrs. Hearst.

Mrs. Phillips McDuffie will entertain twelve guests at a luncheon today at 1:30 at her home on Piedmont avenue, in compliment to Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, of New York.

Birthday Celebrated.

The ninety-second birthday of Mrs. L. A. Hurt, the mother of Mr. Joel Hurt, was pleasantly celebrated yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Hurt in Inman Park.

The observance of Mrs. Hurt's birthday is an annual custom when the members of the large family connection and many friends call to wish her many happy returns of the day.

For Mrs. Artley.

Mrs. Alfred Parill, jr., entertained informally at tea yesterday afternoon at her home on Myrtle street in compliment to Mrs. Allan Artley, of Savannah.

An artistic arrangement of pink roses decorated the tea table.

MEETINGS.

Grace lodge, No. 511, of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, will hold their regular meeting Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, on Pryor street. Every member is urged to attend. Atlanta lodge, No. 230, is cordially invited.

Study Circle, No. 1, Atlanta Drama league, will hold its weekly meeting at Carnegie library Thursday, May 14, at 10:30 o'clock. The subject selected is Shakespeare's dream, "The Eves of St. John." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

SIXTH DISTRICT A. & M. COMMENCEMENT MAY 21

Barnesville, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—President W. H. Maxwell, the faculty and students of the Sixth District A. & M. school are drawing to its close the most successful year the institution has ever known. The enrollment is the largest and the results the most satisfactory.

Interesting exercises have been arranged for the commencement, which begins Thursday evening, May 21, and closes Friday evening, May 22, with the graduating exercises and an address by Superior John L. Pendleton. Friday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock the industrial display of the various departments will be open for public inspection. This will show what the students have been doing in these departments and it is said the display will be a revelation to many and prove the great practical worth of the school. The school has made much progress during the past year or so and its prospects are most encouraging

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Logansport, Ind.—"My baby was over a year old and I bloated till I was a burden to myself. I suffered from female trouble so I could not stand on my feet and I felt like millions of needles were pricking me all over. At last my doctor told me that all that would save me was an operation, but this I refused. I told my husband to get me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I would try it before I would submit to any operation. He did so and I improved right along. I am now doing all my work and feeling fine.



"I hope other suffering women will try your Compound. I will recommend it to all I know."—Mrs. DANIEL D. H. DAVIS, 110 Franklin St., Logansport, Ind.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Block's Baker is a Charming Host

He supplies parties, picnics, teas, luncheons—and the children with a most tempting morsel

BLOCK'S

Lemon Snaps

Dainty—pure—crisp—wholesome—delicious.

In air-tight packages

—5c—

Baked in Atlanta—Always fresh

Frank E. Block Co.

Atlanta, Ga.

Unique Decorations Feature Mrs. Orr's Shriner Luncheon

The symbolism of the Mystic Shrine, not only holds captive the town and the crowds surging through the streets, with their fez headgear, but it has extended into the most exclusive homes, pushed the crystal vase with blooming flowers from the center of the table, established there the camel on an oasis, which conceals the traditional white cloth.

Mrs. J. K. Orr, at a beautiful luncheon she gave yesterday, delighted her guests, when, assembling at table, they found there the picturesque suggestions of the mystic desert, reversed by a garden with all the setting which accompanies the story of the Mystic Shrine.

In the oasis formed by the flat surface of the table there was a camel upon which was a potentate of high degree under gorgeous trappings. Here and there were palms and tents, various plants, and tiny springs of water, the whole scene once expressing with the symbolism of the Shrine the art of the hostess. Around the oasis defining the line of the place plates was a ribbon of yellow tulle, roses and yellow centered marguerites.

Lights shone through yellow shades, and the silver platters from which the delicious menu was served, was garnished with flowers in yellow and gold colors.

The insignia of the Shrine and miniature Shriners ornamented the place cards, and in every detail of the decorations throughout the house, there was the suggestion of the rich colors of the Shrine.

Mrs. Orr was assisted in doing the honors of the happy occasion by her daughter, Miss Harriett Orr, and by her niece, Mrs. Lee Jordan.

Mrs. Orr wore a handsome gown in deep violet colored silk showing a design in flowers shading the shades of violet and rose. Miss Orr wore a becoming frock in apricot colored silk. Mrs. Jordan wore a gray colored chiffon gown trimmed with cream colored lace. The guests were Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Mrs. W. H. Kiser, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. Floyd McRae, Mrs. Frank Hawkins, Mrs. Walter Andrews, Atlanta; Mrs. A. J. Orme, Mrs. Bolling Jones, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. C. O. Wynn, Mrs. Forrest Adair, Mrs. Hugh Willet, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. Robert Lowry, Mrs. Hugh Richardson, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Millikin, Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Barton, who, the four guests of honor, these ladies among the distinguished visitors to the Shriners' convention.

Mrs. McGovern Made President Of Atlanta Woman's Club

The Atlanta Woman's club met yesterday afternoon at the clubhouse on Baker street, and the chief business was the annual election of officers resulting as follows:

President, Mrs. P. J. McGovern; first vice president, Miss Alice Baxter; second vice president, Mrs. A. R. Colcord; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert Akers; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Howard McCall; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Haynes McFadden; treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Davies; auditor, Mrs. D. A. McIntyre.

Miss Alice Baxter, first vice president, who was in the chair in the absence of Mrs. A. P. Coleman, who is in Georgia, announced the program for a special meeting of the Woman's club which will be held next Monday afternoon, May 18, at 3 o'clock to celebrate the first Hague conference. Bishop Nelson, of the Episcopal diocese of Georgia, will be the principal orator of the afternoon and his subject will be "The Progress of the Peace Movement." Mrs. J. O. Wynn, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, will give a five-minute talk on the "D. A. R. and Peace." The Confederate Veterans will be represented by Professor Joseph T. Derry, whose subject will be the "Confederate Veterans and Peace." The meeting will be opened by an invocation by the Rev. J. J. Hall and the program will include, besides the short talks mentioned, a recitation by Mrs. John Marshall Slaton of Mrs. Browning's "Mother and Poet."

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NEW CHURCH AT BOWDON DEDICATED ON SUNDAY

Sunday the new Methodist Episcopal church at Bowdon, Ga., was dedicated and the final funds necessary for its erection were raised with a little margin to spare.

The church is built of straw-colored brick, with a metal roof, seats nearly 300 people, is finished in natural wood and is furnaced heated. The architect was Charles B. Hobson, of Birmingham, Ala.

The dedicatory service and sermon were given by Bishop Frederick D. Leete, of Atlanta, Ga. Other participating clergymen were Dr. R. H. Robb, Mt. Zion; District Superintendent E. J. Hammond, Atlanta; Rev. W. E. West, Tallapoosa; the local pastor, Rev. E. J. Crumpton, and the local clergymen of the town.

The morning sermon was preached in the hall of Bowdon college, and was attended by practically all of the people of the place. The afternoon and evening services were in the new building, the evening sermon being delivered by Rev. E. J. Hammond.

The trustees who turned over the new structure for dedication were Newman Johnson, Dr. C. H. Martin, C. W. Hammill and Mallalieu Johnson.

HORSE KILLED BY BEES; DRIVER JUST ESCAPES

Valdosta, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Frank Young, a negro truck farmer living in a northern suburb of the city, had a horse stung to death by bees yesterday and was himself almost killed by the infuriated honey-makers. The bees swarmed over the horse in such immense numbers that he died in ten minutes after they attacked him.

The horse accidentally knocked over a bee hive as Young was plowing, and he fell into the midst of the bees, knocking over three or four others, out of which the bees swarmed in a cloud, choosing as the victim which was animal and stung it viciously. The horse made little attempt to run and stood stamping and switching its tail until it fell dead. Young attempted to save his horse, and in doing so was stung in two or three hundred places. His face, head and hands were soon swelled almost out of human semblance, and a doctor was hastily summoned to him.

AUTO FLORAL PARADE IN MACON ON MAY 19

An important social feature of the Georgia jubilee at Macon on May 19, 20 and 21 will be the automobile floral parade on Tuesday afternoon, May 19. The automobile, its occupants and its decoration will all be taken into account in the ensemble in reckoning the comparative merits of the contestants. The cash prizes offered amount to about $400, and it is expected the parade will be more than a mile in length. Charles J. Haden, of Atlanta, has been named one of the judges. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has appointed a delegation with Major John S. Cohen, as chairman, to attend the jubilee.

POLICE STATION WON BY INDIANA SHRINERS

A dozen Shriners from Zorah temple, Terra Haute, Ind., armed with a United States army gatling gun, stormed police station Monday afternoon, and forced chief of police Samuel L. Beavers to surrender to the Shriners the city of Atlanta for a period of one week.

One of the Shriners walked into police barracks, waving a white flag of truce, and demanded the surrender from Chief Beavers, pointed at the samp time to the gatling gun in the street, which, if necessary, threatened to enforce surrender.

Several newspaper photographers secured a picture of Chief Beavers, standing with his arms raised, in front of the machine gun.

School Fair at Valdosta.

Valdosta, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—The most pretentious and successful school fair ever held in this county was conducted by the teachers, patrons and pupils of the county schools in this city on Saturday. Twenty-one schools were represented in the displays of handicraft and domestic science, and made a display of exceptional merit.

STEADLY INDICTED AS ACCESSORY TO MURDER

Waycross, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Charged with being an accessory to the murder of Denny Dixon, a young white man of Patterson, Mose Steadly, well known turpentine operator of this city, was indicted today by the grand jury and arrested early tonight by Sheriff Pittman. A bill charging Steadly with carrying concealed weapons has also been returned.

C. G. Jewell, the man charged with killing Dixon, is now on trial here now. At a preliminary hearing several weeks ago Steadly was acquitted.

JONES IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDERING JOHNSON

Waycross, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—John Jones was found guilty and given a life sentence in superior court today for the murder of John Johnson, fifteen miles south of Waycross. No appeal will be filed as the verdict was given by consent, the plea being changed after evidence was taken.

GEORGIA SOCIETY WILL HONOR HERO SUMMERLIN

President John H. Green, of the Georgia society, has appointed the following committee which is asked to meet at the entrance to 17 Battery Place, New York, Monday morning, May 11, 1914, at 3:15 sharp, at which time the committee will proceed to Pier A, directly opposite, and place a laurel wreath on the caisson containing the body of Private Summerlin, of the United States navy, a Georgia boy who lost his life at Vera Cruz: David J. Robinson, chairman; James E. Graybill, J. P. Allen, D. W. Aiken, Captain W. W. Woolfolk, Robert Adamson, William H. Black, Theodore Brandt, Percy S. Magann, E. S. Malcolm.



Gold Dust does what you can't do for dishes. It digs into the corners and cleanses and sterilizes.

GOLD DUST

cleans everything. Never be without it.

5c and larger packages.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY CHICAGO

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

THOUGHT TROUBLES WOULD NEVER END

When Almost Resigned to Life of Misery, Good Friend's Advice Proves Blessing.

Troyal, Texas.—"For about eight years," says Mrs. R. A. Casey, of this place, "I suffered with womanly troubles.

"I had pains all over, and was so nervous at times I could hardly stand it to live. I had spells, when I would be in bed several days at the time.

"I had about given up, and thought I would always have to suffer. At this time, a friend asked me to please try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I did. I have taken nine bottles, and it cured me. I feel well and strong, and have not been sick at all for nearly a year.

"Cardui is certainly a boon to suffering women. I do not think I would be alive without it. I shall certainly say a good word for Cardui, every chance I have, for I wish every suffering woman could know about Cardui and what it can do for her."

In the light of this experience, you may well decide that, no matter from what form of womanly trouble you may be suffering,—and all women suffer at times,—it will benefit you to take Cardui, the woman's tonic.

It has been found to gently strengthen, regulate and build, and thus, in a natural manner, restore weak women to health.

Try Cardui. It will surely help you.

So Soft So Smooth—

It floats in the air—no grit.

Air-Float Talcum Powder

is guaranteed pure. Costs 10 cents a box. White or Flesh Tint. Made only by

Talcum Puff Co.

Mixers and Manufacturers

Rush Terminal Bldg.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Air-Float

Sewing Machines COST LESS HERE



"Standard" Special

$29.75

TERMS $1.00 A WEEK

THIRTY EXCLUSIVE MODELS

$12.75 $16.75 $19.75

$22.50 $24.50

DAVISON-PAXON-STOKES CO.



Announcing 3 Special Columbia Tango Outfits on Attractive Terms

¶ To satisfy the tremendous demand for the new dance music, we have arranged three special, popular priced, easy payment tango outfits. Each outfit includes a Columbia Grafonola and a selection of Columbia dance records. These records have been made under the personal supervision of G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B., the greatest authority in this country on modern dancing.

$50—at $5 a month and on free trial



The "Jewel" tango outfit includes the Columbia "Jewel" Grafonola, illustrated here, together with an assortment of 34 dance selections on 17 Columbia Double-Disc Records to consist of

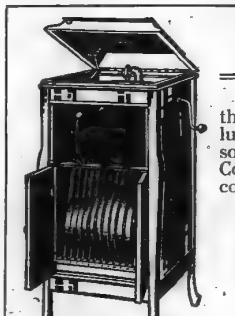
11 Hesitation Waltzes.
9 Tangos.
11 One-steps.
2 Tango Mattchiches.
1 Mattchiche.
And a supply of Needles.

$60—at $5 a month and on free trial



The "Favorite" tango outfit includes the Columbia "Favorite" Grafonola, illustrated here, together with an assortment of 20 dance selections on 10 Columbia Double-Disc Records to consist of

6 Tangos.
4 Hesitation Waltzes.
6 One-steps.
2 Tango Mattchiches.
And a supply of Needles.



$90—on easy terms and on free trial

The "Leader" tango outfit includes the Columbia "Leader" Grafonola, illustrated here, together with an assortment of 34 dance selections on 17 Columbia Double-Disc Records, to consist of

11 One-steps.
9 Tangos.
11 Hesitation Waltzes.
2 Tango Mattchiches,
1 Mattchiche.
Also a supply of needles.

Columbia Graphophone Co.

132 Peachtree Phones: Ivy 286; Atlanta 1789



TIFTON

"TIFTON---In the Heart of Dixie"

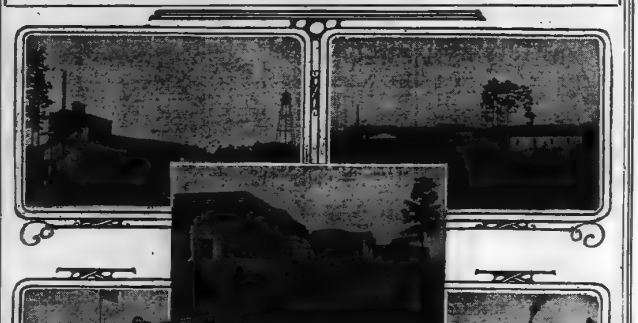
INDUSTRIES

Cotton, Lumber, Planing and Cotton Oil Mills.
Cotton Compress and Ginneries.
Ice, Electric Light and Power Plant.
Foundry and Machine Shop.
Harrow Factory.
Two Fertilizer Plants.
Acidulating Plant, 2,000 cars annual capacity.
Wagon and Buggy Factory.
Harness and Vehicle Factories.
Novelty Works.
Garage with complete power machinery.
Pickle Salting Station.

TIFT COUNTY

Farms from $20 to $40 per acre, according to location.
Climate permits farming the entire year.
Great Trucking Region.
Yields all Vegetables.
Pork can be raised at 3c per pound.
Peaches, Grapes and Berries yield big crops.
No extreme of temperature; Average, 68.
A 40-foot Boulevard circles Tifton, giving frontage to tracts of from 5 to 20 acres for Homes, Trucking or Poultry.
Tax valuation $4,630,000.
Actual Property value, $13,500,000.
Best free Public School system in Georgia.
Twenty-two miles of the National Highway.
Complete County Rural Free Delivery of Mail.
Complete system Farmers Telephone lines and four local exchanges.

A Few of Tifton's Manufacturing, Educational and Public Buildings in Which Her Citizens Take Pride



Upper left hand corner—$100,000 Acid Phosphate Company.

Lower left hand corner—Tifton County Courthouse.

Center—Second Congregational District Agricultural School.

Upper right hand corner—Plant of Tifton Farm Tool Company.

Lower right hand corner—Tifton Cotton Compress.

Tifton is a safe place to live and to invest money. Why? It's in the center of the most prolific and versatile farming land of the Great Southeast.

Its industries are drawing new capital and resources.

Its people are intelligent, industrious, progressive.

Population, 3,500.

Three Railroads, G. S. & F., A., B. & A., Atlantic Coast Line; a fourth organized.

Two Banks with total resources exceeding $2,000,000.

Tax valuation of property, $2,000,000.

Actual value of property, $3,000,000.

City tax rate, 13½ mills.

Total debt, $65,000.

Pure water from wells 450 feet deep.

Complete Sewer System.

Graded Public Schools with modern equipment.

Agricultural School, 315 acres, 100 students.

Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist.

Public Library.

Woman's Club, maintains "City Beautiful."

"Out of the deep forests, into the realms of light!" How truly the old passage fits the origin and growth of Tifton, Ga. Since the days when south Georgia was covered with the pine woods like the blanket of night, to the present day, the evolution of Tifton from its still but primeval shade to its latter-day progressiveness has been the wonder of its beholders.

From a sawmill town to an agricultural center, worthy of the state it graces, Tifton has made remarkable strides forward. The history of the commonwealth DOES NOT PRODUCE its equal.

To evidence the spirit which is making Tifton not only "known," but great, it is only necessary to point out her industrial successes as well as her agricultural achievements.

Manufacturers wishing to be near the base of their raw products have entered Tifton in goodly numbers. The city has increased in population as the manufacturing plants have increased. The people living at this healthful city and in the health-giving air of Tift county are a human lot, well tempered in the art of living and working, all striving to bring about an ideal condition of life, which in return will act as their own reward.

The altitude of Tifton, higher than Macon, Gainesville or than Albany, makes for a healthy population. Rolling hills and beautiful vistas enchant the eye. Natural drainage conditions are the law long green of the community, in that the fevers, dreaded by strangers, are, in this vicinity, extinct.

"Health and Happiness."

Water, the keynote of many Georgia cities, is Tifton's great asset. By chemical analysis the artesian water which is supplied to Tifton residents, is not only chemically pure, but has been found to be of medicinal value.

A complete sanitary sewerage system has made Tifton the envy of her less fortunate neighbors, and this, capped by an efficient board of health and the strictest sanitary inspection, has made this city, "in the heart of Dixie," one of the earth's pleasant spots in which to abide.

Tifton, as a city, was not built from the standpoint of a "main street and a town square." The city is beautiful because it was built so. The streets are wide. The streets have symmetry as well as direction. None but white men own a single foot width of ground within the incorporated limits of the community. Tifton has negroes—but none of them live on a street. They occupy rear houses and these are owned by white men. The negroes have two suburban towns which they operate and run apart from Tifton, save in the matter of police regulation.

Tifton is morally clean. No intoxicating liquors are sold within the city limits, nor are any substitutes for liquor allowed to be sold over the soda counters of the community. No influences detrimental to the moral infancies of boys or girls are tolerated.

Three trunk lines—nationally known railways—pass through Tifton. Twenty-two passenger trains pass the city daily. Banks, a well-managed telephone plant, modern hotels, up-to-the-minute schools, worthy churches and efficient manufacturing plants go to make up the sum total of the industrial and social life of the city.

Manufacturing.

Among its manufacturing plants is a 5,000-spindle cotton mill, lumber manufacturing and remilling plants, variety and novelty works, a foundry and machine works, a modern plant for the manufacture of harrows, a fertilizer plant, a cotton compress, two cotton ginneries, a $100,000 acidulating plant, and a $75,000 cotton seed oil mill.

Last year a graded boulevard surrounding the city was begun and half completed. It connects with the principal streets of the city, and surrounding it, the land has been surveyed into five, ten and twenty-acre tracts, and will be offered to truckers, fruit growers and farmers.

Tifton's public buildings are the handsomest of their kind in the state. Besides those mentioned, a courthouse has just been completed at a cost of $60,000, a government building is under way at a cost of $50,000, and a public library is to follow.

The expenditure of one-third of a million dollars in manufacturing enterprises; the organization and survey of a railroad 110 miles long are among Tifton's other achievements for the past year.

Another modern cotton ginnery costing $8,000 and a $35,000 cotton compress were completed in time to handle last season's crop.

The Tifton Farm Tool Manufacturing company, which manufactures agricultural implements, is now in operation, although improvements to the plant are still under way. It employs thirty to thirty-five men and costs $50,000.

Population Increased.

It is estimated that new industries have brought 167 families to this community and that their annual wage distribution will be $50,000.

The American, Tifton & Atlantic railroad has been surveyed from Americus, by way of Doles, Ashburn, Tifton and Nashville, to Millhorn, in the southeast corner of Berrien county. It is to be 110 miles in length, and while it will cross six lines of railroad, it will traverse a large section which is now without railroad facilities. All of the preliminary work has been done. The headquarters of the road will be at Tifton.

Pickle Salting Station.

There was established at Tifton this year the first station for the purpose of salting pickling cucumbers in the south. Growers have contracted with an Atlanta pickle manufacturing firm to plant 250 acres in pickling cucumbers. To care for these a pickle salting plant has been erected, the vats of which have a capacity of 31,500 bushels of cucumbers. As fast as the vats are filled the cucumbers are shipped in tank cars to the factory. Other vegetables will be used by the picklers, but cucumbers form the staple crop.

Community Packing House.

The truck growers of Tift county have organized and will have a common packing house this summer, where all truck will be graded and packed by experienced men and the growers expect to sell their crop on the tracks here, to buyers who will come here to bid on it.

$60,000 Worth of New Homes.

That Tifton's growth is steady is shown by the fact that $60,000 worth of new homes have been contracted for to be finished in the first half of the year 1914. Of these, twelve will be handsome bungalows and the others cottages for men of moderate means. Sixty thousand dollars' worth of new homes in six months is the way Tifton builds a city.

Tift County.

The development of Tift county has kept pace with that of Tifton. This is notably manifested in the opening of lands for cultivation. Owing to business conditions elsewhere, there were but so many new settlers during the year, but the farmers already here have taken in new lands, built new homes or improved their old ones to an extent that is surprising. Three years ago only 15 per cent of the land of Tift county was in cultivation. Now over 20 per cent is under the plow and the percentage of waste lands is steadily decreasing. During the past year it was estimated that over $150,000 in building material was used in the rural districts and $20,000 worth of wire fencing was purchased from local dealers.

During the year about $25,000 has been expended on the county's roads. This county has twenty-two miles of National Highway and all of the principal roads of the county are being brought up to this standard.

Perhaps the greatest progress the county has made was along educational lines. A tax levy of three mills is made for educational purposes, and this county never owes its school teachers. Although the area is only 310 square miles, the county has 28 modern school buildings, outside of Tifton, and three of these are two story structures and of artificial stone. With tax values aggregating four and a half millions, the county has school property worth a quarter of a million dollars. The cheapest school building is comfortable and neatly painted, and many of the school grounds are fenced and set with trees and flowers. Every white child in the county of school age has a comfortable seat and a desk of its own.

The tendency of the farmers is toward diversified agriculture. While cotton is still the chief money crop, experiments are being made in truck growing and much attention is given to food crops and to stock raising. The farmers of the county meet twice a month and discuss crop conditions and marketing. There is a co-operation between the business men and the farmers which promises the highest results for both.

STATE'S CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ARE THE ENVY OF SOUTHLAND

Government Forecaster Von Herrmann Declares the State Has Ideal Weather Conditions Year Round.

By C. F. von Herrmann, United States Weather Bureau.

The chief factor controlling the climate of Georgia is its latitude. From its geographical position, near the southern limit of the warm-temperate zone, it might be assumed that the climate of Georgia is warm and moist. But the important influence of the proximity of the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, as well as the gradual elevation of the land to the mountain districts of the north, should not be overlooked, since these factors are far more potent in ameliorating climate than mere change of latitude. The vicinity of the oceans gives the neighboring land a milder or more marine type of climate, while the mountains cause a pronounced lowering of the temperature and an increase in rainfall. Variations of topography are suitable for the development of the most favorable local climates. From an economic point of view the splendid climate of Georgia must be considered one of its most valuable assets.

Georgia, the greatest state in area east of the Mississippi river, is located mainly between parallels of 31 and 35 degrees north latitude, and between 81 and 86 degrees west longitude, and embraces 58 square miles. In form it resembles a rectangle, whose longest side—almost—extends north and south; its greatest width is 344 miles. The state is divided by natural boundaries into three division—northern, central and southern.

Southern Georgia, extending from the Savannah river on the north to the Chattahoochee on the west, embraces the section south of the "fall line," which passes from Augusta to Columbus, and is a nearly level plain, still largely covered with pine forests. Much of it is marshy in character, and frequently there are open prairies covered with water, which is concealed by a luxuriant growth of grass (savannas). The surface of the land in middle Georgia is undulating or hilly; the soil is sandy or loamy, with a subsoil of red clay, and the forests contain a large variety of trees, such as oak, hickory, pine, etc. Both of these portions of the state come immediately under the ameliorating influences of the oceans, which results chiefly in lessening the extremes of summer heat as compared with that experienced in the interior and western parts of the United States.

The northern portion of the state is diversified by mountains, rolling valleys and numerous rivers, some of which have cut their way through solid rock, forming picturesque cascades and furnishing unlimited water power. The altitude of this section ranges from nearly 1,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level. The effect of altitude is to greatly diminish the temperature, yet the winters are not lacking their mild character.

Advantages of the Climate of Georgia.

The special climatic advantages possessed by the state of Georgia may be summarized as follows:

1. Relatively mild winters, during which, although the air is bracing, the temperature remains below freezing for comparatively few consecutive days. The absence of a permanent covering of snow.

2. The long crop season of over seven months, which is extended in the south for many crops throughout the entire year.

3. The abundant and nearly uniform distribution of rainfall throughout the seasons, rendering a failure of crops from drought impossible.

4. The relative infrequency of very local destructive storms, called tornadoes.

The high percentage of sunshine, even in winter, making for health and the cheerfulness of its people.

Especially the excellence and variety of local climates in Georgia is well indicated by the wide range of its crops. The staples are corn, cotton and the cereals; the state is noted for its excellent peaches, while the Georgia watermelon is known in the world over. Figs are cultivated as far north as Atlanta for market purposes, under protection, while in the southeastern portion oranges and bananas flourish.

Climatic Characteristics.

In the southern and central portions of the state the climate is warm and moist. The annual mean temperatures at individual stations range from 62 to 67 degrees. The summers are long, but the intensity of the heat is greatly modified by the moist winds from the oceans. The summer temperatures are very uniform. At most stations in this section the monthly mean temperatures during July and August are 80 degrees, or slightly higher. In winter, owing to the fact that the prevailing winds are now from the northwest, the changes in temperature are more pronounced and the winters, though mild, are trying. On very rare occasions temperatures a few degrees below zero have been experienced as far south as Albany. On the other hand, during the exceptionally hot summer of 1915, a temperature of 110 degrees was registered at Talbotton, which is the highest temperature ever experienced in the state. The annual rainfall in this section ranges from 40 to 52 inches, the greater portion of which falls during the mid-summer months.

The effect of altitude both in diminishing temperature and in increasing rainfall is well shown in the climatic conditions obtaining in the northern district. For example, the highest annual mean temperature, 67 degrees, is found near the southern border, at Thomasville, Quitman and Waycross, while at Diamond and Clayton, which have an altitude of over 2,000 feet, the annual mean is 10 degrees lower, or 57 degrees. The annual mean at Augusta is 66 degrees, but at Atlanta, which is on the same latitude, but 900 feet higher, it is only 61 degrees. The increase in precipitation is also shown by the large annual average received at stations in the north, ranging from 46 to 85 inches in the extreme northeastern section.

The following table gives the normal temperature and rainfall for Georgia as determined from the records of 75 well distributed stations:

Month	Normal Mean Temp. Degrees	Normal Average Precip. Inches
January	46.5	5.81
February	47.4	5.29
March	57.1	4.99
April	63.2	3.58
May	72.0	3.47
June	77.8	4.76
July	80.1	4.82
August	79.3	5.69
September	74.8	3.69
October	64.2	2.69
November	54.8	2.58
December	46.9	4.17
Year	63.6	50.11

Temperature.

The annual temperature for the state as a whole is 63.6 degrees; for the southern division 67 degrees and for the northern 60 degrees. The summer mean is 79 degrees and the winter mean 47 degrees. At no place in Georgia does the normal temperature for any month fall below the freezing point of water, hence the rivers are never frozen over.

The coldest weather occurs in January and February and it is very rare for any great degree of cold to be experienced before Christmas. At several places in the north (Diamond, Clayton, Gainesville) the lowest monthly temperature is slightly below 0 degrees (January), while in the southern portions the lowest normal winter means are above 50 degrees. The winter mean temperatures are thus sufficiently low to have a bracing effect on the human system while they are really so moderate as compared with northern climates that many cities of Georgia are favorite winter resorts for northern people.

During exceptionally severe cold waves the temperature in winter occasionally falls below zero over nearly the entire state. During the severe winter of 1835 the following low temperatures were registered on February 2. Clarkesville 15 degrees below zero. Milledgeville 9 degrees below, and Augusta 2 degrees below. A similar event was repeated almost exactly 64 years later: on February 13, 1899, the following exceptionally low temperatures were registered: In northern Georgia 11 to 12 degrees below zero; at Atlanta 8.5 degrees below and at Albany 2 degrees below. The relative infrequency, however, of temperatures below zero may be judged from the fact that at Atlanta the minimum has been below zero but three times in 25 years.

The summer mean temperatures range from 72 to 75 degrees north of Atlanta and from 75 to over 80 degrees in the south. High temperatures as a rule are experienced during June, July and August and often extend well into September, with extremes ranging usually from 100 to 105 degrees. At Atlanta a temperature of 106 degrees has been experienced only once.

Precipitation.

Among the causes which contribute to abundant rainfall are (1) nearness to large bodies of water; (2) a location within or near the track of cyclonic storms; (3) mountain ranges, particularly those which lie in direction at right angles to the rain-bearing winds. These are all exemplified in this region. In southern Georgia, which is nearest to the warm waters of the gulf, the annual rainfall is distinctly greater than it is in the interior, the annual average varying from 52 inches to 58 inches in a year. Passing northward to central Georgia the annual decreases, some places receiving under 45 inches a year. As the mountains are approached the amount increases to the maximum. At Clayton and Rabun Gap the annual normal is 89 inches, at Diamond 66 inches, etc. In some wet years more than 80 inches have been received (Clayton $1.05 inches in 1908, 87.56 inches in 1898).

There are two periods of maximum rainfall in northern Georgia and adjoining states—that during January, February and March with a secondary maximum in July; in central Georgia heavy rains fall in January and February and again in July and August, while in the extreme southern section there is only one period of heavy rains which includes June, July and August. The rains are here due to the frequency of equatorial thunderstorms (the result of abundant heat and moisture).

October and November are the driest months of the year and a marked secondary minimum also occurs in April and May which is of great advantage to agricultural interests.

The greatest normal monthly rainfall for the state is 6.60 inches at Fleming in August; the greatest winter normal is 7.26 inches at Rabun Gap in January. The smallest monthly rainfall is 1.82 inches at Allapaha in June.

Excessive rains are of comparatively infrequent occurrence, and are perhaps the only unfavorable feature of our climate. The greatest monthly rainfall ever known to have occurred was 26.6 inches at Fleming, Liberty county, in August, 1898. Of this amount 8.58 inches fell in twenty-four consecutive hours. During the same month the regular weather bureau station at Savannah received 28.8 inches.

The average annual snowfall unmelted for the mountain region is about 5 inches; for the middle section about 2 inches. In the counties south of the thirty-second parallel snow is extremely rare. However, during the cold wave of February, 1899, snow fell to a depth of 2 inches as far south as the Florida boundary line. The greatest monthly snowfall of which there is authentic record was 25.5 inches at Diamond, Gilmer county, in February, 1895. In the same month some snow also fell at Savannah. The latest date for snow in northern Georgia is April 25, 1910, and the earliest the evening before Thanksgiving in 1911. Practically, however, all our snow falls in January or February.

Duration of the Crop Season.

The best criterion for the duration of the crop season is the length of the interval between the last killing frost in spring and the first in autumn. The last killing frost in spring occurs on the average in southern Georgia before March 15, in central Georgia about March 25, and in the extreme northern portion about April 1. In autumn the corresponding dates are November 15, November 5 and November 1. Practically the entire period of seven months from April to October is free from killing frosts over nearly the entire area of the state.

Sunshine and Cloudiness.

The average number of clear days per year is 149; partly cloudy days, 121; cloudy days, 95, and of rainy days 109. During the summer months rain occurs about once in three days during autumn about once in five days. July and August have an average of 12 rainy days. January and February about nine, and October and November only five. The annual percentage of sunshine is over 60, and it does not fall below 50 per cent during winter, the cloudiest season of the year. It is computed that 40 per cent in the mountain region and 20 per cent on the north Pacific coast.

Winds.

The prevailing direction of the winds are: Northern division, northwest; middle division, west, and southern, south. In the north, northwesterly winds prevail during all seasons of the year, in the remaining portions of the region southeasterly winds prevail during summer and northwest winds during autumn. The velocity of the wind is greatest in the elevated regions of northern Georgia. At Atlanta the maximum velocity has not exceeded 60 miles an hour during all five times in the past thirty-five years. The state comes directly under the influence of only about 10 per cent of the ordinary storms or barometric depressions charted by the United States, but we do suffer considerable damage sometimes from the much rarer subtropical hurricanes which prevail during July to October.

GEORGIA'S RECORD.

No greater orator than Benjamin H. Hill.

No baseball player like Tyrus Cobb.

No other state has a Frank Stanton.

No other state has produced a Bob McWhorter.

Georgia was one of the original thirteen states.

Professor Otis Ashmore's Grier's almanac is used throughout the south.

H. H. TIFT, President W. W. BANKS, Vice-Pres. E. P. BOWEN, Vice-Pres. B. H. McLEOD, Cashier

STATEMENT OF

THE BANK OF TIFTON

At the Close of Business, February 25th, 1914

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$640,193.60	Capital Stock	$ 25,000.00
Advanced on Cotton	30,670.62	Surplus and Undivided Profits	250,555.61
Cash on hand and deposited with other banks	148,172.13	Unpaid dividends	20.00
		Deposits	543,460.74
		Bills Payable	None
Total	$819,036.35	Total	$819,036.35

The Largest Surplus in Proportion to Capital of Any Bank in Georgia

ONIONS A BIG CROP.

The onion is a popular truck crop, and the returns from it are phenomenal. One Georgia grower of spring onions cleared $200 from three-fourths of an acre this season. The demand variety is very prolific. The yields average about 10,000 pounds per acre, and the price declines largely on the time of year and the handling of the crop, ranging from $2 to $3 per bushel in the early season to $1 or 75 cents later on which is a safe average price.

$6,000,000 IN MINERALS.

Georgia's mineral production in 1913, according to the United States geological survey, totaled, including all secondary products, the sum of $6,227,748 as against $4,369,232 in 1906. In the following table is an approximate statement for the year 1913:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Clay products		$2,532,638
Coal, short tons	177,545	298,172
Copper, pounds	724	92
Gold, fine ounces (troy)	1,161	24,000
Lime, short tons	4,631	39,361
Mineral waters, gallons sold	724,125	63,171
Ochre, short tons	7,011	70,288
Silver, fine ounces (troy)	300	200
Stone		2,027,339
Other products		1,041,542
Total		$6,048,253

An Irishman walked into a hotel and noticed two men fighting at the far end of the room. Leaning over the bar, he earnestly inquired of the bartender, "Is that a private fight or can anyone get into it?"—Life.



GEORGIA'S POWER TO "COME BACK" IS FULLY MANIFESTED

World's History Presents No More Striking Example of Recuperative Power Than This State.

By Martin V. Calvin.

The world's history presents no example that is comparable with the achievements of the gallant Georgians who returned from the fields of battle in the spring of 1865, to begin life anew.

Devastation greeted them on every hand; losses in property were numbered by millions of dollars.

I shall not take up that wondrous story which confirms the old adage: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." I shall not tarry to tell of thousands of Confederate veterans who ploughed up joint-grass in the early morning three times a week, hauled it down to the branch, washed it and spread it out to dry—thus providing, in one article of food, all the grain and all the hay on which the mules and horses fed while assisting in the production of a crop of cotton and of corn in that ever memorable year.

I shall not tarry to tell of the few faithful negroes who, in that period of intense and pardonable excitement and unrest, clung to their true friends still at the old homestead, and undismayed. Sacred be their memory!

I beg respectfully to insist that, when we talk of the accumulation of wealth between 1866 and 1913, we should not lose sight of the fact that the basis of it all was laid deep and broad by Confederate veterans, their wives, their children and a few faithful negroes.

I tell you today that, in view of their martial and civic record, there should not be in this state anything that shall ever be regarded as too good for the Confederate veterans.

In describing the recuperative power of Georgia, it is necessary that we have in hand important facts and figures taken from the official record. Assumptions, not statistics, not estimates, must be used.

In 1860, the value of the whole property in Georgia amounted to $672,732,991. Deduct the value of the 450,043 slaves, $202,894,585, you have the value of the net property on the digest, $470,038,406. Deduct shrinkage in values, '61-'65, i. e., 60 per cent, $282,023,037, you have amount when rebuilding fortunes began, $188,015,219.

Be it remembered that, notwithstanding the several panics which swept this country between 1872 and 1908, the people of Georgia produced property values in 1890, again in 1895 and again in 1899, as shown by the digest, equal to the net property in 1860. It was not till 1907 that the whole property, which includes property on the digest and railroad, telegraph, etc., properly assessed the whole property of 1860, plus $26,503,975.

The foregoing figures are of the first importance in studying the degree of progress made by the people.

Keep before you the fact that the people of this state had in hand in the spring of '65, when they began to build up the waste places, less than $150,000,000.

For the purposes of this article, let us take three decades, 1878-1908, and note the progress made:

Years.	First Decade. Property of digest.	Railw'y, Tel. & Tel. prop'ty.	Whole property.
1868 . .	$246,363,533	$ 3,196,427	$249,559,816
1878 . .	335,962,419	3,866,129	294,959,548
Incr'se	$119,598,419	$ 24,304,948	$145,339,766
P.C. Incr.	55	647.1	81
	Second Decade.		
1888 . .	$372,327,977	$ 43,823,431	$416,850,408
1898 . .	546,938,527	81,250,477	628,189,314
Incr'se	$ 26,833,240	$ 6,622,924	$ 6,671,174
P.C. Incr.	7.9	15.1	1.6
	Third Decade.		
1903 . .	$564,288,908	$134,679,965	$725,818,197
1908 . .	972,887,077	43,923,431	416,850,408
Incr'se	$321,411,169	$ 76,746,873	$288,167,709
P.C. Incr.	62	174.6	78.9
	Summary of Three Decades.		
1868 . .	$764,327,977	$181,823,374	$946,858,848
1878 . .	126,938,419	5,866,129	146,915,219
Incr'se	$478,243,599	$175,154,662	$607,293,734
P.C. Incr.	211.6	1,298.9	220
	1865-1915.		
Year			Whole property.
1915 . .			$947,858,848
1865 . .			146,915,219
Total Increase . .			$800,943,629
Per cent of increase . .			469.1

In the fifties it was the custom of some distinguished free-soiler or republican representative in congress, every now and then, to deliver on the floor of the house a carefully prepared set speech, instituting a comparison between industrial Ohio and agricultural, slave-holding Georgia. Lewis D. Campbell spoke on that subject once and was overwhelmed by Alexander Hamilton Stephens in a speech in which he showed a perfect mastery of facts as to Georgia and a thorough knowledge of conditions in Ohio. Indeed he proved himself more familiar with Ohio statistics than Mr. Campbell himself.

The same spirit rules in the nineties. Ohio loves to be pitted against Georgia. Let us look into the agricultural side of the question between Ohio and Georgia:

Ohio. Year.	Val. of Farm Property.
1910 . .	$1,967,694,559
1890 . .	1,267,736,732
Increase . .	$ 699,962,826
Per cent of increase . .	56.8
Georgia.	
1910 . .	$510,646,521
1890 . .	142,158,368
Increase . .	$367,388,073
Per cent of increase . .	260.5

The interesting point is in the per centum of increase made by the state of Georgia. In this connection it should be borne in mind that Ohio has a population to the square mile of 317. Georgia 46.4.

If there has ever been a period in which the people in the towns and cities were so deeply concerned about the welfare and progress of the people in the rural districts I have been unable to find any record of it. I know that in the sixties the country set the pace for towns and cities in the matter of happy and hospitable homes, in the matter of education, in the matter of wealth producing diversification, and in the matter of genuine society, etc.

No man, even though a "ready writer" and skilled in drawing valuable lessons from groups of incontrovertible facts, could possibly present the situation as to the healthful condition of affairs in Georgia more clearly than is done by the figures used in the foregoing comparisons.

COLONEL ROBERT J. LOWRY



For forty years past Atlanta has seen no more active figure in her civic, social and financial life than Robert J. Lowry, head of the Lowry National bank, of Atlanta.

He was very conspicuous during the early days of Atlanta in the volunteer fire department, and for a long time was captain of a crack military company during Atlanta's pioneer days.

He has served the city in positions of trust a number of other times.

He has been both councilman and alderman and at various times has been chairman of the finance committee of the city council. He served on the board of education for a number of years, and is one of the founders of the present splendid educational system of Atlanta. He is now, and has been for many years, one of the trustees of the Grady hospital, named for Atlanta's great editor and orator, Henry W. Grady, who was a warm personal friend of Colonel Lowry.

The success of Colonel Lowry has been very conspicuous in a business way. He is at the present head of the Lowry National bank, one of the south's largest and strongest financial institutions.

He was unanimously elected president of the American Bankers' association, and is one of the best known of American bankers today. He has been for a number of years one of the trustees of the New York Life Insurance company. On account of his warm personal friendship for President McKinley, he is a trustee of the McKinley National Memorial association.

Colonel Lowry is one of the most ardent supporters of the Atlanta May Music Festival association, and his voice has always been raised in favor of the better things in music for the city, state and nation. Colonel Lowry is also an enthusiastic horseman, and for years has been one of the south's best known whips.

Atlanta at a Glance.

Population (1913)	195,000
Bank clearings (1913)	$725,604,192.05
Bank deposits	$26,351,858.67
Bank capital	$6,700,000.00
Bank capital, surplus and undivided profits	$11,192,741.54
Buildings (1913)	$5,112,944.00
Area, square miles	36.66
Assessed value of property (1913)	$172,288,589.00
Miles paved streets	197.11
Miles sewers	240.14
Miles sidewalks	188.72
Miles electric railway	198.78
Telephones in use	25,524
Postoffice receipts	$2,260,195.39
Second-class matter	$128,813.95
Churches	241
Public schools	
Public school enrollment	23,344
Students in higher institutions	2,140

GRANITE PEERS

The greatest mountain of granite in the world—Stone Mountain.

GEORGIA'S RECORD.

First general to fall on either side in the "War Between the States"—Francis Bartow.

First to have ironclad steamboat with ram—Charles Austin.

First to celebrate Memorial day.

First to suggest the confederate "crosses of honor"—Mrs. A. S. Erwin, of Athens.

First to bestow these crosses of honor on veterans.

Savannah, the lowest percentage of illiteracy to its population of any city in the world.

Athens, the city with the lowest death rate of any registered area.

An acre of land there produces three bales of cotton.

An acre of land which produced 102 1-8 bushels of corn—raised by a 12-year-old boy.

GEORGIA FIRST.

Georgia has contributed more directly to education than any other state.

Georgia is paying more to the confederate veterans than any other state.

The United States has nine towns of climate. Georgia has eight of them.

The Georgia Technological school in Atlanta is not excelled in the south.

A Title Guarantee Policy

of Atlanta Title Guarantee Company

with a deed to a piece of Atlanta real estate is safe and sure.

The first thing is to select a property in Atlanta, the fastest growing city in the South, and banking and business center of the Southeast.

The next thing is "KEEPING OUT OF COURT."

"A second thing to remember in the case of real estate is to be certain that the title one receives is good and clear of all incumbrances. With ordinary town or city real estate the USUAL and SAFEST method is to have the title GUARANTEED by some guaranty or trust company that makes a business of guaranteeing titles."—Saturday Evening Post.

Atlanta Title Guarantee Company

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA BUILDING

RESOURCES OF THE STATE BANKS SHOW BIG GAIN OVER 1913

Capital Stock of State Banks Increases $1,100,000 and Surplus and Increase Proportionately.

According to the report of the state treasurer for 1914, the total resources of the 693 state banks show an increase in 1913 over 1912 of $5,852,000. Cash on hand has increased $7,098,642. Deposits increased $16,572,849, while bills payable showed a decrease of $15,000,000. Capital stock of state banks increased $1,100,000 and surplus and profits increased $1,042,000. The year 1913 was one of the best years for state banks ever known. Official figures, compiled by State Treasurer W. J. Speer from the reports of the examiners, show substantial increases in assets, deposits, cash, cash in banks, surplus and a very marked decrease in money borrowed and bills payable. Treasurer Speer has prepared the following table, showing a comparison of the condition of the banks for the years 1912 and 1913:

	1912.	1913.
Loans and discounts	$100,096,235.95	$91,246,690.11
Overdrafts	2,953,972.39	1,145,918.16
Stocks and bonds	6,982,966.19	6,260,693.27
Real estate and fixtures	6,619,094.62	7,023,663.74
Due from banks and bankers	13,809,444.89	22,595,723.16
Cash and cash items	6,320,195.69	13,418,139.19
Other resources	1,138,161.08	712,305.43
Total	$143,921,268.74	$149,614,897.14
	1,449,472,665.	
	1912.	1913.
Capital stock	$27,296,872.94	$28,396,512.67
Surplus and net profits	16,472,341.59	16,514,900.65
Due to banks and bankers	4,762,852.73	7,491,163.68
Unpaid dividends	51,144.56	47,986.72
Deposits	78,368,884.67	91,441,535.27
Bills payable	15,992,792.06	1,842,717.87
Other liabilities	906,617.77	413,175.78
Total	$143,921,268.77	$149,614,897.14

From which will be seen that their Total resources have increased, $5,693,000.00
Cash has increased, 7,098,643.53
Capital stock has increased, 1,100,000.00
Surplus and net profits show an increase of, 1,042,000.00
Deposits have increased, 13,072,650.60
Bills payable show a decrease of over, 15,000,000.00

The figures of January 14, 1914, on the national banks in Georgia, show resources of $106,292,581; capital, $16,168,000, and individual deposits of $63,633,959.

WM. HURD HILLYER

Investment Securities, Mortgage Bonds and Collateral Loans

Loan Correspondent
Columbian Nat. Life Ins. Co. of Boston, Mass.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA BLDG.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Apartment and Residence Sites

Peters Land Company

610-611 Peters Building

The above company has been making extensive improvements upon its properties in the rapidly growing section of North Atlanta, and are now offering desirable locations for apartment or residence sites:

Apartment Sites

JUNIPER STREET—Between Fourth and Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Streets, and only one block east of Peachtree Street.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE—Between Myrtle Street and Bedford Place. The beautiful thoroughfare connecting Peachtree Street and the Druid Hills section.

These two locations are recognized as the most desirable sections of Atlanta for high-class apartment house sites. A few of the most modern apartment and hotel buildings recently erected in this vicinity are: The Georgian Terrace, the Ponce De Leon, Livingston, Sumner, Goldsmith and Bennett Apartments.

Home Sites

PENN AVENUE—The new street extending from Ponce de Leon Avenue north to Eighth Street. This is the company's most recent improved tract and ranks among the most modernly planned in the city. The street pavement is of bitulithic, with water, gas and sewerage connections made to the curb line.

The lots all lie beautifully; some level with the sidewalk, others elevated, and they all have beautiful oak shade trees.

Several very attractive homes have already been erected and occupied by the owners.

MYRTLE STREET—Only a few vacant lots left.

Peters Park

Following the civic pride and need of Atlanta for more playgrounds and residence parks, the company has just commenced developing a large tract of its land north of and adjoining the grounds of the Georgia State School of Technology, and will, in the near future, have lots to offer in one of the prettiest residence parks in the south.

For further particulars, apply to your real estate agent or the Peters Land Company, 610 and 611 Peters Building.



HENRY S. JACKSON.

THE FIRM of Henry S. Jackson & Co., located at No. 41 Inman building, in Atlanta, Ga., handle mortgage bonds on centrally located, improved real estate in Atlanta and other large cities in the State of Georgia. They also handle mortgage bonds on large and successful industrial plants in operation in the manufacturing cities in Georgia, and similar bonds on large tracts of farming lands under cultivation and owned by successful farmers.

This firm of Henry S. Jackson & Co. have financial connections with some of the very strongest financial houses in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and are enabled through their connections to handle loans on a large scale, ranging from $100,000 upwards.

The firm also acts as fiscal agents for parties organizing new corporations, and is prepared to aid in the raising of the capital for such concerns and in the selling of the bonds for new or old corporations in this state.

We invite your correspondence and call at our office.

Henry S. Jackson & Company

41 Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

$10 Monthly

INVESTED IN

BROOKHAVEN HEIGHTS LOTS

Means 100% Yearly on Your Investment

No Interest Free Taxes

See W. T. Martin

Lot Specialist

819-20 Empire Building

Phone Ivy 8177 Atlanta, Ga.

Helping Georgia's Prosperity

McKenzie Trust Co.

Silvey Building

Atlanta, Georgia



Millions Lie Idle In Georgia Hills and Valleys

RESOURCES OF STATE NOT EVEN SCRATCHED IN THE OPINION OF CHEMISTS

Minerals and Earth Products in Natural State Lie Untouched — Prediction Made That Invasion of Capital Will Make Many Wealthy.

By J. S. BROGDON,
Secretary Georgia Section American Chemical Society.

The picture that technical chemistry exhibits today is quite different from that of thirty years ago. In Germany there has been a most brilliant application of chemistry to the waste products. Coal tar is literally torn to pieces and put together again to form the wonderful coal tar dyes. Industries of great magnitude have been built up on the application of organic chemistry and there seems to be no limit to its field; but in fact all industries involve chemistry. Frequently the profits derived from careful regulation of the chemistry involved are beyond the conception of the management. In Germany chemical research is fostered by the manufacturers; in America, until recent years, chemical research has not been encouraged. While chemistry has been a great help and profit to industry in controlling manufacturing losses, its greatest function has been that exercised in the development of the processes themselves. If I were to try to define the function of a research laboratory in popular parlance, I would say that it keeps the industry "ahead in the game." The research chemist in a nation bears the same relation to the industries that its poets and musicians bear to the arts. The problem in America has been to maintain research laboratories. In Germany the German people have worked out their own system of sustaining the laboratory. Almost every all industry depends on the chemist and the chemist depends upon all industry. In America, under the leadership of Robert Kennedy Duncan, deceased, a system has been established for bringing together the industrial problem and the man to solve it. The success of this system can be estimated in dollars and cents by a few modest fellowships in 1906 which were valued at $540 each. Now various industries have found it profitable to endow chemical research at over a hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Georgia has wonderful opportunities for applied chemistry, and has made good use of some of these.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS USED IN LARGE QUANTITIES THAT CAN BE MADE IN GEORGIA:
RUBBER
CHOCOLATE
PAINTS AND VARNISH
POTTERY
DRUGGISTS' CHEMICALS.

The city of Atlanta consumes approximately a million pounds of chocolate per annum. The late [illegible] used in the manufacture of chocolate is cocoabean which are grown in the tropics and manufactured into cocoa butter and chocolate and the allied products. No particular climatic conditions are required for the manufacture of these products, the main requirement is the market for the product, which we have at home.

One of the crying needs of Georgia is potteries. Some of the finest clay deposits are to be found in central Georgia, and in fact, Augusta, Ga., for a great number of years, has shipped large quantities of special fire clays to the eastern and central states to assist in the production of crockery. The writer can comprehend only one reason for Georgia buying clay water-coolers made of Minnesota clay. Perhaps there is a popular conception that clay water-coolers made in Minnesota retain the characteristic of Minnesota winters, that allow them to be sold in Georgia.

UNDEVELOPED INDUSTRIES FOR WHICH RAW MATERIALS ARE SHIPPED OUT OF THE STATE AND RETURNED IN MANUFACTURED GOODS. AMONG A GREAT NUMBER ARE:
SOAP
ALUM
VARNISH.

The consumption of soap as given in the last census is approximately $1.00 per capita per annum. Georgia sends out of the state large quantities of soap stock and off grade cotton seed oil as well as rosin, which is manufactured into soap and returned to her. It is true that we have three soap factories in Georgia which are profitable, yet we are buying about $2,000,000 worth of soap per annum from the outside.

Georgia is blessed with rich bauxite deposits, which are worked and shipped east to be manufactured into alum by the simple process. The city of Atlanta alone is consuming something like $15,000 worth of alum, which is made from bauxite mined at Rome, Ga., that has been manufactured into alum in Philadelphia. The rosin of our state plays an important part in the world's production and large quantities of this rosin go into the manufacture of varnish. I would not have you believe that we have no varnish industries. These that we have are profitable. But they do not produce even the requirements of home consumption.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE BENEFITED BY APPLIED CHEMISTRY:
FERTILIZERS
LEATHER
BOTTLING PLANTS
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
BAKERIES
COTTON OIL MILLS
RAILROADS
LAUNDRIES
CEMENT.

By the careful chemical control the cost of the production of commercial fertilizers can be reduced as much as $1.00 per ton from the average cost. In the control of manufacturing processes, if uniformity of product is desired, there is no better means than the use of applied chemistry. The chemical testing of commodities sold under specifications is primarily for the purpose of protecting the purchaser. Standard grades of various commodities can be had in small quantities under well-known brands, yet it is very questionable if the large users can afford to buy supplies on the same basis as the small consumer. The only practical way to buy large quantities of any material is according to chemical specifications. The industries mentioned above cannot only be benefited in the purchase of material, but in applying chemistry to their own peculiar problems of manufacture, to correct losses.

SOME PROFITABLE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN GEORGIA ARISE FROM THOSE MENTIONED ARE:
CARBON DIOXIDE (SODA FOUNT GAS)
EPSOM SALTS
PLASTER OF PARIS
PAPER SIZE FROM ROSIN
FULLERS' EARTH
SOAP
GLYCERIN
SYRUP.

The paper size industry in Georgia utilizes the raw material, rosin, and is one of the few plants in America that produces this product. Industries of diversified nature, as those mentioned, are the ones which would bring the greatest wealth and give employment to the greatest number. As I write I have before me an advertisement of a Brooklyn manufacturing chemist who offers for sale cream tartar, Rochelle salts, sulfite mixture, boric acid, chloroform, calomel, corrosive sublimate, quinine and a great number of other similar products. We are buying these when we could make them at home.

THE WASTES:
SOAP STOCK
LINTERS
SAWDUST
CLAY
GARBAGE
QUARRY WASTE.

The quarry waste from limestone quarries within the past two years has been utilized for increasing the agricultural wealth. It has been found that by grinding the waste limestone to a flour and using 1,000 pounds to the acre that enormous increases in the crops can be had.

In one instance the writer knows of where one 25-acre farm with 1,000 pounds of limestone per acre made twenty-six bales of cotton and an adjoining 25 acres under similar conditions, but without limestone, the same year only made sixteen bales.

The short lint from cotton seed is eagerly sought by German manufacturers as well as those of the northern states and is converted into a variety of products from mattresses to gun cotton and even artificial bristles for hair brushes. The acreage of the city of Atlanta is burned, yet there are large quantities of garbage tankage brought into Atlanta from other cities.

PECAN NUT BRINGS MONEY.

The pecan in Georgia, under scientific culture, and practical business supervision, has taken a commanding position as one of the state's most valuable additions to list of productive industries. Initial work from 1903-1905 laid a substantial foundation, on which subsequent building and development have been rapid.

This success is due to the achievement of successfully budding and grafting the choicest known large thin shell and richly flavored varieties on to the common seedling stock. This process gives early results as to crops and yields a uniform and more valuable product.

Since 1905 commercial orchards of these choice varieties have been planted in very large numbers.

GEORGIA'S RECORD.

First to diversify crops. First prize at St. Louis exposition.
First to suggest the cotton picker.
The best peaches in the world—The Elbertas, 16,000,000 trees.
Finest sea island cotton in the world.
The most sublime watertall in the south—Tallulah.
The largest block of marble quarried in the United States—at the capitol building, at Municapolis, Minn.



LOOKING DOWN ON ATLANTA'S "BOTTLE NECK" ON PEACHTREE STREET.

BIG FIRM HAS MADE SUCCESS IN CITY

Among the new firms of Atlanta, none have come to the front more rapidly than Ashcraft-Wilkinson company, this firm now being possibly the largest importer of potash salts in the United States, and also importing nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and other foreign fertilizer materials. In addition to this, they also handle all domestic fertilizer materials.

The president of this company is Mr. Mell R. Wilkinson, who is also president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and is interested in a number of our banking institutions and manufacturing enterprises.

The vice president is Mr. Lee Ashcraft, who has been in the fertilizer business for many years. When the International Agricultural corporation was organized, he placed the companies in which he was interested in this organization, and was southern sales manager of this corporation until he withdrew in 1913 and with Mr. Wilkinson formed the Ashcraft-Wilkinson company.

The offices are located on the ground floor of the Walton building.

FORTUNES YET TO BE MADE IN LOCAL DIRT INVESTMENTS

The Man Who Predicts a Slump in Atlanta Realty Is Throwing Dirt in His Own Grave, According to Experts.

Fortunes are yet to be made in Atlanta real estate. The spot of Atlanta on the [illegible] of the rainbow. The man who puts his monies into Fulton county dirt places it in Nature's bank. The interest on that investment will prove the startling feature of the transaction.

Many an Atlantan who has watched the real estate barometer these many years is convinced that the limit has been reached and that if there is any movement in the near future it will be on a downward scale. They argue in the case of central property that tenants can't pay the present rents and make a fair profit, and that the overflow from the badly crowded retail district will be obliged to seek refuge in semi-central locations which will in time become central.

The pendulum, they declare, has been swinging in one direction so long that it must soon swing back the other way.

That is the plaint of the conservative citizen who wonders how the upward trend can continue. On the other hand, the investor who has seized opportunities and become wealthy sees in a growing population never-failing chances to add to his fortune. He argues that there is just so much land about the city suitable for the needs of culture, and that as homes are constantly built farther out and the population increases, the less open land there is and the more valuable that on hand becomes. That is the economic principle, and the optimist declares it will work out true every time.

In the days of Wesley Collier and other pioneers land around Atlanta could be had surprisingly cheap. Consider buying the Collier plat at Five Points and the land now comprising Ansley Park for a total of $240! Consider also that many years later, as late as 1900, acreage around Buckhead could be bought for $10 to $25, and is now selling as high as $1,000. Although Mr. Collier sold the park property for $300,000, and his estate still holds the Five Points property, he was obliged to wait nine fifty years to realize these enormous prices.

Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation

General Offices: ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICERS:
W. B. Baker, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. E. Chapin, Vice-President
J. C. Gentry, Secy. & Treas.
W. Riley, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
O. W. Deyerle, Chief Engineer
C. L. Barrett, Auditor

DIRECTORS:

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W. E. CHAPIN, Atlanta, Ga.	W. J. RUSHTON, Birmingham, Ala.
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FRANK HAWKINS, Atlanta, Ga.	C. A. WICKERSHAM Atlanta, Ga.
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Ice, Fuel, Cold Storage
Wholesale and Retail

Pure Distilled Water Ice
(3,500 Tons Daily Capacity)

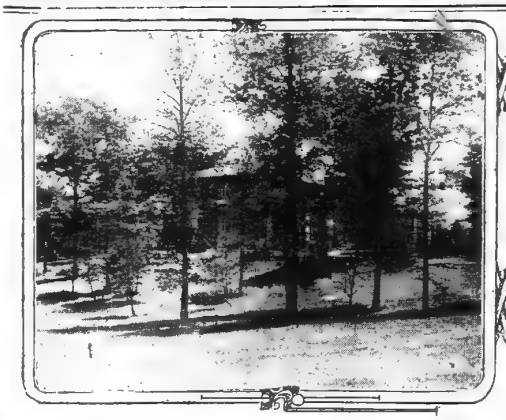
Best Domestic and Steam Coal
(Anthracite and Bituminous)

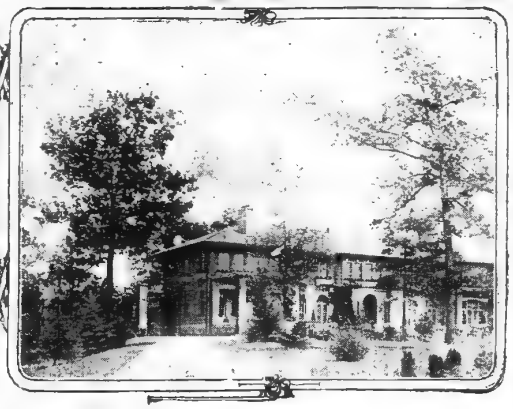
Modern Cold Storage Plants
(1,000,000 Cubic Feet Space)

Every possible effort is made to maintain a service satisfactory to our patrons and no expense is spared to attain that result.

BRANCHES:
Atlanta, Ga.
Albany, Ga.
Americus, Ga.
Athens, Ga.
Augusta, Ga.
Chattahooga, Tenn.
Columbus, Ga.
Cordele, Ga.
Dublin, Ga.
Elberton, Ga.
Fort Valley, Ga.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Macon, Ga.
Rome, Ga.

INDUSTRIES





BEAUTIFUL SURBURBAN HOMES.

Atlanta Wholesale Houses Are the Best

CRUMLEY-SHARP HARDWARE CO.
47 and 49 Walton St.
26 and 28 Fairlie St.
ATLANTA, GA.



WHOLESALE HARDWARE

BEST METAL BEDS ARE MADE IN CITY

Atlanta Metal Bed Company, Located Here, Manufacture Well-Known Product.

With reference to Atlanta's commercial affairs, the manufacturing and wholesale interests must always occupy a prominent position as promoting materially the mercantile importance of the community, and in our review of those firms and commercial establishments which have contributed to the standing that the city of Atlanta now holds in the business world there are none more worthy of special consideration than the Atlanta Metal Bed company, the largest concern of this kind in the south. This company was established and incorporated here in 1911. The floor space occupied in all departments embraces 75,000 square feet. The home of the "Guaranteed Metal Bed and Diamond Lock Spring" manufactured by this company is well worth a visit, and it will take great pleasure in showing the plant and how their goods are made.

They have a daily output of 350 iron beds with the well known Marvin finish and 250 springs, and their territory embraces the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and North and South Carolina. They keep five men on the road and employ sixty in the factory.

Before one spends one-third of his life in bed it is essential to be particular in the selection of furniture. It is something that will last a lifetime so why not have the best?

The beds manufactured by this company are made of metal tubing, which means the greatest possible strength with the least possible weight. They make one hundred and ten different patterns.

The officers of the company are W. P. Winecoff president, and L. L. Mockel secretary and treasurer.

The factory and office are located at 90 Means street.

HARDWARE HOUSES FURNISH GOODS TO MYRIAD GEORGIANS

Atlanta, as the Hub of the Distribution Wheel, Ships Its Hardware Products Into Every Town in Dixie.

Wholesale hardware is one of the most detailed propositions assembled under the caption of business. Imagine selling everything made of steel or wood or iron or brass from a pin to a pick-ax. And imagine doing this from a catalogue and talking to thousands of merchants throughout sixteen states. It will give one something to think about as well as to ponder over—and then give it up.

Atlanta, however, marits enough wholesale hardware concerns to supply, as the above area of territory, through its [illegible] extensive [illegible] ground, all the last detail that goes into making up wholesale hardware houses are known to every business and man-set up and down the strand of Lain.

The wholesale hardware business in Atlanta and Georgia is established on such lines that the purchase of a bill of goods from an Atlanta house insures the merchant of the best goods at the most reasonable prices.

Shipments of goods from Atlanta to outside points reach their destination quickly as part of the Atlanta [illegible] for handling freight and [illegible] shipments.

The combined capital invested in wholesale hardware concerns in Atlanta alone would total well into the millions. Several of Atlanta's larger concerns are agents for well-known products, being distributing agents for these products for all of the southern territory.

TEN-CENT STORES ARE ANSWER TO PROBLEM

The modern 10-cent store is the outgrowth of the demand for a lessened cost of living. It is truly the example coming from the ranks of the people and the answer to the needs of the average man. What becomes of my wages?

Atlanta, the foremost city of the south, has become the center of the 10-cent store industry. The 10-cent stores are situated in [illegible] and Whitehall streets. The wholesale departments are located in the heart of Atlanta's wholesale district.

More and more the idea of appealing to the trade through the medium of [illegible] articles costing—at the [illegible] over $5, is fascinating to southern [illegible] of merchandise until [illegible] the establishment of 10-cent stores [illegible] in the small communities.

But recently one Atlanta 10-cent store company took over an additional building entirely remodeled the structure and now conducts a large establishment as any of the city's department stores.

The Kress company the McClure

METAL BEDS

ATLANTA METAL BED CO.
GUARANTEED
ATLANTA·GA·U·S·A

Perfect in Every Detail

McCLURE TEN-CENT CO.

"DOLLAR LIMIT" MERCHANDISE

Notions
Dry Goods
Laces
Embroidery
Ribbons
Underwear
Hosiery
Neckwear
Art Goods
Toilet Goods
Hair Goods
Spectacles
Jewelry
Clocks
Watches
Hand Bags
Fans
Stationery
Office and School Supplies
Paper Goods
Millinery
Novelties

43 to 49 S. Broad Street
ATLANTA, GA.

THE SOUTH'S LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSE

Carrying a popular all the year line of staple merchandise to retail at

5c, 10c, 25c, 50c and $1

Join the ranks of the "Might of Little Things." Become a Ten Cent Man in a "DOLLAR LIMIT" Store.

Small Capital--Big Results

We make a specialty of opening up new 5 and 10c Stores, also of adding this line to the General Merchandise Store.

Write us for particulars; ask about our profit-sharing twice yearly rebate system.

Buy From Us and "Save the Difference"

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Toys
Sporting Goods
Cutlery
Wire Goods
Hardware
Screens—
Doors and Windows
Woodenware
Brushes
Tinware
Enamelware
Silverware
Jap China
German China
White Crockery
Dec. Crockery
Hotel Ware
Glassware
Fruit Jars
Jelly Glasses
Lamps
Soda Fount Supplies
Stoneware

McCLURE TEN-CENT CO.

Eureka Fire Hose



EUREKA 4-Ply | RED CROSS 2-Ply | PARAGON 3-Ply

Eureka Fire Hose Mfg. Co.
P. O. Hebert, Sou. Mgr.
Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex.

MANY FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE BRANCHES LOCATED IN CITY

The south's fire hose center is Atlanta. This city is headquarters for the fire hose and engine agencies of Dixie.

More fire hose is shipped through Atlanta branch houses every year than would be required to put out a conflagration in the Woolworth building, New York city.

If all of the hose that is sold through Atlanta agents were coupled to a sufficiently large hydrant, the stream would reach well towards Birmingham, Ala.

These fire hose and engine agencies form an important item among the enormous distributing headquarters for all sorts of commodities which are located in Atlanta. The great bulk of the fire hose used in the south and southwest is manufactured in England and New Jersey factories. The general agents here find a steady demand for fire hose in the south.

This is significant. Whenever an order is placed for new hose it means progress and growth. While some of the new hose is used to replace worn out, this proportion is comparatively small. The greater part of the order is a new fire company, or some addition to, or as a reinforcement of the already established fire-fighting stations. Every time a new hydrant is placed in a street and every time a new company is formed it means that more hose must be had. So the reverse of this fact the growth of a community may be judged somewhat by whether fire hose has been placed for new fire hydrants, whether that new territory has been provided with adequate protection.

Meador-Cauthorn Co.

SELLING AGENTS
Cotton piece goods, hosiery, underwear.
SHIPMENTS MADE DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS TO MERCHANTS.
Let our traveling salesmen show you.
Atlanta, Georgia

JOHN SILVEY'S ESTATE
William A. Speer — R. K. Rambo
A. C. McHan — W. T. McCullough

John Silvey & Co.

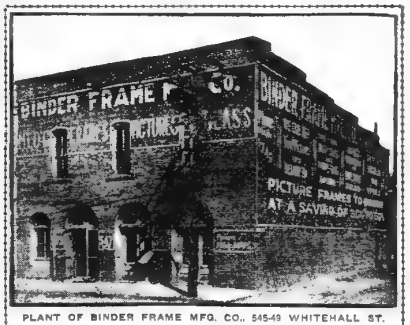
JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS
Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods Notions and House Furnishings.....
114 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 72 LEONARD STREET

KING HARDWARE COMPANY

Congratulates itself, Georgia and the South on the prosperity of our section. Your prosperity means our good fortune and our five stores mean much for your comfort and convenience when you buy

STOVES, RANGES, REFRIGERATORS, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, CUTLERY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, SPORTING GOODS, TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, GENERAL HARDWARE

KING HARDWARE COMPANY
FIVE STORES IN ATLANTA
87 Whitehall — 53 Peachtree — 252 Peters
122 Decatur — 440 Marietta



PLANT OF BINDER FRAME MFG. CO., 545-549 WHITEHALL ST.
Manufacturers of
MOULDINGS, FRAMES AND PICTURES THAT PLEASE.

We carry the Largest Assortment of Mouldings in the South
We Make a Specialty of Remodeling Old Frames.
Frames Made to Order at a Saving of 30 to 50 per cent.
"Once a Customer, Always a Customer."

BINDER FRAME MANUFACTURING CO.
545-549 WHITEHALL STREET — Phone, M 1745

MOTOR APPARATUS FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT SERVICE



Strength Power Balance
BUILT BY
AMERICAN-LaFRANCE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, Inc., Elmira, New York
P. O. HEBERT, SOU. MGR., 1633 CANDLER BLDG., ATLANTA

PLANING MILLS

Planing Mills Are Storehouses For the Nation's Rare Woods

A Trip Through Atlanta's Mills Proves Interesting From Standpoint of Laymen; Romance Concealed in Black Lumber Piles.

A board is just a plank. When you mend a fence or patch the chicken house—or when you stand in front of your house that you are building and see the piles of lumber, planed and ready for the hands of the carpenter, did you ever stop to reflect on the terrific lesson of "nature pins man" that is behind that inert stick of wood?

Think of the years that plank stood as a stately sentinel in what probably was a virgin forest. Think of the fall of the wood monarch when the axmen, pioneers of the saw mills, struck the steel into its heart.

Then picture the trip of that mighty tree to the sawmill. Mayhap it was floated down a log-jammed stream. It might have been pulled onto a loading train and hauled miles through the silent woods to the pond where the steel grips dragged toward whirling teeth in the mill saw.

Paint a mental portrait of that tree log as it was whip-sawed into rough-sawed planks—as it passed back and forth through the saw teeth until its heart was ripped into planks.

Then came the long trip to the planing mills. The roughsawed timber slid from the flat cars onto the planing mill loading platform to be turned into neat building timber, ready for use.

The lesson to be taken from a piece of wood is a small sermon minus words. How through long ages the tree grew in its strength, how man made of that tree a mighty aid in the civilization of the race.

Local Mills Interesting.

A trip to any of Atlanta's numerous planing mills is most interesting. A planing mill is a common sight, even in the merest hamlet. However, behind the doors of such a place, where the continued buzz of the saws and the whirr of the lathes is a constant reminder of industry, there is enough of human interest to hold the person who makes such an inspection in a vise-like grip for hours.

From the roughsawed timbers of the forest sawmill, all manner of decorative things are made. Posts for the porch, chair legs, table cornices, grill work, the baseball bats for the boys, to the bedpost in grandma's room—all find form and outline in the hands of the planing mill expert.

Door sashes, window frames, interior finishing material, hardwood flooring, parquet pieces, newell posts, stair balusters—all assume beauty and grace when the wood is placed on the lathe.

While the greater part of the work done about a planing mill is purely mechanical, the art of the planing mill hand is always expressed in the work he turns out. Atlanta is singularly fortunate in the matter of having some of the most expert mill hands in the entire south. This colony of workmen alone would populate a good sized city. The payroll of these men exceeds that of a bank in some instances.

The planing mills of Atlanta carry millions of dollars' worth of stock. Piled in the yards of these concerns one finds mahogany, birch, maple, walnut and vast stores of the finer woods. These are shipped into Atlanta via the ocean freighters which enter Brunswick and Savannah harbors. A walk through any of the planing mill yards will astound the layman when the yard foreman tells what each stack of lumber is worth in cold cash.

One of the most significant features of an inspection of any modern planing mill will be the use of all of the lumber shipped to the plant. The day of burning the "slashings" of the mill has passed. Today all ends and scrap timber is utilized in various manners, so that there is absolutely no waste to a piece of timber once it passes into the hands of the planing mill man.

It is an odd sight to see a planing mill man, with his lumber ruler, "size" a piece of timber as it lays on a stack and tell you to the cubic inch just what that stick of timber will "run" in the matter of lineal inches. This is an art which is acquired only after years of practice. The same sense of the planing mill man will instantly tell him whether or not certain kinds of planing mill products will come from a certain kind of timber. The expert can tell whether the grain in a piece of timber is twisted and will not "turn up" properly, by simply glancing at the stick.

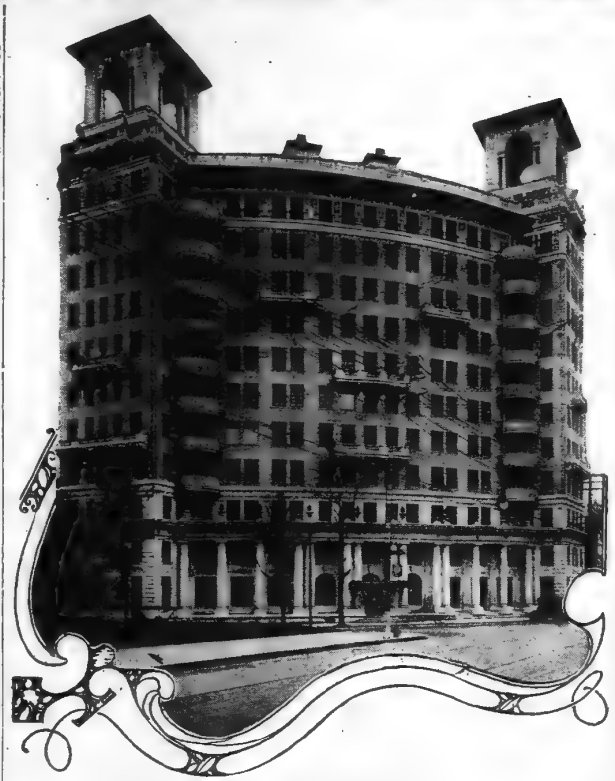
If one is so inclined a more profitable hour cannot be spent than to take a trip through a big planing mill and see just what processes timber passes through before it is dumped, ready for instant use, in front of a house which is being overhauled or erected.

Many Mills.

With over eighteen hundred saw mills in active operation, with 15,000 to 20,000 men in constant service, with an annual timber cut of from eight hundred million to a billion and a quarter feet, and an approximate annual value of from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars, lumbering is a close second to cotton among the native industries of Georgia. Some idea of Georgia's great lumber resources can be gained from the fact that of her thirty-eight million acres, twenty-six millions are in forests, and these embrace in varying quantities practically all of the trees indigenous to the eastern states.

Georgia's chief hardwoods are live oak, hickory, ash, dogwood, black gum, persimmon; her chief soft woods are the long and short-leafed pine, the poplar and cypress. Her hardwoods are found chiefly in the mountains, along the banks of streams, and in the marshes and swamps.

The pine is the most important among Georgia's commercial timbers. There are two chief species of pine in Georgia, the long-leafed and the short-leafed. The former is confined principally to the level plains of south Georgia, the latter chiefly to the coastal plain region and along the streams. The long-leafed variety is the most valuable, and has made Georgia's fame in the markets of the world. It is estimated that the long-leaf pine region of Georgia covers about seventeen thousand square miles, and contains over twenty billion feet of merchantable lumber. While most of Georgia's pine is consumed in the United States, a large amount is exported, it being estimated that about three billion feet is shipped annually from Savannah and Brunswick, the two chief lumber ports of the state.



PONCE DE LEON APARTMENT

Georgia Pine Is Known Wherever Lumber Is Sold

State Lumber Is Used in Building Wherever Standard Material Is Called for in Plans.

By WALLACE HAMMER.
(United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Georgia pine" is no new name to the New Englander who builds his boat ribs from the flexible timber, or to the Oregonian who uses redwood, at present, for his fires as well as his bungalow.

The pine of Georgia is as well known as the cotton from the state. It needs no introduction to the lumber-buying public. It is self-introductory.

For years past the pine exported from Georgia has built the heavy super-bridging on many a river. It has gone into more than probably ten million pieces of house furniture; it has built churches and saloons in many a frontier town; it has played thousands of bushels of grain under water-tight cover—in fact, Georgia pine has been as much benefit to the American consumer as has the invention of the telephone. Think one moment of the width of that statement. It will prove itself.

While Georgia is no longer a preeminent lumber state, its native timber resources are far from exhausted. In the north part of the state there still remain thousands of acres of virgin timber. To the southeast lies other vast areas of all but untouched lumber tracts awaiting the time when pine wood, lost to the other vicinities where it has grown for ages, has reached a place where it may be veritably reckoned as worth its weight in gold.

Georgia's pine lumber is the second best "money-getting" product of the state.

It is recognized today all over the world as the best of all pines, the standard of pine perfection by which other pines are compared and judged. More than 1,000 sawmills are now in active operation preparing this lumber for market. These cut more than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber yearly; give constant employment to from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, and bring annually from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000.

The famous Georgia pine grows rich—as the level plains of southern Georgia. This pine region covers about 17,000 square miles of forest, which is estimated to contain at present more than 20,000,000,000 feet of marketable timber.

The stately trees, known as the long-leaf yellow pine, grow in great forests, each tree rising straight and symmetrical to a height of 100 to 150 feet, with a diameter of from 3 to 4 feet, and bunching near the top. The tall, straight trunks, growing to such a height and crowned with soft green foliage, give a peculiarly majestic appearance to these forests.

Notwithstanding the fact that the marketing of this tree is one of the oldest industries in the state, it is only within the last decade that the commercial value of the tree has been understood, or that the lumber industry has grown to any approach to the scale of importance which it now occupies in the state.

Mammoth Local Planing Mill

Of all that is grand and inspiring in the entire southland that has been accomplished throughout the outpouring of human endeavor, there is nothing which more claims the attention and profound consideration of the visitor from other sections than to witness the magnificent growth of Atlanta, the metropolis of Georgia and the south. It is the sovereign city of a great region, wonderfully located and running over with opportunities. No section of the United States is attracting more attention today than is the south, no portion of the country has shown such magic and wonderful development during the past decade as part of the country has greater possibilities for the future, and everything that has been instrumental in advancing the south has necessarily added to the glory and prestige of Atlanta, for this is unquestionably the leading city in the state. Many prominent business houses, and especially manufacturing companies, have helped to make Atlanta what she is today, and one of the firms that can be mentioned in this connection is that of the Phoenix Planing Mill, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds.

Is Business for Forty-five Years.

This business was originally established here about forty-five years ago by Longley & Nilon; afterwards the company was known as Longley & Robinson, then in 1885 was incorporated as the Phoenix Planing Mill, with S. B. Ogletree as manager.

Eight years ago it went under the management of W. V. Ogletree, who is now secretary and treasurer and general manager. Mr. S. B. Ogletree is still president and principal owner of the business.

This company is the largest concern of this kind in the state, with capital and surplus of $160,000. They do a wholesale and retail business in all kinds of building material, lumber, laths, shingles, etc., and Texas cement plaster. They are the southern agents for this plaster and are also agents for the Amalgamated Roofing company's products, who manufacture several kinds of roofing, asphalt shingles, etc. These asphalt shingles are a new product on the market, but in the last two years are meeting with a great demand.

The factory and office of the Phoenix Planing Mill are located at 321 Highland avenue. The plant and lumber yards cover seven acres, and here is manufactured everything in interior trimming, sash, doors, etc., either of hardwood or yellow pine, and the mill is equipped with all the latest and most up-to-date facilities and machinery.

They employ about one hundred and seventy-five men, all experts in their particular line.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL

Factory and Office, 321 Highland Avenue

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In All Kinds of Building Material, Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Etc.



GENERAL VIEW OF MILL AND YARDS

We have had years of experience; we have the goods; our plant is fully equipped; our delivery service is up-to-date with auto trucks and drays. Therefore, we feel justified in asking you to give us your orders for anything in high-grade millwork, in either Pine, Oak or Birch.

We also carry a full stock of framing lumber, flooring, ceiling, etc.—Pine, Red Cedar, Cypress and Asphalt shingles, also Plastic Tile roofing.

TEXAS CEMENT PLASTER

"BETTER THAN SOME, AS GOOD AS ANY"



SCHOOLS FOR COLORED YOUTHS SECOND TO NONE

carry on the school annually. This money comes from the colored people of the state and from millions of friends. This school is growing and being good service for the state.

At Americus is also located an institution the like of which there is no other among the colored people of the state. I refer to the Masonic Home and industrial school. While the home is for the orphans of deceased members of the Masons, yet the school is open to all and is doing a great service for the colored race and the community and the state of Georgia. Professor R. B. Battle is principal of the school. It has a force of three teachers and a farmer and a large enrollment and has sent out a few graduates that are doing good work in their lines. This is an instance in which a fraternal organization is doing its part in assisting the state in caring for its dependent ones and educating them. This institution is owned and supported by the colored Masons of Georgia.

Selden Institute, Brunswick, Ga., is making a good record for the state in that section. Professor A. Bleach is principal. It has nine teachers and an enrollment of 147 and has sent out fifty-one graduates. They are doing excellent work.

Saint Athanasius Episcopal school, at Brunswick, is doing good work in that section of the state. Professor William Augustus Ferry, A. M., is principal. It has a teaching force of fifteen and an enrollment of 330 students with a cost for operation of $5,000.

Hoisey Normal and Industrial academy, at Gresham, Ga., is a good school, though quite young. Professor G. W. F. Phillips is principal. It has six teachers and an enrollment of 220. It costs $4,000 to operate this school and this money comes from the C. M. E. churches in Georgia and from millions of friends.

Pane College, Augusta, Ga., is one of the oldest and best-equipped schools in the state for the education of colored youth. Dr. J. D. Hammond is the efficient president. It has a faculty of seventeen and an enrollment this year of 226 students and has sent out from the various departments between 300 and 500 graduates. It costs $12,000 annually to run the school and of this amount the white Methodist Episcopal church, South, gave $11,000. This is, in my mind, what I call real practical Christianity. I have often thought what a blessing it would be to both races and to the state and the south if all the white Protestant churches would do more real missionary work at their doors. Dr. Hammond and his good wife are southerners, and yet are spending and being spent in this field which is truly white unto harvest while the efficient laborers are few.

Johnson's Home Industrial college, Plains, Ga., is a young school, but it is doing some excellent service to and for the state. Rev. W. D. Johnson, D. D., is the founder of this school. Professor A. J. Johnson, A. B., is principal. It has an enrollment of 225 students and ten teachers and runs at the cost of $5,000 a year, which come directly from the colored people, including the tuition from the students.

That school is a bright light in that section of the state and is filling a long-felt need there.

St. Paul's Parish Training and Industrial school, of Atlanta, is an Episcopal school for our people. Rev. A. R. Day is principal. It has five teachers and has continued for over a hundred at a cost of $3,000 annually. This work is under the direction of the Episcopal church, and Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., bishop of Atlanta, is chairman of the trustee board, and largely guides the affairs of the school. Recently the school was burned, and they have had for some time been keeping together, but have succeeded very well and will soon have their new and modern building ready to be occupied. This church has another school on the west side of the city, under the direction of Arch Bacon Henderson, and it is largely attended.

The white Presbyterian churches in Atlanta are supporting a school and healthy mission on Frazier street, in which good work is being done by our white friends. I used to visit that mission and see those good people working and teaching, and I know how much they were loved for their sacrifice.

Bryant's Normal and Industrial school, Atlanta, is doing a great service. It has a large night school for those who have to work days and can only get off at night. This school is doing a good work. It has a large enrollment and several teachers.

The Georgia State Industrial college, Savannah, Ga., is a state institution. It is, I mean, owned, controlled and operated by the state, and is the only school Georgia has dedicated to the higher education of the colored people of the state. Professor R. R. Wright is president of this institution, and has been since its organization seven years ago. It has eighteen instructors, covering every branch of higher industrial education except the professions of law, medicine and dentistry. These are not taught, but several of the graduates of the school have moved to other institutions and finished in these studies, and are doing good service to their people and the state. Six hundred graduates have gone from this institution to throw their mighty intellectual weight against the monster ignorance. It has five hundred and five students enrolled this year, and the cost of operation is $32,000, and is furnished by the state of Georgia.

Professor Wright did not say so, but I think a part of this amount comes from the leaders who have made several visits to this school, and can say it is doing a good service for the state and the colored people.

The state also has two other institutions which it cares for, of which little is said or heard of. I refer to the institutions for the colored deaf, dumb and blind. The school for the deaf and dumb is located at Cave Springs and must be doing good work for those unfortunate people, Rev. Gordon has been president of that school for years.

The institute for the blind is located in Macon and was doing excellent work when I made a visit to it some years ago. If there is any class of persons that call forth from me all the sympathy that is in me, it is that class that cannot take their sad case. I am glad to say that the state began long ago to look after these unfortunates and strive in some way make them happy in their misfortune, and, if possible, useful to themselves and to others.

I was not able to get a report from Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., as the president, Dr. Foster, was out of the city. But it is one of the old schools for the education of the colored youth. It was opened soon after Sherman left Atlanta by the Methodist Episcopal church and has continued and prospered ever since. It has a large roster of instructors and a large enrollment of students this year. Its source of support is largely from the Freedman's Aid society and tuitions paid by the students. We can find out some strong, good men that have been trained in this school and many of the people and the reduction of ignorance in the state of Georgia.

There are several schools I have not mentioned for the reason I am not able to get authentic data as to their work, but I know they are doing worthy service among the people of this state. There are two fine Catholic schools in Savannah, one in Augusta and one in Atlanta. All have a large enrollment of students and are doing good mission work among my people. There are many other private schools operated by conferences, associations and individuals that we know but little of; yet in all these, as well as those I have mentioned, there are men and women of strong characters and well equipped for their life's work laboring for poor salaries and at great disadvantages that ignorance may be driven back and illiteracy become an unknown quantity in Georgia.

Remember I have merely referred to our city and county schools, of which we have several hundred, such as they are. As a rule, in some of our larger cities, the schools are very good and are doing good service. Yet in one of our daily papers of Atlanta, April 22, our white lady board of visitors said most of the colored schools of the city were a disgrace to the city. While that is a hard saying, it is worthy of acceptation. It is only by the presentation of these facts that we know the real condition of affairs and prepare ourselves to adjust them. The salaries of the teachers are far too low for the class of instructors we have and need; but the beautiful part of the thing is these teachers are doing their work—they are making the sacrifice without a murmur, in order that the cities, counties and state may be relieved of ignorance.

In the rural districts and small towns the schools are far below what they ought to be. Schoolhouses are few and far between. Churches and halls are used for schoolhouses. The school terms are far too short—from two to five months in a year; the salaries paid are from $15 to $30 per month, which will induce only the very poorest class of teachers to go into the work, thus poor service and poor results.

We are praying, hoping, looking and working for an improvement in our rural school system.

Now, let us sum up this whole matter and see what we have in this great struggle with ignorance: Of the institutions reporting to my letter, asking information as to their work, I reported and the combined teaching force of these schools scattered over the entire state numbers 867; the schools named have sent out 4,339 graduates, most of whom are laboring in every corner of this state, while some are laboring in other states and some in foreign countries; they have a combined student force enrolled the year of 5,796, preparing themselves for future usefulness to the state, the race and nation.

One point worth noting in the answer to one of the questions sent out, namely, "Do you know of any criminals among any of your graduates?" To this question came the reply that not a graduate of one of the schools had been known to court. This is a wonderful record, out of 4,339 graduates only one has been brought to court for a criminal offense. I think this a strong and convincing argument in favor of education as a preventive of crime among the masses.

These schools named spend in the state for operating purposes annually $77,300, which not only finds its way in the business avenues of the state, but is spent as an aid to the people of Georgia in spreading intelligence among its colored citizens.

We are doing well with what we have, but we should do all in our power to help the cities and counties to improve the school's facilities for both races.

It is a fact that the great masses of our people must live and work on the farm and what the state needs most are not at least well-equipped agricultural schools in different sections of the state for the colored youth and then back these schools up with a compulsory school law compelling every child to go to school at least eight months in the year from the age of 8 until 16.

Now, I have given here to the readers of The Constitution the real inside of our school life; have told what we have, where it came from; I have also told of our struggles and sacrifices; I have told of our needs, or rather, of what I thought the state needed to get the best results. I hope when the reader finishes the article he must confess that this is a great accomplishment for a people with only a little more than fifty years of freedom. We are trusting Him who lead other people through dark places into light, and we ask our white friends and those in authority to be patient with us and help us when they can; we say to our people to be patient and labor day and night and continue to place your confidence in our God; to teach no color line in rendering service; we teach the development of a dependable, trustworthy, useful service and servant class. Our principles teach us an honest day's service for an honest dollar, and we make it obligatory upon our members to keep employed. We teach them that there is no place in our order of negro fraternities for idlers and loafers, and if our white neighbors will take time to observe, they will find the members of negro secret orders the most industrious and law-abiding class of negroes in every community. They are the working men and women, the property holders, the voters and good citizens, and not the criminals.

In Georgia we have all told more than thirty fraternal or secret orders and a membership of 150,000, distributed as follows: G. U. O. O. F., 60,000; Knights of Pythias, 27,000; Supremes Circle, 16,000; Masons, 10,000; C. B. C., 6,000; all others, 31,000.

The Standard.

Of the several organizations, all of which in a way are doing the best they can to develop a useful and helpful citizenship among negroes, the Odd Fellows' organization is the standard, and is, in a way, not only demonstrating the usefulness of the negro as a man and citizen, but his possibilities and capacity as a race. The negro Odd Fellows have in a remarkable degree developed that self-confidence and reliance essential in race building. This institution in 1904 was as shiftless as any other negro and without standing, usefulness or credit in the state; but under the leadership of S. J. Davis, D. G. S., in the last ten years the institution has piled up assets valued at $500,000. This order has outstanding insurance, $1,000,000; premium income, $150,000; interest on loans and rents, $25,000; miscellaneous, $40,000; capital or reserve, $300,000.

The capital or reserve is invested in improved real estate, bonds and stocks.

Property and Its Purchase Value.

Odd Fellows' block, $252,000; loans, $100,000; public money notes, $50,000; real estate, improved and unimproved, in and outside of Atlanta, exclusive of the Odd Fellows' block, $50,000. Total, $452,000.

Market Value of Property.

Odd Fellows' block, $400,000; loans and securities, $150,000; miscellaneous, $50,000. Total, $600,000.

This institution is the standard and argues well for the possibilities of the negro as a citizen and as a property gatherer. Each of the other institutions in Georgia is taking inspiration from the Odd Fellow brethren and is working industriously to make as good showing for their institutions, using the Odd Fellows as the standard.

To illustrate, the Knights of Pythias have property in Macon to the value of $75,000; the Supreme Circle in Albany, $25,000; the I. B. O. in Atlanta, $25,000; the Masons, in Americus, $15,000, and various other institutions are making strenuous efforts, not only to better themselves from a material standpoint, but to promote the general welfare of the race and to contribute helpfully and usefully to the tax value of our commonwealth. The secret orders among negroes have closed every poor house in Georgia. Almshouses are scarce, and in those places where they are maintained, they are used almost exclusively by the white people. The negro churches and secret orders taking care of their poor and disabled, maintaining too much pride to allow their kith and kin to become a charge upon the county.

Odd Fellows Building.

There is no better example of the high order of negro fraternal life in Atlanta than the handsome negro Odd Fellows building, which that organization recently built in the city. This fine five-story structure has been financed by this organization at an expense of $100,000 for the building alone.

The building was designed by William A. Edwards, the architect. It is of reinforced concrete construction and is absolutely fireproof throughout. This is, by the way, one of the very few genuinely fireproof buildings in the city. Not only is it fireproof all through work, but the elevator shafts are to be reinforced glass enclosed and all stairways between floors will be double-doored so that there is practically no possibility of a fire on one floor ever spreading further. It is claimed that all furniture and inflammable material could burn out of one floor and the rest of the building would be left intact.

Last year this organization held a large convention in Atlanta, during which there was a parade of more than 10,000 deierates in all this vast assemblage there was not the slightest disorder.

This is typical of the personnel of the negro fraternal orders in Atlanta. Of fraternal, benevolent and protective organizations among the negroes of Atlanta there are about twenty-five or thirty.

All Organizations Represented.

There consist of local chapters of all the international fraternal organizations, which are well known. Many of the fraternal orders have several chapters or lodges in Atlanta, and the membership in them is large and of a high order.

Besides these large and well-known benevolent and mutual orders, there are a number of smaller organizations, both local and national in their scope. The membership in most of these organizations is objected and a candidate must prove himself worthy before he may be admitted into the brotherhood of one of the orders.

Many of the orders have branch, or associate organizations, in which the women are admitted to membership and many share in the benefits of the order. The orders for the women have a large membership and do much commendable work.

SECRET ORDERS ARE NEGRO'S LARGEST FUNCTIONS IN LIFE

By B. J. Davis, Editor Atlanta Independent.

Secret orders are the negro's largest public functions outside of the church. It is the field he is most effective and character builder. In these institutions he is doing his most effective and helpful uplift work. The door of political opportunity being closed in his face, and his social and industrial latitude subscribed and hedged about, the best in the man is focussed in developing the highest possibilities of the race through secret orders as an instrumentality.

The work of the secret orders among the negroes of Georgia is not confined simply to relieving the sick, burying the dead and demonstrating the ritualistic work as is generally understood among our white neighbors. While these orders are composed of hundreds and Christianity fill an important place in the economy of the negro's moral welfare, and is a distinct dogma in our doing and practice, they are always in the efforts to the successful teachings of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, the principles of thrift, industry and economy, the value of good character and the laudable duty of one neighbor. We are busily engaged in the development of a useful and helpful citizenship to lose any time in fighting against our white neighbors or in any way stirring up racial strife. This is the work in the nature of the negro; he is here, and he is here to stay, and the best that he can do is to contribute the best in the man to both the national and community life of which he is a part and parcel.

Our societies steer clear of politics. We teach such politics as are taught to the institution. Our politics are strictly in the line of better citizenship, and do not anticipate political preferment. Our secret orders do not teach their members not to work for white folk, but seek to impress them with the dignity of honest labor and the disgrace of all kinds of idleness. We

Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. 6 to 7 p. m.

Dr. James G. Sterrs

Physician & Surgeon

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(cor. W. Mitchell)
Bell Phone M. 361
Atlanta 361

RESIDENCE
63 Tattnall Street
Bell Phone M. 2270
Atlanta 2270

MASONIC HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

THE Masonic Home and Industrial School, located in Americus, Ga. It is situated on twenty acres of land near the city limits. It has cared for many orphan children of deceased Masons since its founding and building several years ago. It was founded and started by the late Grand Master, W. E. Terry, of Columbus, Ga., and has been completed and opened by the present Grand Master, H. R. Butler, A. M., M. D. It gives a thorough primary and academic training. It takes all children left orphans by members of the order and cares for and educates them until they are at the age to take care of themselves. The institution is under the direction of the Most Worshipful Union Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and a board of trustees. This year the school has had the largest attendance in its history.

H. R. BUTLER, A. B., A. M., M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
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PROFESSOR A. S. STALEY Americus, Ga.,
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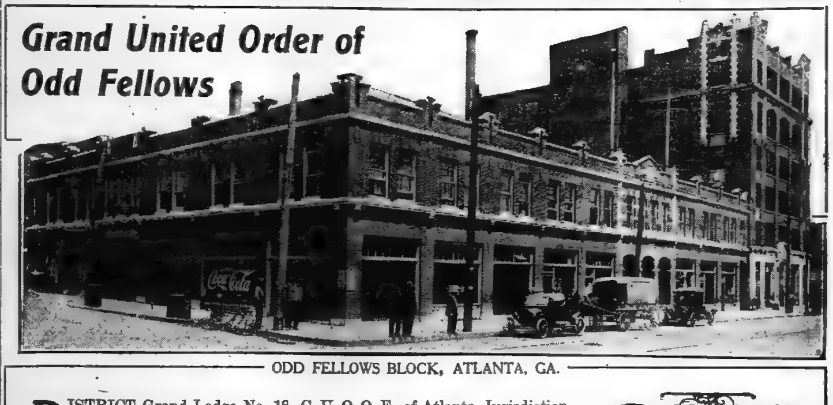
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows



ODD FELLOWS BLOCK, ATLANTA, GA.

DISTRICT Grand Lodge No. 18, G. U. O. O. F., of Atlanta, Jurisdiction of Georgia, owns the entire block between Butler and Bell streets, fronting on Auburn avenue and running north 100 feet. The above named institution is a secret order incorporated under the laws of Georgia, and is doing business under the supervision of the G. U. O. O. F. of America. The corporation during the last ten years has accumulated quite a half-million dollars under the leadership of Benjamin Jefferson Davis, the District Grand Secretary. This block is the largest and most representative investment of negro brain and money in the world. The order gave $55,000 for the land occupied by the buildings. The main building, which is called the headquarters of the order in Georgia, was put up at a cost of $125,000. It is six stories high above the ground and contains 6 stores, 42 offices, 6 lodge rooms, and rents for $12,000 a year. The auditorium, occupying 140 feet of the block, was built at a cost of $100,000; two stories high and contains 8 stores, 18 offices and a large, spacious auditorium. It will rent for $7,000 a year. The block cost easily, all told, $300,000, and its market value is quite $500,000.

The order owns in stocks, bonds, mortgages and purchase money notes $150,000. It owns in real estate outside of Atlanta $10,000, in Atlanta; exclusive of Odd Fellow block, $50,000. Membership in the state, 60,000; number of branches, 1,600.

Board of Directors

B. S. INGRAM, President. B. J. DAVIS, Secretary.
J. M. PITTS, Vice President. J. C. STYLES, Treasurer.
W. D. JOHNSON, Director.



B. J. DAVIS
District Grand Secretary

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Mr. John McCarvin, of Knoxville, Tenn., is in the city.

Mrs. Russell Harnet, of Macon, is the guest of Miss Jennie D. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Spalding have returned from Athens, where they were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stewart.

Mrs. E. R. Singleton and her daughter, Miss Adelaide Singleton, have recently moved here from Philadelphia, Pa., and have taken possession of the Darwin Jones home.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Loyless is quite ill with the measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Farley have returned to Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Walter Keenan, of Columbia, S. C., will be the guest of Mrs. Walborn Hill on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Roberts, of San Antonio, Texas, are the guests of Colonel and Mrs. John J. Woodside during Shrine week.

Judge and Mrs. Lawrence O'Donnell, of New Orleans, and Miss Juliette O'Donnell will be the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Eb T. Williams, 24 West End avenue.

Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Miller, Ga., will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Palmer at their home, 1116 Piedmont avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Dobbs will have as their guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Drew Griffin, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lockhart will leave the last of the week on a visit to New Orleans and Biloxi, Miss.

Miss Bancroft, of Canada, is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Congdon.

Mrs. Edward Durant is visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

Miss Esther Smith is visiting Miss Isabella Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Lazear, of Macon, Ga., are at the Georgian Terrace.

Mrs. John D. Little is in Macon, Ga., the guest of her mother, Mrs. S. S. Dunlap. She was called there by the death of Mr brother-in-law, Mr. T. Stevens.

Mrs. Lee Ashcraft will entertain a congenial party of eight friends Wednesday afternoon at the Driving club in honor of Mrs. Kate W. Moore, the guest of Mrs. Guy Carpenter.

Miss Martha Martin, of Jackson City, Tenn., is the guest of Miss Mildred McCarty, at her home, 168 Ponce de Leon avenue.

Mrs. Henry B. Scott entertained a few friends informally Monday afternoon on the terrace of the Driving club.

Judge and Mrs. Percy Adams announce the birth of a daughter.

Mrs. C. E. Hurlbert has returned from Chattanooga, and is at the Georgian Terrace.

Mrs. Kate W. Moore, of Mobile, Ala., is the guest of Mrs. Guy Carpenter.

Mr. H. H. Tarver, of Albany, Ga., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. French.

Mrs. R. C. Congdon will entertain at a bridge luncheon on Thursday, in compliment to Mrs. H. H. Tarver, the guest of Mrs. Dudley Cowles.

Miss Mary Bell Hall, of Milledgeville, Ga., will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Drew Griffin, of Knoxville, Tenn.

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ONE TEASPOONFUL MAKES TWO CUPS.

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Carrollton, Ga.	2.25	Ozark, Ala.	7.65
Columbus, Ga.	3.75	Orlando, Fla.	13.00
Cordele, Ga.	5.80	Palm Beach, Fla.	19.80
Camilla, Ga.	7.10	Pelham, Ga.	7.35
Cuthbert, Ga.	5.70	Sanford, Fla.	14.50
Dothan, Ala.	7.65	Sarasota, Fla.	18.30
Dawson, Ga.	5.70	St. Augustine, Fla.	12.25
Daytona, Fla.	14.05	St. Petersburg, Fla.	17.10
Dublin, Ga.	4.50	Savannah, Ga.	9.05
Eufaula, Ala.	6.80	Troy, Ala.	6.25
Fort Myers, Fla.	19.85	Tampa, Fla.	17.10
Fort Valley, Ga.	3.40	Thomasville, Ga.	7.65
Griffin, Ga.	1.55	Tifton, Ga.	6.50
Jacksonville, Fla.	10.75	Valdosta, Ga.	7.90
Key West, Fla.	26.40	Waycross, Ga.	8.50

Round-trip fares to the above, and to practically all other important cities in the southeast, on sale at Atlanta May 12-17. Final limit, June 17, 1914.

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TRAIN HITS MOTOR AND BADLY INJURES DOCTOR OF CANTON

Canton, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—A Louisville and Nashville passenger train going north struck an automobile here today in which were riding I. B. Stafford and Dr. R. E. Harbin, a prominent physician, completely demolishing the machine, bruising Mr. Stafford considerably, and probably injuring Dr. Harbin fatally. Dr. Harbin's horse was killed and he had a leg broken some time ago while attending a patient and was just able to get about on crutches when he answered a call today and was returning when he suffered the second accident. He was rushed to an Atlanta hospital by a special train.

NEW YORK NOT BOUND BY THE FLORIDA LAW

Washington, May 11.—The right of the state of New York to refuse to enforce the Florida personal injuries law as against the public policy of New York was upheld today by the supreme court dismissing an appeal to it from the New York Court of Appeals.

The Florida law allowed administrators to recover for negligent or a man killed by negligence where the man left no dependent persons. The New York courts have held that the public policy of that state was against recovery except for the benefit of dependents and the federal district court of southern New York refused to allow the administrator of the estate of John Gallagher, killed in 1909 by the explosion of dynamite being used in the construction of the Florida East Coast railway, to sue the railway for damages.

MINES IN STRIKE ZONE ARE TO REMAIN CLOSED

Trinidad, Colo., May 11.—The announcement of a definite policy concerning their intervention in the strife-torn districts of the coal strike zones by the United States army officers in command of federal forces here is approved by both factions. Today attention was turned toward the establishment of the Ludlow tent colony, which practically has been granted by the federal government, and the early opening of those mines which had been closed to operations since the series of uprisings which began April 20 and which was attended by a heavy toll of death.

By this program, which was promulgated by the war department, the mines in the state which was shut down as the result of the strike of miners on September 23, 1913, will be permitted to operate for the present. These mines which were closed as a result of the violence in the state between September 23, 1913, and April 12, 1914, will be permitted to resume operations with all men who were bona fide employes of the companies prior to April 22. No more strike-breakers will be allowed to enter the district.

On the other hand Colonel Lockett says a roll of the inhabitants of every striking colony will be made and checked with the payrolls of the companies and if any residents of a strikers' colony is found not to have been actually employed by the company he claims to have left, he will be deported by the military authorities.

23,317 POSTMASTERS APPOINTED BY BURLESON

Washington, May 11.—Postmaster General Burleson today pointed with pride to the fact that since he became the head of the postal establishment fourteen months ago he had appointed 23,317 postmasters, 5,171 of whom were of the presidential grade and 18,146 of the fourth-class. There were at the beginning of the present year in the United States and its possessions 8,610 presidential postoffices and 48,939 fourth-class offices, a grand total of 57,549.

ALL-SHRINER TRAIN CARRIES AL SINAH TEMPLE TO ATLANTA

Macon, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Probably but one temple represented at the Shriners' imperial council meeting in Atlanta had the honor of being taken to Atlanta on a train manned by an all-Shriner crew, and that temple was Al Sirah, of Macon, which left for the convention city this afternoon 200 strong.

From the engineer to the porter every man was a Shriner, each man having volunteered his services in operating the train. Those who served in this connection were V. M. Waters, engineer; W. D. McLain, conductor; Frank Hunt, fireman, and R. S. Latham, porter. The latter, who is one of the most popular railroad conductors in Macon, did not black his face to be in keeping with his new position, but from all reports he filled the bill just as well.

The superior court took a recess today until after Thursday in order that court attaches and lawyers might attend the gathering in Atlanta.

NO RESPITE PROBABLE FOR OLDER CANTRELL

Gainesville, Ga., May 11.—(Special.) That Jim Cantrell, accessory before the fact in the murder of Arthur Hawkins, near this place last spring, will hang in the Hall county jail on the 29th of this month, now seems to be indicated.

Colonel F. M. Johnson, attorney for Cantrell, received a letter from Judge Candler, of the prison commission, a few days ago stating that the commission had been called to meet Wednesday to hear the argument by Colonel H. H. Dean, attorney for the younger Cantrell, and that it is not thought now that Governor Slaton will give Jim Cantrell any further respite.

ROCK THROWN AT TRAIN MAY COST GIRL EYES

Macon, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Miss Ida Harper, of 182 Monroe street, is in the Macon hospital, threatened with the loss of the sight of both of her eyes as the result of some unknown person throwing a rock through the window of a passenger coach at Bolingbroke late Sunday evening.

Miss Harper was en route to her home in Macon on a Central of Georgia train, having spent the day at Barnesville. When the rock crashed through the window it threw some of the glass into Miss Harper's eyes. A portion of the glass was removed at the hospital, but some of it has not yet been taken out. Physicians say they believe that the sight of at least one eye will be lost.

ALMAS TEMPLE MAKING A SPLENDID SHOWING

Almas temple, of Washington, D. C., will today present the name of Roe Fulkerson for imperial outer guard.

Almas temple, of which James T. Gibbs is potentate, is making an extremely attractive showing. The Arab patrol, consisting of forty men, arrived at 1:40 last night from Washington.

The representatives of the temple are Harrison Dingman, Roe Fulkerson, Sterling Ker and I. L. Goldman.

Potentate Gibbs and wife and daughter have as their guests Miss Mamie Myers, daughter of Senator Myers, of Montana; Nobel James M. Ford, Percy L. Gladman, W. E. Wilton and Hunter H. Lawton.

MEMORIAL DEDICATED TO MAJ. ARCHIE BUTT

Manila, May 1.—The Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Philippines, today dedicated memorial windows in the American cathedral here to Major Archibald Butt, formerly aide to President Taft, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, and to Dr. Paul G. Freer, who died in the Philippines while head of the United States scientific bureau there. The Butt memorial window, typifying courage, was paid for by subscriptions of Major Butt's friends. The Freer window typifies science.

Insurance Case Reopened.

Washington, May 11.—The supreme court today granted the request of the Mutual Life Insurance company, of New York, for the review of the judgment for $30,000 entered in favor of the estate of C. L. Wiggins, of Florida, deceased. The company claimed Wiggins procured insurance on his life for this amount fraudulently, and that the federal courts of Florida erred in holding that the knowledge of a medical examiner and insurance solicitor should be regarded as the knowledge of the insurance company.

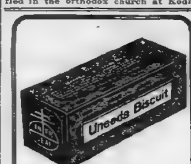
Schooner Is Aground.

Savannah, Ga., May 11. An unidentified four-masted schooner was reported aground tonight in Nassau Sound, five miles from the mouth of St. Johns river. Signals of distress were picked up by a Clyde liner. The revenue cutter Tamaroa left at midnight to go to the vessel's aid and expects to reach the scene early today.

CRUCIFIXION STORY DENIED BY GREEKS

Washington, May 11.—The Greek legation here has issued the following statement:

"The Greek legation is in possession of an official dispatch from Athens categorically denying the story cabled on May 5 from Durazzo, Albania, that Mohammedan Albanians, captured by the Epirotes at Hornovo were crucified in the orthodox church at Kodra.



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The funny little name of the famous little ginger snap that puts fresh "snap" and "ginger" into jaded appetites. 5 cents.



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The natural sweetness and nutriment of the wheat are retained, giving them a delightful flavor. 10 cents.

Buy biscuit baked by

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Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Meat in Atlanta for the week ending Saturday, May 9, averaged 11.26 cents per pound.

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CARPATHIA, May 19 | SAXONIA... June 11
ULTONIA.....June 3 | PANNONIA...June 20

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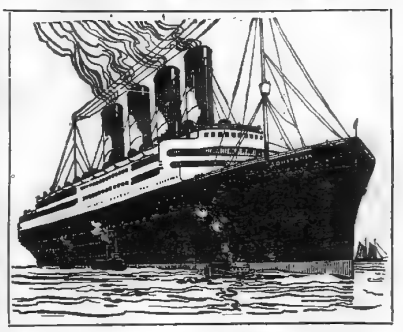

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STATE

MEN WHO SHAPE THE

GEORGIA IS MOST PROLIFIC STATE IN WHOLE OF SOUTH

Commonwealth Is as Diversified in Crops as in Minerals—Millions in State Productions.

By Martin V. Calvin.

All Georgia is divided into three parts. Take out the word "Georgia" and substitute the word "Caul" just for a moment—what a wealth of pleasant memories it brings of the "English-classical school" which dotted every hillside and made conspicuous every valley and all the plain throughout this state, in the better days of the republic.

The three parts referred to were for many years designated as the mountain region, the hill country and the low country. Now, they are known as north, middle and south Georgia.

North Georgia has an area of 5,000 square miles, middle Georgia an area of 15,000 square miles and south Georgia an area of 25,000 square miles.

If one should wish to draw a picture of the state it would not be necessary to indulge in exaggeration in language or in coloring. A free-hand drawing, true to nature, would present the best possible "bird-eye view" of the whole state.

Travel the state from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light, a-foot as Bayard Taylor did Europe; by private conveyance, by gasoline, electric or steam conveyance or by airplane, a person experienced as an observer would be overwhelmed with the beauty of the scenery, the fairness of the landscape, the commanding presence of the mountains, the charm of the valleys, the lavishness of nature in her distribution of wood and water, in her gifts in variety of climate and diversity of soil.

One could not fail to read between the lines:

"Out of the hills of Habersham,
Down through the valleys of Hall,"

the wondrous story of Georgia's material wealth.

From mountain to seaboard, from the east to the west, within her boundaries may be found everything in climate, in water, in soil, in crops possible of successful and profitable cultivation that the most exacting could demand.

No state affords larger opportunities for ample home comfort. No state offers a more attractive field in which to exploit on a safe basis the smaller industries. Long ago she demonstrated her adaptability to the larger manufacturing enterprises.

Battle-scarred and fire-swept Georgia shows, after a lapse of less than half a century, but few signs of the losses she sustained. Those signs are invested with fine sentiment—they are not hinder; they are an inspiration—an incentive to higher things in the life and progress of the commonwealth.

That you may fully understand the onward march of the state, it may be well to remark that the losses alluded to were unequal to the present gain in increase in population and twenty-five years in loss of wealth, to say nothing of the interruption of business habits and the disorganization of industry.

Then that which makes Georgia notable there is no finer climate enjoyed by English-speaking people in the whole world. One's preference in this respect may be gratified to the fullest extent in north, middle or south Georgia.

Along with climate, water is of supreme importance—pure water, health-giving water. From Catoosa county in the extreme northwestern part of the state to Effingham county in the far eastern portion and Early county in the southwestern portion, are to be more springs which have for long years been resorted to because of their wonderful properties.

Throughout south Georgia, artesian wells, self-flowing, are to be found. They guarantees health and are a source of perpetual profit. They, at least, is the claim filed in their behalf by those who are said to speak from experience.

There is every variety of soil in the state. It needs only to be scratched to show what it is willing to do if given a fair return for strength and agency of deep plowing, proper fertilization and careful cultivation. In certain portions of the state, an inexhaustive supply of the best may be had at command.

As to desirable crops that may be profitably grown in Georgia, there is practically no limit. The cereals, all the vegetables, the diverse varieties of grasses, fruit of all kinds may be cultivated to perfection and the corn crop will be distinctly a surplus crop.

Five tons of clover per acre have been harvested in Greene county. In Richmond county, common vetch and Johnson (Means) grass, grown on the same area, have proved, year by year for a long series of years, to be a mower crop. The cowpea, alfalfa (known in Georgia for years as Lucerne), Japanese clover, sweet clover, etc., find their home in every county in the state.

The apple yields the best results in north Georgia, albeit it flourishes in the middle portion to a much less profitable extent. In the Pinetucky region of Richmond county, the Shockley grows to perfection.

Three score varieties of apples are in extent. In the Pinetucky region of the state. Of these, seven are crops.

Twenty-five varieties are adapted to the middle region. Of these, one is a crop.

Eleven varieties find their home in the southern region. Of these, one is a crop—the Transcendent.

Eight varieties are adapted to the coast region. Choice, none.

The peach grows everywhere in the state. Middle Georgia and the elevated plateau in the southwestern portion seem to be especially adapted to it. The handsomest of the nectarine grown in the sections named is beyond compare.

In Ware county, the fig, grapes, melons, and small fruits grow in profusion. The pecan delights in all that region of country.

Soon we shall see a restoral of the home-orchard which was so popular up to 1865. The high price of cotton backed by necessity that was urgent, was a factor in the destruction of those orchards. There was every variety of fruit—all bearing, and in first quality. The orchard was not far removed from the traditional "big white house," and was accessible to pigs and poultry. The prosperity of the latter had very much to do with the non-appearance of the curculio and other pests now so destructively in evidence.

Eastern and western people, weary of their own mosquito climate (meaning the weather) have an appreciation that the only possible staple crop in Georgia is cotton. That fact keeps hundreds of desirable people from coming into our midst and casting their lot among us. The apprehension is groundless. One may prosper on a farm anywhere in Georgia and never plant a cotton seed. Up to 1865, the farmers of Georgia succeeded fully practiced state-wide diversification of crops, lived luxuriantly at home, had cows and other cattle, swine and sheep, goats and poultry in large numbers. Those who planted found it had in it through the agency of diversification, a surplus money crop.

In the matter of transportation facilities, on land and on water, Georgia has kept fully abreast the times. From the cities is spreading to the rural districts a desire for, and a determination to have, every possible modern convenience in every country home.

The people. What shall be said of the people who, under the guidance and blessing of God, have made Georgia what she is? They are to the manner born. If there are anywhere any clever people than those who stand ready to welcome you into their midst they are to be discovered: A Georgian is nothing if not practical. He possesses common sense, and knows how to surmount the most difficult situations. He is hospitable, progressive, helpful and always confident of success. He never takes counsel of his fears or figures on defeat. "He is right off the reel," and right to date.

What about the negro? He is daily learning religiously to attend to his own business. He knows that his best friends are the white people, who know him like a book. Given a negro, who has acquired property, he stands for law and order; he works and saves; he lives correctly, and is happy. Of course, "there are others." But they are in the minority. Those who labor, work and save or they must move on. There is no place in Georgia for voluntary idlers—white or black.

In Georgia, one may worship God under his own vine and fig tree, in his own way, without fear of molestation. In the matter of educational facilities, they are more and more abundant. This applies to the country as well as to the cities.

As beautiful as the morning is all Georgia in the eye of the critic. The half has not been told of her beauty or her wealth, of her resources or her possibilities in every field of human endeavor. These are open to view on every hand.

It is in the same enchanting story told to you by nature from the time you begin your journey of inspection in the mountainous region until you pass . . . Down thro' the green colonades of the dim sweet woods . . . That run to the radiant sand-beach within the wide sea-marshes of Glynn."

Decatur, Ga.

CUCUMBERS PROFITABLE.

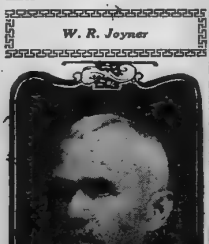
One of the most prolific truck crops is cucumbers, and large shipments from the trucking districts are made all during the spring. The yield per acre is 200 bushels, and from $150 to $200 per acre is realized from the crop.



Ernest Lee Worsham



State Entomologist.



W. R. Joyner



State Fire Inspector.



Judge George Hillyer



State Railroad Commissioner.

GOVERNOR JOHN M. SLATON



The measure of a man's value to society is actual achievement. Potential values are almost negligible. It is what a man does, not what he is, that counts. Particularly is this true of the public official, in whose case the people constitute themselves the triers of value.

Measured by this test, John M. Slaton will compare favorably with any Georgian in public life today. His political career has an unusually large quantum of things done to its credit. He has never shirked the issues which have confronted the people since he entered office and he has contributed largely to the solution of many of them.

His course has been a consistent one and may be said to have been determined largely by two main springs of action. They are economy in the use of public funds and honesty in the meeting of public obligations.

Governor Slaton is not now, and never has been, an advocate of increased taxation. He looks behind the tax to the taxpayer, and knows that, with all of our devices to the contrary, the burdens of government bear most heavily on those least able to support them. Knowing what sacrifices are often involved in the collection of the public money, he has always insisted on extreme care in its expenditure, as his speeches and votes while a member of the general assembly and his communications to the legislators since he became governor show.

It is for this reason that he has always been found on the side of the small taxpayer. His deciding vote as president of the senate placed Georgia in the number of states ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal constitution. This was notwithstanding the fact that purely personal and selfish considerations would have led him to oppose the tax.

This same sympathy with the struggling masses of moderate means or of no means has made him advocate such public improvements as would benefit the greatest number. Consequently he has been a prime factor in the advocacy of good roads and of the use of the convicts for their upbuilding.

As chief executive, Governor Slaton was confronted with a fiscal situation the accumulation from years of a deplorably faulty financial system. The breaking point had at last been reached and a very real crisis was threatened. The danger was all the greater in view of the vital importance of maintaining the state's credit at this time in order to find a market for her refunding bonds.

Other governors had called the legislators' attention to the treasury condition and urged upon them the necessity of correcting it. Slaton was the first to whom they gave heed. By making it plain to the general assembly that measures contemplating the expenditure of greater funds than the state was receiving from taxation would not meet with his approval, he called a halt to extravagance.

In addition to this, a law was passed and received his approval which, it is believed, will work a permanent cure for the ills of the treasury and prevent the recurrence of such a crisis without materially increasing the burdens of the people. Thanks to the efforts of Governor Slaton and the upholders of his policies in the general assembly, the danger appears to have passed, but that it was none the less a danger of grave import to the future prosperity of the state, calling for the exercise of unusual vigor and prudence to avert, is becoming more and more evident to those who have given the situation serious thought.

Whatever political responsibilities may be laid upon him in the future, it is quite certain that Governor Slaton will meet them with the same foresight, the same conscientious desire to serve all the people, the same broad and statesmanlike view which have characterized his political conduct in the past. He has been often tried by the people and they have always found him worthy of trust.

GEORGIA AT A GLANCE

The land area of the state is 58,725 square miles.

	1900	1913
Population	2,216,331	2,685,000
Manufactures—		
Capital	$ 89,790,000	$ 202,778,000
Products—value	106,655,000	202,863,000
Cotton Mills—		
Spindles active	315,545	1,021,000
Looms active	19,398	39,842
Cotton used, pounds	145,833,115	276,894,217
Cottonseed Oil Mills—		
Products—value	$ 8,064,112	$ 17,064,000
Pig iron made, tons	67,031	25,000
Coke made, tons	73,928	45,000
Lumber cut, feet	1,308,610,000	801,611,000
Improved farm lands, acres	10,615,644	12,264,000
Farm lands, buildings, value	$182,370,129	$ 477,662,000
Agricultural products, value	$104,204,000	$ 269,220,000
Cotton crop, running bales	1,300,184	1,880,000
Grain, bushels—		
Corn	34,119,000	54,510,000
Wheat	5,011,000	1,256,000
Oats	7,010,000	7,571,000
Livestock—		
Cattle	899,000	1,073,000
Sheep	336,000	174,000
Swine	1,424,000	2,096,000
Mineral products, value	$ 4,440,223	$ 6,000,000
Coal mined, tons	215,557	170,000
Iron ore mined, tons	336,186	233,000
Railroad mileage	5,730	7,442
National Banks—		
Resources	$ 33,563,136	$ 102,684,216
Capital	$ 4,306,000	$ 14,945,000
Individual deposits	$ 10,864,846	$ 47,851,518
Other banks, deposits	$ 22,260,235	$ 76,026,502
Common school expenditures	$ 1,980,016	$ 4,420,000
Property, true value	$936,000,000	$1,590,000,000

GREAT FACTS ARE REVEALED IN MOST VALUABLE BOOK

State Put Forward in Cold Figures Which Defy Contradiction and Prove Real Value to the Nation.

"Georgia Facts," the new booklet issued by the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, reveals the "inside" of Georgia's resources as no other means has done for the past fifty years. This booklet, compiled by William Parkhurst, contains a boil-down of facts on the state which is very valuable.

As a result of the investigations made in compiling material for this book the standing of Georgia among her sister states of the union is shown to be remarkable. The following interesting facts will be of general interest:

Small Swamp Lands.

Out of 59,475 square miles of land in Georgia, only 640 square miles are covered by water. Georgia has 7,536 miles of railroads. The financial condition of the state is shown to be splendid, as the total resources of the 593 state banks show an increase in 1913 over 1912 of $6,693,000. The individual deposits in the state banks, on January 1, 1914, were $91,441,115, and in the national banks were $63,632,989, a total of $145,000,000. The total amount invested in capital stock of financial and commercial, public service, industrial and manufacturing, mercantile and miscellaneous corporations, is $455,053,-825. Adding to this the capital stock of the 593 state banks in Georgia, $23,649,-515, and of the national banks in Georgia, $15,165,500, makes a splendid total of $629,657,839, invested in all Georgia corporations.

Good Farming Climate.

Showing how easily farming is carried on within the state, Georgia has an average of 225 growing days each year, while, for instance, Ohio has only 165 growing days.

The estimated total value of farm lands and buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock, in 1913 is $625,000,000, whereas in 1850 this total was only $143,158,308. Georgia farm products brought to the state in 1913 $260,000,000, whereas in 1850 farm products brought only $67,025,823. The income in Georgia for 1913 from cotton, corn, oats, and hay over and above 1912, is estimated to be $47,610,000, and the total estimated value of Georgia agricultural products for 1913 is shown to be $322,000,000.

The value of crude cottonseed products has grown from $1,670,196 in 1890 to over $19,000,000 in 1913.

Tobacco Profitable.

The total value of the Georgia tobacco crop grew from $449,000 in 1899 to $658,000 in 1913. The estimated value of the peanut crop for 1913 is $2,250,-000. The estimated value of sugar cane products is over $2,500,000, as compared to $1,491,000, in 1899.

The acreage planted to pecans now represents a value of $12,500,000 and the annual nut production is almost 20,000,000 pounds.

The mineral products of Georgia were valued in 1913 at $6,000,000, as against $5,300,000 in 1902.

Georgia now has over 5,000 factories and their total production in 1913 was $202,863,000. The lumber industry in Georgia employs 27,000 men in over 1,800 saw mills, and the value of the lumber products is $24,422,000. The value of naval stores products amounts to $6,935,957.

School Values.

The value of public school property in Georgia is nearly $12,000,000. In the state are universities, colleges, and technical schools to the number of 18; of theological, law and medicine 15; nursing, commercial and manual training, 44, and 13 district agricultural schools. There are 51 public libraries in the state, representing an aggregate investment of more than $700,000.

Georgia leads all southern states in the number of automobiles owned, there being registered, up to the middle of 1912, 20,975 cars, whereas, one year previously, there were 14,000 cars. Georgians own nearly twice as many automobiles as any other state in the south.

There are 90,139 telephones in use in Georgia, and of these 15,458 are farmers' line stations.

Georgia a State Of Magnificence

Georgia is not a state largely of swamps and lowlands, as many seem to believe. Almost any degree of elevation may be found within the borders of the state. We have from sea level up to 4,728 feet. We have nine zones of temperatures, and can raise any of the fruits of the north and those of the sub-tropical climes.

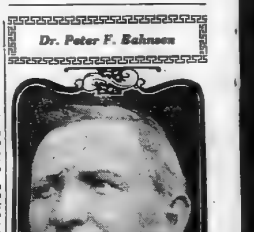
Only 640 square miles of Georgia is covered by water, out of its great area of 58,475 square miles.

Over one-half of the state is in the coastal plain region with an altitude of 500 feet or less. The Piedmont section, extending from Habersham, Catoosa and Polk counties to Richmond, Bibb and Muscogee counties, has altitudes varying from 500 feet to 1,500 feet. The extreme northern section has high peaks and ridges, representing the numerous limestone valleys of the Appalachian plateau, giving altitudes ranging from 750 feet to over 4,000 feet. Georgia has 100 miles of coast line, with three first-class harbors and numerous sounds. Its harbors are Savannah, Brunswick and St. Mary's.

The general coast line of Georgia measured in straight lines between points 20 miles apart and ignoring islands and inlets, is 100 miles in length, which is about the distance a ship would sail in going from Savannah, Ga., to Fernandina, Fla.; but the real coast of Georgia, measured along the shore in straight lines between points one mile apart, is 166 miles of mainland coast, and 737 miles of island coast, making a total shore line of 893 miles.

GEORGIA SEAPORT INDUSTRIES.

The two important sea ports of Georgia, Savannah and Brunswick, have shown a remarkable increase in exports and imports during the past 27 years. For instance, the imports at Savannah in 1889 were $485,902, which grew in 1911 to $8,596,748. Imports at Brunswick have grown from $4,564 in 1880 to $186,783 in 1911. Exports have grown at Savannah from $22,092,564 in 1880 to $73,076,045 in 1911 and $104,-286,975 in 1912. Exports have grown at Brunswick from $966,582 in 1880 to $16,138,847 in 1911, and $19,580,838 in 1913.



Dr. Peter F. Bahnson

State Veterinarian.

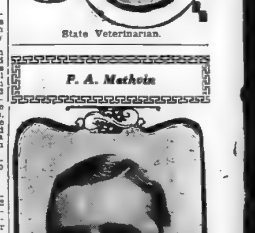


F. A. Methvin

F. A. Methvin, chief food inspector, is a native Georgian, the son of Colonel John F. Methvin, of Coweta county.

Mr. Methvin has been at the head of the state food inspection department for the past seven years. It is known as the best posted man on food values in the state if not the entire south.

Mr Methvin counts his friends by the hundreds and is known for his pleasant matter of fact manner with everybody with whom he comes in contact.



J. T. Derry

Photo by Hirshburg
Assistant Commissioner of Labor for Georgia.

GEORGIA'S RECORD.

Georgia was first to rule rum from the colony.

First to rule slavery from the colony.

First in the United States to establish an orphans' asylum—Ebenezer.

First in America to trail the Spanish flag in the dust.

REAL ESTATE

Faith in Atlanta Land Has Made a Fortune

Belief In Future Values Plus Cool Judgement Has Been Ansley's Creed

Leader of Real Estate Field Radiates the Concentrated "Atlanta Spirit" Which Has Led Him to Success.

How many different materials or things would you say on first thought go into the building of modern houses? Read the list of what would be used to build several houses for different purposes: Foundation stone, cut stone, sand, gravel, cement, brick, fire brick, ornamental terra cotta, hollow tile, flue lining, chimney caps, wall coping, sewer pipe, lumber, mill work, mantels, lime, patent plaster, plastic ornamentation, structural steel, cast iron, ornamental iron, re-enforcing rods, hardware, tin, galvanized iron, metal lath, fire escapes, nails, bolts, wrought iron pipe, cast iron pipe, composition roofing, slate roofing, tile roofing, floor tile, marble, plain glass, art glass, sash cord, plumbing fixtures, electric fixtures, gas fixtures, electric wiring, elevators, steam heaters, hot water heaters, hot air heaters, grates, paint, varnish, building paper, screens, weatherstrips, ventilating systems, air washers. In a first-class residence of today forty of these would be used; in a good hotel fifty.

This is some change from the wood, stone, mud and rawhide of the pioneer settlers of Atlanta a century and a quarter ago. The walls of these early buildings were built of logs, the rafters were of saplings, the door and frame of planks, the roofing of clapboards. All were cut out of the woods with an ax and hewn to shape with an adze. This wood or timber and lumber was gathered together where the house was to be erected and then there followed a log raising. One notices that iron is not included in the list. Nails had to be brought from the coast states, and cost something like sixpence apiece. So the builders made wooden nails or dowels and cut holes in the logs and planks and put them together with the pegs. The rawhide was used for hinges to hang the doors. There were no windows at first. When the people got to putting in windows they took pieces of shutters to close them to keep out the weather. There was no glass. That also had to be brought from the coast. They plastered up the chinks between the logs with mud. That's where the mud came in as a building material. They also built the chimney of stone and mud. Sometimes sticks instead of stones were used to build the chimney. The early builders would have gotten along without stones if it were not for the fireplace, which they had to make of stone to keep from burning.

Bricks Imported.

Afterward bricks were imported. In 1835 there was a house torn down on the north side of Peachtree street, near Houston street, that in 1850 was built of bricks said to have been imported from Ireland. Later they had hand nails. Not the machine-made steel wire nails that today are so plentiful and cheap, but generous-sized handmade iron nails, each of which was a treasure and intended for a large duty.

Where are all the materials used nowadays gotten? And their various component parts? Tinwork needs solder; elevators need machinery. In the beginning the few materials were gathered close at hand. Now we get for our many materials from all ends of the United States. When the first bricks and nails were imported the need arose for local manufacture.

In one of the large fireproof buildings, costing several hundred thousands of dollars, under recent construction in the city, the owners gave all possible preference to local concerns in awarding the contracts for the various parts of the work. The local labor, both shop and field, amounted to 47 per cent of the entire cost of the building. The building material and equipment amounted to 53 per cent. Of this material 17 per cent was local material—that is, material ready to put into the building made or fabricated in and about the city from raw material gotten out of the ground here, such as clay, or brought here in a partly manufactured condition, such as steel beams. The remaining 83 per cent of the material was of foreign manufacture; that is, made in other places than the immediate vicinity of Louisville and brought here ready to be put into the building.

Local Material.

If all the contracts possible to be awarded to local concerns had been so awarded the percentage of local material need would have been 28 as against 72 per cent foreign material. The highest possible percentage of local material that could be used in the building would be 55, where there factories located here that could handle all parts of the work. This would mean in addition to what we have, facilities for the production of high-grade face brick, steel plates, beams, angles, bars and such like, as well as for metal lath and galvanized iron, for wrought iron pipe, cast iron pipe, wire and fittings, glass, hardware, heating and ventilating specialties would be necessary. The local material would then represent 55 per cent of the material used in the building as against a possible 83 per cent, as it sacrifices now and, 28 per cent, as was actually the case.

The amount spent for buildings in and around the city is now at least $10,000,000 per year. At the same percentage quoted above there is $2,240,000 paid out each year for foreign materials, assuming that all the work that can be gotten out here is done. If local concern, which amount would be cut down to $1,760,000 if we had the factories here to handle the work. A possible retaining to the city and vicinity of $1,350,000 per year.

In the manufacture of clay materials, such as brick, fireclay, terra cotta and hollow building tile, Atlanta is well equipped with kilns close at hand, as well as right within the limits of the city, having an advantage in that respect over many of the neighboring cities that must depend upon brick yards twenty and thirty miles out. Our brick yards produce 35,000,000 bricks per year, of grades ranging from common up to a good quality of face brick. A large amount is shipped away to supply outside demand.

Besides the brick, there is made vitrified drain pips, chimney caps and wall coping. Fire lining and fire brick of clay are brought from near-by localities. In all of these there is a large export trade.

Demand for Fireproofing.

Hollow tile is a building material that is continually on the increase in demand on account of the putting up of fireproof beddings, both large and small, even small residences. It is made of shale, which is a hardened laminated clay, and this locality is fortunate in that it is possessed of acres while shale beds. The country stretching across parts of Georgia has many excellent shale beds and the immense amount of hollow tile is made there. Agencies for these tiles are established in Atlanta. There is already a great deal of hollow tile made here, and local tile was used for some of the recently constructed large buildings, with a great amount being needed. There was recently opened a short distance south of the city a shale bed of fine quality and untold quantity, from which hollow tile is already being made. This shale bed undoubtedly has a great future before it, and should add materially to the industries of Atlanta.

Wherefore, Mr. Ansley cast his eye about and selected a tract of beautifully wooded hills and vales, lying between the Capital City Country club and the site of Oglethorpe university, as the scene of his next development. He now has hundreds of laborers and teams at work converting the wilderness into what will be one of the most beautiful country residence sections in the vicinity of Atlanta, which will be known as Oglethorpe Park.

As has always been his policy, he is doing the work of development thoroughly and without penury, so that when Oglethorpe Park is opened to the public it will make it in every way modern and convenient.

Judgment Decisive.

His judgment is settled and his mind is made up on this project, and the old thorough-going dynamic Ansley in him is expressing itself in the building of another magnificent subdivision.

Atlanta knows this and still has its old faith in Ed Ansley's judgment, so that of the fact that this new venture will be a success there is not the shadow of a doubt.

This much for who and what Mr. Ansley is.

The question arises, What gives Mr. Ansley such great faith in the future of Atlanta?

He answers the question in the following anylitical manner:

"The value of real estate in any city grows in direct ratio to the number of people and the proportions of that city's business enterprises.

"Atlanta is the gateway to the south and occupies the most strategical position in that great and rich section. It is the distributing point for practically everything under the sun to the entire territory of the southern states. The south is rapidly growing in wealth and population, and the needs and desires of the people are increasing.

"With Atlanta as the distributing point for this vast territory it is assured, from this fact alone, of an ever-increasing population and number and size of industrial enterprises.

"I know of nothing more significant of this advantage which Atlanta enjoys than the recent decision of the Ford Motor company to cease using Atlanta as a mere distributing point but to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars here in the erection of an assembling plant which will greatly increase Atlanta's business in this particular line and will bring to her hundreds of new citizens with substantial incomes.

"The action of the Ford Motor company, I believe to be a wise and economical one, and further that it is but the fore-runner of other manufacturing concerns which cannot help but see the advantage that such a system of distribution affords.

"In fact, other concerns have already seen it. Since the Ford people announced their plans, the Carhartt overall people have already opened a branch factory in Atlanta to serve its southern business.

"It is such earmarks of progress as these that persuade us of the future greatness of Atlanta.

"Now, just a few figures to show the actual growth, in a broad way, of the business in Atlanta and the territory which she serves.

"The bank clearings of Atlanta are larger than any other city in the south. In the month of April, just passed, the bank clearings showed an increase of approximately $1,000,000 over the clearings of the same month of last year.

"This was not an exceptional but a very normal increase, as is shown by the figures of the last nineteen years, as follows:

"In 1895 the bank clearings of Atlanta were $60,753,911.12. In 1903, the clearings were $144,995,837.53. In 1913, the bank clearings of Atlanta reached the handsome total of $725,604,132.85.

"These are figures on the growth and progress of Atlanta which do not, cannot lie.

"Now, just a word as to the increase in the population of Atlanta.

"The population of Atlanta increased from 89,872, in 1900, to 176,000, in 1912. There was a substantial increase in 1913, and the numbers will continue to grow.

"These figures show something of the growth of Atlanta in the past.

"Atlanta and the south have just begun to grow. I am not the only one that knows this, but it is a matter of common cognisance the country over.

"For instance, let me quote what Hon. James Wilson, former United States secretary of agriculture, has to say about Georgia:

"'You are going to find your lands getting away from you and prices advancing. People from the north and west are coming southward. This is the realm of future prosperity. The soil, climate and people of the south have heretofore been greatly misunderstood. A new epoch in its history is now beginning. Opportunities for development in the south are unrivaled, and are here for both capitalist and homeseeker.'

Farmer's Paradise.

"And again, here is what T. G. Hudson, former commissioner of agriculture for Georgia, says:

"'Georgia has 35,000,000 acres of land. It is the largest state east of the Mississippi river. Three-fourths of it is tillable. It has an altitude from sea level to 5,000 feet. The national government divides the United States into nine zones or climates. Georgia has eight of them. Actual tests prove that Georgia can grow in one or another of these zones all the staple crops, vegetables, and fruits of every part of the United States. It can do this, too, with less work, less expense, and to greater profit.

"'Georgia ranks in variety of profitable crops as the fourth state in the union. Its cotton crop last year amounted to one hundred and fifty million dollars. This vast sum was supplemented by the growth of 44,688,000 bushels of corn. The wheat yields in the congenial soil of north and middle Georgia are a revelation to the agriculturist.

"'The wealth produced by the trucking interests in Georgia is almost incalculable. Its vegetables are among the first to market. There is no month in the year that truck of some character cannot be grown and marketed profitably.

"'If a wall was built around Georgia it could support upon its own area, without crowding, in the greatest contentment and prosperity, fifteen millions of people, producing for them everything necessary to the sustenance of human life and of comfortable living. With pure water, an ideal climate, good health, the vast area of cheap lands waiting for the intelligent farmer, an opportunity is presented to the men of the farther north, being crowded to the wall by high-priced lands. This opportunity will not always abide.

"Now, let us look at the south. The value of farm lands varies widely from ten to fifty dollars for improved land. Let us put the average at thirty dollars. This thirty-dollars acre average a half bale of cotton, and could just as easily average one bale. But, take the half-bale. With lint and seed, the half-bale of cotton is worth forty dollars against twenty-seven for Iowa's corn. Here we have the remarkable condition, that in one section an acre of land which makes fifteen dollars net is worth one hundred and fifty dollars, and in the other section an acre of land which makes fifteen dollars net is worth thirty dollars. In Iowa the 'return' on the investment is ten per cent; in Georgia, fifty per cent.

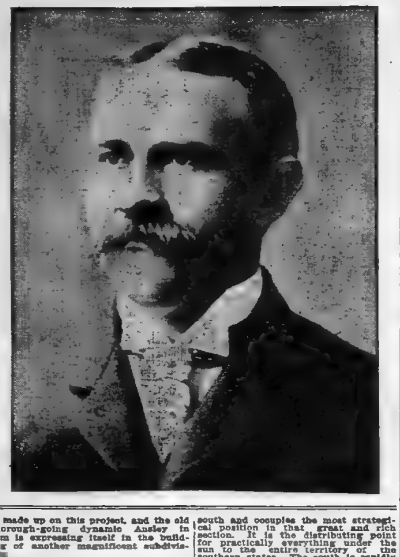
"The things I have said are not new. There is nothing strange and startling about them. They are as simple and plain as the religion that you have been taught from childhood, and for that reason people have faith in them.

"I base my faith in Atlanta on these and many other similar things, and so do other men.

"These things are the stuff on which I am willing to go the limit in the expenditure of my money, time and energy. And they are the things on which other men will do the same thing.

"They constitute the unfailing faith which gives the famous 'Atlanta spirit' its backbone!"

EDWIN P. ANSLEY



GRANITE IS STATE'S WEALTH PRODUCER

In the Lithonia area are many thousands acres of exposed granite and five quarries similar to Stone Mountain. The quarries at Lithonia ship an average of 1,000 cars of stone each year. The production at Stone Mountain is about half that of Lithonia. The development of these granite areas has been limited and their possibilities are as yet hardly realized.

The granite from Stone Mountain finds its best use in building purposes, while the granite of Lithonia is used largely for paving and construction work.

CAPITAL FOLLOWS OPPORTUNITY.

Capital follows opportunity—Georgia and Atlanta furnish the necessary opportunity.

GEORGIA ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

Georgia is always in the lead for progressiveness and upbuilding on strong foundations.

OGLETHORPE PARK the IDEAL LOCATION for a SUBURBAN HOME

This property occupies one of the highest points in Fulton County, overlooking the Capital City Country Club, Golf Course and Lake, and with a beautiful view in every direction.

We are prepared to sell you the "Home-site" of your own selection, of whatever size you may desire from one to five acres, or more.

With a surburban home of this kind, which can be reached in 30 minutes, with no smoke and no dust, with beautiful forest trees, and a Golf Course at your door, there is really no necessity for taking an expensive trip off in the summer.

Week-ends can be spent here as delightfully as at a seaside or mountain resort.

Let us take you out and show you this property, and then select the building site that suits your taste.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY

Realty Trust Building

DAIRIES--MEATS

Georgia Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products World Known

ATLANTA DAIRIES ARE STANDARDIZED; PRODUCTS NOTED

Milk Sold in the City Passes City Test Before It Reaches the Consumers—Dealers Noted for Efforts to Keep Up Grade.

Following the recent investigations by a committee from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, it can be truthfully stated that Atlanta is today practically free from the too common insanitary dairy question, which is, and, until the present spring, faced for years.

By a system of milk and sanitary inspection, recently installed by the Atlanta board of health, as well as the state authorities, the matter of unclean milk has been abolished locally.

Milk now sold over the counters of Atlanta's myriad drug and soda stores is guaranteed pure—by the dealer, by the retailer, by the state and city authorities.

Within the year a dairy will likely be established in Atlanta which will supply the smile here with the purest of aerated milk for use by physicians and for infants. This is the expressed intention of a number of interested medical men of the community who have placed their influence back of such an enterprise.

The forward steps taken by Fulton county dairymen, working in conjunction with the state authorities, in the past six months alone would prove an interesting chapter in reviewing the dairy field. Suffice it to say that the dairymen have entered heartily into co-operation with the state authorities in the matter of producing more and better milk, and have taken to the suggestion offered by the state chemists with hearty enthusiasm.

Everybody knows, and has known for a long time, that milk comes from the cow, but it is only within recent years that many folks have paid any attention to where the cow is kept. It was the medical man who discovered within recent years that the most of the milk supply of that day was not fit for human consumption; that much of it showed the presence of so many bacilli, better known as "germs," as to indicate a state of general impurity.

Naturally there was an immediate turning to the discovery of the source of contamination. It was found that there was no particular source.

In many instances the cows from which the milk came were tubercular or diseased otherwise. The milk was essentially impure before drawn from them. Then came the milker and the dairy hand and investigation showed that they were careless in many cases and now overcleanly in hands or methods. Then the milk can came under the investigator's ray and it was found that it was left to lie around the barns or barrooms with lid off collecting all manner of dust and dirt before bottling it. Then at the shipping depots it was learned that it was frequently that some thirsty train hand was wont to tip a can and take a drink out of it. Then the retailer's ways of dipping and bottling of the milk were looked into and unclean conditions were found. Then it was decided that a reforming of the entire system was necessary and the government, national, state and municipal, took a hand in it.

Pure Milk Demanded.

Of the cities in the south there was none which showed more interest in assuring itself a purer milk supply from the first than this city. And, year by year, as the work of keeping tabs on the supply through records of the bacteria found by culture-plate counts in various samples taken from time to time has become more and more systematic the supply has gotten better and better.

It is not an uncommon thing in this city for one of the inspectors to go out, take samples of some dairyman's milk and be able to report within two or three days just what degree of purity it shows. If the number of bacteria in a certain sample run more than so many thousands to the cubic centimeter then there is no doubt that there is too much contamination present to safely trust to the disease-resistive powers of the normal man. The dealer and the dairyman are both warned and if there is not immediate betterment of the product an action comes down somewhere.

The milk supply of this city is now of uniformly high standard and credit for this condition is due jointly to the [illegible] of the various officials, the [illegible] with which dairymen and [illegible] have [illegible] and to the service of inspectors, whose [illegible] with which the [illegible] their part by instructing employees by the careful handling of milk and by inaugurating a cleaner and, when possible, quicker system of carrying.

Other Products Guarded.

And not only is the present adherence to a high standard of milk assurance of comparative purity of the direct supply, but also of the cleanliness and high percentage of food values in ice cream, butter, buttermilk, cheese, soda fountain drinks, cream and other dairy products, all of which are gotten in Georgia from the milk produced by Georgia dairies.

So particular have dealers and public alike become that many ice cream manufacturers own their own dairies and get from them the highest obtainable quality of milk, making sure of its purity by having frequent tests made.

While all those evils have been corrected and at an enormous aggregate expense, that expense has been shared so commonly by everybody that the price of milk has increased but very little in any part of the country and the difference in the milk has been so easily seen that any slight difference has usually been cheerfully met.

COMPARED WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria have combined 17,000 square miles coal area. The south has 99,166 square miles. Seventy-five per cent of the coking coal supply of the United States is in the south. The south furnishes one-half of the sulphur output of the world. The navigable waterways of the south drain 1,350,000 square miles, or nearly 43 per cent of the entire United States, and are navigable 12,657 miles.

THE SOUTH'S WHEAT.

How many persons realize that nearly 20 per cent of the wheat product in the United States comes from the south? Just 19.9 per cent of the country's total is raised in this section.

A VICE PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

Former Vice President Fairbanks says: "The new south is a realistic fact—not an idle fancy."

Packing Houses Supply Atlanta With Best Meats

Government Inspection of the Local Food Products Stamps Packing House Goods With Pure Food Label.

Georgia packing house products are today leading the south in the matter of sales. The use of the trademark, insuring purity of product as well as integrity of manufacturer, has placed Georgia and Atlanta packing houses in the forefront of the national campaign for meat products trade.

For years the majority of the meat products sold in the south were shipped into Atlanta in train loads from eastern and northern concerns. Today the ratio of sales shows that Atlanta is at least getting an "even break" along this line.

No southern dinner is complete without the "Hickory smoked ham," noted in this section. The "Hickory smoked ham" used to be shipped in from Chicago. Today, such a branch of culinary art would call down a protest on the head of any cook that attempted such a thing. The reason is that Georgia-made and cured hams are the first choice today of any purchaser who reads as he runs.

Atlanta residents are now supplied with the best things obtainable in meat. These meats are clean, wholesome and are, in the large sense, home-grown products. The provisioners and packing plant owners of the city who have long battled for this state of affairs are now seeing the fruition of some of their dreams of the past.

A few years ago the meat purveyor was "doped out" by the excitement makers in the magazines as being the cause for all human distress, and as the original patentees and sole owners of the recipe for the high cost of living. It was the best trust alone that caused the increase in price not only of meat products, but of dairy products, house rents and gas bills. Since those days—muck-raking days—much water has flowed down the creek, and the magazine reader has seen the price of his favorite publication in many cases advance, and has come to learn that a great variety of causes had had to do with recent advances in sirloin steaks at the best restaurants, as well as at the butcher's counter.

Grand juries met, legislative committees toured the state, the president of the United States was forced to declare that he was compelled to give the subject up.

Meantime while these political economists were delving into the subject, the men who had invested their wealth in trying to supply the people of Atlanta with good beef and mutton, and on enforcing even more severe inspection, enlarging their plants whereby improved refrigerator machinery, greater cleanliness and strictly wholesome meats could be given their customers. The customer, on the other hand, found that the increased cost of meats had spread to the whole list, not to food products alone, but to every manufactured article as well.

Secretary James Wilson, of the department of agriculture, managed to hit things pretty closely when he told the world that "the increase in the price of meat which directly affects the consumer is made by retail costs, not by wholesale costs. Local conditions which vary materially account for this," said the secretary.

The reasons for this, he explained, are in conditions that affect the retailer, and not that he desires to make them. They embarrass him rather than help him. There are many services connected with the retail meat market or a retail grocery store today in a city like Atlanta that city customers demand for their accommodation and which are costly to them. They want delivery of good goods, perhaps by special trip, and this requires at least an extra man and perhaps an extra horse and wagon, all of which the consumer must pay for.

At a matter of fact, Atlanta householders, big and small, live well, and while the pay envelopes cannot possibly be made to go as far as it once did, and while the best advice all over the world is that prices will never be materially lowered, not, at least, until a permanent remedy can be found—the man you meet every day is living better than he ever lived before.

Nobody has charged it was within the power of the farmer or the wholesaler or retailer to depreciate the quality of his goods much, but the great provision purveyors of Atlanta did determine that the meat supply could be safeguarded against contamination, and that it could be killed and dressed and packed and sold under conditions that would make every ounce of that product clean, sweet and palatable.

That they have done to the best of their ability and with no little expense and indefinite care, and it will not added to the cost of the product sold at the counter, either, has been amply proven.

There have been a number of conditions in Georgia which have worked to the interest of the meat dealers, and consequently to the meat consumer. In the first place, farmers have taken much interest in the raising of live stock during the past few years, and as a result, the supply is much greater and the quality infinitely better. Condition in live stock has improved 100 per cent in the last few years, and the farmers are now working every way possible for the betterment of live stock.

A few years ago the great majority of the meat consumed in Atlanta was shipped in from outside points. The conditions are rapidly being reversed and in a few years local dealers hope to be feeding the people of outside states as well as those who live in Georgia.

The meat houses and stock yards in Atlanta are the largest and most important in the south. Every one is equipped with the latest machinery and conveniences, and as in all other large packing houses, the strictest government inspection is maintained at all times.

A FEW FIGURES ON GEORGIA'S GROWTH

In 1899 there were 2,015 industrial plants in this state, an increase in ten years of 771. There are in Georgia today about 2,160 industrial plants, not counting small industries, turning out yearly finished products of the value of about $336,493,521, and employing 122,906 wage-earners, at an annual pay of $45,152,417. According to the reports made to the department of commerce and labor, there were in Georgia in 1911 181 cotton, woolen and knitting mills, with a combined capital of $39,137,636. These mills are supplied with 2,154,750 spindles, 42,230 looms, 25 pickers, 823 cards, 884 sewing machines, 3,762 knitting machines, 1,606 braiders, 1,451 loopers and 23 ribbers. Thirty use water power, 179 burn, and 25 operate by electricity, and 25 operate 43 dye the cloth they manufacture. They employ 16,262 wage-earners and manufactured products in 1911 to the value of $60,454,705. In addition to the above, there are in Georgia one silk mill and one jute mill.

THE STATE WITH A FUTURE.

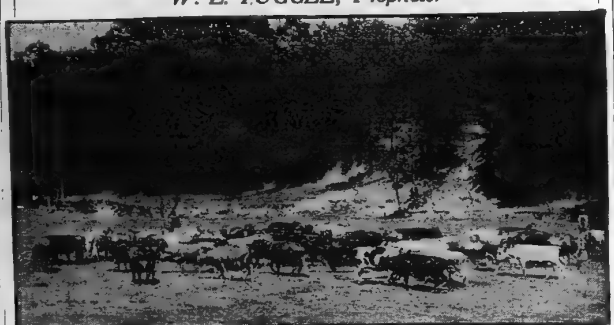
Georgia is the Empire state of the South—the legitimate objective of every financial builder of the country.



TYPES OF DAIRY CATTLE.

Highland Park Dairy

W. L. TUGGLE, Proprietor



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The Best Equipped Dairies In Atlanta

Now Distributing More Than 125 Gallons of High-Grade Milk Daily

EQUIPMENT CONSISTS OF

Ninety Cows
Sterilizing Vats
Steam Boiler for Cleansing Purposes and Delivery Wagons

Our Deliveries Are Made In Sterilized Bottles, Insuring Sanitary Conditions And Absolute Safety at All Times

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"Cornfield Hams"

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Are especially selected from prime corn-fed Georgia hogs, cured in sugar, smoked with Georgia hickory wood, and are unexcelled in quality.

As a business proposition you should boost for a home company that utilizes home products. We are a home concern, but solicit your patronage only on the merits of our goods. When you buy Cornfield products you get the best. Specify Cornfield brand when ordering from your dealer; he has them or can get them.

"CORNFIELD" "THE SIGN O' QUALITY"

WHITE PROVISION CO. Packers
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



ATLANTA OWNS SOUTHERN PARCEL POST TRADE

POSTOFFICE TOO SMALL FOR NEEDS OF ATLANTA PUBLIC

Quarters Already Inadequate for Volume of Business Done in this Territory — Receipts Grow Amazingly.

Atlanta's magnificent postoffice and federal building is already too small to adequately handle the vast volume of government business, both legal and mail division work, so that already Georgia's representatives in congress are urging the erection here of a new structure, much finer than the one now occupied by the federal officers and Atlanta's postoffice.

Bolling H. Jones, Atlanta's most efficient postmaster, has only been in office since September 16, 1912. Under his direction the division of finance and the division of mails have been entirely reorganized, until today Atlanta's mail collection and distribution is second to none.

The installation of the most modern mechanical equipment to facilitate the handling of the mails has been carried out by Postmaster Jones. The auto trucks and delivery wagons used by the postoffice have already aided in



Bolling H. Jones



Atlanta's Efficient Postmaster.

the collection and distribution of parcel post packages. The parcel post feature of the postal service was inaugurated in Atlanta on January 1, 1913. The first three months' business of the Atlanta postoffice showed that 5,000 parcels were handled per day.

Special statistics compiled during the last thirty days shows that the Atlanta postoffice is now handling over 12,000 parcel post packages per day. This is evidence of the best kind that Atlanta is undoubtedly the parcel post center of the south.

Atlanta has several of the largest mail order mercantile establishments not only of Dixie, but of the United States. The satisfaction that the rural customer who buys by mail gets when he deals with an Atlanta mail order house is largely due to the efficient handling of packages through the Atlanta postoffice.

Half a million dollars is spent annually by Georgians with Atlanta mail order houses. This business is in a great measure responsible for the growing demand for a new postoffice building in Atlanta.

The receipts at the postoffice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were $993,512.80. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, it is estimated they will amount to $1,520,139.93, an increase of $539,157.19 since the occupation of the building.

During the same period the carrier and clerical force of office has increased more than 30 per cent.

The number of carriers and clerks now engaged in the handling of the mails aggregate 335.

The postal receipts of the Atlanta postoffice for the past ten fiscal years, ending June 30, were as follows:

1905	$ 805,741.57
1908	706,083.33
1907	814,120.24
1908	847,290.12
1909	902,895.85
1910	993,512.80
1911	1,107,755.10
1912	1,211,902.61
1913	1,328,011.24
1914	1,650,129.99

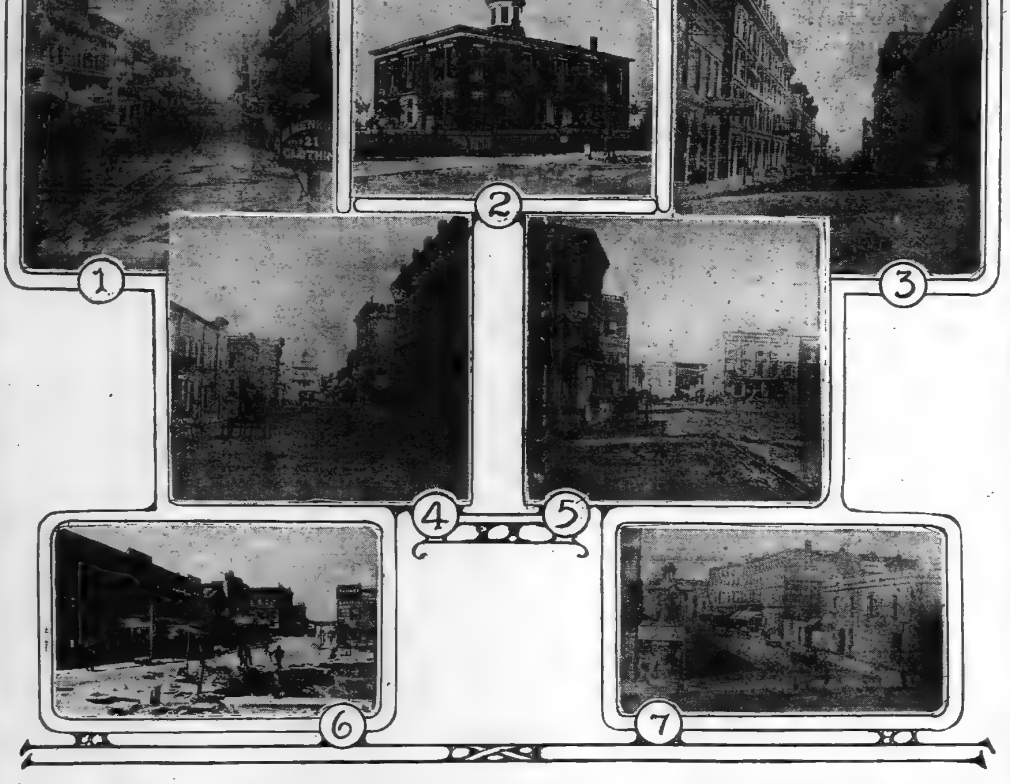
CENTER OF INDUSTRY.

Atlanta is the center of industry, railroads, finance, publication, insurance and commerce for the southeastern states. Including its suburban attachments, which come within the title of Greater Atlanta, this city covers an area of twenty-six and one-third square miles, and has a population of 182,000, and is 1,050 feet above tea level. It has 200 miles of streets, 50 houses, 241 churches, 133 apartment houses, 16 theaters, 58 public schools, a great Terminal station, a magnificent postoffice, built at a cost of a million dollars, an imposing state capitol, a great auditorium with a seating capacity of 8,500; 17 hotels, 14 large fireproof office buildings of the skyscraper type, manufacturing interests that develop more than $50,000,000 worth of products per annum; bank clearings of over $700,000,000.

CITY FOUNDED IN 1838.

Atlanta was founded in 1838, when it was known as Terminus by common consent, because it was the end of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which was projected and finally built by the state, which still owns it, from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Other railroads were successively built to Atlanta from various directions, and the city has become the greatest railroad center in the south.

THE ATLANTA THAT IS ALMOST FORGOTTEN



Upper Row—Whitehall street from Alabama; Old City Hall; Pryor street, corner of Edgewood. Center—Alabama and Broad streets; Peachtree and Walson streets. Bottom Row—Alabama and Pryor streets; Broad and Marietta. Photos by courtesy of the Carnegie Library.

LANDSCAPE ARTISTS INVADING SOUTHERN TERRITORY AT LAST

Business Of Beautifying Homes and Lawns Is Well Established Elsewhere But An Innovation Here.

By Otto Katzenstein.

The profession of landscape designer is a well-defined one in the east and west, but rather unfamiliar as yet to the people of the south.

It is the purpose of the landscape designer to consult with the owner regarding the development of any grounds according to the rules of art and nature, to prepare plans and specifications covering such improvements and to supervise their execution.

To be in a position to solve the wide range of problems put before him, the landscape designer must pass an extended period of preparation, as he is required not only the conception of artistic ideas, but also the practical knowledge needed for their execution. Without due familiarity with the tools at his command, he is rather more helpless than a painter with the finest composition of the beautiful and not schooled in the use of paints.

The idea of many people that only the rich man can afford the services of a landscape designer is erroneous. His advice may prove invaluable to the owner of a small place, where problems are as a rule more intricate than on a large estate. Occasionally these problems may be solved during a consultation or a series of consultations obviating the working out of plans.

The best results from the services of a landscape designer are gained where he is called in before any work has been mapped out, where he can consult with the owner and architect as to house sites, deviations, drainage, approaches and many other questions which are bound to rise during the progress of the operation, but which may be solved with comparative ease if taken up at the start.

The landscape designer's services are strictly advisory and are ended with the completion of a set of plans and the occasional supervision of their execution on the grounds. Owing to the scarcity of good landscape gardeners in this section, some landscape designers have found it desirable to conduct an operating department with competent landscape gardeners in charge through which they are prepared to undertake the execution of their plans.

A landscape designer can render signal service to any community if given an opportunity to study local requirements, by directing its future development along proper lines, locating in advance sites for public buildings, parks, streets, sewers, etc., and by preventing thereby the haphazard methods so generally employed now in city building. Thereby, the lanscape designer is as useful to the individual as to the entire city.



Otto Katzenstein

Landscape Designer.
1561 Healey Bldg. Atlanta, Georgia.
Ivy 7676.

PANAMA CANAL WILL HELP.

The Panama canal will shift the center of the world's trade to the south —new manufacturing plants and further development of our various resources are necessary to meet the increased demands.

MAKING OF COTTON GOODS IS FEATURE OF GEORGIA MILLS

Industry Increased Rapidly During Last Ten Years in South; Water Power Sites Taken Up.

Courtesy of William J. Harris, (Director of the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.)

The development of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the United States, which is one of the remarkable achievements of the country, properly dates from the introduction of the Arkwright machinery in 1790, although as early as 1775 a spinning jenny of 24 threads was put in operation in Philadelphia.

In the cotton mill industry water-power facilities more than any other factor have determined the location of the mill centers of the United States. For many years after the establishment of the industry water power was used almost exclusively to operate the machinery, although small mills were sometimes operated by animal power. As late as 1870 more than two-thirds of the power used in the industry was water power.

In a report made by the secretary of the treasury to congress in 1810, the number of cotton mills erected up to the close of the previous year, including 25 then building, was given as 87. The 62 then in operation were using 31,000 spindles. The total number of mills comprised 25 in Rhode Island, including 7 under construction; 15 in Massachusetts, including 5 under construction; 6 in Connecticut; 4 in Pennsylvania; 6 in New York; 5 in Maryland; 6 in New Hampshire; 6 in Kentucky; 4 in Vermont; 2 in New Jersey; 2 in Delaware, and 1 each in Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Ohio. Of these 87 mills, all those in Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania and 1 each in Delaware and Maryland were operated by animal power.

In the 48 counties in the United States which had more than 100,000 cotton spindles, the total number of such spindles was 35,928,649, or 80.6 per cent of the aggregate for the country. Of these counties, 2, with a total of 9,812,874 spindles, or 20.6 per cent of the aggregate for the United States, had more than 1,000,000 spindles each; 9, with 6,422,944, or 20 per cent of the aggregate, had 500,000 but less than 1,000,000 each; 19, with 5,808,491, or 18 per cent of the aggregate, 200,000 but less than 500,000 each; and 27, with 2,884,339, or 12.1 per cent of the aggregate, 100,000 but less than 200,000 each. Of the 48 counties, 12 are in South Carolina, 10 in North Carolina, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in Georgia, 4 in Maine; 2 each in Alabama, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; 2 each in Connecticut and New York; and 1 each in Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia.

Exports Are Heavy.

Of the total supply of cotton for 1913, 5,816,330 bales, or 25.9 per cent, including the quantity destroyed by fire, were consumed in this country, and 8,809,986 bales, or 54.2 per cent, were exported, while 1,596,438 bales, or 9.9 per cent, remained in the country at the close of the year. Of the supply for the preceding year, 30.4 per cent was consumed at home, 59.7 per cent was exported, and 9.9 per cent remained in the country at the close of the year, while for 1910 the proportions were 39.5, 52, and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

The mill consumption of cotton in the United States for 1913 was the largest in the history of the country, exceeding that for 1912, the next largest, by 418,747 bales, and exceeding the average for the seven years preceding 1913 by 851,253 bales. The exports during the year were 1,850,792 bales less than for 1912, but greater than for any other year.

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The best fish hook on earth for bass, pike and all other Fish. No losing bait, nor causing bass without your largest fish. No breaking loose during the fighting out. No springs to get out of order. We claim for the LEVER hooks that a fish does not have to be touched on the bait hook to get him. If he nods on the bait the larger hook will spear him. Made in all sizes. Order of your dealer or direct from your local dealer, order of us can send.

PRICES—Size 8, 10c each; 75 cent. Size 7-0, 10c each $1.00 doz. Size 3-0, 15c each; $1.50 doz. Size 2-0, 15c each, $1.50 doz. Liberal discount to dealers.

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We are Special Headquarters in Atlanta for "AWNYC" Moravian Linens.

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"Fleur de Lis Linens."—A range of beautiful new designs.

Real Hand Embroidered Bed Linens.

Through our European agents we have just received a shipment of extremely high-class Bed Linens.

Genuine Hand-spun Moravian Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, hemstitched by hand and embroidered by hand.

Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, $6.50 per pair.
Twin Bed Sheets, 2x3 yards, $25.00 per pair.
Double Bed Sheets, 2½x3 yards, $15.00 each.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS SHIPS MANY PARCELS

Remarkable as has been the success of the parcel post maintained by the government, the more wonderful success of the express companies' increase in business since the parcel post started is the marvel of financial men as well as students of economy.

Last Christmas, in Georgia, and particularly Atlanta, with the local postoffice carrying a double force of parcel post assistants, the office of the Southern Express company did the record business of its existence in this community.

Not only are all sorts of merchandise now sent by package via this means of transportation, but live stock, vegetables, fruit and many other house-hold commodities are shipped into and out of this center in the express company cars.

To show the extent to which express company service is used in Georgia, it is pointed out that two cars are made up here daily for Rome, Ga., one for Dalton, three for Macon and four for Savannah. Nearly every train leaving Atlanta has from one to four cars of express matter attached.



Hahn's

Purchases Put Into Your Hands by Parcel Post

When you buy anything by mail at this store, you have the same delivery advantages as people who live right in the city.

Your goods are first wrapped up—or put in boxes—with especial attention given to the kind of goods they are. If undamageable by handling in the mails, they are carefully packed anyway. If fragile, then the greatest pains are taken to have them reach you in perfect condition. If they become damaged before reaching you, we send you a duplicate order, or refund your money, providing the damaged goods are returned to us.

So you are on the same footing as our Atlanta customers—we put goods into your hands as satisfactorily as if you were at our counters buying them.

And "Uncle Sam" does the work quickly, too. It is a delightful way to shop, and we shall be glad to enroll you on our list of thousands of customers whose orders are delivered by Parcel Post.

J. M. HIGH CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDING

"CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP" HAS BEEN CITY'S SLOGAN FOR WEEKS

Result Proves Pride of Residents Who Have Followed Official and Private Urgings to "Wash the City's Face."

"Clean Up and Paint Up" has become Atlanta's slogan. The visit of the Shriners—the coming of spring and the general house-cleaning has invaded every section of the community until the slogan has filtered through all forms of civic activity.

The result of the "clean up and paint up" campaign today is a rejuvenated city. Houses look bright, stores look cleaner, the front porches and back yards have "clean faces."

Local dealers in paints and painters' supplies have been working overtime during the past two months.

Considering that it is his money which pays the bill, the house owner, as a rule, has little part in the details connected with the painting and repainting of his property. He chooses the color scheme, perhaps, but takes no precaution that the material used shall be such as to give permanency to the colors and protection to the surface beneath. The most important part, from the money standpoint, is thus left to chance.

Fortunately for him, the majority of painters are competent, conscientious men, who of choice use good material and apply it with judgment and skill. The advent of ready-prepared paint, however, has opened the door to unskilled workmen, not real painters, who solicit paint contracts solely on their ability to wield the brush. These men know no more than the man who hires them about mixing paint to suit the particular job in hand and must resort to a ready-prepared paint, of which the very best that can be said is that it may be excellent for some surface, in certain condition, in a given climate, at a particular season, but cannot be expected to serve equally well on all kinds of surfaces in all the variety of circumstances for which difference in climate, altitude and atmosphere conditions are responsible.

It may be the good fortune of the house-keeper always to fall into the hands of good painters; they are in the majority and are trustworthy. But so long as the pretender is abroad, there is a chance of one hiring him. That others have done so, shabby houses with peeling paint, as well as too frequent visits of the painter, mutely testify.

* * *

Needs Knowledge of Paints.

The house owner is by no means helpless. A little knowledge of paints would enable him to guard his own interests. The real painter is always glad when good material is specifically named. It gives him a definite basis on which to estimate and enables him to furnish a completed job which will add to his reputation.

It is generally considered desirable in practice, if not absolutely necessary, to add to paint some substance which has the power of hastening the natural drying action of the linseed oil. It is also necessary to mix tinting pigments with the principal ingredients, if anything but the natural white of pure paint is desired. These points, however, should be left to the practical painter, as each job of painting presents conditions peculiar to itself, and the proper use of driers depends on the painter's knowledge of what to do in each particular case.

Paint is a mixture of cold particles, called the pigment, and a liquid called the vehicle, which, when spread out in thin layers upon a surface dries solid and protects the surface to which it clings. There is only one liquid which perfectly answers the purpose of a vehicle, it is said, namely, linseed oil. Poppy oil would do quite as well, perhaps, but it is more expensive and, therefore, cannot compete, but the result, it is said, is a substitute for paint, one matter how good the pigments mixed with the oil may be.

Linseed oil is a yellow liquid obtained from flaxseed. "Flax" or "flint" being the ancient term by which flax was known. The oil is extracted by crushing the flaxseed and it is of tremendous importance in the paint industry.

Technique of Oil.

The property which makes it "the oil par excellence for paint purposes" is, according to an English lecturer on paint technology, that "when exposed to the air it gradually becomes hard, 'dries up,' in doing which it takes up from the atmosphere a large proportion of oxygen, forming a new compound of resinous character in the process of combining with oxygen linseed oil is distinguished very markedly from other oils which have little or no power of combining with oxygen."

The resulting film which the dried linseed oil makes is elastic, tough, and insoluble in the moisture and gases to which ordinary atmospheric conditions would subject it.

The house owner can make his painting job doubly satisfactory if he will learn to know the genuine paint from imitations. The priming coat must be entirely different from the other coats in consistency.

All depends on the kind of wood and its condition at the time. A priming coat will take more oil than the subsequent coats for the porous wood will absorb more of the priming coat than any other and will also attract some oil from the pigment. Accordingly, enough oil must be used to satisfy the wood and still leave the mixture of pigment and oil in correct proportions to form the lasting union necessary for a perfect paint.

If the job is repainting an old house, the first coat, although sometimes called a priming coat, is more like the second coat would be on a new house, and there should be less, if any, difference between it and the following coats.

Brush Has Force.

The painter should be instructed to brush the paint well into the surface and not simply "flow" it on as is frequently done. In the old days when round brushes were used more than now, the paint was rubbed in more thoroughly and better jobs were the result.

Never paint while the wood is wet, or while rain or snow is falling, or immediately after a frost, however light, is the advice of experts. The pores of wet wood are already full of moisture, and the paint film, therefore, does not get the anchor hold in them which is necessary to make it stick.

A newly painted house, inside and out, calls for the use of varnish on the floors in a great many instances, especially in this day of rugs. Varnish, the bright kind, gives a glossy finish that paint does not. There are various kinds of varnish used for various purposes. One kind of varnish is especially intended to prevent the discoloration and staining of decorating materials used upon plaster and cement surfaces. It penetrates the porous surface and neutralizes the alkaline reaction of the cement and plaster, sealing the pores and protecting the wall coating from discoloration.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCE TELLS OF PROGRESS IN WORK

Forward Strides Made by Hugh M. Stanley in State Division Created Recently by Legislative Act.

By H. M. Stanley,
(Commissioner of Commerce and Labor for Georgia.)

The department of commerce and labor, created by act of the general assembly of 1911, has not been changed in any particular except that the general assembly of 1913 passed an amendment to the original act changing title of stenographer to that of "chief clerk and stenographer," authorizing an increase in his pay from $900 to $1,500 and authorizing an increase in incidental expenses, including the traveling expenses of the commissioner, assistant commissioner and chief clerk from $900 to $1,800. Under the amendment the chief clerk can perform any duty originally assigned to the commissioner and the assistant commissioner. The money has never been appropriated to carry the amendment into effect, however, and will not be available until so appropriated.

Briefly speaking, the work of the department is summed up in the amended act as follows:

"The commissioner, aided by the assistant commissioner and chief clerk, shall collect and collate information and statistics concerning labor and its relation to capital, showing labor conditions throughout the state; the cost of labor; the earnings of laborers, and their educational, moral and sanitary condition, and the best means of promoting their mental, moral and material welfare; shall also collect and collate information and statistics concerning the location, capacity of mills, factories, workshops and other industries, and actual output of manufactured products, and also the character and amount of labor employed; the kind and quantity of raw material annually used by them, and the capital invested therein; shall also collect and collate information and statistics concerning the location, estimated capital, horsepower and condition of valuable water powers, developed and undeveloped, in this state, and such other information and statistics concerning the industrial resources of the citizens of this state as he may deem to be of interest and benefit to the public and by the dissemination of such data to advertise the various industrial and natural resources of Georgia, in order to attract and bring capital into this state. The commissioner shall furnish suitable blanks to the heads of the various industries of this state, upon which answers are required in the collection of such statistical data. But no use shall be made in the report of the department of the names of individuals, firms or corporations supplying the information called for by this act, such information being deemed confidential, and not for the purpose of disclosing any person's private affairs. . . . Said commissioner shall make investigation concerning the operation of various laws relating to the safety of life and limb of employees, especially those concerning the employment of child labor, and of women, and he shall take legal steps looking to the proper enforcement and due observance of such laws. . . . Said commissioner may inquire into the cause of strikes and lockouts, and other disagreements between employers and employees; and, whenever practicable, offer his good offices to the contending parties, with a view of bringing about friendly and satisfactory adjustment thereof."

Especial attention is called to the last paragraph quoted. In the act just forty words are used in discussing strikes and lockouts and the duty of the commissioner relative to them. That there should be an arbitration act that could be invoked in such cases is apparent. As matters are now, the commissioner is very much handicapped if he undertakes to act as a mediator. If the contending parties agree to arbitrate, there is likely to be as much contention over the provisions of the arbitration as the main question.

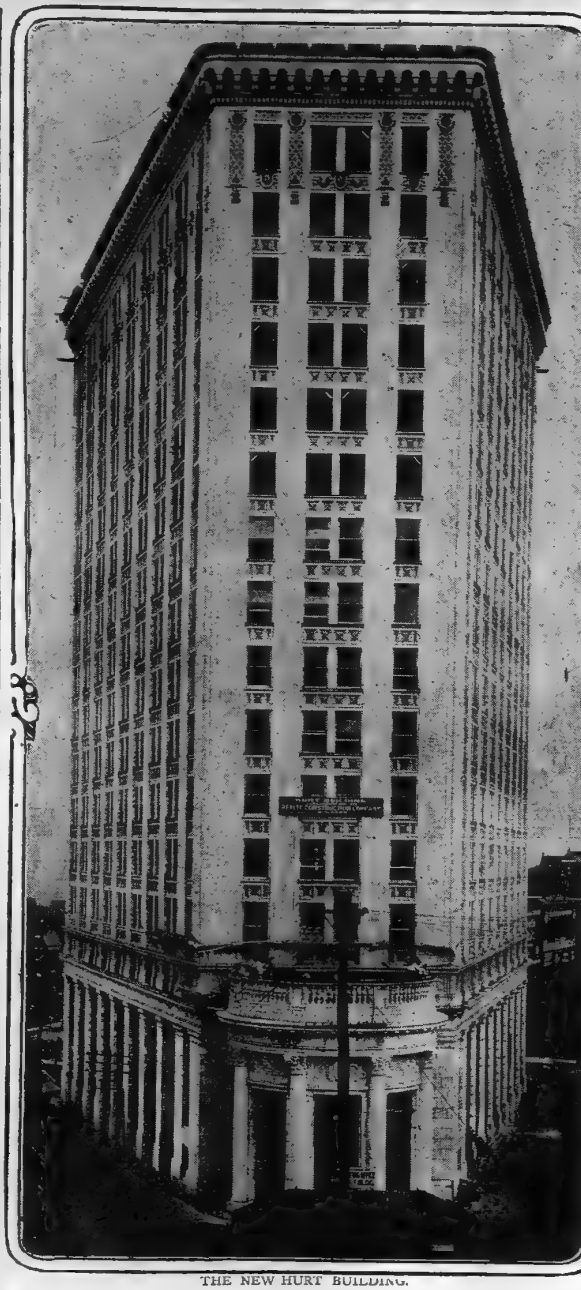
In time there will be a Georgia arbitration act, the enforcement of which will be the means of bringing about a peaceful settlement of controversies between capital and labor. Until there is such a law, more or less confusion and bitterness must arise before public sentiment forces an agreement.

The work of gathering statistics is both trying and gratifying at one and the same time. The larger manufacturers understand the scope and purposes of the work, and, with few exceptions, lend every possible aid. The heads of a few of the smaller industries are not as well informed or are more unwilling to supply the information.

All the problems that interfere with the work of the department and its proper expansion will be solved in due time, and ultimately it will be one of the most important adjuncts of the state government, benefiting employer and employee, and bringing about a due observance of all laws, as well as being the means of gathering and disseminating statistics and information that will be of much value and benefit to the state as a whole.

LOCATION PERFECT.

Atlanta's situation is ideal for oil-mats, although hilly for pedestrians. The undulating character of the country lends a picturesqueness to the landscape.



THE NEW HURT BUILDING.

ATLANTA CONTROLS ELECTRICAL TRADE IN BIG TERRITORY

Local Contractors Have Made National Record for Work Done and Supplies Furnished on Big and Little Jobs.

Atlanta consumes enough electric current each year to supply a Niagara Falls power plant with "juice." The use of so much current in turn requires the services of electrical contractors.

Atlanta's magnificent residence district, its business zone and its manufacturing establishments are heavy users of electrical equipment. The contractors who have successfully educated Atlantans to the uses and economy of electricity have placed Atlanta in the front rank of cities which use large quantities of electrical supplies.

The city is fortunate in having several electrical contractors here who are known not only in the local field, but throughout the country. Contracts are placed with Atlanta firms for some of the largest equipment jobs in the south.

Several of the larger power plant cities in north Georgia have been equipped through Atlanta contractors. In fact, some of the jobs turned out by Atlanta contractors have been the envy of northern and eastern contractors.

The city has a strict bureau of electricity conducted by city officials, and it is the boast of this department that its work has not as yet embraced a criticism of the class of material furnished nor the manner of installation of any contractor who has done local work.

There is nothing so new in the matter of electrical supplies that it cannot be found in Atlanta. Keeping step with the steady march of progress, the housewives of this city, urged on by the hustling solicitors of a score or more electrical supply houses, are keeping to the forefront of the procession of home makers in the adopting of modern appliances.

There are few homes in Atlanta, the tenants of which claim to be keeping up with the times, that an electric appliance for the lessening of labor or the reduction of expense cannot be found. Even though it is less than a half century ago that the streets of the city were lighted by gas and oil lamps, and such things as electric stoves, sewing machines, irons or any of the thousand and one other appliances were not dreamed of, the use of electricity in the homes has become so general that few, if any, homes are erected without provision being made for electricity.

"Want to start something?" "Ask the young woman to use an electric iron to give it up," is the answer the local suppliers of electric appliances are often asked if Atlanta women are adopting electricity in their homes.

Apart from the widespread use of electricity for lighting purposes, local dealers assert that Atlanta women have been quick to adopt electric appliances in their homes. The day of the electric kitchen, washroom and nursery is here, they assert. Whereas a little Young Atlanta formerly wound up his toys before allowing them to start on their trips around the house, now he turns a switch and electricity drives the toy. When Mrs. Atlanta desires to rock "Johnny's little brother" to sleep she brings a motor into service instead of resorting to the more monotonous way of swinging the cradle by hand. Curling irons, electric curling irons are used by "Johnny's big sister," the old curlers, which were heated over the gas jet, having been laid aside. Electric reading lamps adorn the tables in almost all libraries, in many of which are to be found electric radiators.

In the kitchen electric ranges and electric equipment throughout are the ultimate aims of the Atlanta electrical supply houses.

There are scores of appliances, little and big, which gradually are taking the places of "less modern" home necessities, not the Atlanta housewife. In these articles declare that the use of them has just begun.

In line with the recent advent in electrical circles of what is known as "indirect lighting," Atlanta has been among the first cities of the country to adopt this method of lighting. Instead of the lights being exposed to the naked eye, the lamps are incased in a frosted globe bowl-shaped fixture which casts the reflection against the ceiling.

CITY IS THE CENTER OF PLUMBING SUPPLY BUSINESS IN SOUTH

Atlanta's plumbing supply business has grown to such large proportions that the score or more business enterprises which deal in such supplies are hard put to it, during certain portions of the last two years, to supply the trade.

The rapid growth of the city and the almost phenomenal extension of gas and water lines in the far suburbs has placed the plumbing supply business in the foremost ranks of Atlanta industrial affairs.

The plumbing supply business has varied phases. The sale of pipe and gas fittings is but a minor detail in the conduct of such enterprises. The Atlanta houses are central distributing agencies for every standard plumbing supply product in the United States.

From this city and in the city such plumbing supplies as joints, lead, plumbing oils, bath fixtures, lighting equipment, etc., are sold and distributed in carload lots.

The large plumbing supply manufacturers in the north and east ship in their products to Atlanta's large warehouses by the trainload and, in turn, these shipments are sent broadcast over Dixie.

No accurate figures are obtainable on the volume of business done in the city in the plumbing supplies, but conservative estimates by local agencies and establishments engaged in the business enable us to state business done in this line at over a million dollars annually.

E. E. NIELD
PROPRIETOR

EMPIRE SUPPLY CO.

— Jobbers of —

PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Bell Phone Ivy 5031
Atlanta 60

30 James Street
ATLANTA, GA.

Russell Electric Company

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

15 South Forsyth St.
Opposite Constitution Building.
ATLANTA, GA.

PORTABLE CONVICT CAGE



Designed for the safe and humane housing of convicts at night on public road work.

We build cages of any capacity to order.

Steel Beams
Bridges
Road Making Machinery

AUSTIN BROTHERS ATLANTA GEORGIA

Griffin Construction Co.
W. W. GRIFFIN, President
1013 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
PHONE IVY 4447

Atlanta Steel Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wire Nails, Plain, Annealed, Galvanized and Barbed Wire; Staples, Wire Fencing, Cotton Ties, Steel Hoops, Bars, Rounds and Squares, Stand, Track Spikes, Etc.

A Corporation Founded in 1900 by Atlanta Men to Supply Southern Demand. Annual Output 35,000 Tons.

J. E. OXFORD
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
OFFICE, Bell Phone Main 5491. RESIDENCE, Bell Phone Main 4164-J.



This Bungalow Planned and Built by J. E. Oxford

The Tripod Paint Co.
Manufacturers
PAINTS — STAINS — COLORS — ETC.
Dixikote Sanitary Wall Finish
Decorators Flat Wall Paint
37 and 39 N. Pryor Street, Atlanta, Georgia

NEGRO PROGRESS

Leaders of Race Select Gate City for Home

FINE DRUG STORE OWNED BY FIRST NEGRO DRUGGIST

Most Complete Establishment of Its Kind In South Financed By Local Negro Capital and Managed By Well Known Pharmacist.

Among Atlanta's negro enterprises the Gate City drug store, managed by Dr. Moses Amos, stands out prominently as the one of the best types of commercial endeavor.

Dr. Amos, known throughout Georgia, tells the story of his business successes in his own words for The Constitution.

By Dr. Moses Amos,
First Licensed Negro Druggist in Georgia.

I am the manager of the Gate City Drug store, styled by the press and its patrons as the finest establishment of its kind in the entire south, if not the country.

The credit for this magnificent drug store is due as much to its patrons, who are found in all walks of life from the wash tub to the bishopric, as to my personal efforts. If the patrons had not been so loyal and true, there would not be any Gate City Drug store today.

My motto has always been "Treat the patrons right." This new drug store means employment for more boys and girls of the race and it shows what can be done by co-operation; what many little bits will do when placed together.

I am realising a life-time dream in having this up-to-the-minute drug store for my race. It is excelled by none in point of stock, service and general equipment.

The negro race will always have its "Doubting Thomases," who will continue to say "we can't do this or that. I belong to the "Can." I will never forget the first men I asked to join the Gate City Drug Store corporation. Most of them said, "Yes, put me down for as much stock."

When it came to a show down, the "promisers" scattered like a flock of quail at the report of a gun.

However through the mist there came to my assistance stalwart sons and daughters of the race who planked down the cash. Through them I am able to present to the negro race the most modern and up-to-date drug store among negroes in the world. That sounds big, but it is true.

This drug store is a blessing to the community. It employes twenty-one persons in the discharge of its daily functions. The stock of goods invoices easily $12,000. The monthly pay roll is over $700. The store is entitled thereby to the patronage of every negro doctor in town, not because it is a negro business, but because the drug store is capably equipped and prepared to render the same service that any other drug store can render.

The drug store is offered by some of the best citizens in our city who are putting the very best that is in them into the service to the public.

I have given my personal attention to the drug business for the past thirty-seven years. I learned the business under Dr. J. C. Hinz, a southern white man, who died in 1888.

I am not trying to rival the white drug store proprietors. I have my own niche to fill and am filling it. I have caught up with the other negro druggists in my line and I believe I have something on them in distance.

I have opened my store myself each day at 6 o'clock in the morning for years. I have closed it at night. I have paid attention to detail where others have tried to put the work on poor help. I cleaned the cuspidors and shined the brass myself. I have seen this business grow in leaps and bounds. I have stood on this very spot where I am now located and seen the hands picking cotton in the fields over near Decatur street. I have seen rabbits shot on the site of this very building.

I have abided by the law and have lived as clean as any man. My store has never come to the notice of the authorities as a place where lax methods prevailed. I have striven to excel in the matter of suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs among my race.

I sell no drugs unless accompanied by a prescription signed by a reputable physician and then I will not sell drugs to a known drug user.

My white friends have stood by my side and I am proud to claim them as friends. I know my venture here will lead to big success. I have faith and hope on my side. If the race supports me I am satisfied.

I have done two things in my life that I am happy over, and the first is, I was the first man in Atlanta to employ negro female help in a public place. The next is the fact that I have sent nine negro boys away from this store (all of them receiving their first inspiration right here), each finishing a college course, then taking up a profession as physician, dentist or pharmacist, and all have passed the various state boards. These boys had all of my good patrons I want to find in heaven.



GATE CITY DRUG STORE

ARE COMING THIS WAY.

The shrewdest Yankee dollars in all the north and east are "dancing toward Dixie" for conservative and sound investment; safety of principal and greater yield is assured dividend returns.

NEGRO UNDERTAKERS MAKE FRIENDS BY SQUARE TREATMENT

In reviewing the field of the negro undertaker of Georgia and Atlanta, one does not pause with the shame that embraced several other less fortunate communities when attempting to lay before the stranger and laymen the work that has been done among the negroes of this community by the leaders in the field that "care for the dead."

The negro undertakers, particularly those of Atlanta, have proven their worthiness. In fact, several of the men engaged in this business in Atlanta have not only made the white men their friend and adviser, but have amassed a goodly fortune in the pursuit of their chosen profession.

It can be said with truthful force that the business of undertaking among the negro population has resolved itself into an art. Peculiar as it may seem, the negro will make every effort to see that his friend or relative has a decent burial. This, in turn, makes an opportunity for the undertaker, working among his race, to cover his pretended benefactions with a degree of hypocrisy as well as personal gain.

In Atlanta, there has never, to date, been brought in any forum, either legal or open, the charge that the local negro undertakers have at any time in the history of the work in the city taken advantage of their less fortunate brothers or sisters.

The local negro undertakers are all licensed operators and have a standing peculiarly their own, in the profession throughout the country.

ESTABLISHED 1870

Chas. McHenry

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Bell Phone 1342 M.

304 Marietta Street



Nash's Barber Shop

AT 5 POINTS
13 MARIETTA ST.

Hot and Cold Baths

A. Nash has been in business in Atlanta for 30 years; is one of the oldest citizens, and has one of the best barber shops in the city, patronized by some of Atlanta's leading citizens.

Standard Life Insurance Co.

Home Office, 200 Auburn Avenue
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
(Not Fraternal—Nor Assessment)

Capital Paid Up, $100,000.00

Deposited With the State for the Protection of the Policyholders $100,000.00.

THE COMPANY TO INSURE IN

"Get a Standard Life Policy and Then Hold on to It"

THE

Atlanta State Savings Bank

THE Atlanta State Savings Bank, the first and only colored organization of its kind chartered under the laws of the state of Georgia, was founded by J. O. Ross, its president, and started business January 1, 1909. Its growth has been marvelous, and bears witness to the keen business foresight of its founder, who saw that his people needed a bank to assist in developing enterprises of the race, and also as a means of instilling thrift into the minds of the younger members of his race, and as soon as this conviction was brought home to him, with that oneness of purpose which characterizes the successful business man, launched out single handed and alone, and laid the foundation for what is today a chartered bank with paid in capital of $25,000, and total deposits of nearly $70,000.00. The present officers are J. O. Ross, president; C. C. Cater, cashier, and Dr. W. F. Penn, vice president, and its directors consist of some of the most successful colored men of Atlanta, viz:

J. O. ROSS
C. C. CATER
WM. F. PENN
M. W. HILL
F. J. WIMBERLY
A. F. HERNDON
J. S. FLIPPER
P. A. KEITH
P. A. ALLEN
T. G. STRICKLAND
W. S. CANNON
M. B. MORTON
R. E. PHARROW
WM. DRISKELL
H. E. PERRY
D. T. HOWARD
H. W. RUSSELL
H. B. BUTLER
W. B. WOODALL
G. M. HOLMES



G. U. O. O. F. BUILDING

ROBERT E. PHARROW

General Contractor and Builder

Mr. R. E. Pharrow is the largest and most successful contractor and builder of color in America. He has constructed some of the largest and most substantial buildings in the south. Among the buildings erected by him are the $100,000 postoffice, Anniston, Ala.; $125,000 Odd Fellows' headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.; $100,000 Odd Fellows' auditorium, Atlanta, Ga.; $30,000 Congregational church, Atlanta, Ga.; Miles' Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala.; Wage Earners' Bank building, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Pharrow is a man of means and influence in the community where he lives, being president of the Atlanta Board of Trade, and an enthusiastic secret order man. He has made good and has saved a comfortable competence out of his earnings. He is a good mechanical engineer, and furnishes estimates and plans for building purposes on short notice. His office is located in the Odd Fellows' Auditorium office building, Atlanta, Ga.

STOP! THINK AND REASON!

THEN COME TO THE

Gate City Drug Store

AUBURN AVENUE AND BUTLER STREET

First Negro Drug Store in Georgia.

Everything new and up to date.

It carries every known drug.

Its prescription department is complete, and is presided over by men of experience.

It caters to all Negro doctors.

When you are in Atlanta, don't fail to see it.

It is the finest Negro Drug Store in the world.

All articles under all circumstances, cash.

Phones 1844

Gate City Drug Store

Moses Amos, Manager Cor. Auburn Ave. and Butler St.

Sports

CRACKERS ENJOY A BATTING FEST

KISSINGER GOES TO THE PELICANS

Johnny Dobbs Claims Veteran Right-Hander by the Waiver Route — Only One Player Yet to Go.

Manager Billy Smith last night turned Pitcher Charles "Rube" Kissinger over to the New Orleans Pelicans, Manager Dobbs claiming she veteran right-hander via the waiver route.

Rube will leave at once to join his new teammates, and with the best wishes of everyone in Atlanta. He'll win many a game for the Pelicans before the season is over, as the big fellow is far from being all in.

But Charley was off to a bad start for the Crackers, and it was just a question of choice with Manager Smith, who wishes the veteran right-hander the best of success with the Birds, except, of course, when he twirls against the Crackers.

This cuts the Crackers down to seventeen men, within one of the number that they will be on Thursday, when the final cutting-down time arrives. One of the three catchers will be dropped, the Crackers carrying six pitchers, two catchers, seven regulars and a utility man this season.

TODAY'S GAMES

Birmingham at Atlanta. Chattan'ga at N. O. Nashville at Montgom'y. Memphis at Mobile.

South Atlantic League.

Macon at Columbia. Savann'h at Albany. Augusta at Columbus. Charlest'n at Jacks'n.

National League.

Boston at Pitts'g. Chicago at St. Louis.

American League.

Chicago at Washing'n. Cleve'd at Phila'a. Detroit at N. Y. St. Louis at Boston.

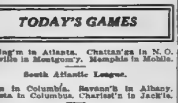
Georgia State League.

Brunsw'k at Americus. Cordele at Thomas'e. Valdosta at Waycross.

Federal League.

St. Louis at Chicago. Pittsburg at Brooklyn. Kan. City at Indiana's. Balt'm're at Buffalo.

PROFILE



Scarf slide space and lock front

Arrow Collars

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY N.Y.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

Cracker Bats Rain Hits While Barons Play Poorly; Browning Tight in Pinches

By Dick Jemison.

The Cracker bats played a tattoo at Ponce de Leon park Monday afternoon, and the local athletes walked away with the second game of the series with the Barons, by the score of 13 to 6.

It was one of those slow, hard-hitting games that we have been having all season, with all the pitchers in trouble in every inning, the batters working them to the limit.

Cracker hits with Baron errors, assisted by good Cracker baserunning, was the cause of the large score that was piled up.

Browning twirled for the Crackers. He got in hot water several times during the game, and with the exception of the second and fifth innings, when he was pounded for a couple of runs, he got out of the holes, aided by some splendid fielding.

Crackers Hit Hard.

The locals hit hard and timely. Every man on the team, with the exception of Elbel, got one or more hits. They garnered fifteen in all. The Barons had ten blows, with Covington leading the attack with three.

Morley Jennings' work was the best of the day. The local shortstop got three hits, fielded sensationally. He prevented a couple of Baron tallies in the fourth inning, when he dove head foremost after a line drive, nailing it a couple of inches off the ground, then sliding on his ear for a yard or two. Men were on second and third when he speared the ball, but also he stole a couple of bases.

The rest of the local infield did nice work, making several pretty plays.

Catcher Fergerson was badly spiked in the third inning, when he tagged Tommy Long at the plate. His right hand was cut, where the middle finger joins the hand, and he had to leave the game. Claude Charlett is in his place.

Crackers Score First.

The Crackers were the first to score, sending two markers home in the initial session. Jennings singled and stole. Long walked. Flanagan singled, scoring Jennings and sending Long to third. On the double steal, Long counted.

The Barons tied in the second. Knisely singled and Covington tripled. Covington tripled to the scoreboard. With the infield in, Hines dropped a pop fly back of second for a two-base hit, tallying Covington.

The Crackers got these two back in their half of the second. Dunn singled, but Browning forced him, making two out, Holland having filled out to open the inning. McConnell singled, sending Browning to third and taking second himself on the throw to third, Jennings counted them both with a double to right.

Long walked to start the Crackers' third. Flanagan also walked Both advanced on a wild pitch. This caused the retirement of Robertson, Harbin succeeding him. Elbel hit to Eilam, who pegged home. Tragresmor dropped the ball when he was spiked, Long scoring.

McConnell hit to Eilam to start the Crackers' fourth, and when Eilam threw bad to first he was safe. He advanced on Jennings' infield out, to third on Welchonce's infield hit. Long's single tallied McConnell, and Flanagan's single tallied Welchonce.

Stewart's Homer.

The final Baron run came in the fifth. McDonald opened with a single, but was forced at second by Marcan. Then Stewart hit one over Welchonce's head for the circuit, scoring Marcan ahead of him.

The Crackers had their biggest inning in the seventh, when they tallied four times. Elbel hit to Eilam, who threw wild, he to first. Holland sacrificed, and when Harbin messed it up he was safe, and Elbel went to third. Dunn scored on a second error.

Browning walked. Billing the bases. McConnell hit into a double play, Jennings beat out an infield hit and stole second. Welchonce singled, scoring Browning and Jennings.

The Crackers got a couple more in the eighth. Flanagan opened with a triple to left center He tallied on Elbel's sacrifice fly. Holland singled. Dunn forced Holland at second, but Browning tripled, scoring Dunn. Browning's triple was a clean home run, had he cared to run it out.

Price will face Hardgrove in the final game of the series this afternoon.

The Official Score.

BIRMINGHAM	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
McDonald, ib	4	0	1	9	2	0
Marcan, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Stewart, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Kniesely, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Covington, ib	4	1	3	1	1	0
Eilam, ss	3	0	1	3	3	2
Tragresmor, c	4	0	1	3	2	1
Robertson, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Harbin, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Dilger, c	2	0	1	2	1	0
Totals	32	4	10	24	13	3

ATLANTA	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
McConnell, 2b	6	2	3	1	4	0
Jennings, ss	5	2	2	3	3	0
Welchonce, cf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Long, lf	3	2	0	2	0	0
Flanagan, rf	4	1	3	3	0	1
Elbel, 1b	4	0	0	12	2	0
Holland, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Dunn, lf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Browning, p	4	2	2	1	2	0
Totals	40	13	15	27	20	1

Score by innings: R.
Birmingham . . . . .020 020 200—6
Atlanta . . . . .221 200 42x—13

Summary—Two-base hits, Eilam, Jennings, Knisely; three-base hits, Covington, Flanagan, Browning; home run, Stewart; double plays, Stewart to Dilger, Harbin to Dilger to Covington, Holland to McConnell to Elbel; innings pitched, by Robertson 2, none out in third, 5 hits and runs, no-hit hits, Marcan, Harbin, Holland, Elbel; stolen bases, Jennings 2, Long 2, Flanagan, Eilam. Wild pitch, Harbin. Time, 2:32. Umpires, Breitenstein and Kerin.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Scouts 1, Gulls 0.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Charleston . . . .000 000 000—0 5 0
Jacksonville . . . .000 001 00x—1 4 0

Batteries: Cochran, Foster and Marshall, Pearson and Krebs. Time, 1:20. Umpire, Lauson.

Gamecocks 7, Peaches 3.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Macon . . . .000 000 111—3 9 1
Columbia . . . .220 000 03x—7 11 1

Batteries—Voss and Bowden; Winchell and Braun Time, 1:38. Umpire, Ponder.

Tourists 3, Foxes 2.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Augusta . . . .000 100 110—3 9 0
Columbus . . . .100 000 001—2 6 2

Batteries—Johnson and McCormack and Thompson. Time 1:56. Umpire, Vitter.

Babies 9, Indians 6.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Savannah . . . .000 050 02x—9 9 1
Savannah . . . .020 020 101—6 9 2

Batteries—South, Morrow and Wesley; Crotts and Smith. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Moran.

Cracker Bats Rain Hits While Barons Play Poorly; Browning Tight in Pinches

Over The Burning Sands?

Then you're hot, tired and thirsty—

Drink Coca-Cola

TRADE MARK

Cools — refreshes — quenches thirst

Delicious — Wholesome

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA.



LADIES' DAY TODAY AT PONCE DE LEON

Final Game of Series With the Barons—Billikens Come on Wednesday.

Today will be ladies' day at Ponce de Leon park. All fair fans with standard books will be admitted free. These books are still on sale, and can be purchased at Grand field Friday and Saturday, when Georgia and Tech come here for a return series of games.

Georgia won the first game in Athens Friday, by the score of 4 to 1, and the one Saturday by the score of 5 to 4.

To stand a chance with the Red and Black, the local collegians must win in both games here.

Regardless of the outcome of the games, they are sure to be hard-fought contests. Crowds will, and witnessed by the greatest crowd of baseball fans that ever attended a baseball game in Atlanta.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Lookouts 5, Pels 1.

New Orleans, May 11.—Chattanooga easily defeated New Orleans today in the third game of the series, 5 to 1. Chattanooga scored three runs in the fifth. The locals were shut out until the ninth when a single and two errors gave them a run. Fox was in superb form and none of the locals reached first except in the first and ninth innings.

CHAT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	N. O.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Johnsit'r	3	1	0	0	0	Heityc'f	3	1	0	2	0
Bates, ss	4	0	0	2	3	Hannah	3	0	0	2	0
Jackson, c	4	0	1	1	0	Byrne, lb	4	0	1	14	0
Jacksonville	3	0	0	0	0	Murnall	4	0	1	1	0
Coyle, lb	3	1	1	8	0	Lindsay, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Flick, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Graff, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Graff, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	Barrett, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Fox, p	3	0	0	0	3	Hilgus, c	3	0	0	4	0
						Weaver, p	3	0	0	0	3
						Schmidt	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	4	12	9	Totals	30	1	2	27	13

x-Batted for Weaver in ninth.

Score by innings: R.
Chattanooga . . . .030 010 100—5
New Orleans . . . .000 000 001—1

Summary—Errors, Coyle 1, Graff 1, Lindsay 1, Barbara 1, home run, McCormick's three-base hit, Graham; two-base hits, Graff, Sylvester; sacrifice hits, Bates, Flick; struck out, by Weaver 4, Fox 6, bases on balls, off Weaver 2, off Fox 1; hit by pitcher, McCormick; first on errors, Chattanooga 2, New Orleans 1; left on bases, Chattanooga 8, New Orleans 3. Time, 1:50. Umpires, Chestnutt and Fifield.

Vols 8, Billies 1.

Montgomery, Ala., May 11.—Nashville hit Bunyan and Nelson hard today and easily defeated Montgomery by the score of 8 to 1 in the third game of the series. More, who twirled for the visitors, pitched a great game, allowing but four hits. The fielding of Williams and Schwartz featured, as did Daisy for Montgomery featured.

NASH.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	MONT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
King, lf	5	0	1	1	0	Daley, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wilson, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	Smith, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Callaha'n, f	5	2	3	0	0	Hol'ster, ss	3	0	0	0	1
Hearn, rf	6	1	2	1	0	Schwartz, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Gibson, c	4	1	1	5	1	Fantes, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Hann'y, 2b	4	0	0	4	3	Murray, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Schirk, lb	5	2	0	11	1	Grib'sh'w, c	3	0	1	3	1
Lind'y, ss	4	1	1	2	2	Donovan, lb	4	0	1	11	0
More, p	4	2	1	0	2	Burns, p	3	0	0	0	2
						Nelson, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	49	8	12	27	10	Totals	33	1	4	27	11

Score by innings: R.
Nashville . . . .001 130 102—8
Montgomery . . . .000 000 100—1

Summary—Errors, Baker 1, Hollander 1, Nelson 1, two-base hit, Daley; three-base hits, Williams, Gibson; sacrifice hits, Baker, Hollander, Fleming; way; stolen bases, Williams, Callahan, Gibson, double play, Lindsay to Williams to Schwartz; bases on balls, off More 3, off Hollander 1, off Nelson 1; Nashville 7, Montgomery 3; hit by pitched ball, Baker (Gibson); hits off Buscher 7 with 5 runs in 5 innings, off Nelson 6 with 3 runs in 4 innings; struck out, by More 4, by Buscher 2, by wild pitch, Buscher. Time, 2:00. Umpires, O'Toole and Rudderham.

Gulls 2, Turtles 1.

Mobile, Ala., May 11.—A home-run drive over left-field fence by Kirby gave Mobile the winning run of a fourteen-inning struggle with Memphis here today, score 2 to 1.

Kirby came in in the fourteenth inning, and hit the first ball pitched. Keeley, after starting unsteadily and lacking control, settled down and pitched wonderful ball, allowing but one hit in the last nine innings of play and Logan, who pinch hit for Coyle, weakened toward the close, two successive hits in the ninth, one of them by Manager Lord, pinch hitting for Calhoun, tying the score, with ean man out. Utilities of Keeley featured, especially that of O'Dell.

MOB.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	MEM.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Odell, lb	6	0	1	1	0	Arthur	6	0	2	2	0
Perry, lb	4	0	0	9	0	Wright	5	0	1	0	0
Kirby, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Stark, lb	3	0	0	3	0
Schitz, c	4	0	1	6	0	Meinh'b	3	0	0	1	0
Calh'n, lb	3	0	1	11	0	Shan'w	6	0	2	4	0
Lord, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Coyle, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Miller, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Merrill	4	0	1	1	1
Clark, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Bemis, c	3	0	1	7	0
Dor'ss	4	0	1	3	1	Gou't, p	4	0	1	1	1
Keeley, p	4	0	0	1	3						
Totals	41	2	11	42	21	Totals	43	1	8	25	17

x-None out when winning run was scored.

Score by innings: R.
Mobile . . . .000 000 001 000 01—2
Memphis . . . .100 000 000 000 00—1

Summary—Errors, Merritt 1, home run, Kirby; two-base hit, Miller; sacrifice hits, Stark 2; stolen bases, Coyle, Merritt; double plays, Bemis to Stark, Coyle to Shanley; struck out, by Keeley 3, by Goulait 7, bases and balls, off Keeley 3, off Goulait 3; hit by pitcher, by Keeley (Merritt, Mullen, Coyle); left on bases, Mobile 7, Memphis 7. Time, 2:18. Umpires, Pfenninger and Kellum.

CLEVELAND NAPS BADLY CRIPPLED

Cleveland, May 11.—When the crippled Cleveland American league team left today for its first invasion of an east, it left four regulars at home, suffering from illness or injuries. Pitcher Stein, with his broken hand; Pitcher Kahler, who has tonsilitis; Catcher O'Neill, who has blood poison, and Outfielder Graney, with malaria, remained here. Twenty-four men made the trip.

CONGRESS PROBE ASKED FOR U. S. JUDGE DAYTON

Washington, May 11.—A resolution directing the house judiciary committee to investigate the conduct of Judge Alston G. Dayton, of the northern district of West Virginia, was introduced in the house today by Representative Neeley, of West Virginia. The resolution cites charges made in a petition signed by more than nine thousand West Virginia citizens urging the investigation. The charges relate to actions of Judge Dayton in labor cases.

Three Ten Round Bouts And a Battle Royal at The Orpheum Wednesday

TUESDAY'S CARD.

Jimmy Parry v. Eddie Hanlon, ten rounds.

Stump Goodwin v. Kid Underwood, ten rounds.

Battling Kelly v. Kid York, ten rounds.

A battle royal.

This is the splendid card of boxing that Promoter Lou Castro has arranged for his club in the Orpheum theater tomorrow night, for the amusement of local boxing fans and those among the visiting Shriners.

The main bout of the evening, between Jimmy Perry and Eddie Hanlon, has them all guessing. Jimmy is an experienced boxer of known ability, one of the very best featherweights in the world, when in condition, and he is in splendid shape this trip.

Hanlon is a young, rugged, coming welterweight, with a lot of fight, and and ability to absorb a world of punishment.

Will the veteran or the youngster win? It is an interesting question, and one that only Jimmy Parry and Hanlon can answer. The three, but the welterweight honors of Atlanta. They have their particular followings here, and are sure to be on hand to root for them.

In the semi-windup, Stump Goodwin and Kid Underwood will mix. The former is from Chicago, and the latter from Nashville. They have met here twice before, once over the six-round route and later over the eight. Over the ten-round route, this time, they ought to reach a satisfactory decision. This promises to be a great mill, in view of the boys' showing in their other bouts.

For the ten-round preliminary, Battling Kelly and Kid York, two local boys who have fought many times, two hard-hitting, rugged boys, will do battle.

No other bout on the bill sizes up any better than this one. There is a possibility of a knockout at any stage of the battle.

The Shriners who are boxing fans will see something at the start of the evening's entertainment that they can see only in the south—a battle royal between six dingees.

Six of the toughest negroes in Atlanta will be sent into the ring at once, and the one that outlasts the others will be named the victor. This will be the show promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

Tickets are on sale at Tumlin Bros' and at the Rex.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Giants 8, Doves 6.

New York, N. Y., May 11.—New York made it three straight from Boston here today, the champions winning a hard-hitting game, 8 to 6. Merkle and Schmidt each hit a home run, the only men on bases. The feature of the game was a one-handed catch by Connolly in the first inning. Connolly followed the catch with a difficult drive deep left to first base, which doubled Fletcher.

Boston	R.	H.	E.
Boston . . . .000 004 110—6	9	0	
New York . . . .004 004 00x—8	13	0	

Batteries—Perdue, James and Whaling; Tesreau, Crandall, Richards and Meyers. Time 2:07. Umpires, Rigler and Emslie.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 1.

Philadelphia, May 11.—In the quickest played game of the season here, Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn today, 2 to 1. After the first inning, when Lobert hit for a home run, Alexander did not permit a Brooklyn player to get to first base.

Brooklyn	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn . . . .100 000 000—1	6	0	
Philadelphia . . . .002 000 00x—2	6	0	

Batteries—Rucker, Pfeffer and Fisch. Alexander and Killefer. Time 1:38. Umpires, Orth and Byron.

Cubs 5, Cards 3.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11.—Darkness stopped the St. Louis-Chicago game with the visitors at the bat in the thirteenth inning. The visitors scored by handling hits and through the wildness of Doak and Perritt. The score in the first inning, when Saier hit for a home run, Alexander did not permit a Brooklyn player to get to first base.

Chicago	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn . . . .100 000 000—1	6	0	
Philadelphia . . . .002 000 00x—2	6	0	

Batteries—Rucker, Pfeffer and Fisch. Alexander and Killefer. Time 1:38. Umpires, Orth and Byron.

Cubs 5, Cards 3.

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Chicago	R.	H.	E.
Chicago . . . .000 000 000 000—0	5	0	
St. Louis . . . .010 002 000 000—3	15	1	

Batteries—Zabel, Prendergast and Archer; Doak, Perritt, Grimes and Snyder. Time, 3:46. Umpires, Eason and Quigley.

Pittsburg-Cincinnati—Not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yanks 6, Red Sox 3.

Boston, Mass., May 11.—New York got a seven-run break in the series with Boston by winning today, 6 to 2. Errors by Scott and Shotten, a fly by Walsh, Holden and Maisel, fumbles by Ford and Scott and a wild pitch by Wilhelm developed the Highlanders' runs.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
New York . . . .010 133 000—6	9	1	
Boston . . . .000 010 110—3	7	2	

Batteries—Caldwell and Sweeny; Cumbo, Gardner and Carrigan and Cady. Time, 1:56. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

Athletics 8, Senators 6.

Washington, May 11.—Philadelphia took the first game of the series with Washington today easily, 8 to 4. Philadelphia combined hits with the fielding of the locals for scores. Washington made but three hits off the three Philadelphia pitchers, but Pennock and Brown were unsteady.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia . . . .000 221 013—8	9	0	
Washington . . . .000 000 004—4	3	2	

Batteries. Pennock, Brown, Bender and Lapp; Ayers, Engel, Gallia and Henry. Time, 2:20. Umpires, Connolly and Dineen.

Only two scheduled.

OTHER RESULTS

North Carolina League.

Greens, 2, Ashe, 1. Raleigh 6, Wils.-Sel. 2
Charlotte 5, Durham 0.

Virginia League.

Newp't News 9, Norf'k & Mar'ke 6. Norf'k 2, Richmond 2. Petersburg 0.

International League.

Prov. 17, Montreal 7. Toronto 7, Baltimore 1. Rochester 6, J. C. 5. New'k-Buffalo; rain.

American Association.

Louisville 13, Minn. 6. Chic. 6, Others postponed.

Texas League.

Waco 3, San Ant'o 2. Ft. W. 2, Houston 0. Beaum't 11, Dallas 3. Austin 6, Galveston 0.

GEORGIA LEAGUE

Waycross 4, Valdosta 1.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Valdosta . . . .000 010 000—1 6 2
Waycross . . . .000 200 20x—4 8 1

Batteries—Zapke and Obrien; Warwick and Coveny. Umpire Genia.

Cordele 5, Thomasville 1.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Cordele . . . .010 021 01x—5 9 2
Thomas'e . . . .000 000 100—1 5 2

Batteries—Hall and Eubanks; Hall and Dudley. Umpire McDougald.

Americus 9, Brunswick 3.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Americus . . . .119 101 04x—16 12 3
Brunswick . . . .000 102 000—3 11 3

Batteries—Geary and Manchester; Partner, Payne and Shuman and Reynolds. Umpire, Levearne.

Song Writer Dead.

New York, May 11.—Arthur Gillespie, who wrote "Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder," and other songs, died of pneumonia here today, aged 45.

STANDING OF CLUBS

Southern League.	W.	L.	Pc.
New Or.	16	10	.615
Atlanta	13	10	.565
Mobile	13	11	.542
Nashville	12	11	.522
Birming'm	11	13	.458
Chatt'ga	11	14	.440
Memphis	9	16	.360

South Atlantic League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Jacksonv'le	19	10	.655
Columbia	18	12	.600
Charleston	16	14	.533
Albany	15	15	.500
Macon	14	17	.452
Savann'h	13	17	.433
Columbus	9	20	.346

National League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	14	6	.700
Pittsburg	13	6	.684
Philadelphia	9	6	.600
New York	10	8	.556
Boston	8	10	.444
Cincinnati	6	11	.353
Chicago	5	11	.313
St. Louis	3	14	.176

American League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Detroit	14	7	.667
Philadelphia	12	7	.632
Washington	9	10	.474
Chicago	10	12	.455
Boston	7	11	.389
Cleveland	7	11	.389
New York	6	11	.353
St. Louis	5	14	.263

Federal League.	W.	L.	Pc.
St. Louis	13	8	.619
Indianapolis	12	8	.600
Chicago	11	9	.550
Brooklyn	11	9	.550
Kan. City	9	11	.450
Buffalo	7	11	.389
Pittsburg	7	11	.389

Georgia State League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Brunsw'k	13	4	.765
Waycross	13	5	.619
Americus	12	9	.571
Valdosta	9	11	.450
Cordele	5	13	.278
Brunsw'k	4	16	.200
Thomas'e	3	16	.158

Georgia-Alabama League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Selma	4	2	.667
Tallades'a	4	2	.667
Gadsden	3	2	.600
Opelika	3	2	.600
Anniston	2	4	.429
Newnan	2	4	.333
Rome	2	5	.286

Crackers' Daily Hitting.

These figures include the game with Birmingham on Monday.

Players	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Munch	7	7	0	1	.500
McConnell	7	26	10	7	.269
Long	13	48	8	21	.344
Flanagan	13	48	9	21	.344
Kircher	1	4	0	1	.250
Welchonce	13	50	7	16	.320
Reynolds	1	4	0	1	.250
Jennings	13	46	7	13	.283
Holland	13	50	5	15	.300
Dent	1	4	0	1	.250
Elbel	13	48	14	22	.458
Dunn	13	51	4	11	.216
Thacker	1	3	0	0	.000
Browning	8	24	4	3	.021
Price	4	10	1	2	.200
Price	4	10	1	0	.000

MEXIC YOUTH HANGED FOR MURDER OF GIRL

Pecos, Texas, May 11.—Leon Cardenas Martinez, a Mexican youth, was hanged here at noon today for the murder of Miss Emma Brown, a school teacher, three years ago. The Mexican government had the case carried to the United States supreme court in an effort to save Martinez.

The young woman was shot and stabbed to death while riding alone in a buggy, and it is charged that Martinez, who was arrested the following day, confessed the crime. Later he stoutly maintained his innocence. He was tried and convicted in July, 1911, and appealed in vain to the criminal court of appeals. Following that the case was taken to the United States supreme court, where, in March of this year, it was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

Only a week ago Spanish Ambassador Riano in behalf of the Mexican government appealed both to Secretary of State Bryan and Governor Colquitt of Texas Governor, however, said he would not interfere with the carrying out of the court's mandate.

COLONEL J. C. MAYO PASSES IN NEW YORK

New York, May 11.—Colonel John Calhoun Mayo, democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, died here this afternoon at the hotel where he had lived for 21 years. Colonel Mayo was brought here for further treatment, after blood transfusion at Cincinnati had failed.

Distinctively Individual



FATIMA

TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES

To blend tobaccos to a quality so distinctive is an art!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Blended Cigarettes can be exchanged for distinctive Cups

MOTHER KILLS GIRL AND THEN KILLS SELF

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—Fearing her own illness would prove fatal and not desiring that her invalid daughter, Jessie, 18 years old, should be left alone, Mrs. John Grimm, 55, of this city, crushed the girl's skull with an ax and slashed her own throat with a knife.

Picture Slasher Freed.

London, May 11.—Mrs. Mary Wood, the suffragette, who recently mutilated Sargent's portrait of Henry James in the Royal academy, today was released temporarily from prison. She was very weak from the effects of a hunger strike.

Edited By DICK JEMISON

GOOD RIDING AT LOCAL MOTORDROME

Afternoon and Night Races Are Run by Local Speed Merchants—Double Bill Today.

Monday afternoon's races at the local motordrome developed some very fast riding by the various contestants in the different events that were held. The motordrome purse, which was run for three miles, was the most exciting race of the day. Marty Graves won this over Tex Richards by a hair, Sudderth, one of the riders in the race, threw a tire while he was over halfway up the track, and narrowly escaped collision with Swinton, who was right behind him.

The Will Irwin sweepstakes, for 5 miles, was won by Henry Lewis, who also took out the Tex Richards' by a very narrow margin. Only three riders ran in the first-fold event.

Only two heats were necessary in the match race between Glenn and Fleckenstein, as Fleckenstein won both of the two easy heats.

Here is a complete list of the afternoon's events:

MOTORDROME PURSE, 3 MILES.

First Heat (3 Miles).

First, Richards; second, Lewis; third, Sudderth. Time, 1:32.

Second Heat (3 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Creviston; third, Luther. Time, 1:28 2-5.

Final (3 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Richards, third, Creviston. Time, 2:15 2-5.

MATCH RACE.

First Heat (2 Miles).

First, Fleckenstein; second, Glenn. Time, 1:22 2-5.

Second and Final Heat (2 Miles).

First, Fleckenstein; second Glenn. Time, 1:2

WILL IRWIN SWEEPSTAKES, FREE-FOR-ALL (5 Miles).

First, Lewis; second, Richards; third, Sudderth. Time, 3:22.

MIGHTY RACES.

Graves won the big Yazrak race, for 3 miles, at the local motordrome last night. Graves and Glenn for eleven laps, he shoved on a burst of speed and crossed the tape winner by a few feet.

The race for the motordrome purse was also very close, Graves coping this over the top and Lewis in fast time.

In the special match race, best two out of three, only two were necessary, as Luther ran away with him repeatedly, Creviston, in each event.

There was a splendid crowd out to witness the festivities.

MOTORDROME PURSE, 3 MILES.

First Heat (3 Miles).

First, Fleckenstein; second, Lewis; third, Richards. Time, 2:23 3-5.

Second Heat (2 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Glenn. Time, 1:23 1-5.

Final (3 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Glenn; third, Lewis. Time, 2:01.

MATCH RACE.

First Heat (2 Miles).

First, Luther; second, Creviston. Time, 1:27 2-5

Second and Final Heat (2 Miles).

First, Luther; second, Creviston Time, 1:29 4-5.

ISOLATION RACE.

First, Luther; second, Richards Time, 2:13 2-5.

YAARAB RACE.

Free-for-All (5 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Glenn; third, Creviston. Time, 3:09.

FELDER DELIVERS SECOND ADDRESS IN WARE COUNTY

Waycross, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—That his record in the Georgia legislature qualified him for service in the United States senatorship as Tom Hardwick's service in congress, was the keynote struck by Hon. Hugh Dorsey, attorney General Thomas Felder made tonight in his second address to Ware County voters. He spoke for attorney general here this afternoon at the courthouse and tonight at an open air meeting in Beauty park.

Mr. Felder dwelt upon the tariff, currency reform, rural credits and pensions. He declared most emphatically he was in hearty sympathy with President Wilson's policy, and pledged himself to work for all legislation favorable to the development and improvement of agricultural conditions, saying that in betterment such an end he believed no representative of Georgia at Washington could do better work. He said he believed in white supremacy, and said if he was elected to the senate he would strive with all his power, to draft and pass those laws that will make the white man supreme in the United States.

Mr. Felder advocated governmental aid in highway construction, and said he favored a federal appeal for federal judges upon appointment. He called the pension system of the United States one of the biggest frauds in the country's history. "It should certainly fight to relieve the situation." He deplored the heavy expense incurred upon each county campaign, and said he was able only to conduct a personal canvass.

MORE SEISMIC SHOCKS REGISTERED AT CATANIA

Catania, Italy, May 11.—Several slight earthquake shocks were registered here today, but no further damage was reported.

Army, navy and civilian authorities continued their efforts to relieve the distress of the thousands of Sicilians who lost their homes in the quake which destroyed a dozen villages last week.



STATE DESTINY OF GEORGIA

Political History of State Most Interesting Chapter In the Progress of South

Leaders of State, Past and Present, Were Men Who Won Distinction Throughout Nation.

The political history of Georgia constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in her career. No reference is had to partisan politics or factional issue. The broad question, which relates to public policies and the men who formulated and successfully advocated those policies, is the issue proposed to be considered.

From the earliest days of the state, Georgia had, as leaders of public thought, men who won distinction equal in every respect to the degree attained to by the most eminent in any of the sister states.

In the general assembly of the state, in the chief executive office of the state, in the national house of representatives, in the senate of the United States, at the bar and on the bench, in civil and in military life, Georgians, native born and adopted, honored with public recognition, have proved themselves equal to every duty and every emergency, and worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the people.

To give names and to cite particular acts in support of the accuracy of the foregoing declaration, would be to copy from the pages of historical publications, to be found in every private library in the state, details with which even moderately informed readers are perfectly familiar.

The records of the general assembly of the state disclose, in measure projected and after due deliberation enacted into law, as fine constructive ability as has been shown in the congress of the United States.

The office of governor or chief executive of the state has always been regarded as the most distinguished post of honor within the gift of the people. To read the biography and the official record of each citizen honored by the people in being called to the governorship, is to be convinced that, free from embarrassment of any kind, the people never have erred in making selection of a man for that high office.

The inaugural address and the annual message of the average occupant of the gubernatorial chair have been to date state papers of high import and great learning. Those papers, worthy of close study at the hands of those who are ambitious to know the state and her political leaders, bear the impress of statesmanship in its truest spirit.

The burden, as we are accustomed to say—meaning the chief concern, of those papers was the welfare of the people, morally, educationally and

H. M. STANLEY



Photo by Wesley Hirshberg.

Harris McCall Stanley, familiarly known as "Hal," commissioner of commerce and labor, began his life work as a printer and filled every position on The Gazette, Dublin's first newspaper, from "devil" to editor. For a number of years he was editor of The Dublin Courier-Dispatch, and is now owner of The Rockmart News, which is edited by his son, Lytton Stanley.

President of the Georgia Weekly Press association for two years, and for a number of years its correspondingly secretary, Mr. Stanley has taken a great deal of interest in the affairs of that organization. He has also been active in educational circles in his home city of Dublin, where his children are.

Mr. Stanley is now grand vice chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is in line of succession to the office of grand chancellor. In the Georgia state troops he was first lieutenant of the Dublin Light Infantry, captain of the Examining Volunteers and lieutenant-colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

Mr. Stanley was born in Dublin, June 5, 1866, and was united in marriage December 31, 1890, to Miss Ethel Stubbs, daughter of the late Colonel John M. Stubbs, of Dublin, and has two sons and one daughter. He was elected commissioner of commerce and labor at a special election held January 19, 1912. He was re-elected that same year to the full term, beginning June 28, 1913.

P. B. LATIMER

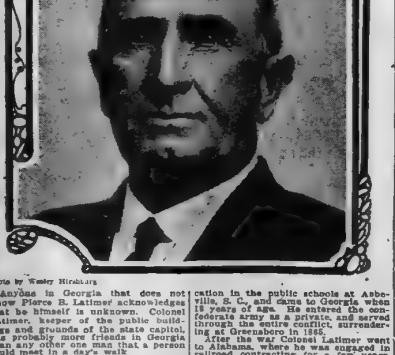


Photo by Wesley Hirshberg

Anyone in Georgia that does not know Pierce B. Latimer acknowledges that he himself is unknown. Colonel Latimer, keeper of the public buildings and grounds of the state capitol, has probably met more people in Georgia than any other one man that a person could meet in a day's walk.

Known to every legislator, Colonel Latimer has for years added to his list of acquaintances until his memory is a mass of information on people and events.

Colonel Latimer has one of the finest farms in the state, located at Woodstock, and much of his time is spent there improving his acres and fine stock.

Although by birth a South Carolinian, Colonel Latimer is very partial to Georgia. He received his early education in the public schools at Abbeville, S. C., and came to Georgia when 18 years of age. He entered the Confederate army as a private, and served through the entire conflict, surrendering at Greensboro in 1865.

After the war Colonel Latimer went to Alabama, where he was engaged in railroad contracting for a few years, but returned to Georgia after a few years and began farming. He has been active in politics for the past thirty years, and has taken a prominent part in other civic matters. He is a member of the Methodist church, a Mason and identified with a number of other leading organizations.

Colonel Latimer's father was Dr. Harrison Latimer, a prominent South Carolina physician in ante-bellum days, and he is a descendant from English stock.

Georgia's Efficient Prison Commission



1—T. E. PATTERSON. 2—E. L. RAINEY.

Photos by Hirshberg.

3—R. E. DAVISON, Chairman.

Commissioner R. E. Davison was born and reared in Greene county and received his education in the common schools of his town. He was married at an early age, being just 21, and adopted farming as a vocation in life. At the age of 28 he went into the mercantile business and was merchandising and farming for about twenty years. A few years ago Commissioner Patterson retired, leasing his business to his boys, who are now in business at his home town. Commissioner Davison was quite a young man when he was elected to the legislature from his county and served his county in that capacity for ten years. In 1908 he ran for the office of prison commission, and in this race there were five candidates. No one received a majority of votes and Captain Williams and himself were slated for the second race. At that time he withdrew from the race and let Captain Williams have it. In 1910 Commissioner Davison again made the race for prison commissioner and was elected by a majority of over two to one over his opponents.

Commissioner Patterson was born in Spalding county, Georgia, near Sunnyside in 1868. He was educated in the common schools; went to college in Sparta, Ga., in January, 1892. He has practiced law in Griffin since that time. Commissioner Patterson held the office of solicitor and judge of the city court of Griffin and was appointed prison commissioner by Governor Hoke Smith to succeed General Clement A. Evans in 1911. He was re-elected in the primary of August, 1912, for a term of 6 years, having carried more than 130 counties against two opponents. He has devoted himself since being on the commission to the improvement of camp conditions and road working of the state. Commissioner Patterson is a member of the Christian church, being president of the State Missionary society of that church.

Eugene L. Rainey, member of the state prison commission, was born in Houston county, Georgia, the son of W. L. and Johnnie Rainey. Mr. Rainey was educated in the common schools of Houston county and at the Perry academy. He is a member of the Methodist church.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Rainey entered the office of the Perry Home Journal, as an apprentice. Two years later he began the publication of the Dooly County Vindicator, the first newspaper ever published in Dooly county, at Vienna. From there he went to Dawson. Mr. Rainey has been owner and editor of The Dawson News twenty-five years.

Mr. Rainey, a member of the city council of Dawson for ten years; a member of and secretary of public school commissioners of Dawson twelve years, represented Terrell county in the legislature five years; was supervisor of the federal census of 1910 for the second congressional district, and served as a member of the board of trustees of the state sanitarium at Milledgeville. Mr. Rainey was appointed in March, 1913, to succeed the late Wiley Williams as prison commissioner. He is a candidate for election to a full term.

> The present prison commission has enacted many reforms which have served to advance the state of Georgia the far front, so far as the conduct of penal institutions is concerned.
>
> Among these reforms the following stand out prominently:
>
> In a great many instances striped uniforms have been abolished. A system of grading has been introduced and those who behave properly are allowed the privilege of wearing a uniform denoting their grade.
>
> The whipping of women convicts has been entirely done away with. Many states continue this practice, which for years was a disgrace to the state of Georgia.
>
> A thoroughly competent road engineer has been employed to assist the officials of all counties in the state in building roads and bridges. His services are free.
>
> Many improvements have been instituted at the state farm, particularly in the boys' department. A system of parole has been put in practice and this has proved an incentive to good conduct on the part of the boys. The boys at the state farm are now publishing a paper called The Future Citizen, which reflects great credit on the institution and the spirit of the boys.
>
> The board is making systematic efforts to improve conditions in the various camps of the state, and each member of the board is thoroughly in touch with the status of each camp.
>
> The state farm now has over 600 convicts. Eighty plows are operated. All the corn and bread and fresh meat used by the convicts is grown on the farm. Money from the sale of cotton, which amounts to a considerable figure, is turned into the state treasury.

JAMES D. PRICE



Photo by Hirshberg

Commissioner of Agriculture.

James Daniel Price, probably one of the most beloved men in Georgia, and the state commissioner of agriculture, was born in Farmington, Ga., in 1866.

All of his life, Commissioner Price has lived near the place of his birth and continued his agricultural activities on the home place.

Commissioner Price is the son of Dr. James and Martha Price, both natives of North Carolina.

Commissioner Price attended the University of Georgia in the class of 1879.

In 1907 Commissioner Price represented his county—Oconee—in the house of representatives of Georgia, and in 1909 and 1910 sat in the state senate from the twenty-seventh district.

Commissioner Price assumed the duties of his present office in July, 1911, and already great strides forward have been made in the department of agriculture.

Commissioner Price is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and an Odd Fellow. He is a lifelong member of the Baptist church, and numbers his friends by the thousands.

DAN G. HUGHES



Photo by Hirshberg

Assistant commissioner of agriculture, was born at Perry, Houston county, Georgia, August 30, 1878, and educated in the country schools of Twiggs county and the University of Georgia. All of his active life has been devoted to farming in Twiggs and Laurens counties. Mr. Hughes is vice president of the Twelfth Congressional District Agricultural Society; a member of the Farmers' Union; a member of the Georgia Breeders' Association; a member of the State Horticultural Society and is one of the two directors of the Southern Commercial Congress from Georgia.

For many years Mr. Hughes has advocated county commissioners of agriculture, the same idea advanced in this theory being instituted by the co-operative demonstration work.

When the Rural Credit Commission was being organized to tour Europe last year, Mr. Hughes was selected as one of the two members from Georgia, but could not accept.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT



Photo by Wesley Hirshberg.

COMPILER OF STATE RECORDS.

Lucian Lamar Knight, state historian and one of the state's foremost sons, was born in Atlanta in February, 1868. His father, George W. Knight, was a lawyer and teacher. Mr. Knight received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta. He graduated at the University of Georgia. At Princeton university Mr. Knight took his A. M. degree. In 1895 Mr. Knight married Ethel M. Nelson.

On April 1, 1912, Mr. Knight became, by appointment of Governor Brown, compiler of state records, an office in which his predecessors, without exception, have been state governors. Mr. Knight has never before held public office, for more than a decade he has devoted himself to letters. Not less than seven historical volumes have come from his pen.

Since entering upon the office of compiler of state records, Mr. Knight has edited, indexed and annotated two of the manuscript volumes of Governor Candler pertaining to the colonial period. He has also compiled a roster of the general assembly of Georgia, reaching back to the organization of the state. At the present time he is gathering material for a roster of the revolution and for a Bibliography of Georgia authors.

VALUATIONS IN ATLANTA DIRT ARE NEARLY TWO MILLION

Assessed Valuation of City Property For Last Year Shows Marked Increase Over Preceding Twelve Months.

The assessed valuation of Atlanta personal and real property according to tax assessors' figures for 1913 amounted to $172,285,809.

This is an increase of $17,661,022 over the assessments of the previous year.

Of the total assessments for last year the real estate is represented by $121,123,319, while the personal property amounted to $51,164,290.

Increased Assessments.

In 23 years the property assessments have increased $150,091,648. In defense of which every American is ever ready to peril his life. This beautiful, this splendid, fact was duly attested by Georgians commissioned in the diplomatic service after the great war. Patriotism, you exclaim. Well, there is in public life no higher or nobler incentive to the full performances of duty than patriotism.

MILLIONS IN CROPS.

The following values in Georgia for 1913 are conservatively estimated:

Cotton	$390,000,000
Cotton seed	27,000,000
Cotton by-products	25,000,000
Corn	75,000,000
Live stock	90,000,000
Poultry	8,000,000
Vegetables and truck	9,000,000
Oats	8,000,000
Wheat	4,000,000
Sugar-cane and products	2,500,000
Sweet potatoes	2,000,000
Hay	2,000,000
Fruits	1,500,000
Irish potatoes	1,250,000
Peanuts	2,250,000
Other products*	5,000,000
Minerals	6,500,000

*Includes tobacco, rye, barley, honey, broom corn, rice and other products of smaller yield in the state.

The assessed valuation of Atlanta in the year 1881 the real estate and personal property subject to assessment amounted to $22,196,468.

That year the money received by the city government from these assessed values amounted to $333,514.56, while in 1913 the amount received was $1,935,568.61.

Table of Values.

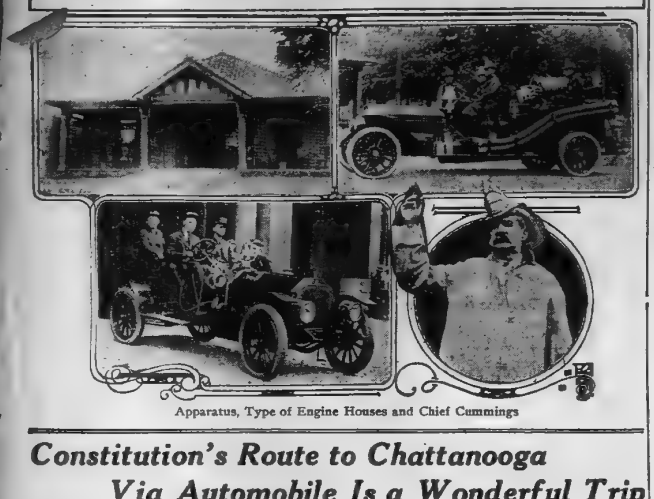
The following table shows assessments of real estate and personal property from 1902 up and including 1913:

1902	$57,369,612.00
1903	59,595,333.00
1904	67,152,618.00
1905	73,832,720.00
1906	87,187,132.00
1907	91,840,850.00
1908	97,566,522.00
1909	107,509,813.00
1910	120,450,438.00
1911	138,191,491.00
1912	154,897,467.00
1913	172,285,809.00

AUTOMOBILES

ATLANTA CITIZENS BUY GOOD AUTOMOBILES

ATLANTA'S EFFICIENT FIRE FIGHTERS



Apparatus, Type of Engine Houses and Chief Cummings

Constitution's Route to Chattanooga Via Automobile Is a Wonderful Trip

Authentic Road Directions Across Historic Territory Has Proven Delight to Machine Tourists.

From Atlanta to Chattanooga, 133 miles, the route of the Sherman-Johnston campaign of 1864, is as sure to become one of the most inviting automobile routes in all Dixie as the south comes into her own in highway and industrial development. It is today popular—in fact, not a day passes but that the trip is made from one city to the other in a big auto. More than that, all along the line the farmfolk, the wealthy stock raisers, the merchants and the tradesfolk have caught the spirit of the development of the proposed highway along the route, and they are lending encouragement to it in a material way.

Why shouldn't it be popular? Sweeping through north Georgia at the rate of 15 to 30 miles an hour in a giant auto, following closely the tracery of the notable march, viewing the wide expanse of fleecy cotton, dotted by negro pickers; gazing upon the golden-rod that fringes the roadside, meeting high wagons loaded with loose cotton en route to the gin; listening to the groan of the canemill and the screech of the machinery of the cotton gin, gives a combined impression of the old south and the new. This 132 miles emphasize the going on, the sameness and rapidity with which new conditions are finding a firm foothold—and one of these conditions is better roads.

Public sentiment brings improvements and better conditions.

The sentiment for good roads in the Georgia counties intervening between Atlanta and Chattanooga is as pronounced as it shows evidences of taking material form.

The run from Atlanta to Chattanooga can be made in seven or eight hours, but a majority of the tourists who have been over the route recently report that two hours is about the average required.

Resaca Is Interesting.

The entrenchments, old forts and embankments at Resaca are intact. They are overgrown with briars and sedge, and are in a perfect state of preservation, and the strategical points of the battle of May 9, 1864, between General Canty's two brigades of Mississippians and McPherson's army of 22,000, who were attempting to seize the railroad bridge, are easily studied.

No southern battlefield is in a more perfect state than is that of Resaca, on the banks of the Oostanaula river, and the big covered bridge by which the river is crossed is an interesting object, representing the antebellum methods of bridge-building.

Of the many towns along the route of interest is Calhoun, county seat of Gordon county. Here several brigades of Grant's army and a detachment of Bragg's army met, and ear the tunnel the confederates took position and repulsed the federals. Down about Calhoun today are many old confederates who take a great delight in explaining the battlefield in detail. The road improvement in Gordon county renders all of these battlefields accessible by auto.

Whitfield Roads Excellent.

The good roads of Whitfield county are a revelation to the person who travels over them. From the Gordon county line to Dalton, and thence to the Catoosa county line, the Whitfield county authorities have graded the roads, providing a clay base and using gravel for a surface. The split-log drag has been used to great advantage, and under the leadership of Frank T. Reynolds and other prominent men of Dalton, the sentiment for good and better roads has crystallized, and is now pronounced.

The hills of Whitfield county are not as steep as has been reported. There is not one but that can easily be negotiated, and there is no likelihood of a breakdown, and an auto is not in jeopardy in making a run through Whitfield county.

Historic Rocky Face.

The next place of great interest is Rocky Face, another historic battlefield, but of just as great interest is the old battlefield at Tunnel Hill, in Whitfield county, where there was a very spirited fight between the several brigades of Grant's army and a detachment of Bragg's army. Breastworks, rifle pits and other evidences of the real strife are as plain today as they were a year after the war.

Ringgold Battlefield.

Catoosa county, the last entered before reaching the Chickamauga battlefield, has recently done much toward improving its roads. This is because it is the pioneer in road-building in north Georgia. The fine government road that has been built in Ringgold set the pace for the improvements that have followed.

A worthy example was set for the county authorities to follow, and they have profited by the example.

At Ringgold many points of interest of a historical nature relative to the civil war are seen.

The great battle of Ringgold was fought November 27, 1863.

A desperate fight between Hooker's corps of Grant's army and Cleburne's division of confederate forces took place in the deep ravine through which the auto route runs, as also does the track of the Western and Atlantic.

Boulders By the Roadside.

The confederates here rolled huge stones down the hillsides, and at the roadside numerous boulders remain today, unmolested since the sanguinary days of the sixties. The place where Hooker was repulsed is easily pointed out, as is that where Pat Cleburn, that gallant southern leader, checked the pursuit of Bragg's army.

On to Chattanooga.

Chickamauga park, with its hundreds of miles of government roads, its $2,000,000 army post (Fort Oglethorpe) and the splendid scenic roads along Missionary ridge overlooking Chattanooga are all well known, and form the most interesting part of the trip.

Thus it is the Johnston-Sherman proposed highway has many elements that will soon make it a reality—it will be the greatest auto route in Dixie.

A—Constitution building, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, go two blocks east on Alabama street, and turn to left into Whitehall street. Thence into Peachtree street and out Peachtree road.

5.5—Turn out of Peachtree road to the left.

8.4—Turn to the right.

10.1—Cross Chattahoochee river bridge, then straight ahead.

11.8—Turn sharp to left at houses.

12.6—Cross railroad.

12.1—Turn right under trolley bridge.

14.7—Smyrna.

18.1—Cross railroad to left, then right.

19.3—Turn to left, then right, entering public square at Marietta.

20.4—Turn to left, leaving Marietta.

21.1—Turn to right.

22.6—Go straight ahead.

23.7—Go straight ahead.

23.6—Cross the railroad.

24.3—Turn to right.

24.4—Go straight ahead.

25.5—Cross the railroad.

28.9—Turn to the right, then straight ahead.

30.2—Kennesaw.

28.1—Go straight ahead.

29.8—Turn to the right.

30.5—Turn to the left.

31.2—Go straight ahead.

33.6—Acworth.

33.5—Cross the railroad.

35.3—Turn to the right.

35.4—Cross the railroad.

35.7—Go into Altoona.

37.1—Cross railroad.

37.7—Go over railroad at bridge.

40.6—Cross covered bridge, turn to right.

41.3—Turn to left.

41.6—Straight ahead.

41.7—Cross railroad.

43.6—Turn to the left, go one block, cross railroad and then to Cartersville postoffice.

43.6—Leaving Cartersville, turn to right.

44.1—Cross railroad.

46.3—Straight ahead.

48.6—Cross Western and Atlantic railroad.

48.4—Straight ahead.

48.8—Straight ahead.

49.2—Straight ahead.

50.1—Cassville, go straight ahead, pass brick church.

50.6—Ford the creek.

51.5—Cross bridge over small creek.

56.1—Down steep hill, sharp turn at the bottom.

57.1—Turn to right.

58.0—Ford the creek.

58.3—Straight ahead.

59.4—Ford the creek.

59.6—Turn left at cemetery.

60.1—Turn sharp to right at red brick church.

61.0—Adairsville, turn to left, then right in leaving.

64.1—Cross the creek.

65.7—Cross railroad, turn to left.

67.1—Follow railroad straight ahead to railroad station.

70.1—Turn to left.

70.4—Cross the old covered bridge.

71.1—Turn to left.

71.4—Do not cross railroad, pass Calhoun depot, turn to left.

71.6—Leaving Calhoun, turn to right.

72.2—Cross the covered bridge.

74.8—Turn to right.

76.7—Resaca. Turn sharp to left at two small stores.

79.6—Cross railroad.

80.3—Cross railroad, turn to left.

81.7—Turn to left.

82.5—Go straight ahead.

84.6—Sharp turn to left.

85.3—Cross W. & A. railroad.

87.6—Cross W. & A. railroad.

87.8—Turn to right.

91.0—Turn around house to left, then sharp to right, entering Dalton.

91.5—Dalton.

92.1—Go down main business street, cross railroad and then turn to left.

92.9—Cross the railroad.

93.8—Turn to right.

94.3—Cross the railroad.

95.6—Cross the railroad.

96.6—Turn sharp to right.

97.5—Straight ahead.

99.5—Turn sharp to right.

100.1—Cross railroad, turn to left at Tunnel Hill.

100.2—Turn sharp to left.

101.0—Turn sharp to right.

101.3—Straight ahead.

103.4—Straight ahead.

103.5—Turn to right.

105.2—Turn sharp to left.

106.1—Ford the creek.

106.3—Cross the W. & A. railroad.

106.4—Ford the creek.

107.8—Turn to left.

113.8—Ringgold; turn to left.

115.8—Turn to left.

119.8—Reed's bridge.

121.1—Through Chickamauga battlefield.

121.5—Fort Oglethorpe; turn to left leaving reservation.

123.8—Turn to right.

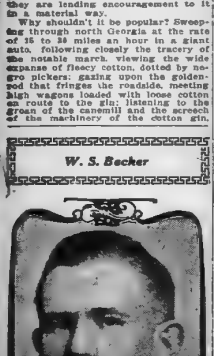
126.1—Turn to right.

127.4—Bragg's monument, follow road straight ahead to Mission ridge.

129.6—Turn to left, down the ridge to McCallie avenue McCallie school on the left. Straight in McCallie avenue to Georgia avenue; turn to left two blocks on Georgia avenue, thence right one block on East Ninth street and arrive

133.5—Chattanooga.

W. S. Becker



W. S. Becker, Manager of the OVERLAND SOUTHERN AUTOMOBILE CO.,

while a new-comer to Atlanta, is one of the most enthusiastic Georgia boosters on automobile row. Mr. Becker is thoroughly familiar with the automobile business, having been affiliated with the Ford Motor company previous to his connection with the Willys Overland company. Mr. Becker has been unusually successful in placing Overland cars in Georgia, and is looking toward a considerable increase in sales for the coming year.



Get the Personal Touch

When we ask a man to step into the Mitchell Car and *feel its mechanical pulse through the steering wheel*, we are ten times closer to a sale than we can possibly be through talk and advertising. Confidence is a plant of slow growth. In the sale of automobiles, there's only one way to win it, and *that's the "personal touch" way.*

Because we have followed such a plan this Spring, the Mitchell Car is better known today than it ever has been. All over America prospective purchasers have sat in the driver's seat and tested the car to *their entire and ultimate satisfaction.* So that when they became buyers, they knew almost as much about the car as we know. They bought with the distinct, *personal knowledge* that the car was even better than its advertising said it was.

And the invitation is open to *you.* If you don't know the Mitchell car, this is the way to get acquainted with it. If you have ever felt the slightest doubt that it is the best car at the price made in this country, why don't you go to your nearest Mitchell dealer and ask him to *let you drive the car yourself?* If the car doesn't prove its worthiness on this personal test, then all that we might say on the subject would be words and time thrown away.

After you have driven the car yourself and have gotten the personal touch—after you have found out how smoothly and silently it runs—after you have witnessed and felt its splendid action on all speeds and tested the resiliency of springs, we will give you the details of its manufacture *if you want them.* But we want you entirely satisfied with the appearance and action of the car and its mechanism before we tell you a solitary fact.

If the Mitchell doesn't behave well under your guidance, you don't want any details. But if its action pleases you and imparts the physical charm that we know it possesses, than you want to know more about it. We know ourselves just how it looks, just how it acts and just how it feels. But we have driven it. And that's what we want you to do, so you will know whether it is safe to invest your money in that particular car.

When the sale of a Mitchell is completed, *there is nothing else to talk about.* No element of chance or speculation enters into the transaction. You go away knowing just precisely what you have to expect, and amply guarded against uncertainties. You go away knowing that our friendship *doesn't end with the payment of the price.* You go away convinced of the splendid merits of the car and the *service* and *honor* behind it. It is an ideal business agreement, and there's never any disagreeable "come-back."

The "personal touch" brings about such ideal business conditions. Confidence begins at the beginning, and we want to say to you that your confidence in this concern and the car it makes *can never be misplaced.* We have served the American public faithfully and honorably for eighty years, and the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company will go on for eighty years more, *in just the same way.*

Eighty years of faithful service to the American Public

Here is the Equipment for all the Mitchell Models Which is Included in the List Prices:

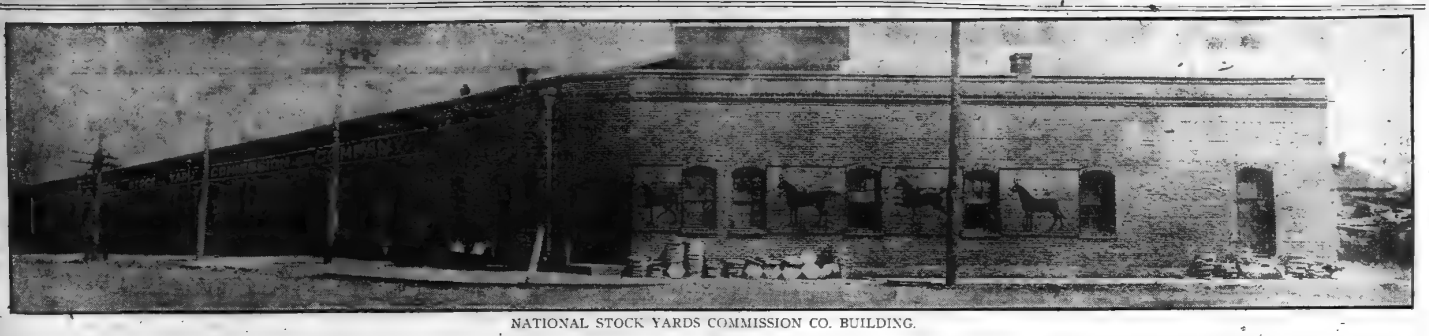
Electric self-starter and generator—electric lights—electric horn—electric magnetic exploring lamp—mohair top and dust cover—Tungsten valves—Fifty quick-action side curtains—quick-action two-piece rain vision wind-shield—demountable rims with one extra—speedometer—cable extra tire carrier—Bair tire holders—license plate bracket—pump, jack and complete set of first class tools.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis, U.S.A.

Manufacturers of Modern Four and Six-Cylinder Cars

MITCHELL MOTOR CO. OF ATLANTA
FACTORY BRANCH
316-318 Peachtree Street Atlanta, Ga.

LIVE STOCK



NATIONAL STOCK YARDS COMMISSION CO. BUILDING.

Atlanta the Second Largest Mule Market in the World

Gate City's Stock Yards Are Best of Kind in the South

Accomodation in Atlanta for Thousands of Head of Cattle — Business Aggregates Vast Fortune Annually.

Atlanta is the second largest mule market in the world. It is the fourth largest cattle market. It is the eighth largest hog market.

The cold, hard figures, taken from the cattle journals of the country, bring, with startling force, the attention of the entire south to Atlanta's splendid stock yards, covering, as they do, all but the north section of Inman yards, near Atlanta.

An entire community has been set apart for the use of the stock yards. Here trainload after trainload of the finest mules, cattle and hogs the entire south produces are sold by the numbers of commission merchants who have taken up large quarters.

On Monday, the stock yards of Atlanta are one of the interesting sights to the stranger. Herds of cattle are driven across country to be placed on the market here on the first day of the week. The larger slaughter houses make their selection of the graded stock as it passes in review. The activity in the mule market is constant, no particular day being imminent in the calendar of the mule commission agents.

Hogs are one of the standard products of Atlanta's live stock market. These porkers raised on Georgia corn and fattened for the butcher bring top prices in a market which always has a large supply to meet an ever increasing demand.

In a review of the live stock trade in this vicinity it is but necessary to say that the mule market and the cattle market reports are daily sent from Atlanta to Chicago and New York, where conditions are supposed to be governed. The local market, however, controls its own selling prices, an all but unprecedented state of affairs in any live stock market in the world.

The outside is not in the habit of considering Georgia as a cattle breeding state, but it is rapidly advancing in the number of cattle, sheep and swine.

Georgia is fifth in the production of swine among the states of the union, and her annual product is valued at between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000.

Climate and pasturage are ideal for sheep breeding. Spring lambs arrive in January and February and sell for fancy prices in the northern cities.

Goat Industry Started Here.

The Angora goat industry of America had its birth in Georgia, through Dr. James S. Davis, of South Carolina, who, in 1846, was sent to Turkey by President Polk in response to a request from the sultan for the advice of a man who understood cotton culture. Dr. Davis brought nine Angoras with him on his return and from him Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, secured two pairs. Later Colonel Peters secured the entire herd together with their increase, and by 1854 had so successfully crossed them on the native goat that today every American herd of Angoras bears this original strain.

Georgia has the second best dairy in the United States, according to Professor W. J. Spillman, of the national department of agriculture, and one of her cremaries, located at LaGrange, took second butter prize at the recent Paris, France, exposition.

Georgia's premier dairy is located in Jackson county, and is owned and managed by W. L. Williamson. It is located on the ordinary red clay lands of Georgia, which usually sell at from $15 to $35 per acre, and, therefore, the success of the enterprise does not depend much on the soil.

Poultry in Northeast Georgia.

Northeast Georgia is the center of the poultry industry, the city of Gainesville being the center and enjoying something like $750,000 of annual trade from this source. The market extends over eastern Carolina, southern and southwestern Georgia, Florida and Cuba, many carloads of Georgia chickens and eggs finding a ready market in Havana and thence throughout the island.

Georgia's dairy products including poultry, eggs and wax, amount to about $10,000,000 per annum, and 60 to 75 per cent are consumed on the farms.

Georgia contains thirty-one towns and cities of more than 2,500 inhabitants and they are growing and expanding by leaps and bounds. There are advantageous locations near every one of them for from three to half a dozen experienced dairymen, truck gardeners and poultry "ranchers." Your output can be disposed of at 100 per cent profit to dealers in the large centers and if a dairyman, your milk will largely pay expense of operating.

ATLANTA'S HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Season to Date.

FIRM.	No. Sold Season.	Average Price.	Total.
Ragsdale M. & H. Co.	4,825	$160 00	$772,000.00
Jones & Oglesby	4,377	179.00	761,980 00
Turner Bros.	4,240	165.00	742,500 00
Cowley & Co.	1,094	152 50	166,535.00
J. A. Carlisle	1,624	181 50	296,625.00
Will Bros.	2,900	170 00	493,000 00
Bell	500	165.00	82,500 00
L. P. Jernigan			
J. W. Patterson Commission Co.	11,000	165 77	1,825,456 00
E. L. Tatum	1,510	162.50	245,375.00

BIG FIELD IS OPEN FOR RAISING OF MORE LIVE STOCK

Georgia, in keeping with most of the other southern states, has not shown progress as she should in the raising of cattle, sheep and swine, and the result is that thousands of dollars annually are sent away from the state which should remain here.

The advantage of raising more live stock either for immediate home demands, or supplying packing houses to obtain the greatest profit from the industry, is readily apparent. With the open winters and the general mild and healthy climate, the abundance of forage and low cost of raising necessary cattle feed, cattle raising in Georgia can be made profitable at less expenditure of energy, time and money than in the west and other sections where cattle raising is carried on so extensively.

This is emphasized by reference to certain figures comparing the estimated number of cattle, including milch cows, sheep and swine on Georgia farms on January 1, 1913, and 1914:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle, including milch cows	1,062,000	1,065,000
Sheep	166,000	165,000
Swine	1,945,000	1,885,000

The value of Georgia cattle increased from $18,794,000 on January 1, 1913, to $21,165,000 on January 1, 1914.

In the case only of swine is there a greater number of these animals in Georgia in 1914 than in 1913. And this is true in fifteen other southern states.

It is unnecessary to feed stock for more than two months each year, and as the state has an average of 235 growing days, it is apparent that Georgia offers exceptional opportunities to the cattle raiser.

In 1913 Georgia's sheep produced 412,100 pounds of wool, valued at $138,548.

THIRTEEN RAILROADS FOR HAULING CATTLE

Thirteen railroads radiate from Atlanta. There are 136 passenger trains in and out of Atlanta daily, exclusive of the strictly suburban service. The schedules are "over night" to Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk and Washington.

Atlanta is the home of more than 5,000 railroad employees, with a monthly pay roll exceeding $600,000.

Maxwell & Crouch Mule Co. of Ga.

Miller Union Stock Yards

★

We handle and carry on hand the largest stock of mules in the south, and have mules for sale every business day in the year.

★

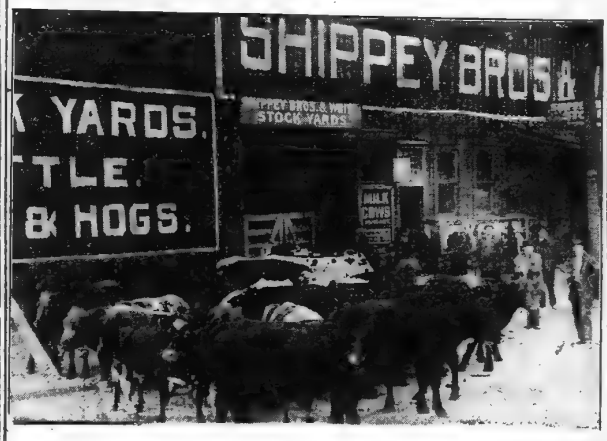
SALESMEN:

E. G. Latta J. H. Edmiston

J. E. SHIPPEY. C. B. SHIPPEY. JOHN W. WHITE.

SHIPPEY BROS. & WHITE

Live Stock Commission Merchants FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS



This cut shows a small part of the front of Shippey Brothers & White's large cattle barn at the junction of the Howell Mill road and Marietta street. There is 36 head of well bred beef type cattle in the bunch that was raised at Rabun Gap, Ga., by the Rabun Gap Industrial School and fed on feed in the form of ensilage raised by the boys of this school and accurately shows just what can be done with cattle in Georgia. This lot of steers brought 7½ cents gross weight, and the Cudahy Packing company bought half of them and the rest was purchased by Messrs. Weinberg & Cohen. The two firms mentioned in the purchase of these cattle are of high standing and represent a large class of first-class houses here who are anxious to pay the highest prices obtainable on any market for first-class cattle.

The firm of Shippey Brothers & White stand as peers in the Live Stock Commission business, having served a wide and large territory, including Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, having been here fifteen years handling only cattle, hogs and sheep.

Their barn is the largest single cattle barn in the south and is the most conveniently situated to conveniently serve the trade.

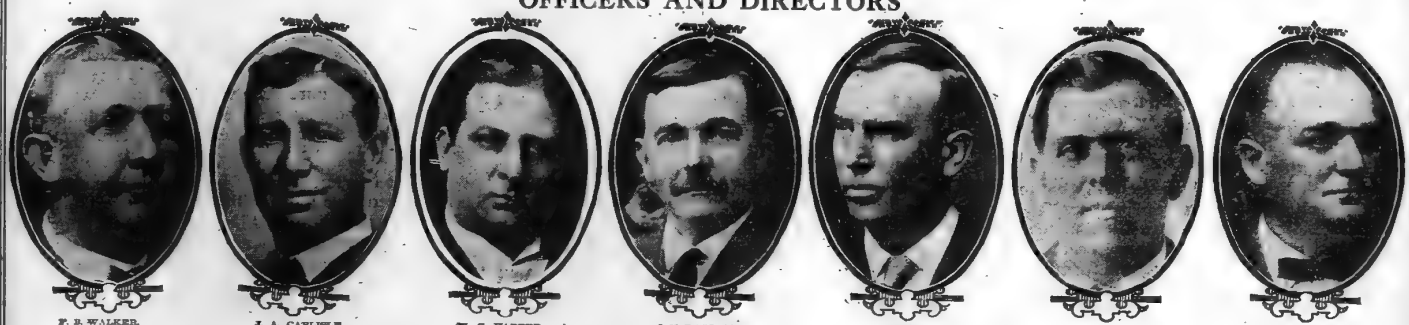
In this connection they desire to express to their thousands of customers and friends their sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and support, with assurance that they are now better equipped and prepared to intelligently market their stock than ever before and all consignments, small or large, will always receive their prompt, personal and careful attention.

NATIONAL STOCK YARD COMMISSION COMPANY

STOCK YARDS ON MAIN LINE RAILROADS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS



P. B. WALKER, Director. —Photo by Stephenson.

J. A. CARLISLE, Director. —Photo by Hirshburg.

W. C. HARPER, Vice President.

I. N. RAGSDALE, President.

J. P. OGLESBY, Director. —Photo by Stephenson.

B. BETTIS, Director.

J. R. LAWHON, Director.

A LARGE LOT OF MULES ON HAND AT ALL TIMES TO SELECT FROM

AUCTION OF HORSES EVERY TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

J. M. BILLINGTON, Sales Manager

T. O. HARGIS, Auctioneer

NATIONAL

NATIONALLY KNOWN GEORGIANS

FARMERS OF SOUTH WILL BE GREATLY HELPED BY UNION

Co-operation Is Keynote of Important Step Taken Recently at Meeting in Richmond' Va.' Where Plans Were Put Into Action.

The value of all farm products of the south, amounts to two and one-half billions of dollars a year to the farmers, but they cost the consumers five billions.

The farmers of the south spend most of their two and one-half billions each year, largely for farm supplies, food, clothing, etc., and one billion of this goes each year into the hands of all classes of middlemen.

Southern farmers lose an additional two and one-half billions each year because of poor farming methods. They could double their yield by crop-diversification and other improvements, if it were not for the "advance system," which the creditor forces the farmer to plant "cash crops," such as cotton and corn, year in and year out.

Southern farmers borrow immense amounts of money or secure credit at great loss. The estimated loss to them because of excessive interest rates, amounts to about one hundred and sixty-three millions of dollars a year.

So, all told, the farmers are out six billion, one hundred and sixty-three million dollars a year, much of which they might get if they controlled their own system of credit, marketing and buying.

These are the figures of Professor John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture in the census bureau. He arrives at his conclusion after years of study, which have made him a leading scientific authority in farm economics.

However, plans are now matured looking to a cut, which, from the very first, will amount to hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars in the enormous discrepancy between the price the farmer receives for his produce, and the prices which the consumer has to pay

To Help the Farmer

These plans were taken up at the sixteenth conference for education in the south, held at Richmond, Va., April 15-18; and are now in process of their results on southern prosperity are they held to be, that thousands of southern farmers and business men will devote their consideration with schoolmen, editors and publicists.

In brief, the common remedy proposed at the conference for most of the farmer's ills, was organization and co-operation. It was proposed that he market his crops co-operatively; buy his goods in the same manner, and borrow his money from co-operative credit societies. Such a plan, it is contended, would harm no one, and in the long run would benefit all classes. By thus adding to the farmer's income, he will be enabled to spend more on the plantation as well as on the useful things of life; to build better roads; to maintain better schools and to make country living more pleasant all-round.

This in turn would have the effect of checking the exodus from farm to city; and with the increase in the proportion of country population, will come in time an increase in the amount of food raised, together with a corresponding decrease in the cost of living. If the farmer produces more and spends more, the railroads will have a larger tonnage in hand, and consequently larger incomes, both gross and net. The bankers will benefit because prosperous farmers have money to deposit or invest; the manufacturers, because the southern agricultural will furnish more material to be worked up into finished goods, and will consume more; while the business man will prosper as the farmers become better and steadier customers.

Experts as Teachers.

Experts in every form of co-operation were called upon to tell the conference precisely how to make it work, and throughout the south. J. C. Caldwell, who is one of the great leaders in co-operative enterprises in this country, told how the agriculturists about his home town of Lakefield, Minn., have successfully managed a co-operative store, creamery, grain elevator and bank.

A. O. Nelson, of Svea, described the operations of similar enterprises in his community, while E. M. Tousley displayed the effects of co-operation upon farm communities and T. L. Hacker, of the same state, gave the history of the co-operative creamery in Minnesota. Many others were present from various parts of the country to tell their story.

Some start toward farmers' co-operation has already been made in the south. Among the most notable enterprises of this kind are the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce exchange, which is a growers' agency for marketing sweet and Irish potatoes, berries, cabbage and onions; the Virginia Fruit Growers' Selling and Purchasing Agency, for the co-operative selling of apples, and named upon the birthplace of the president; the Co-operative Dairying Association of Catawba county, N. C., and the Farmers' Co-Operative Exchange of Woodford, which runs a store in Woodford county, Ky.

These enterprises were discussed at the conference, respectively by J. J. McMath, Clarence W. Moomaw, W. J. Shuford and Frank M. McKee, all of whom have had a hand in their development. The talks dealt with co-operation in all its aspects, with methods of organization and conducts, as well as with the economic, ethical and social aspects of the movement.

Every address was intensely practical in character. There was no oratorical or generalized statements. Ways, means and results were the phases stressed. The conference dealt with the big problem of how the farmer can make more money in just as business-like a manner as the same problem would be handled by the directors of a great corporation.

Dr. Coulter, who took part in the conference, is hopeful optimistic about the results of the conference. "If we can just get a few of these co-operative agencies going in representative sections of the south," he declared, "the benefits of this form of organization will speedily become so apparent to other farmers that they will all want to come in, and in a very short time, comparatively speaking, the whole farm industry of the south will be handled together not merely to talk but to do better business, produce more, market better, etc.

"Cow-testing associations have been organized in various places in Europe, as well as in this country, and by weeding out the poor cows and by better feeding the average amount of milk per cow has been doubled. Corn clubs have doubled the yield of corn. The same results can be attained in any branch of agriculture.

"In other sections of the country it has been demonstrated that a well-organized marketing association will add from 10 to 20 per cent to the price which farmers get for their products, even when it is handled through middlemen. Suppose that similar organizations of the south would sell in the same conservative manner, even one-half of the goods now sold by less than $250,000,000 annually to the farmers' incomes. This is the result of system.

"Elsewhere co-operative stores pay dividends of from 10 to 20 per cent to their stockholders. These stores at present have their goods like any other stores from jobbers and wholesalers and sell at regular prices, in open competition with other merchants doing a strictly cash business.

"The profits return to the stockholders who run the store co-operatively in the form of dividends on the basis of business done. This virtually amounts to a rebate on the goods which the co-operators buy. In this way Southern farmers now buy goods amounting to $2,000,000,000 a year. If they all bought co-operatively, they would effect a saving of not less than $300,000,000 a year, when due allowance is made for increased consumption.

Save on Interest.

"A further tremendous saving can be made in the interest bill. The southern farmers probably borrow something like $1,000,000,000 a year in some form. This money is loaned them generally at some form of advances of supplies. The banks of the United States pay their depositors on an average of 3 per cent for the use of the money they loan it to the middlemen at an average of 10 per cent, and frequently the middlemen, in turn, do not pay among the farmers at about 20 per cent.

"Under an improved credit system much of this money, at a lower rate, can be saved to the southern farmer. Co-operative banks can be organized similar in operation to co-operative stores, which would be made by the farmer stockholders, in the form of dividends on the profits made by them these same farmers money at prevailing rates.

"This scheme has been worked successfully already in this country. One type of credit system to be outlined in the coming conference is the so-called 'Raiffeisen' plan, which originated in Germany. Under this plan, the farmers of a given community club their surplus moneys together and make short-term loans to each other at a rate which will pay the association bank interest, plus cost of management.

"For the large landholder the 'Landschaftser system will be suggested. This plan was devised in Prussia as a result of the wars of Frederick the Great, which stripped the great landed proprietors of everything they had but their real estate.

"A number of the proprietors lumped their lands and bonded them, each member of the syndicate being jointly and severally responsible for the total indebtedness. These bonds, being secured by an underlying lien on the best security in the world—Mother Earth—had a ready sale, even though they bore a low rate of interest.

According to Needs.

"Then each proprietor borrowed, according to his needs, from the syndicate cash reservoir thus created; at a rate which took care of the bond interest and amortization, so that, at the end of the generation, they had their lands free and clear, with all improvements.

"Had these same estates been pledged at the banks, the interest charges would have been so high that the proprietors would have been forced to closed long ago, or else would still be encumbered with debt. Both the Raiffeisen and the 'Landschaften' systems of credit have been in successful operation for a period amply long enough to demonstrate practicability; the former for the last fifty years, the latter since the eighteenth century.

"There will be discussed three co-operative systems—marketing, buying and credit—more put into general operation in the south, it would add almost from the outset not less than $700,000,000 a year to the incomes of the farmers in the south.

"But it would do more than this: It would decrease the numbers of the tenant farmer class, which today is a blight on agriculture throughout the south. In some states 66 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants; in practically none of them are less than 33 per cent so operated. Of these tenants, from 50 to 40 per cent are whites.

"Barely do they stay more than a single year in one community; hence they have no local pride nor any interest in the farms and, would be compelled to go to Kentucky or Ohio for financial accommodations that have nothing in common with the cotton interests of this section

Senator Smith prepared his own statement of facts showing that Georgia was entitled to a regional bank. He pressed these figures upon the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and the secretary of agriculture, who had the matter in charge, and upon President Wilson himself, whose interest he enlisted. The senator was intensely in earnest and threw into the fight all the power and energy of his nature.

After recovering from an attack of grip which had followed his attendance upon the funeral of Senator Bacon, he devoted the larger part of his time for several weeks to urging the claims of Georgia for a regional bank. He went to the president and to the bank committee.

"I have shown you that my state and my section are entitled to a bank. I urged in caucus the amendment increasing the number of banks from eight to twelve in order that Atlanta would be given a bank. The facts justify our claim. If I fail to get the bank the fault is mine—it is because I have not had the power to properly present the case."

And then he added:

"Never in my lifetime, if I remain in the senate as long as I live, will I have another such opportunity to serve my state. Such an opportunity will never come again. If I fail my section in this supreme crisis, in this one opportunity—then they have sent the wrong man to the senate, and I am wasting my time in seeking to serve them here."

His earnestness made a deep impression and the committee gave still closer attention to the facts that he presented. Georgia and the southeastern states, with all their varied agricultural and manufacturing interests, won the regional bank at the final stroke of more than $4,000,000 has already been subscribed.

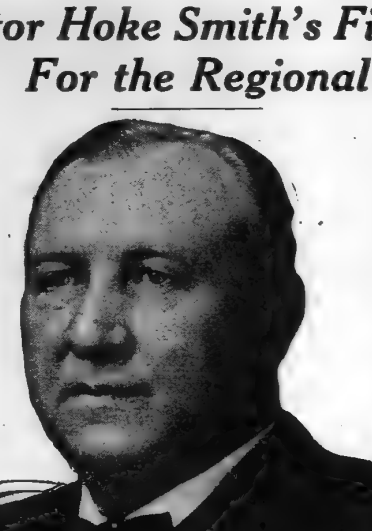
The other important work which Senator Smith accomplished was in the final passage a few days ago of his bill known as the Smith-Lever bill for farm demonstration work, placing a practical and scientific system of agriculture in every county in the United States. For this work there will be appropriated $10,000,000 for the headway, $5,000,000 a year. It is conceded that no bill ever passed will do more for American agriculture, particularly in the south, than this bill of Senator Smith.

Senator Smith is also the originator of the division of markets in the department of agriculture, and his work with that of Senator Bonyon in the postoffice committee resulted in the perfection of the parcel post law along lines which have made it the marvelous success it is today.

The fact that so many of Senator Smith's former political opponents are now his warm supporters is a tribute to his record in the senate. Practically every daily paper in the state has indorsed him to succeed himself. One of the latest to fall into line with him is The Augusta Chronicle, which has opposed him strenuously ever since the beginning of the campaign of 1912. The Chronicle, in a recent double-column editorial, called for his reelection in the senate, basing its attitude on his record, which has demonstrated that he, better than any other man, can do the work the people want done.

The Macon News said of Senator Smith in the editorial quoted from that paper:

"We cannot recall an instance in which any man has ever in so short a time attained so forceful a position in that body of distinguished statesmen nor more completely won public confidence by a clear, strong grasp of great public questions.



HON. HOKE SMITH
Senior Senator from Georgia.

Senator Hoke Smith's Fight For the Regional Bank

As the extra session of congress was closing the last of November The Macon Daily News, commenting on the work of Senator Hoke Smith in shaping the tariff bill and other national legislation, said, among other things:

"A wonderful record is behind Hoke Smith, and greater future awaits him. The thousands who followed him in the campaign of 1906, before the record was made, have reason to be gratified over the soundness of their judgment and the vindication of their faith. He was a great governor and he is a great senator, and those who supported him in the several campaigns, as well as those who opposed him, must, as patriotic Georgians, find satisfaction in the commanding position which he occupies in Washington."

Since the above recommendation was published Senator Smith has accomplished more than even his most ardent friends could have expected. He has placed on the statute books a law appropriating ultimately $5,000,000 annually for farm demonstration work, from which Georgia and all other agricultural states will receive great benefit, and he has obtained for his state one of the twelve regional reserve banks established under the currency bill, which he did much to perfect and pass.

These reserve banks are intended to supply all sections of the country with currency as it is needed for legitimate purposes, instead of having the reserves kept in New York for use in stock speculation. Every city of any importance put in its claims and Atlanta and strong competitors in New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati. The situation was critical as late as the middle of March, at which time it seemed that the southeastern states, of which Atlanta is the commercial metropolis, would be cut off from a regional bank of their own, and would be compelled to go to Kentucky or Ohio for financial accommodations that have nothing in common with the cotton interests of this section

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THE INCREASE IN GEORGIA CROPS DURING PAST TEN YEARS ALL BUT FABULOUS

Statistics Show That Two Hundred Million Dollars Is the Amount Gained in Production Durin gDecade.

Like a romance from real life, each chapter unfolded what, cold statistics, runs the story of the development of Georgia.

Advancement in every line has gone forward at a gallop during the past few decades.

What has been accomplished is merely an indication of what is to come.

Here is a little anecdote that shows light upon every phase of unfoldment in Georgia:

Many years ago at the first cotton exposition held in Atlanta, Edward Atkinson, the famous political economist of Boston, delivered a speech that was unfavorable to the future of Atlanta and Georgia of today and of tomorrow

Mr. Atkinson declared that if New England possessed just one of the south's assets—cotton seed—it would build there a thriving industry.

At that time there was a baker's dozen of cotton seed oil mills in the south, and the statement smacked more of a complimentary reference than of an expression of cold actuality.

Today, cotton seed oil mills dot the southern states, the crude product alone is valued at approximately one hundred million dollars a year, and the refined product is a rush local one into almost incalculable proportions.

The cotton seed oil industry is cited for the reason that it is vividly illustrative of the electrical change that has come over Georgia and every southern state.

Atlanta is practically the capital of the industry, speaking from the corporate standpoint, as it is the corporate headquarters of perhaps nine-tenths of the leading oil and fertilizer concerns, big and little, doing business in the central south.

And with the cotton seed oil industry, so it is with all other industries in Georgia—they are barely in the first chapter of their writing.

Wonderful minded is to issue a new declaration of economic independence. It is probable the state could not only exist, but ultimately achieve great development by exploitation of its own raw resources.

The statistics that follow in this special edition are merely surface indications of what Georgia has accomplished and what she has to offer the man resi-

MONEY IS NOW GOING INTO LAND ALL OVER STATE

In the early seventies, the fact was discovered that there was a larger investment of capital in stocks and bonds in a leading city in this state and in a leading city in Alabama than in any other of future cities. The discovery had an awakening effect in this city and state.

In the city in this state where that point was found to be composed of two members, for example, found at the close of the year that the profits of certain of its banks such that a considerable sum of money could be equally divided and otherwise employed, each proceeded to his banker or broker and invested in stocks or bonds.

Naturally, that habit spread from person to person who had money to invest. It came to pass that real estate, often regarded to be the best and safest of all investments, was not in request to any considerable extent. Indeed, it was regarded as undesirable—hence prices ruled low.

Understand, stocks and bonds are not to be decried. The point is that a community which invests in them to an almost exclusive extent will inevitably discover the fact that that policy has deadened their city so far as the building energizing enterprises are concerned.

Now Making Progress.

Our people have been making progress along the line of reform in this particular. They have not discarded stocks and bonds as a sure investment, but they are putting more money into real estate.

Here is an exhibit which may interest you, may, at the same time, astonish you:

Capital invested in stocks and bonds in 1885, $5,945,978; in 1912, $2,562,550 Decrease, $3,143,428 or 52.8 per cent.

Hear the other side:

Investment of capital in real estate in 1912, $49,245,671; in 1885, $179,946,-985. Increase, $251,353,612 or 139.1 per cent.

There you have a story of what you would call "substantial progress."

Wisely conducted banks are indispensable to city and country alike. The larger the actual per capita circulation of currency, the greater their sphere of activity. Let us hope that, under the recently credited currency system and the various banks, we shall have a per capita circulation of money adequate to the wants of the people.

Investment in bank stocks is, as a rule, perfectly safe, besides, in making such investment, one does not live for years at a time—he lends aid to one of the most helpful agencies a community can possibly have.

Our people have shown that they are alive to the value of bank stock and to the importance of banks. Here is the proof

Capital invested in bank stock in 1912, $29,232,117; in 1885, $5,980,029 Increase, $23,252 or 473.3 per cent.

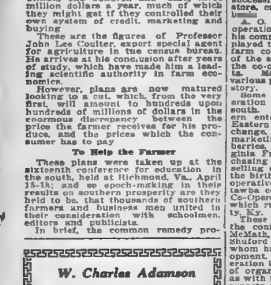
There are three inter-dependent factors which make for the upbuilding of a commonwealth, namely, agriculture, transportation and manufactures. One can not do without the other, so there should never be any conflict between them.

Our people have been growing in appreciation of the value of cotton factories:

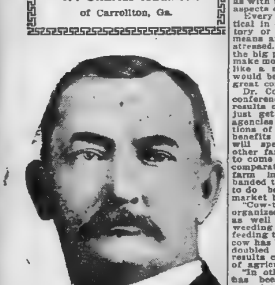
Capital invested in cotton factories in 1912, $39,646,922; in 1885, $4,584,593. Increase, $34,671,326 or 771.6 per cent.

It would be eminently proper, in this connection, to add some facts as to agriculture and railways—the progress made by each in the twenty-seven years mentioned, in the foregoing. It occurs to me, however, that it is better to leave the four factors, which have been described sy giving the results of their activities, to be studied in connection with one another.

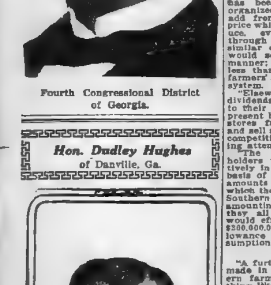
The facts and figures given can not be questioned in point of accuracy. They are worthy the careful attention of the readers of The Constitution regardless of vocation.



W. Charles Adamson
of Carrollton, Ga.



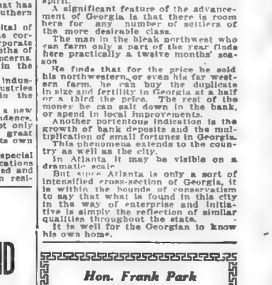
Fourth Congressional District of Georgia.



Hon. Dudley Hughes
of Danville, Ga.



Twelfth Congressional District of Georgia.



Hon. Frank Park
of Sylvester.



Second Congressional District of Georgia.

Hon Frank Park, representative in congress of the second district of Georgia, is one of the most prominent figures in the national congress of today. Born at Tuskegee, Ala., of a mother through whose veins flowed the blood of Hoits and the Colquitts flowed, he removed to Troup county with his early youth, and there entered upon the steady climb to the prominence which is given his ability by his constituents and the people of Georgia. When he was elected to succeed the late and beloved Congressman Livingston Park's intense earnestness of purpose and unusual ability at once made him a leader in his classes at Mercer. His scholarship was such that the fundamentals of his splendid education, he then entered the University of Georgia and there, although on account of failure of his health he did not graduate at once, the faculty and trustees of that institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Later he became principal of the LaGrange high school, and from this position in this school, he entered the Atlanta Medical college, from which he graduated as valedictorian of his class. Simultaneously with his graduation in the medical profession, Mr. Park also read law in the office of Hon. J. M. Terrell, the celebrated physician, lawyer and statesman of that time.

After several years' practice of law Mr. Park removed to Worth county, his present home, and was elected as judge of the county court. Later he was elected judge of the superior court of the Albany circuit, which position he held until his recent election to congress. Perhaps one of his greatest achievements, and one thoroughly typical of the heart of the man, was his establishment, a few years ago of "Park's Old Field School," whereby he recognized the handicap that rested upon the generation that fought the Confederacy's battles. In this school, at his own expense, with a few college assistants, he taught many grizzled old veterans the intricacies of the alphabet and the old "blue back speller."

SUCCESS

WOMEN HAS TAKEN GREAT PART IN THE PROGRESS OF STATE

By Isma Dealy.

Portia has not tried her first case in Georgia. She has not had time to slip away from home, don the disguise of the cap and gown and win the case as Portia did. When she does plead her cause she will win her case, and when she returns home, find the same loving arms awaiting her that Portia did. She has taken her doctor's degree in medicine and is practicing in the state; she has been a factor in every branch of every industry and activity recorded, as a part of the state's prosperity. And just as soon as she has time to array herself for conquest, with her goodness and her clearness and her witchery, she will stand in the legislative hall and be saluted chivalrously as the learned young doctor" of the law.

She is Complex.

What the women of Georgia have done for the state's prosperity since the period marked by the speech Henry Grady made christening the spirit of the "New South" is theme for the most eloquent chapter in Georgia's present day history. The woman of the new south, as I see her in Georgia, is as complex in her practical service one moment, her traditional romance the next, as any problem confronting twentieth century civilization. She is a problem. What are you going to do with her? What could you do without her?

Show me the church in Georgia in which she has not had her part in building, no matter how high the steeple that church, no matter how lowly the little chapel of the rural district. Show me the prosperous school and I can tell you the woman who made for the construction and development of it.

What She Has Done.

Show me the free library in the flourishing little town, and I can give you the name of the president of the woman's club in that vicinity. Show me the parked places along the railroad line of the flower-marked village, and I will tell you how the women of the community organized to make that beauty spot. Tell me which mountain school you visited last and have praised, and I will give you the history of the women who saw the needs of solving Georgia's "white problem"

Francis E. Price



Staff Photographer.

The Commercial Majority of Editorial Pictures Were Taken by Mr. Price.



THE NEW HEALEY BUILDING.

and gave that mountain school its start. A Georgia woman wrote the first story which inspired the Georgia legislature to make possible the Normal and Industrial school at Milledgeville. The Daughters of the Confederacy of Georgia established at the State Normal school at Athens the Winnie Davis Memorial, in which hundreds of Georgia girls have received their training. The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs was the first to plead for a more rational system of education in the public school system, and in model schools they established in various sections of the state and maintained, they proved how industrial training could be co-related with the academic, and those schools have not only become a part of the common school system, but have inspired the more vital life which is becoming each day more and more a part of the common school system. Ask the department of education in Georgia where they receive the most intelligent and sympathetic support in their efforts to make adequate the state educational system, and they will tell you "From the organized women of Georgia."

In Organized Effort.

The women of Georgia were among the first supporters of the movement out of which has grown the boys' corn clubs of Georgia and the girls' canning clubs. The women of Georgia have, through their organizations, co-operated in every possible way with the state health board since its creation, and it is the women of Georgia who are pleading for the care of the boy and girl of Georgia when he or she goes to the state educational institution. It was a Georgia mother who gave the first money to build the first hospital at an educational institution—that to be seen in the hospital at the Georgia School of Technology. Through the student aid fund of the Georgia Federation twenty-two girls have been enabled in two years to obtain the training which enables them to be self-supporting, this student aid fund established as a memorial to a noble woman, who was the first individual in the state to plead for a compulsory educational law. The carrying force of this organization of federated women is made stronger by a fund established in memory of another noble woman who died serving the interests of her state, the fund realized through the woman's edition of a paper, the largest and most far-reaching publication yet put forth in the south.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia have perpetuated through the work of their organization the state's heroes since the days of the revolution.

Welfare work in Georgia's factory districts has been most successfully directed through the Georgia division of the National Civic Federation, the Georgia committee represented in every section of the state.

A state branch of the National Red Cross society has recently been organized in Atlanta under the leadership of one of the ablest women in the state.

Partnership in Civic Life.

There is not a section in the state which when it tells the story of its prosperity does not raise its voice to praise the part the women have had in it, while the factorship of Georgia women in civic life is boundless.

Reform Work.

Eighty different women's organizations testify to the activity of Atlanta in civic prosperity. Not only do these women federated under the name of the City Federation of Women's organization work for the specific purpose inspiring the organization, but they come together and as one body work for civic movements of import. This was proven in the establishment of the probation court in Atlanta, for which the federated women wore the first to plead. They promoted the movement resulting in the establishment of a juvenile reformatory for white boys. It was through their effort a matron was placed in Atlanta's police station and subsequently in the Fulton county jail.

Through their ward clubs they made for better sanitary conditions and for the bond issue which several years ago was passed with a large vote polled, and for which they worked with marked effect. They were the strongest factors in the establishment of medical inspection in the public schools, and they have several times brought about improvements in the school system. The churches, the schools, the hospitals and the charitable institutions owe their construction to the concentrated efforts of the women of the community. They started the movement for more parks and playgrounds, and are never failing in any call made which pertaining to the City Clean or the city beautiful.

Their Hospitality.

They entertained in their own homes the annual meeting here of the boys' corn clubs and but recently did a signally fine work in the greater hospital movement. The force of their organization was all they had to work with, and a work had to be in the nature of influence. That they used through neighborhood committees urging upon the women to get their husbands to vote for the bond issue. Seventy different organizations of women met and indorsed the bond issue which was to make possible the Grady hospital.

For All Motors

A Perfect Motor Oil— In Cans or by the Barrel



You can now buy Polarine—the motor oil with a perfect body—in cans, by the barrel, or by the half-barrel.

Sold wherever you find garages or supply men. Just ask for Polarine.

An oil that gives *correct lubricating body* to every friction point at any motor speed or heat. In minimizing friction it saves repair bills and more than pays for its cost in a year's use.

Polarine

For motor cars, motor trucks and motor boats. Does away with much of the faking down and putting up of motors—some of the costliest items of up-keep. The best motors, improperly lubricated, need this attention too often.

If you own a car, you can save money by buying Polarine by the barrel or half-barrel. Try it on your motor—see what it does.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Incorporated in Kentucky

R. O. COCHRAN



Ralph O. Cochran, of Atlanta, "business man's candidate" for the United States senate to succeed Senator Hoke Smith, has to date received more encouragement, probably, than any man in Georgia who ever ran for a high office without being backed by a long political record.

Mr. Cochran is not a politician, and makes no pretentions to the claim, his entire political career being summed up in the fact that he is at present the representative from Fulton county in the general assembly.

He is a plain, successful business man, and proposes to represent the people of Georgia in the upper house of congress upon this basis.

Mr. Cochran, a son of the soil, was born on a farm in Campbell county. He was educated at the University of Georgia and at Washington and Lee university, in Virginia, at which latter institution he studied law.

Mr. Cochran is now 46 years old. He has been in the real estate business in Atlanta for about fifteen years, and has built for himself a substantial business and an enviable reputation among his fellow business men.

A. O. Blalock



U. S. Internal Revenue Collector.

DR. GUY KING

Cuban Consul. (Consul De Cuba.)



Born in Brownwood, Texas. Attended schools in same place. Attending college in Philadelphia, where he received a degree of D. D. S. in Philadelphia Dental college and graduated from Hospital of Oral Surgery. Also taking a course in Philadelphia School of Anatomy.

Soon thereafter went to Peru, South America, where he entered the University of Lima, the oldest university in the Americas, founded in the sixteenth century. Graduated from said university later in same year.

Leaving Lima on December 13, 1901, with a commission and equipment for a trans-Andean journey of some 45 days' duration through the heart of the uncivilized part of South America, traveling with mule train and on crude rafts down the head waters of the Amazon river, reaching Iquitos, Peru, the objective point of his trip. This is the capital and center of the vast rubber region of the Upper Amazon country. Parts of the country through which he traveled have recently been brought into notice by the Roosevelt expedition.

Locating in Iquitos, he engaged in the practice of the dental profession and the exportation of rubber. He remained here some seven years, making frequent trips to the states, on one of these trips he received consular appointment to the post of Iquitos, which incumbency he retained until his resignation later in same year.

Attracted to Atlanta he located here and upon thereafter receiving the appointment of consul for the republic of Cuba, at this post. Knowledge of the Spanish language and consular work and experience with Latin peoples peculiarly fit him for this service. He married Miss Flo Rene Watts, of Senoia, Ga., in 1912.

Modern Way of Building on a Percentage Basis Explained

By W. B. Pace of Cauldwell-Wingate Co.

The advent of the steel frame fireproof skyscraper added so many details calling for intelligent interpretation, execution and plant investment on the part of the builder that the successful construction company and firms engaged in this class of modern building are composed of a personnel as revolutionary in comparison with the old-time "contractor and builder" as is their respective work. The modern organization of such a corporation as the Cauldwell-Wingate company, for instance, is no more comparable to the brick and timber builder of a generation past than their respective methods of procedure. The organization has been developed after years of trying out employees, until we have secured the best man for each particular position; all of our men understand their business thoroughly; among them are men who possess technical training in addition to their experience. Others have made a special study of building cost, and they compose our efficient estimating department. It is our contention to place the entire building operation in the charge of two of the officers of the company, one handling the office end and the other personally superintending the work at the building. It is in the executive end we always in touch with the field and office and each other. Suppose we have been awarded a contract on the percentage system, meaning the owner pays us the actual cost of the building plus a percentage, variable with the size of the work for our services, and we are in receipt of the architect's plans and specifications; our first step is to place these in a department of our organization for checking. This determines if all the work shown is specified, and if all the work specified is shown; also if a less expensive selection of material and method of construction can be substituted; after discussing the results thus obtained with the architect, we are reasonably assured that all the requirements are covered. Our next step is to prepare, in consultation with the architect, a list of contractors whom we believe are competent to prepare and promptly fulfill their contracts. Each contractor is then invited to submit his proposal. This estimate is sent in a special envelope addressed to the architect or owner, in care of this company. The envelopes have a distinctive color, and no one is allowed to open them. They are received by one of the officers of this company and a meeting is arranged with the architect or owner, at which time the bids are opened and tabulated. The estimates are then carefully checked by our estimating department to insure that no omissions have been made or unnecessary work included. The successful bidder is then selected and called to our office and asked to prepare his itemized estimate sheets. Each item on these sheets is carefully examined and checked, and it is then ascertained if any of the items are excessive. It may develop that the estimator has misunderstood the requirements of the plans and specifications or that some substitution would be made, or detail slightly changed to suit this particular contractor's shop work. New final costs are then agreed at, which are often found to be considerably lower than the original estimate. The prices agreed upon, contracts drawn and an executed copy of each contract is sent to the architect and owner for filing purposes.

This contract is given in turn to our "detailing department." Then to our "follow-up department." Our "inspection department" then carefully examines all the work being manufactured or purchased to be sure that it fulfills the requirements of the plans and specifications. We thus avoid any delay at the building by rejecting material which does not come up to requirements. Once a week at a time agreed upon a meeting is held at the building site at which the architects, two of the officers of this company and a representative in charge of each subcontractor's force are present. This meeting is a requirement of our contract with each contractor. Any question or misunderstandings are settled at these meetings. Our request for payment are made on the first of each month and are based upon the cost of material delivered at the building and labor performed. In order to save the owner the additional expense which is necessary to properly check vouchers, a reliable firm of certified public accountants is employed who check all quantities, extensions, vouchers, etc., and that the accountant may be positive in his checking we employ a clerk of the works whose duty it is to check receipts of all materials, pay rolls, and other expenditures. The expense of the accountant and clerk of the works is paid by this company. The accountant then prepares a certified copy to the architect for his inspection and approval and the issuing of the certificate. No one of the requirements are forgotten or the general superintendent.

For our services we receive either a percentage or a lump sum amount which is mutually agreed upon after we have had an opportunity to examine the plans and have talked over the details with the architect. By this particular form of contract work can begin immediately and the building erected at the lowest possible cost commensurate with the use of good materials and workmanship—this company assumes full responsibility, relieving the owner and architects from many details and gives to the owner a complete building at the date agreed upon.



Write for estimates on Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Flys, Awnings, Curtains and accessories. Located at the base of the raw materials, with the Canvas and Duck Mills "just around the corner," we can best solve the problem of prices.

ATLANTA TENT & AWNING COMPANY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NEGRO PROGRESS

Atlanta Negro Business Men Lead Race

SANITARY TENEMENTS ARE BEING BULIT BY PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN

Within recent months prominent Atlantans have taken steps to provide first-class sanitary tenement houses for the negro. These men believe that one of the greatest barriers to the progress of the negro race is the living conditions which are forced upon them by white tenement owners, and in order to show the results which are possible, and to encourage enterprise in this direction, a number of modern tenements have recently been erected here.

One of the pioneers in this movement, and, in fact, the most enthusiastic worker, is C. J. Haden, well-known lawyer and capitalist. Mr. Haden has recently completed several modern tenements, and he proposes to interest a number of wealthy northern men in the proposition if local people do not take an active part in the movement. He believes that in a few years Atlanta will have several hundred of these modern tenements, and he is certain that the change from present living conditions will be of inestimable value to the negro race, and indirectly to the white people of the south.

Mr. Haden has given The Constitution an interview on this matter, which he and many others believe is one of the most important in the progress and welfare of the state. He said:

"There is a fast-growing sentiment among American cities that the hovel should be abolished and cottages should be multiplied. One shelters the sturdiest strength of a nation, while the other is the incubator of disease and crime.

"Detroit has in recent years set a notable example in housing reform. The sudden increase of automobile factories in that city congested the labor population in certain quarters of the city until the public conscience recoiled, and then the work of reform began. City ordinances were adopted fixing a minimum standard of tenement houses by which sufficient light, ventilation and comfort should be had before the landlord was permitted to rent the house. Certain sanitary facilities were a part of the fixed standard of the ordinances. The result is that Detroit now boasts the best housed population in America.

"A number of states, among them Indiana, Michigan and New Jersey, have met with similar laws for good housing. Some years previous to this movement most of the American states, particularly in the east, adopted laws for the inspection of factories and other places where laborers were employed demanding healthful and comfortable conditions. The cams chiefly from the pressure of the labor vote. Following this effective regulation of the workshops the old sweat-shop system slowly disappeared.

"The maxim of Mr. Jefferson that 'the government which governs least governs best,' holds good even now only when duly modified by changed industrial conditions which its author never forsaw.

"Squalid houses with leaky roofs and perforated weatherboarding, in the mud, along the marsh or along some stagnant alley, are now outlawed by an enlightened public conscience, and must in time be prohibited. They exist now only because they seem to pay an abnormally high income. They are properly classed along with the lottery and the loan shark and live only because the slow-footed death angel that serves public justice has not reached them in his destroying march.

Chance Is Bound to Come.

"Thirty-two years ago a great national party put into its platform in unqualified terms these words: 'We are opposed to sumptuary laws.' At that time the prohibition movement was young and feeble, and 'sumptuary laws' were offensive to a large foreign vote. The conditions have changed, and anti-sumptuary planks no longer form a part of any big party platform. And so the once overstressed doctrine of the freedom of private control rights is fast losing its sanctity. The law forbids usurious contracts; forbids the wife being security for her husband; forbids the enforcement of numerous equal contracting capacity of parties and because their inhibition is for the public good.

"And so the day is fast approaching when the maintenance of an insanitary house will not be permitted. To reckon upon the long-run, the good tenement house pays better than the shanty, the tenant uses the latter only because he can get nothing better for near the same price. The hovel remains deservedly vacant for a considerable part of the year. The landlord's big per cent is usually short-lived, and he often justifies his high rates because of long vacancies. Unwilling to invest a neat sum to put his property in decent condition, he loses enough income in two or three years to pay the repairs.

DISEASE VERY EXPENSIVE.

"Disease is frightfully expensive. The bills of doctors and druggists and time lost from work diminish the earnings of the average laborer to an extent that is appalling. Sickness and whisky are the heaviest burdens of the poor.

"Health is a birthright. Within the past fifty years public opinion has changed over to the viewpoint that the state owes the child a rudimentary education. Within the next ten years the same public opinion will have settled the proposition that the governing power owes the child the fairest possible opportunity to be well and strong. This question can be abolished among other ways, by demanding that landlords build and keep only healthy and comfortable houses. Experts on this problem are now studying the question for Atlanta, drawing information from the experience of the most progressive cities."



Types of Atlanta Negro Churches.

MILLION DOLLARS IS CAPITAL INVESTED IN NEGRO INSURANCE

A million dollars, at a conservative estimate, is the capital controlled by negro investors in Atlanta's and Georgia's negro life and industrial insurance concerns.

Recently one of the larger companies of Atlanta became the plaintiff in certain legal action in the courts of Fulton county, in which Atlanta is located, and, to the surprise of the attorneys engaged in the defense, made a startling show of financial strength.

Nearly every working negro within the city limits of Atlanta as well as thousands throughout the state carry insurance. The combined working forces of the negro insurance agencies and home companies working throughout Atlanta and Georgia would probably total larger than the entire rebel force now engaged in deposing Huerta from the presidency of Mexico.

As a class of industrious, respected and worthy citizens as well as workers, the negroes of Georgia and Atlanta engaged in the insurance field have firmly established themselves in the confidence of their white friends.

Industrial Insurance.

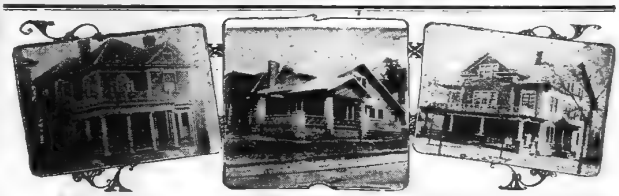
There is no business or profession in the south conducted by negroes for the benefit of themselves so helpful and beneficial as industrial insurance.

The negro is making greater progress along this line of economic endeavor than along any other vocation. The benefits derived from this line of insurance are greater than from any other business the intelligent negro is engaged in. Industrial insurance is not only covering the same intents and purposes peculiar to insurance companies among the negroes, but it is largely educating and developing them along business lines. The ordinary purposes for which insurance was instituted are to provide against sickness and accident, to lay up a small deposit weekly in the shape of dues for the purpose of having an account to draw upon when unable to follow the usual employment.

DRAINAGE FINE.

The drainage of the city is fine, and the water scarcely ever remains long on the ground; the drinking supply of water is good, and the climate ideal in many respects.

> "The fields smile to greet us, the forests are glad,
> The ring of the anvil and hoe
> Have a music as thrilling and sweet as a harp
> Which thou taught us to hear and to know."
>
> —Paul Laurence Dunbar.



A RESIDENCE. A BUNGALOW. DORMITORY GEORGIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

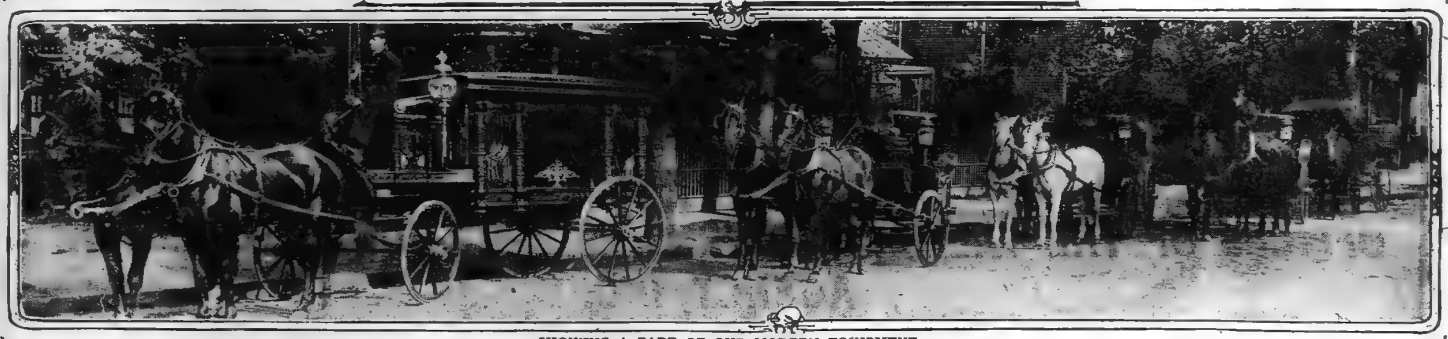
SOME OF THE HOMES I HAVE BUILT IN ATLANTA

ALEX. D. HAMILTON

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

BOTH PHONES *69 IVY STREET*

Long Years of Experience, the Most Polite Service, the Best of Equipment and a Complete Stock at All Times Has Made This Business Possible



SHOWING A PART OF OUR MODERN EQUIPMENT

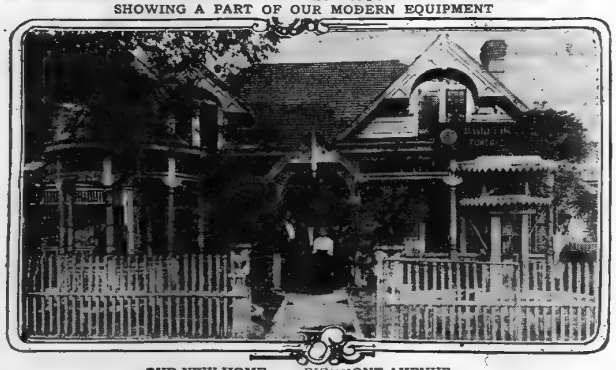
Satisfaction

We are prepared to satisfy the people.

All calls promptly attended to day and night.

Phone service all hours of the day or night.

The appointments in our new home are up-to-date and our facilities of the best.



OUR NEW HOME—157 PIEDMONT AVENUE

Service

Service is the Keynote of this organization.

Service is the best form of advertising when you know that service and it is the best.

By service, we mean all that pertains to our business, and we endeavor to keep our service unsurpassed.

ATLANTA PHONE . . 1812
BELL PHONE . . Ivy 1036

David T. Howard & Son, *Atlanta, Ga.*

157 Piedmont Ave.

SPORTS
CONTINUED

TRAVERS SURPRISES BRITISH GOLFERS

Sandwich, England, May 11.—Jerome D. Travers, amateur champion of the United States, today caused a sensation among the British golfers

Shriners Sweepstakes

MOTOR RACES

Atlanta Motordrome

TUESDAY

2:30 and 8:00 P. M.

World's Fastest Motors---and greatest Riders

Prices--Arena 25c, Grandstand 50c

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

PLANTERS' C. & D. BLACK CAPSULES

REMEDY FOR MEN

AMUSEMENTS

SHRINERS, GET THIS!

THE FORSYTH

Is Atlanta's Busiest Theater With Keith Vaudeville

NAT WILLS THIS WEEK

LYRIC Matinees Thursday, Friday, Saturday

LUCILLE LaVERNE

Presents the Best Laughing Success in Years

ARE YOU A MASON

GRAND PHOTO PLAYS DE LUXE

Continuous performances from 1 to 11 p. m. Afternoons, 10c; Nights, 10c and 15c.

"THE BLUE MOUSE"

A COMEDY IN 4 REELS

PATHE'S (FANOLS)- WEEKLY

Real Singers—10-Piece Orchestra

2½ Hours of Real Entertainment

BIJOU All This Week

MATINEE TODAY, 2:30

TONIGHT AT 8:30 (After Parade.)

OLYMPIA OPERA CO.

IN

"THE BEGGAR PRINCE"

GORDON SWAMPED BY G. M. C.'S TEAM

Milledgeville, Ga., May 11.—G. M. C. won the first game of the series with Gordon today by a score of 11 to 1. Treadwell, the first man up for Gordon, poled a nice hit on the first ball thrown in the game, and by a wild throw, scored the only run for Gordon. G. M. C. in the first inning, by one hit and a bundle of errors on Gordon's part, scored four runs.

Dressing was in fine form and was the master of the situation at all stages. Maxey was hit hard all through the game. The base running and batting by David and Ellison were the features of the game, each getting several hits, among them each a two-bagger, and stealing bases at will. Thrasher also got three hits.

This victory for G. M. C. makes it practically certain that Maddox's team wins state prep championship.

Dosier will pitch for Gordon tomorrow; Camp for G. M. C.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Gordon 100 000 000	1	8	1
G. M. C. 400 020 22x	11	7	1

Batteries—Maxey and Monahan; Ghiseling and Ellison. Umpires, Pittman and Horne.

Georgia-Alabama League

Gadsden 5, Newnan 4.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Newnan 040 000 000	4	4	5
Gadsden 010 010 003	5	6	2

Batteries; Whitney, Sumpter and Kimbell; Sigmund and Jordan. Umpire, Hitchcock.

Talladega 5, Rome 5.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Talladega 200 220 11x	7	12	2
Rome 500 000 000	5	8	2

Batteries—Beckenridge, Sparks and Richards; Sevier, Bassett and Taylor. Umpire, Gilreath.

Anniston 7, Opelika 5.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Anniston 000 400 30x	7	9	7
Opelika 010 130 000	5	7	6

Batteries—Sheppard and Young, McLin and Canley. Umpire, White.

LaGrange 4, Selma 3.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
LaGrange 020 010 001	4	11	1
Selma 000 200 010	3	11	1

Batteries—Norris and Gutteras; Head and Lafitte. Umpire, Gilreath.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 3.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City 100 110 000	3	8	1
Indianapolis 100 001 31x	4	14	1

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Moseley and Rariden.

Baltimore 4, Buffalo 2.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo 000 101 100	3	7	2
Baltimore 110 010 001	4	8	0

Batteries—Brown, Mapp and Blair; Smith, Wilhelm and Jacklitsch.

Pittsburg 2, Brooklyn 0.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg 200 000 000	2	7	1
Brooklyn 000 000 000	0	6	1

Batteries—Camnitz and Berry; Seaton and Land.

St. Louis—Chicago—Rain.

Tifton 6, Sparks 2.

Tifton, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Tifton High school defeated Sparks collegiate institute, 6 to 2, in a scrappy game here this afternoon. The game was a tie until the last half of the fourth, when Sparks blew up, and Tifton scored four runs on five hits and a number of errors.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Sparks 010 010 000	2	5	6
Tifton 100 400 10x	6	5	4

Batteries—Brown and Summerlin; Puckett and Thrasher. Umpire, Mitchell. Time, 1:23.



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Shave Yourself

TO the visiting Shriners and men of Atlanta we say—

A Gillette Shave *in three minutes before breakfast* puts snap into the day and leaves you care-free to visit together and enjoy each other's society.

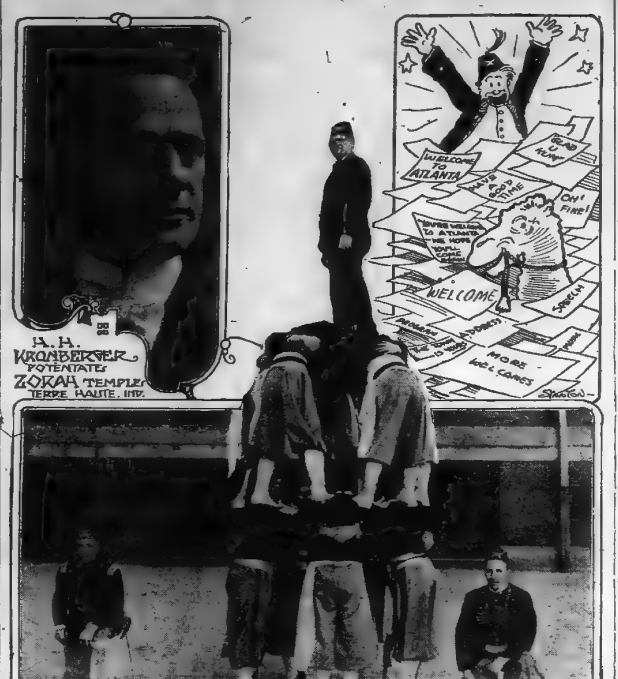
The Gillette Safety Razor—a clean, smooth, easy shave. Freedom from the inconveniences of the old-fashioned shave—barber-shop bother, fees and tips.

Six Million Gillette users—men in all walks of life—will tell you that the Gillette means more to a man's individual comfort and convenience than any other single invention in years.

Gillette Safety Razors and 1914 Blades sold by dealers all over Atlanta.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

WILL SHOW ATLANTA SOMETHING NEW TODAY



ZORAH TEMPLE PATROL in pyramid formation.

BAPTISTS OF THE SOUTH TO MEET IN NASHVILLE

Many Matters of Vital Interest to Come Before the Convention.

Nashville, Tenn., May 11.—Many matters of vital interest to the Baptist denomination will come up for discussion at the annual Southern Baptist convention which will convene in Nashville Wednesday and adjourn Sunday afternoon.

The convention sermon will be delivered by Dr. George W. McDaniel, of Richmond, Va.

Baptists here believe that Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Augusta, Ga., will be elected president of the convention. Dr. Burrows is now secretary, which position he has held for thirty-two years.

The formal transfer of the handsome Baptist Sunday school building, located in this city, will be made to the convention Saturday.

For Negro Seminary.

The reports of the efficiency committee and the committee on the establishment of a negro seminary in the south will be made to this convention. It is believed that the establishment of the seminary will be favored. Baptists here say, and Nashville Baptists will make an effort to have the school located in this city.

The efficiency committee was appointed at the St. Louis convention last year and will report on the general efficiency of the Baptist church in the south and suggest means to make laymen and ministers efficient in spreading the Baptist faith.

It is reported in Baptist circles that the question of giving the vote to women in the councils of the church will come up for discussion tomorrow. The question of missions will occupy a large part of the program. Three years ago, the Baptists pledged themselves to raise $1,250,000 for missions over and above their regular mission contributions to celebrate what is known as the "Judson Jubilate." Judson was one of the world's greatest missionaries and the idea is to celebrate the anniversary of his conversion to the Baptist faith by raising one of the largest missionary funds ever pledged. The committee on this fund will report at this convention.

After Next Convention.

It is understood that cities in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas will try for next year's convention. Nashville Baptists state that they believe Houston, Texas, will stand a very strong chance to get the meeting. It is understood that Chattanooga delegates will make a fight to have Chattanooga selected as the permanent convention city of the southern Baptists. A similar proposition was turned down last year, but the offer will be renewed this year, it is stated.

Another matter to come before the convention is the propriety of having Sunday school lessons for Baptist Sunday schools separate from the international lessons now used.

The convention represents 21,952 churches, according to the church census of 1912, with a membership of 2,456,296.

J. L. Woods Here.

J. L. Woods, for many years a resident of Atlanta, holding a responsible position with the Western and Atlantic railroad, but now a resident of Nashville, Tenn., where he is assistant purchasing agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, is in Atlanta for a few days attending the Shrine convention.

SHRINE IS SOUGHT BY FORT WORTH, TEX.

Mother Temple, of Dallas, Willing for New Shrine to Be Granted.

A petition will be presented to the imperial body during sessions this week asking that a shrine be granted at Fort Worth, Texas. The Fort Worth Shriners declare that the mother temple, located at Dallas, does not object to the forming of the new shrine, but is doing what it can to help them get permit.

The imperial laws require that the new shrine have at least 400 members and be financially able to buy necessary costumes; also, that the temple from which they withdraw shall not decrease its membership below 1,000. The Fort Worth petitioners claim 460 charter members for the new shrine, and will produce a certified check for $6,500 to establish their financial standing. They claim that the mother temple, Hella, has over 2,000 members and can well stand the giving up of 460 members.

The Fort Worth delegation is composed of a party of seventy-three. Fort Worth is called "the Panther City," and the delegation was accompanied to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Fort Worth, two panthers, who are under the charge of Will Edington, park commissioner of Fort Worth, and president of the Travelers' National bank of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Corkel Felder are with the party. Mr. Felder is brother to Col. T. B. Felder of Atlanta.

WE HAVE WITH US---



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MEET IN AUGUSTA TODAY

State Convention Will Be Banqueted at Close of Business Session.

Augusta, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—The state convention of the Knights of Columbus will assemble at 10:30 tomorrow morning in Patrick Walsh Council hall, to be presided over by State Deputy Cecil Morgan, of Macon.

Other state officers who will attend are John J. Tarleton, Augusta, secretary; John J. Powers, Savannah, Ga., treasurer; J. E Carroll, Atlanta, advocate; R. L. Burrus, Columbus, warden.

After the business session the visitors will be guests of Patrick Walsh council at a banquet, and in the afternoon will be given an automobile ride through the county.

THOUSANDS WERE PAID FOR CAMPAIGN PLANS

New Haven Paid Fortunes for Advice as to How to Fight Enemies.

Washington, May 11.—Asserting that there was absolutely no secrecy about payments of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in the promotion of publicity, and that the services of prominent lawyers were obtained at a high cost to help wage a campaign against financial interests that were fighting the road, Timothy E Byrnes, formerly a vice president of the road, in charge of legislative matters, and publicity, was the principal witness today when the interstate commerce commission resumed its inquiry into the New Haven's financial affairs.

$12,000 a Year for Wardwell.

Mr. Byrnes testified that J. Otis Wardwell, of Boson, received $12,000 annually for several years, and $30,000 the last year of his employment by the road, to keep the management advised as to the trend of the financial fight on the New Haven, and to give advice as to how effectually to resist it. He said that there was no desire nor attempt to keep this under cover. The money was legitimately spent, he thought. He denied that any effort was made by him to influence legislation or that payments for any such purpose were made through him. Charles H. Ennis, he said, was paid $3,000 annually, at first, and more later for services similar to those rendered by Mr. Wardwell.

Mr. Byrnes testified, further, that several Boston periodicals had been paid considerable sums by the New Haven for advertising; and that various newspaper men and others had been employed by the road to prepare publicity matter. It developed that Mr. Byrnes' testimony was the same that he gave at the investigation conducted several years ago by the Carmichael (Hadley) commission.

$30,000 in Four Years.

The witness was asked if J. Otis Wardwell had not been paid $60,000 in four years.

"Probably that total is correct if the vouchers say so," replied Mr. Byrnes. "I would have given him $40,000 if I had been compelled to do so."

Professor Bruce Wyman, Mr. Byrnes said, was employed at $10,000 annually to go before the interstate commerce commission whenever it was necessary in rate cases.

"I only employed Professor Wyman," said Mr Byrnes, "but he employed his father, a brother and a brother-in-law, A. L. Richards, to deliver addresses before trade boards and other organizations."

"Do you know anything about $100,000 paid E. D. Robbins, for moulding public sentiment?" Mr. Byrnes was asked.

"I don't know anything about it."

Mr. Byrnes did not remember what a voucher, showing a payment of $15,- made in March, 1912, to H. C. Page, of Worcester, Mass., was for.

Question of Signature.

A letter dated March 20, 1912, written from the New Haven's Boston office to General Auditor J. M. Tomlinson, of the road, in which it was stated that, in reply to an inquiry regarding the voucher for $675, it was in connection with the expenses of legislation for the acquirement of the Massachusetts trolley lines, then was read. It was signed "T. P. Byrnes."

"Is that your signature?" the witness was asked.

Mr Byrnes examined the writing closely. "It is not my signature," he declared.

"The resemblance is close," remarked the committee.

Mr. Byrnes said he thought the letter was written and signed by T. W. Hodge, a employe in his office. He said he was positive he had not written it.

The inquiry will be continued tomorrow, when Mr Byrnes will resume the stand

Court at Gainesville.

Gainesville, Ga., May 11.—(Special.) The second session of the United States court held at this place since the establishment of this court here last year is convening oday, Judge Newman, of Atlanta, presiding. A heavy docket is being rapidly disposed of. In all probability the session will last through tomorrow.

You can always make a woman happy by giving her an opportunity to say, "I told you so."

A-K SALVE

Cures Skin Troubles.

LABOR LEADERS ESCAPE PRISON

Contempt Sentences Against Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell Set Aside--Barred by Statute of Limitations.

Washington, May 11.—Ending years of bitter legal fighting, the supreme court today set aside sentence imposed by the District of Columbia supreme court upon Samuel Gompers, John Morrison and Frank Mitchell, for alleged contempt of court in 1907, for violating injunctions against alleged boycotting of the Buck's Stove and Range company.

In 1911 the supreme court set aside sentences against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison because they had been prosecuted under criminal instead of civil statutes. The next day new proceedings were instituted, but that was more than three years after the injunction trouble and the sentences then imposed were upset today, finally closing the cases.

Justice Holmes, announcing the decision, said that even if the statute did not cover contempt, the necessity for the speedy disposition of such cases was so great it would establish the rule that by analogy contempt proceedings must be begun within three years after the committing of the offense. Justices Vandeventer and Pitney dissented.

Justice Holmes said the controversy turned upon the question of whether contempt of court is a crime barred by the statute of limitations, which provides that no person shall be prosecuted for an offense unless by indictment or information brought within three years. He reviewed the argument that the statute applied only to cases that could be prosecuted only by indictment or information, and explained that the court had decided these words are comprised by the substantial portion of the statute that "no person shall be prosecuted for an offense" not committed within three years. The court rejected the argument that the offense continued until the end of the labor boycott against the company in 1910. The offense charged, Justice Holmes said, was not a continuing conspiracy to boycott, but specific acts

The conduct of Justice Daniel T. Wright, who imposed the sentences in the lower court is being investigated by the house committee under a resolution for impeachment.

ZUHRAH TEMPLE LEADS ESCORT TO POTENTATE

Zuhrah temple of Minneapolis Shriners spent Monday in Atlanta in the accumulation of fame for Minneapolis At 7 o'clock on arrival at the depot, the lines were formed to escort the imperial potentate to the Hotel Ponce de Leon, Shriner headquarters, for the week.

This being chosen to lead so important a march is a decided honor to the Minneapolis boys. Potentate Kronberger's staff tendered his automobile for Zuhrah's representatives and the film operator was busy and busy hours ascertaining the course of the parade.

Amid beautifully decorated streets the Zuhrah temple band and patrol led Osiris temple of Parkersburg, W. Va., the home of Imperial Potentate William Irwin to the Hotel Ansley.

Decided interest centers about the band of Glacier Park Indians brought to Atlanta under the Zuhrah special train, but which will represent their own state in the parade of Tuesday evening.

The Zuhrah boys are on the seventh floor of the Ansley hotel and patrol in rooms never before used, with new beds and shower baths and no end of courtesies and comforts.

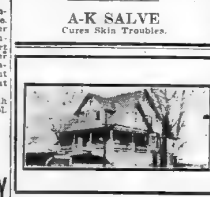
BASEBALL TODAY

Atlanta vs. Birmingham

PONCE DE LEON PARK

Game Called at 3:30 O'Clock

Panamas Cleaned, Best Work. BUSSEY, "The old hat man 28½ Whitehall.

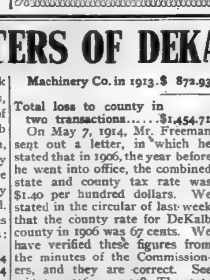


Southern Homes and Bungalows

Send for my handsome book of Plans—PRICE..... 75c

This book contains photos, floor plans and descriptions of nearly 100 beautiful, practical and inexpensive bungalows, two-story houses, cost to build $1,250 and up. Complete blue-print plans, details and specifications (when ordered from this book) only $5 to $10. Have drawn plans for over 1,700 southern homes.

LEILA ROSS WILBURN, Architect, Address Dept. G, 305 Peters Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



A TOAST TO ALL SHRINERS

"May your trip here be filled with good times galore, And you'll wish Our Atlanta to visit some more."

E. G. Willingham's Sons

LUMBER, INTERIOR TRIM AND MILL WORK

542 WHITEHALL STREET

TO THE VOTERS OF DEKALB COUNTY

In a circular sent out last week in the interest of C. A. Morris, candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of DeKalb County, we asked Mr. Freeman, the present Commissioner, why he made certain reductions in the taxes of the Southern Railway Company. He has not answered. We now give you the figures shown by the record, as follows:

Reduction in taxes, 1910.$	412.94
Reduction in taxes, 1911.	168.84
Loss to county.....$	581.78
Add reduction made to Pratt Engineering and Machinery Co. in 1913.$	872.93
Total loss to county in two transactions.....$	1,454.71

On May 7, 1914, Mr. Freeman sent out a letter, in which he stated that in 1906, the year before he went into office, the combined state and county tax rate was $1.40 per hundred dollars. We stated in the circular of last week that the county rate for DeKalb county in 1906 was 67 cents. We have verified these figures from the minutes of the Commissioners, and they are correct. See minutes 1906, page 338. The state rate for 1906 was 48 cents. Add this to the county rate, 67 cents, and we have the combined state and county rate, $1.15, and not $1.40, as stated by Mr. Freeman.

For the past several years the combined state and county rate under Mr. Freeman's administration has been $1.50, notwithstanding the taxable values of the county in 1906, the year before he went into office, were only $5,793,395, as against $10,035,155 in 1913—nearly double.

Taxpayers, consider these figures when you vote.

J. HOWELL GREEN,
MARCUS L. BROWN,
L. J. STEELE,
H. G. HASTINGS,
T. C. MASON,
SCOTT CANDLER,
Subcommittee of Citizens.

DENTAL

ATLANTA LEADS SOUTH IN DENTAL EDUCATION, BEING CENTER FOR BEST COLLEGES

Institutions Here Are Standard, and Pupils Come From All Over Dixieland to Attend Classes—Graduates Are Successful.

By DR. CLAUDE HUGHES,
Secretary and Treasurer Atlanta Dental College.

Much has been said in our daily papers about the $750,000 bond issue for the development of hospital facilities, and the cause is a just and worthy one, and should by all means be put through, placing Atlanta in the lead, at least equal to any southern city.

Much has been said of our Atlanta Medical college, with its class A standing with the American Medical association, and yet an almost absolute silence has been maintained as to Atlanta and her standing with the progress of the dental profession.

Atlanta's growth and development are daily commented upon, and it takes a development, similar to that of the "Gate City" to illustrate the growth and development of dentistry in the past decade. The passing of dentistry from the "tooth-carpentering" and mechanical age to its present developments from a scientific standpoint, is a matter of pride to each and every member of the profession.

The main factors in the development have been, and are today, the school and the association, and through their joint efforts the dentist today is entitled to stand in the professional sun on the same basis as the general surgeon, with the same official rank and pay.

Atlanta can lay just claims to having two of the best dental schools in the United States, namely, the Atlanta Dental college, with its attendance of 228 students annually, and the Southern Dental college, with an attendance of 175.

The success of the school depends on the personnel and professional worth of the faculty and demonstrating corps, its clinic and equipment. There are more than one hundred dentists in Atlanta, and from this list admirable and proficient men are chosen for the teaching force. Atlanta can justly claim as her own some of the best men in the dental profession, as many of our local men are of national and even international reputation—leaders of science and ability; authors of text-books, inventors and designers of appliances and improvements to those already in use, and loyal members of their chosen profession, working shoulder to shoulder, without the usual petty jealousies, thinking only of mutual benefit, and elevation of the profession. We can easily see why our schools claim their efficiency, from the faculty and corps of teachers, the large number from which to select a faculty and demonstrating corps, and the quality and type of which the local profession is composed.

The second important feature is the equipment and buildings. These men in position to judge accurately place our local schools on an extremely favorable basis, when compared to other schools of the United States.

The clinic is a third and most important feature in the success of a dental school, and the proper training of its graduates for a professional career, and Atlanta can claim a fine clinical material for more than 500 students. The pictures of the clinics on this page were taken without the usual filling in and preparation for photographing, and are actual scenes in the daily clinic in our colleges, where about thirty thousand operations are done in the mouths of patients each college year. When we realize that each one of these operations means some form of filling, extraction, placing of plates, crown and bridge work, then the advantage of the clinic to the colleges and the graduate can easily be understood. These clinics are presided over by selected competent, and experienced graduates, who use these patients to demonstrate and teach the student the actual operations done daily in practice.

The readers of these columns would be greatly surprised to know the class of people who patronize these dally clinics. The idea of a free clinic is usually associated with charitable operations for a destitute class of patrons, but the class of patronage in the local clinics is a matter of much comment, because some of our most reputed social localities contribute to these clinics, and it is not because of charges alone that such ample clinical material is available.

The third general feature is the dental association or society. The majority of the local members of the profession are members of the National Dental association, the Georgia State Dental society, and the Atlanta Society of Dental Surgeons. Much might be said of the two first associations (and especially the latter from an Atlanta standpoint, as much of the strength of the Georgia State Dental society is made up of the Atlanta members), yet the last-mentioned society is strictly an Atlanta society, and its work is an interesting topic of discussion in every dental meeting. The local society has a membership of about fifty, and is accomplishing more for its members than any dental organization of its size. Regular monthly meetings are held, papers are read and discussed on the most interesting and important subjects pertaining to dentistry and clinics are given on the developments and discoveries, that would in the least benefit its members.

Under the auspices of the Atlanta Society of Dental Surgeons the mid-winter clinic has been organized, the second annual meeting being held at Hotel Ansley March 13-14. The purpose of this annual clinic is to bring to Atlanta for each meeting four of the most prominent members of the dental profession, who read papers and give clinics on the most important developments of the year. Only ethical dentists are invited to attend these meetings, and a wonderful amount of good is accomplished for the profession in Georgia and near-by states by the clinics and papers of these expert men.



Scenes in Operating Room in Atlanta's Dental Colleges, Showing Students at Work.

The 1914 meeting was decidedly one of the most successful ever held in the south. More good was accomplished and more practical knowledge disseminated from a professional standpoint than at any previous meeting. The four experts who served so beautifully at our last meet were Dr. T. S. Hartzell, of Minneapolis, Dr. Van Woert, of Brooklyn; Dr. J. H. Prothero, of Chicago, and Dr. J. S. Callahan, of Cincinnati. These men are easily peers in their particular specialties and their splendid work was more than appreciated by the profession of the south. Each year our clinic promises to be more and more of a success.

The "Atlanta Spirit" has been evidenced by our local society in voluntarily offering its services for the examination of the school children. Thousands of parents' attention have been called to the fact that their children's mouths needed attention. Thousands of children have relieved of suffering, their general health improved, and their progress in school work greatly facilitated. Statistics the world over prove that a surgically clean mouth is not only a wonderful feature to the general health, but progress in school work is remarkably increased where this form of care of the child is practiced.

A free clinic is also maintained by the local society in the anti-tubercular work. A number of hours each week is devoted to the patients of this clinic. Realizing, as we do, that the mouth is the entrance into the human body for every particle of nourishment which is assimilated, and recognizing the numerous forms of infection which may develop from an unclean mouth, much aid is being given the Anti-Tuberculosis association in the treatment of this dreaded foe of mankind.

The standing of the Atlanta dentists should be largely credited to just-such work, as mentioned above, and the splendid harmonious way in which they work together, looking forward to an elevation of our profession by "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether."

Recently the National Dental Educational council have originated a plan by which the dental colleges will be classified into classes A, B and C. The class A colleges will be required to have standard equipment, efficient faculty and only admit students who are graduates of a high school of four years beyond the eighth grade, and yet, owing to educational facilities of the south, this rule is to be modified, more or less, allowing students admission who, owing to opportunity, have been unable to complete the four-year course beyond the eighth grade.

The raising of the preliminary educational entrance requirement will be a wonderful help in elevating the profession, and yet to absolutely require and live up to a four-year course beyond the eighth grade would mean a hardship on many good young men who would make successful dentists and a credit to their profession. If all of the subjects taken in a high school of the class suggested pertained to or aided the student in his dental course it would be useless to raise an objection to the requirement, because it would be a wonderful help to the profession rather than a hindrance. A plan has been adopted by the Atlanta colleges, which has proven of more practical value, and that is to absolutely require a Freshman to show a certain proficiency, both theoretical and practical, ere he is advanced to the Junior class, and have the same test applied before entering the Senior class, with a thorough examination and careful practical tests before being issued a diploma, letting the diploma be a certificate absolute competency for successful practice of the dental profession rather than an indication of a period of attendance upon the college course. Regardless of the requirements being rather an injustice to the prospective students in the south, when the Atlanta colleges open for their fall terms, they will be nothing but Class A schools, and they will continue to stand among the leaders in the education of young men for the dental profession.

A remarkable showing was made by the Atlanta dental colleges in the examination of the graduates of 1912 by the boards of dental examiners of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. Out of 73 applicants making the highest grades before the eight states 13 were graduates of the local schools, notwithstanding the fact that eight schools were mentioned and others were competing.

Contributing largely to aiding the dental profession and colleges are the dental supply houses and manufacturers' representatives, in which Atlanta certainly leads any place south of Philadelphia, as we have four large concerns here representing practically everything of worth in the form of dental supplies.

These supply houses offer to the student the opportunity of selecting for himself after careful inspection just such instruments and materials as are best suited to his needs. A careful inspection (with explanation of use in detail by the salesman) of the supplies and appliances, which are daily on exhibit in our supply houses, aids the prospective dentist over many of the rough places of his professional career, as these salesmen are such an efficient class that they will equip him to the extent of his cash and credit with everything known from the manufacturers' standpoint.

After a careful inspection of our colleges, with their faculty and equipment, our dental society, our dental supply houses, and our clinical material, we must reach the conclusion that Atlanta is "center for dental education, Atlanta is always ahead."

ATLANTA CENTER FOR DENTAL SUPPLIES

Among Atlanta's most technical and highly important business features the dental supply houses stand out prominently. This city is the largest manufacturer and distributor of dental supplies in the south and is rated as one of the foremost cities for such products throughout the country.

There are at least half a dozen such establishments in Atlanta, all of them manufacturing dental supplies and all furnishing the dental profession with standardized goods.

One of the most prominent establishments manufacturing such products is the Eberhart-Conway company, pursued on a slight scale as a department by Atlanta men.

Seven years ago Dr. A. O. Eberhart, realizing fully the rapid progress the dental profession was making and believing the time ripe for specializing, began in a modest way to manufacture a line of dental supplies, a department from a long-fixed custom that would have undertaken except a man of firm confidence in the advance of a chosen profession. With one assistant, he began by serving the members of the local dental profession in Atlanta. So well pleased were these men with the new idea that they soon communicated to their brother dentists in the territory a helpful way that Dr. Eberhart had begun.

At the expiration of the first year's business if became necessary to move to larger and more commodious quarters. Looking into the future growth of the south and the fast development of the country contiguous to Atlanta and realizing that this was not only the railroad, but the commercial center of the great southeast, a business, such as he had now established, is unlimited.

The time soon came in the rapid growth of this business when it was found necessary to take young men and educate them along individual lines necessary to the execution of the intricate work which dentistry was fast developing. With this point mastered and a full corps of competent assistants, the doctor in a few years found himself at the head of a very large business, ramifying the southern states from Virginia to Texas.

July 1, 1913, the A. O. Eberhart company and the Conway Brothers company consolidated, with Dr. A. O. Eberhart as president; Dr. W. S. Conway as vice president.

John B. Daniel
Wholesale Druggist
And Dealer in
Surgical Instruments
34 Wall Street Atlanta, Ga.

THE
SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE
101 N. Butler St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE is the oldest and most complete Dental College in Georgia. It is the only Dental College in the state, the buildings for which were erected for teaching the specialty of Dentistry alone and are owned by the College trustees and faculty.

This school is a member of the National Association of College Faculties. This association recognizes three classes of Dental Colleges—A, B & C. To Class A only is full recognition given. The Southern Dental College will maintain Class A standard. Students with such qualifications only will be admitted. We invite close inspection.

If interested, write Dr. S. W. FOSTER, Dean, care College building, 101 N. Butler St. ATLANTA, GA.

A. O. Eberhart, Pres. & Mgr. Charles Conway, Vice Pres. A. O. Wilmot, Sec. & Treas.

EBERHART-CONWAY COMPANY
Rhodes Building Annex
ATLANTA, GA.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
Manufacturers of Dental Specialties
IN THE SOUTH

S. S. White Mouth and Toilet Preparations

Delicious, refreshing and effective for their special purposes, S. S. White Mouth and Toilet products appeal to discriminating people.

Their effectiveness is the result of a combination of pure ingredients skilfully and intelligently compounded.

S. S. White Dentaline Tooth Paste—Plain and Carbolized. In tubes.

Oraline Tooth Paste—In tubes and 1¼-oz. and 3-oz. jars.

S. S. White Tooth Powders—Rose, Wintergreen and Phenated. In flasks, ¼-lb. and 1-lb. cans.

S. S. White Dentaline Mouth Wash—In 2½-oz. sprinkler top and 1-qt. bottles.

S. S. White Thyme-Dentaline—A very effective and reliable preparation with antiseptic and germicidal properties. In 4-oz. sprinkler-top and 1-qt. bottles.

S. S. White Tooth Brushes—Celluloid and bone handles. Assorted sizes and forms.

S. S. White Tongue Scraper—Removes all coating from the tongue. There's an almost indescribable feeling of comfort after its use.

S. S. White Bay Rum—In 8-oz. and 16-oz. bottles.

S. S. White Borated Violet Talcum Powder—In 2-oz. and 16-oz. shaker-top cans.

S. S. White Cold Cream—In tubes and 2-oz. screw-cap jars.

S. S. White Cologne Water—In 8-oz. and 16-oz. bottles.

S. S. White Violet Ammonia—In 8-oz. bottles.

AT ALL GOOD DRUG STORES

The **S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.**
Grant Building, Atlanta

SHARPE & DOHME BRANCH IN ATLANTA

One of the largest of Atlanta's wholesale drug concerns and one which spreads its products over a vast area of Dixieland, is the Sharpe & Dohme company, of Baltimore, which maintains an extensive branch in Atlanta, and from this center sends out a staggering amount of drugs and drug products each year.

The Sharpe & Dohme agency has been established here since 1896. When the branch was opened it began to feel for business in a small way, as the demand for drugs and drug products that time was by no means as great as it is today.

It was not long before the branch established itself with the trade throughout the south and its volume of business grew by leaps and bounds.

The management of the local agency has always been progressive and at the same time working for the betterment of trade and social conditions for this section of the nation.

From an humble beginning, the Sharpe & Dohme agency has grown into one of Atlanta's largest business houses.

THE ATLANTA DENTAL COLLEGE

THE Atlanta Dental College began its career in 1893 with a faculty of six members and a student body numbering one hundred and twenty and has steadily grown until now the faculty numbers twenty of the most prominent members of the local profession and a student body of two hundred and thirty-one.

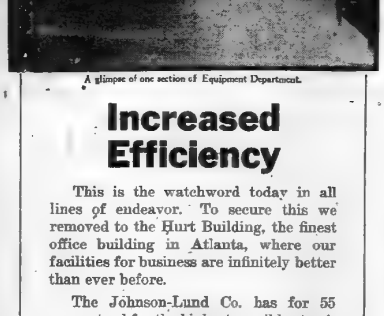
The faculty has among its members authors and authorities on the subjects they teach and the medical members are among the most prominent of the South.

The gradual installation of system and order with efficiency in each and every department has given this college a prestige and standing which is a matter of pride.

The 1913 record before the various State Examining Boards has caused much comment. In four out of seven states reporting, A. D. C. '13 held the record of highest grades made, notwithstanding competition with eight colleges or dental departments. Additions each year to equipment have gained for us an enviable reputation. The clinic, composed of a splendid class of whites only, has helped to send out graduates equipped not only with the theoretical knowledge, but also the practical experience so necessary for success in dental practice.

When we note the gradual but healthy growth of the institution we must be interested to know how such a record could be made and yet by a careful inspection of the building, equipment and methods of instruction, with a comparative study of the faculty, we can easily satisfy ourselves as to the growth of the institution and the loyalty of alumni.

THE JOHNSON-LUND CO.



A glimpse of one section of Equipment Department.

Increased Efficiency

This is the watchword today in all lines of endeavor. To secure this we removed to the Hurt Building, the finest office building in Atlanta, where our facilities for business are infinitely better than ever before.

The Johnson-Lund Co. has for 55 years stood for the highest possible standard, not only of products of its own manufacture, but those stocked of other manufacturers must also be right.

When in need, therefore, of any supplies or equipment, you naturally want every dollar to count the utmost, and we invite you to visit our salesrooms, which include, we think, the most worth-while goods in the several lines.

The Johnson-Lund Co.
820 Hurt Building, Atlanta.

AUTOMOBILES

GOOD ROADS HAVE MADE STATE MECCA FOR THE AUTOISTS

Georgia Thoroughfares Are Noted Throughout South for Smoothness and Low Grade.

The fourth American Road congress and the convention of the American Highway association, all its affiliated organizations and the American Automobile association has been scheduled for Atlanta during the week beginning November 9, 1914.

This announcement, which has been awaited by the various organizations working for better roads, was made in Washington by J. E. Pennybacker, secretary of the American Road congress. The convention city was selected some time ago, but the date was left open until Mr. Pennybacker made definite announcement in Washington.

It was also announced that, in addition to the road organizations, committees of the American Bar association and the American Bankers' association would work in conjunction with the American Highway association to make the fourth road congress crystallize the movement for more uniform road laws and a better system of financing road improvement throughout the country.

First Time South.

This will be the first meeting of the American Road congress in the south, and is a recognition of the great energy and progress that has been made in that section in the movement for improved roads. In 1913 about $40,000,000 was expended by southern states on their public roads, in addition to the labor of thousands of state convicts. Georgia alone had her entire convict force, numbering nearly 5,000, engaged in road construction.

The tremendous importance of guarding against extravagance in road expenditures is shewn by the fact that while a recent report of the census bureau indicates that the total bonded debt of the forty-eight states last year was $418,127,000, in the single year of 1913 the states spent about $142,000,000 on roads. The total indebtedness had been accumulating for years, and yet in one year an amount equal to about one-third was spent on roads. This subject will be dealt with exhaustively at the coming congress.

Highway Department.

One of the principal results hoped for by the management of the congress will be the establishment of state highway departments in the six southern states which have thus far failed to adopt the plan of state supervision —namely, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. Aside from these six states, only Indiana and Montana have failed to establish state highway departments for educational or constructive work.

The 1913 American Road Congress was held in Detroit, Mich., with an attendance of about 4,000, representing forty-nine states, and with a vast array of exhibits, in which the United States government, many of the states, educational institutions, and over one hundred manufacturers participated. This year it is expected that the congress will have an attendance well over 5,000, and in preparation for the exposition to be held in connection with the congress, under the direction of Charles P. Light, business manager, the city is preparing to erect temporary structures covering the entire street space on both sides of the auditorium, and to close to traffic, during the entire congress, a viaduct extending two blocks. Steps are now being taken toward securing favorable railroad rates, and committees are being formed to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the congress, which will include many of the most distinguished men of the nation.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Peace Monument, Piedmont Park, erected by Old Guard of Atlanta.

Monument to General McPherson; erected on spot where he fell. McPherson avenue, three blocks east.

Fort Walker, at Grant Park; erected by L. P. Grant and named in honor of General W. H. T. Walker, confederate general, who fell in the Battle of Atlanta, about one-half mile east of McPherson monument, Grant Park.

Battle ground of Ezra Church, near West View cemetery, one-quarter of a mile beyond end of car line.

Old War Engine, "The Texas." This engine played an important part in the famed Andrews raid. Now located at Grant Park, near Fort Walker.

Monument erected to the confederate dead in the Confederate Cemetery, at Marietta, Ga.

Confederate Monument in Oakland Cemetery; erected to the "Unknown Dead;" East Fair street and Cherokee avenue.

Monument in Grant Park to L. P. Grant, president of Atlanta and West Point railroad, who gave park to the city.

Monument erected to the illustrious Henry W. Grady, Marietta and Forsyth streets.

The State Capitol, East Hunter, Washington and East Mitchell streets and Capitol avenue.

New Fulton County Courthouse. Cost over One Million Dollars. South Pryor and East Hunter streets.

City Hall. Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets.

Carnegie Library. Over 300,000 circulation. Carnegie Way and North Forsyth street.

The "Sign of the Wren's Nest," Joel Harris' Home in West End, Gordon and Culberson streets. Where "Uncle Remus" stories were written.

"Bobbie" Burns Cottage; near the Soldiers' Home. Only replica of the poet's home in Scotland.

Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga. Six miles from Atlanta.

Cox College and Conservatory, College Park, Ga. One of South's leading female colleges.

Georgia School of Technology; South's greatest technical school. North avenue, Cherry and Kimball streets.

Piedmont Driving Club, one of Atlanta's social centers.

Capital City Country Club; golf; Atlanta's newest country club.

Fort McPherson, United States army post; on East Point and College Park road.

Ponce de Leon ball park. Seating capacity 7,000. Home of Atlanta Ball Club.

Piedmont Park.

Federal Prison—one of the three federal prisons in the U. S. On the McDonough road. Open to public.

Stone Mountain; world's greatest monolith; on Georgia railroad; 16 miles from Atlanta.

Atlanta Terminal Station. Madison avenue and West Mitchell street.

Auditorium-Armory. On Courtland street near Edgewood avenue.

Peachtree Creek Battlefield. Peachtree and Collier road. Go to the left one-fourth mile.

Battle of Atlanta Battlefield—Grant Park Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, one of the finest pictures ever painted, costing $45,000.

National Cemetery, Marietta, at foot of Kennesaw Mountain.

Confederate Veterans' Home, Grady avenue.

AUTOMOBILE ROW IS KNOWN FROM COAST TO COAST

Atlanta's Main Streets Are Lined With Branch Firms Representing the Nation's Best Auto Products.

"Automobile Row," in Atlanta, is nationally known. For blocks on both sides of Atlanta's finest thoroughfare —Peachtree street — these branch agencies and distributing houses for America's automobiles are located.

Building after building has been erected during the past five years to house these various auto branches and concerns. The expenditure on these establishments to make them standard with modern architecture and durability has totaled staggering sums.

Probably no other city in the United States can boast such a section as the Automobile Row of Atlanta. It is the last cry in efficiency, when it comes to centering the auto industry. A prospective purchaser of a car has the entire American output at his beck and call by making a tour of the auto district, which embraces a mile and a half of the near-resident section of the city.

The automobile men, pioneers that they have always been since the first crude horseless machine was made, were the first to see and take advantage of far Peachtree as a business location. The great number of wealthy and well-to-do people who daily pass along this thoroughfare appealed to their sense of business at once, and so they broke the ice.

Autos Boost Realty Values.

But three or four years ago the first automobile showroom and garage was erected on Peachtree street. Since that time they have steadily increased in number until now there are half a hundred or more fine buildings strung through the dozen blocks between the center of town and the Georgian Terrace. After the automobile showroom came other business establishments, and realty men concede that now it is only a matter of a few years when there will be no residence section on Peachtree south of once de Leon avenue. The showrooms along this popular way are the finest to be found in the southern states, some of them being almost palatial in their appointments and finishings. Others of the same type are going up.

So much for the realty improvements that have been brought to Atlanta by the automobile.

Business Is Facilitated.

Business has been facilitated many hundred per cent since the automobile came into general use in Atlanta. The man who lives a mile from his business has been placed within a few blocks of it by the use of the automobile, by which he is swiftly whisked to and fro. The housewife orders her groceries and almost before she has replaced the receiver of the telephone the grocer's auto delivery wagon is standing at her door. The orders of business houses which formerly took days to deliver by the horse and wagon are executed in their great weight and bulk are now filled in as many hours by the big five-ton trucks which go thundering through the street.

Nobody no longer has to wait upon "James" to groom harness and bring the coach-and-four to her door, but it is "James—the car." Presto! The luxurious and spotless limousine stands before the door. Or the more energetic lady steps nimbly into her dainty electric and whirls herself through the crowded streets with all the assurance of the bravest chauffeur.

Traffic Regulations Improved.

By means of the automobile traffic regulations have been improved, so that the old-fashioned, slow-moving vehicle which crept through the streets and blocked the corners are now replaced by speeding machines which, by means of a well-organized system of signals used by drivers of machines and traffic officers, wind in and out of the labyrinth of traffic, shoot by crossings and dart around corners as if the entire signal system were operated by machinery.

A most important factor to be considered in universal automobile service is the improvement of public health and sanitary street conditions which are being accomplished by the use of the machine instead of the horse.

There is no claim that this city, many times a pennant winner, is the most wildly enthusiastic baseball community in the entire Southern league.

The Atlanta baseball club has never lacked supporters who spend real money to boost the club along its annual climb to the top of the flag-bearing pole.

Makes Neighbors of All.

In addition to these the roadster and touring car has made the inquisitive neighbor of the sea. The general use of automobiles throughout the state has done more for the construction of good roads than anything since the martial days of the Roman empire.

ATLANTA'S CLIMATE

Atlanta is 1,050 feet above sea level, at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Part of its waters drain to the Atlantic ocean, part to the Mississippi river. There is always a breeze and a bracing atmosphere.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR THE PAST 46 YEARS

In Spring

The average temperature in March is 53 degrees; in April, 61; in May, 69; in June, 76.

In Summer

The average temperature in July is 79 degrees; in August it is 77.

In Autumn

The average temperature in September is 73 degrees; in October, 62; November, 52.

In Winter

The average temperature in December is 44 degrees; in January, 43; in February 45.

General average, 61 degrees.

1915

"38" LOCOMOBILE "48"

The new models have arrived and are now on display at our show room.

The Locomobile Company of America

469 Peachtree St.

FACTORY BRANCH

OIL ENOUGH TO GREASE WORLD'S AXIS IN ATLANTA

Products Sold Here Would Oil the Path to the Milky Way—Atlanta Is Center of Oil Industry of the South.

More oil is sold in Atlanta alone for automobile use than would be needed to grease the "Milky Way."

The sales of all grades of mobile oil in Atlanta during 1914 totaled the unheard-of sum of $1,500,000.

This means reduced to readable figures that over 2,000,000 quarts of the heavy, light and intermediate kinds of lubricating juice have percolated through Atlanta's auto center during the twelve months past.

Atlanta is also noted for her fight against an increase in gasoline prices. Several of the Atlanta dealers banded together to hold the price at 9 per cent gasoline to 17 cents, and have so far been partially successful.

The sale of gasoline and oils constitutes probably the most important item in the annual business of the automobile garages.

Only the best grades of gasoline, absolutely unadulterated, can be safely or successfully used in the automobile, while greatest care possible is always taken to assure the smoothest lubricants to those buying them. Greases and oils are always essential to the smooth running of an automobile, and a single machine will require several kinds to keep all of its parts in good running condition.

Atlanta easily leads all cities in this section of the country but New Orleans in the consumption of gasoline and automobile greases, and it is safe to say that, as a distributing center for these, it takes complete precedence.

GEORGIA FIRST.

No other Okefinokee swamp in America, this containing perhaps the only portion of the United States yet unexplored.

No city in America is better suited climatically for surgery than Atlanta.

No cook book is better than the Annie Dennis.

Georgia gold mines were the richest in America until the discovery of gold in California in the forties.

The capital invested in Georgia manufacturing in 1880 was $20,672,000, in 1890 was $54,972,000, in 1900 was $59,780,000 and in 1909 was $202,112,000.

GEORGIA FIRST.

The first postmaster general of the United States was Joseph Habersham, he having been given that position by George Washington in 1795.

The first Lone Star flag, the emblem of Texas, was designed by a Georgia girl, Miss Joanna Troutman, in Crawford county in 1836 when more than one hundred and fifty Georgians went to Texas to help in her fight for freedom.

The first amusement wheel of the Ferris wheel kind was built and used in Atlanta more than a half century ago.

The number of persons employed in manufactories in 1880 was 24,976, which grew in 1910 to 118,036.

PEANUTS WORTH FORTUNE.

In 1889, 52,236 acres of peanuts were harvested in Georgia, and the production grew in 1899 to 190,549 acres, and in 1909 to 160,317 acres. Thus it will be seen that the acreage has more than trebled.

The growing of peanuts is increasing in the state, and twelve or fifteen farms out of each 100 now grow peanuts. The use of the peanut is increasing wonderfully. It is now used as a food for man and beast, in making peanut butter, in oils and extracts and in candies.

The estimated value of the peanut crop to Georgia for the year 1913 is $2,250,000.

Work Done by Fulton County for the City of Atlanta

Grading	$ 73,235.48
Paving	222,155.25
Sewer Work	61,585.21
Laying Curb and Sidewalks	14,304.32
Total	$389,982.29

Work Done by County Outside of City of Atlanta.

Grading Roads	$ 68,547.82
Grading (miscellaneous)	27,187.16
Paving	185,907.66
Resurfacing Roads	19,132.19
Oiling Roads	27,427.97
Bridge Building and Repairing	7,744.87
General Road Repair of Dirt Roads	49,640.00
Total	$385,577.58
Total Work Done by Fulton County Public Works Department During 1913.	
Inside City of Atlanta	$356,963.29
In County (Outside City of Atlanta)	389,577.58
Total	$766,440.87

The Atlanta Baseball Club

Shows the Atlanta Spirit

Champions Southern League Season 1913

ATLANTA IS PROUD OF BASEBALL CLUB

Atlanta is justly proud of her baseball history. Outside of any connection with the sport as a money-making business, the owners of the Atlanta baseball club have a proud right to claim that this city, many times a pennant winner, is the most wildly enthusiastic baseball community in the entire Southern league.

The Atlanta baseball club has never lacked supporters who spend real money to boost the club along its annual climb to the top of the flag-bearing pole.

For All Motors

The Correct Lubricating Oil



—At Any Speed Or Any Motor Heat

Polarine maintains a *correct lubricating body* under all motor conditions. Under high speed and intense heat, every moving part gets its proper supply and quality of fluid.

An oil that brings friction down to the minimum—reduces up-keep cost. Saves you more than its cost in a year in fewer repair bills.

Polarine

Sold everywhere—you can get it at any garage, from any auto supply dealer, wherever you happen to be.

There's a saving if bought in barrels or half-barrels for those who usually buy in small amounts. If you own a gasoline car, it's economy to buy this way. Sold also in cans. Just ask for Polarine.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Incorporated in Kentucky

TRUE TEMPERANCE

Does Not Mean Prohibition But Moderation

AND APPLIES TO EATING AS WELL AS DRINKING

A GOOD BEER

Is a Temperance Beverage and Its Moderate Use Cannot But Result Beneficially

Why the Use of Beer Grows More Popular in the United States

EDUCATION---DELIBERATION---COMMON SENSE; to these three mental forms we attribute the big successes and popular development of all worth-while things today.

Broad-minded men and women apply as much judgment to the use of things *necessary* to their physical fitness as they do to their financial welfare. Nature provides us with minds which we should use for our own thinking---for deciding that which we believe to be best for our welfare.

People have been educated to such a degree---that today they look upon all things from the "common sense" viewpoint that makes thorough consideration always important before decisions are made.

People choose the clothes they wear from style—quality—and color; and their selection is based on what generally appeals and appears most suitable to their own personality—

—People choose a particular car line because of the convenience it offers in conveying them to the nearest objective point.

—The foods we eat are selected and relished more or less from their appeal to the taste; but in every act we all endeavor to raise the standard of our "good health" so that our lives may be extended to an unusually lengthy period.

This is an age of "hurly-burly," hustle and advanced development in everything. The minds—the reasoning power of people—**must** be developed to keep pace with present-day methods. Nourishment, therefore, to the muscles—to the mind—and to the body is especially necessary.

The reports of health authorities assure us that while foods are necessary, the terrific strain of modern methods makes solid foods somewhat objectionable. Therefore, taste and one's knowledge of the "purity" of the food consumed—in both solid and liquid form—has much to do with its increased consumption.

We find, upon investigation, that most people who say "they don't like beer" have never tasted it. Further investigation proves that **most people who taste pure beer continue to consume** it in such temperate forms as are prescribed by eminent physicians.

The proved good health food value obtained from the regular use of beer is therefore directly the cause of its growing popularity in the United States.

68,000,000

BARRELS OF BEER

Were Consumed in

UNITED STATES

In 1913 (Calendar Year)

The proof of the goodness of Pure Beer lies in the moderate and continuous drinking of it.

Investigation suggests very strongly that people are not drinking **more** beer, **but that more people are drinking beer.**

In the Early Ages people consumed beer apparently very much for the same natural reason that it is consumed at this age.

Their method of brewing was crude, but the product was quite similar to that of the present day, except that its food value was not so highly proved and approved as it is today.

Statistics show us that there is a rapidly growing use of malted beverages (beer and ale), as compared with other beverages, in all recognized malt beverage countries of the universe; namely, Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Russia and the United States.

Statistics further show us that there is a decided increase in the consumption of beer in each of these countries—**both in the aggregate and per capita;** but the relative positions of these countries have changed considerably in the last few years, as is indicated in the following:

1881.	1900.	1913.
1st Great Britain	Germany	United States
2d Germany	Great Britain	Germany
3d United States	United States	Great Britain
4th Austria-Hungary	Austria-Hungary	Austria-Hungary
5th Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
6th France	France	France
7th Russia	Russia	Russia

This change in the consumption of beer from the geographic point of view is due—in a great measure—to the broader education of the people in the United States, as is applied to the proved "good health" ingredients in pure beer.

Brewers in this country have willingly submitted their beer from time to time to such tests as have been applied by eminent "good health" authorities, and it has never been proved—or even questioned—that pure beer is anything other than a pure food in liquid form, which produces "nourishment" for every individual—both old and young—when used in **temperate** form.

The temperate use of beer in the home—as it is used today—by millions of broad-minded people proves it to be a body builder that offers no resistance to steadier nerves—better appetite—sounder sleep, and, of necessity, better health.

But like all other things that we use for our physical benefit; pure beer should be consumed in moderation and with regularity.

Prove to yourself the "food value" to be obtained from the regular use of Pure Beer—by starting to drink it today.

The Largest and Finest Barber Shop in the World



Interior View of Shop (66 PEACHTREE ST. 66 N. BROAD ST.) Street to Street



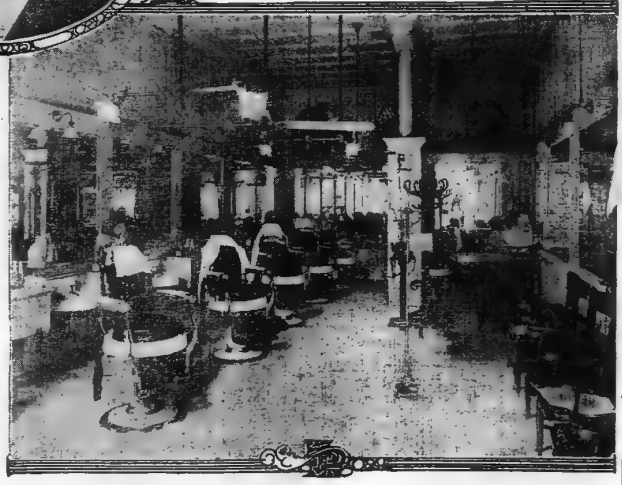
Interior View of Shop at 7 North Broad Street



A. F. HERNDON
Proprietor of
HERNDON'S
BARBER SHOPS

25 CHAIRS
20 BATHS

The Finest and Largest BARBER SHOP In the World



Interior View of Shop at 100 North Pryor Street

HERNDON'S BARBER SHOPS

ANYONE who can "pull" a razor without cutting a person's throat can OPEN a barber shop. It is the man who "knows how" to CONDUCT a barber shop that keeps his place open. Herndon's Barber Shops in Atlanta have stood this test.

The conduct of a barber shop is a matter of cleanliness and workmanship.

Unless tools are kept clean and sharp the trade ends. Herndon's shops are conducted on strictly sanitary lines. Every barber changes his white linen suit daily. Every barber sterilizes his hands four times a day in a medicinal solution. Every towel, razor, comb, brush and shaving brush is sterilized before and after using.

Compounds, calculated to kill any possible germ, are used in washing the floors in Herndon's Barber Shops. Porters are required to clean all brass and mirrors twice daily.

These are the reasons why Herndon's Barber Shops are known the country over as the finest establishments of their kind in the universe.

HERNDON'S BARBER SHOPS

66 Peachtree Street **7 North Broad Street** **100 North Pryor Street**

ARCHITECTURE

The Artistic Touch Applied To Stone and Steel

Combination of Full Artistic Sense and Practical Knowledge of Building Brings Forth Beautiful Structures.

IN the beautiful buildings in the south which testify to the architectural genius of William Lee Stoddart, of New York and Atlanta, he has proven that art is one of the first principles of the constructive work which should mark the city beautiful. Atlanta had her big buildings, her skyscrapers and her commercial office buildings of varied kinds, but when Mr. Stoddart designed and constructed the building of the Georgian Terrace hotel, of Atlanta, he established in the Gate City a new idea of constructive work expressing a type of architecture in the building which has been praised as peculiarly suited to southern ideals. The symmetry of the lines of the architectural scheme, outside of the purely utilitarian purpose of the building, presents a whole of its very own, and one eminently harmonious with the location, the general environment and the perspective. Whether viewing the hotel from directly in front, from the side or from the rear, from the corner, which shows it in its architectural relation to the "Peace de Leon," also built by Mr. Stoddart, or from the distance, when it marks itself prominently on the sky line, the Georgian Terrace is an artistic achievement challenging criticism.

Many later Mr. Stoddart planned and built the Ponce de Leon apartment house, he holding to the highest standards of the modern apartment house. Still holding to the artistic ideal, he made of the building one complete for practical purposes, and one meeting the demand of every modern improvement for comfortable and luxurious living.

The Winecoff hotel, a gem of architecture, occupies one of the most central localities in Atlanta, and is as complete a hotel as any built thus far in the modern moment of construction. Mr. Stoddart was associate architect of the Ansley hotel, and has designed and will superintend the construction of the Connally office building, which will be the first model office building erected in Atlanta's business district on the Whitehall street side of the viaduct. It will mark the spot of Atlanta's earliest business center, and will present a model of every requirement of the twentieth century office building.

Mr. Stoddart, who is a native of New Jersey, did his first work in Atlanta when, after graduating from Columbia university, receiving his degree in the department of arts, he came to Atlanta, and was for a brief time associated with the firm of the late Godfrey Norman. He was the young artist selected to make the official bird's-eye view of the Cotton States and International exposition in 1895, thus contributing his part to an event so markedly initiating the city's newer constructive life.

Subsequently Mr. Stoddart moved to New York, and it is an interesting coincident that when he returned to Atlanta, nearly twenty years later, it was to contribute again to the constructiveness of the city's life in building her most beautiful new hotels and apartment houses.

Early in Mr. Stoddart's career he was associated in the designing and construction of Prudential buildings of Newark, N. J.; the New York stock exchange; the Williamson building of Cleveland, Ohio, and the St. Paul building, New York, N. Y.

The buildings more recently designed and constructed by Mr. Stoddart are

Citizens' National Bank building, Macon, Ga.	$ 250,000
Empire Life building, Augusta, Georgia	450,000
Chronicle building, Augusta, Georgia	225,000
Connally building, Atlanta	550,000
Commercial Trust Co building, Jersey City, N. J.	450,000
Perth Amboy Trust Co building, Perth Amboy	180,000
Hough Avenue Bank building, Cleveland, Ohio	75,000
Garfield Bank building, Cleveland, Ohio	180,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,250,000
G. Siegel Co. manufacturing plant, Rosebank, N. Y.	500,000
Schenectady county court-house, Schenectady, N. Y.	580,000
Hodgman Rubber Co. manufacturing plant, Nashaine, N. Y.	[illegible]
[illegible] manufacturing plant, Schenectady, N. Y.	[illegible]
Cavanaugh Co. building, Brooklyn, N. Y.	[illegible]
Fitzgerald Co. buildings, Elmhurst, N. Y.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

NEGRO PROGRESS

Leaders of Race Select Gate City for Home

FINE DRUG STORE OWNED BY FIRST NEGRO DRUGGIST

Most Complete Establishment of Its Kind In South Financed By Local Negro Capital and Managed By Well Known Pharmacist.

Among Atlanta's negro enterprises the Gate City drug store, managed by Dr. Moses Amos, stands out prominently as the one of the best types of commercial endeavor.

Dr. Amos, known throughout Georgia, tells the story of his business successes in his own words for The Constitution.

By Dr. Moses Amos,
First Licensed Negro Druggist in Georgia.

I am the manager of the Gate City Drug store, styled by the press and its patrons as the finest establishment of its kind in the entire south, if not the country.

The credit for this magnificent drug store is due as much to its patrons, who are found in all walks of life from the wash tub to the bishopric, as to my personal efforts. If the patrons had not been so loyal and true, there would not be any Gate City Drug store today.

My motto has always been "Treat the patrons right." This new drug store means employment for more boys and girls of the race and it shows what can be done by co-operation; what many little bits will do when placed together.

I am realising a life-time dream in having this up-to-the-minute drug store for my race. It is excelled by none in point of stock, service and general equipment.

The negro race will always have its "Doubting Thomases," who will continue to say "we can't do this or that. I belong to the "Can." I will never forget the first men I asked to join the Gate City Drug Store corporation. Most of them said, "Yes, put me down for as much stock."

When it came to a show down, the "promisers" scattered like a flock of quail at the report of a gun.

However through the mist there came to my assistance stalwart sons and daughters of the race who planked down the cash. Through them I am able to present to the negro race the most modern and up-to-date drug store among negroes in the world. That sounds big, but it is true.

This drug store is a blessing to the community. It employes twenty-one persons in the discharge of its daily functions. The stock of goods invoices easily $12,000. The monthly pay roll is over $700. The store is entitled thereby to the patronage of every negro doctor in town, not because it is a negro business, but because the drug store is capably equipped and prepared to render the same service that any other drug store can render.

The drug store is offered by some of the best citizens in our city who are putting the very best that is in them into the service to the public.

I have given my personal attention to the drug business for the past thirty-seven years. I learned the business under Dr. J. C. Hinz, a southern white man, who died in 1888.

I am not trying to rival the white drug store proprietors. I have my own niche to fill and am filling it. I have caught up with the other negro druggists in my line and I believe I have something on them in distance.

I have opened my store myself each day at 6 o'clock in the morning for years. I have closed it at night. I have paid attention to detail where others have tried to put the work on poor help. I cleaned the cuspidors and shined the brass myself. I have seen this business grow in leaps and bounds. I have stood on this very spot where I am now located and seen the hands picking cotton in the fields over near Decatur street. I have seen rabbits shot on the site of this very building.

I have abided by the law and have lived as clean as any man. My store has never come to the notice of the authorities as a place where lax methods prevailed. I have striven to excel in the matter of suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs among my race.

I sell no drugs unless accompanied by a prescription signed by a reputable physician and then I will not sell drugs to a known drug user.

My white friends have stood by my side and I am proud to claim them as friends. I know my venture here will lead to big success. I have faith and hope on my side. If the race supports me I am satisfied.

I have done two things in my life that I am happy over, and the first is, I was the first man in Atlanta to employ negro female help in a public place. The next is the fact that I have sent nine negro boys away from this store (all of them receiving their first inspiration right here), each finishing a college course, then taking up a profession as physician, dentist or pharmacist, and all have passed the various state boards. These boys had all of my good patrons I want to find in heaven.



GATE CITY DRUG STORE

ARE COMING THIS WAY.

The shrewdest Yankee dollars in all the north and east are "dancing toward Dixie" for conservative and sound investment; safety of principal and greater yield is assured dividend returns.

NEGRO UNDERTAKERS MAKE FRIENDS BY SQUARE TREATMENT

In reviewing the field of the negro undertaker of Georgia and Atlanta, one does not pause with the shame that embraced several other less fortunate communities when attempting to lay before the stranger and laymen the work that has been done among the negroes of this community by the leaders in the field that "care for the dead."

The negro undertakers, particularly those of Atlanta, have proven their worthiness. In fact, several of the men engaged in this business in Atlanta have not only made the white men their friend and adviser, but have amassed a goodly fortune in the pursuit of their chosen profession.

It can be said with truthful force that the business of undertaking among the negro population has resolved itself into an art. Peculiar as it may seem, the negro will make every effort to see that his friend or relative has a decent burial. This, in turn, makes an opportunity for the undertaker, working among his race, to cover his pretended benefactions with a degree of hypocrisy as well as personal gain.

In Atlanta, there has never, to date, been brought in any forum, either legal or open, the charge that the local negro undertakers have at any time in the history of the work in the city taken advantage of their less fortunate brothers or sisters.

The local negro undertakers are all licensed operators and have a standing peculiarly their own, in the profession throughout the country.

ESTABLISHED 1870

Chas. McHenry

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Bell Phone 1342 M.

304 Marietta Street



Nash's Barber Shop

AT 5 POINTS
13 MARIETTA ST.

Hot and Cold Baths

A. Nash has been in business in Atlanta for 30 years; is one of the oldest citizens, and has one of the best barber shops in the city, patronized by some of Atlanta's leading citizens.

Standard Life Insurance Co.

Home Office, 200 Auburn Avenue
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
(Not Fraternal—Nor Assessment)

Capital Paid Up, $100,000.00

Deposited With the State for the Protection of the Policyholders $100,000.00.

THE COMPANY TO INSURE IN

"Get a Standard Life Policy and Then Hold on to It"

THE

Atlanta State Savings Bank

THE Atlanta State Savings Bank, the first and only colored organization of its kind chartered under the laws of the state of Georgia, was founded by J. O. Ross, its president, and started business January 1, 1909. Its growth has been marvelous, and bears witness to the keen business foresight of its founder, who saw that his people needed a bank to assist in developing enterprises of the race, and also as a means of instilling thrift into the minds of the younger members of his race, and as soon as this conviction was brought home to him, with that oneness of purpose which characterizes the successful business man, launched out single handed and alone, and laid the foundation for what is today a chartered bank with paid in capital of $25,000, and total deposits of nearly $70,000.00. The present officers are J. O. Ross, president; C. C. Cater, cashier, and Dr. W. F. Penn, vice president, and its directors consist of some of the most successful colored men of Atlanta, viz:

J. O. ROSS
C. C. CATER
WM. F. PENN
M. W. HILL
F. J. WIMBERLY
A. F. HERNDON
J. S. FLIPPER
P. A. KEITH
P. A. ALLEN
T. G. STRICKLAND
W. S. CANNON
M. B. MORTON
R. E. PHARROW
WM. DRISKELL
H. E. PERRY
D. T. HOWARD
H. W. RUSSELL
H. B. BUTLER
W. B. WOODALL
G. M. HOLMES



G. U. O. O. F. BUILDING

ROBERT E. PHARROW

General Contractor and Builder

Mr. R. E. Pharrow is the largest and most successful contractor and builder of color in America. He has constructed some of the largest and most substantial buildings in the south. Among the buildings erected by him are the $100,000 postoffice, Anniston, Ala.; $125,000 Odd Fellows' headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.; $100,000 Odd Fellows' auditorium, Atlanta, Ga.; $30,000 Congregational church, Atlanta, Ga.; Miles' Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala.; Wage Earners' Bank building, Savannah, Ga. Mr. Pharrow is a man of means and influence in the community where he lives, being president of the Atlanta Board of Trade, and an enthusiastic secret order man. He has made good and has saved a comfortable competence out of his earnings. He is a good mechanical engineer, and furnishes estimates and plans for building purposes on short notice. His office is located in the Odd Fellows' Auditorium office building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Gate City Drug Store

Moses Amos, Manager Cor. Auburn Ave. and Butler St.

Sports

CRACKERS ENJOY A BATTING FEST

KISSINGER GOES TO THE PELICANS

Johnny Dobbs Claims Veteran Right-Hander by the Waiver Route — Only One Player Yet to Go.

Manager Billy Smith last night turned Pitcher Charles "Rube" Kissinger over to the New Orleans Pelicans, Manager Dobbs claiming she veteran right-hander via the waiver route.

Rube will leave at once to join his new teammates, and with the best wishes of everyone in Atlanta. He'll win many a game for the Pelicans before the season is over, as the big fellow is far from being all in.

But Charley was off to a bad start for the Crackers, and it was just a question of choice with Manager Smith, who wishes the veteran right-hander the best of success with the Birds, except, of course, when he twirls against the Crackers.

This cuts the Crackers down to seventeen men, within one of the number that they will be on Thursday, when the final cutting-down time arrives. One of the three catchers will be dropped, the Crackers carrying six pitchers, two catchers, seven regulars and a utility man this season.

TODAY'S GAMES

Birmingham at Atlanta. Chattan'ga at N. O. Nashville at Montgom'y. Memphis at Mobile.

South Atlantic League.

Macon at Columbia. Savann'h at Albany. Augusta at Columbus. Charlest'n at Jacks'n.

National League.

Boston at Pitts'g. Chicago at St. Louis.

American League.

Chicago at Washing'n. Cleve'd at Phila'a. Detroit at N. Y. St. Louis at Boston.

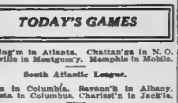
Georgia State League.

Brunsw'k at Americus. Cordele at Thomas'e. Valdosta at Waycross.

Federal League.

St. Louis at Chicago. Pittsburg at Brooklyn. Kan. City at Indiana's. Balt'm're at Buffalo.

PROFILE



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Cracker Bats Rain Hits While Barons Play Poorly; Browning Tight in Pinches

By Dick Jemison.

The Cracker bats played a tattoo at Ponce de Leon park Monday afternoon, and the local athletes walked away with the second game of the series with the Barons, by the score of 13 to 6.

It was one of those slow, hard-hitting games that we have been having all season, with all the pitchers in trouble in every inning, the batters working them to the limit.

Cracker hits with Baron errors, assisted by good Cracker baserunning, was the cause of the large score that was piled up.

Browning twirled for the Crackers. He got in hot water several times during the game, and with the exception of the second and fifth innings, when he was pounded for a couple of runs, he got out of the holes, aided by some splendid fielding.

Crackers Hit Hard.

The locals hit hard and timely. Every man on the team, with the exception of Elbel, got one or more hits. They garnered fifteen in all. The Barons had ten blows, with Covington leading the attack with three.

Morley Jennings' work was the best of the day. The local shortstop got three hits, fielded sensationally. He prevented a couple of Baron tallies in the fourth inning, when he dove head foremost after a line drive, nailing it a couple of inches off the ground, then sliding on his ear for a yard or two. Men were on second and third when he speared the ball, but also he stole a couple of bases.

The rest of the local infield did nice work, making several pretty plays.

Catcher Fergerson was badly spiked in the third inning, when he tagged Tommy Long at the plate. His right hand was cut, where the middle finger joins the hand, and he had to leave the game. Claude Charlett is in his place.

Crackers Score First.

The Crackers were the first to score, sending two markers home in the initial session. Jennings singled and stole. Long walked. Flanagan singled, scoring Jennings and sending Long to third. On the double steal, Long counted.

The Barons tied in the second. Knisely singled and Covington tripled. Covington tripled to the scoreboard. With the infield in, Hines dropped a pop fly back of second for a two-base hit, tallying Covington.

The Crackers got these two back in their half of the second. Dunn singled, but Browning forced him, making two out, Holland having filled out to open the inning. McConnell singled, sending Browning to third and taking second himself on the throw to third, Jennings counted them both with a double to right.

Long walked to start the Crackers' third. Flanagan also walked Both advanced on a wild pitch. This caused the retirement of Robertson, Harbin succeeding him. Elbel hit to Eilam, who pegged home. Tragresmor dropped the ball when he was spiked, Long scoring.

McConnell hit to Eilam to start the Crackers' fourth, and when Eilam threw bad to first he was safe. He advanced on Jennings' infield out, to third on Welchonce's infield hit. Long's single tallied McConnell, and Flanagan's single tallied Welchonce.

Stewart's Homer.

The final Baron run came in the fifth. McDonald opened with a single, but was forced at second by Marcan. Then Stewart hit one over Welchonce's head for the circuit, scoring Marcan ahead of him.

The Crackers had their biggest inning in the seventh, when they tallied four times. Elbel hit to Eilam, who threw wild, he to first. Holland sacrificed, and when Harbin messed it up he was safe, and Elbel went to third. Dunn scored on a second error.

Browning walked. Billing the bases. McConnell hit into a double play, Jennings beat out an infield hit and stole second. Welchonce singled, scoring Browning and Jennings.

The Crackers got a couple more in the eighth. Flanagan opened with a triple to left center He tallied on Elbel's sacrifice fly. Holland singled. Dunn forced Holland at second, but Browning tripled, scoring Dunn. Browning's triple was a clean home run, had he cared to run it out.

Price will face Hardgrove in the final game of the series this afternoon.

The Official Score.

BIRMINGHAM	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
McDonald, ib	4	0	1	9	2	0
Marcan, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Stewart, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Kniesely, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Covington, ib	4	1	3	1	1	0
Eilam, ss	3	0	1	3	3	2
Tragresmor, c	4	0	1	3	2	1
Robertson, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Harbin, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Dilger, c	2	0	1	2	1	0
Totals	32	4	10	24	13	3

ATLANTA	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
McConnell, 2b	6	2	3	1	4	0
Jennings, ss	5	2	2	3	3	0
Welchonce, cf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Long, lf	3	2	0	2	0	0
Flanagan, rf	4	1	3	3	0	1
Elbel, 1b	4	0	0	12	2	0
Holland, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Dunn, lf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Browning, p	4	2	2	1	2	0
Totals	40	13	15	27	20	1

Score by innings: R.
Birmingham . . . . .020 020 200—6
Atlanta . . . . .221 200 42x—13

Summary—Two-base hits, Eilam, Jennings, Knisely; three-base hits, Covington, Flanagan, Browning; home run, Stewart; double plays, Stewart to Dilger, Harbin to Dilger to Covington, Holland to McConnell to Elbel; innings pitched, by Robertson 2, none out in third, 5 hits and runs, no-hit hits, Marcan, Harbin, Holland, Elbel; stolen bases, Jennings 2, Long 2, Flanagan, Eilam. Wild pitch, Harbin. Time, 2:32. Umpires, Breitenstein and Kerin.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Scouts 1, Gulls 0.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Charleston . . . .000 000 000—0 5 0
Jacksonville . . . .000 001 00x—1 4 0

Batteries: Cochran, Foster and Marshall, Pearson and Krebs. Time, 1:20. Umpire, Lauson.

Gamecocks 7, Peaches 3.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Macon . . . .000 000 111—3 9 1
Columbia . . . .220 000 03x—7 11 1

Batteries—Voss and Bowden; Winchell and Braun Time, 1:38. Umpire, Ponder.

Tourists 3, Foxes 2.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Augusta . . . .000 100 110—3 9 0
Columbus . . . .100 000 001—2 6 2

Batteries—Johnson and McCormack and Thompson. Time 1:56. Umpire, Vitter.

Babies 9, Indians 6.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Savannah . . . .000 050 02x—9 9 1
Savannah . . . .020 020 101—6 9 2

Batteries—South, Morrow and Wesley; Crotts and Smith. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Moran.

Cracker Bats Rain Hits While Barons Play Poorly; Browning Tight in Pinches

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Then you're hot, tired and thirsty—

Drink Coca-Cola

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Cools — refreshes — quenches thirst

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ATLANTA, GA.



LADIES' DAY TODAY AT PONCE DE LEON

Final Game of Series With the Barons—Billikens Come on Wednesday.

Today will be ladies' day at Ponce de Leon park. All fair fans with standard books will be admitted free. These books are still on sale, and can be purchased at Grand field Friday and Saturday, when Georgia and Tech come here for a return series of games.

Georgia won the first game in Athens Friday, by the score of 4 to 1, and the one Saturday by the score of 5 to 4.

To stand a chance with the Red and Black, the local collegians must win in both games here.

Regardless of the outcome of the games, they are sure to be hard-fought contests. Crowds will, and witnessed by the greatest crowd of baseball fans that ever attended a baseball game in Atlanta.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Lookouts 5, Pels 1.

New Orleans, May 11.—Chattanooga easily defeated New Orleans today in the third game of the series, 5 to 1. Chattanooga scored three runs in the fifth. The locals were shut out until the ninth when a single and two errors gave them a run. Fox was in superb form and none of the locals reached first except in the first and ninth innings.

CHAT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	N. O.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Johnsit'r	3	1	0	0	0	Heityc'f	3	1	0	2	0
Bates, ss	4	0	0	2	3	Hannah	3	0	0	2	0
Jackson, c	4	0	1	1	0	Byrne, lb	4	0	1	14	0
Jacksonville	3	0	0	0	0	Murnall	4	0	1	1	0
Coyle, lb	3	1	1	8	0	Lindsay, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Flick, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Graff, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Graff, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	Barrett, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Fox, p	3	0	0	0	3	Hilgus, c	3	0	0	4	0
						Weaver, p	3	0	0	0	3
						Schmidt	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	4	12	9	Totals	30	1	2	27	13

x-Batted for Weaver in ninth.

Score by innings: R.
Chattanooga . . . .030 010 100—5
New Orleans . . . .000 000 001—1

Summary—Errors, Coyle 1, Graff 1, Lindsay 1, Barbara 1, home run, McCormick's three-base hit, Graham; two-base hits, Graff, Sylvester; sacrifice hits, Bates, Flick; struck out, by Weaver 4, Fox 6, bases on balls, off Weaver 2, off Fox 1; hit by pitcher, McCormick; first on errors, Chattanooga 2, New Orleans 1; left on bases, Chattanooga 8, New Orleans 3. Time, 1:50. Umpires, Chestnutt and Fifield.

Vols 8, Billies 1.

Montgomery, Ala., May 11.—Nashville hit Bunyan and Nelson hard today and easily defeated Montgomery by the score of 8 to 1 in the third game of the series. More, who twirled for the visitors, pitched a great game, allowing but four hits. The fielding of Williams and Schwartz featured, as did Daisy for Montgomery featured.

NASH.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	MONT.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
King, lf	5	0	1	1	0	Daley, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wilson, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	Smith, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Callaha'n, f	5	2	3	0	0	Hol'ster, ss	3	0	0	0	1
Hearn, rf	6	1	2	1	0	Schwartz, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Gibson, c	4	1	1	5	1	Fantes, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Hann'y, 2b	4	0	0	4	3	Murray, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Schirk, lb	5	2	0	11	1	Grib'sh'w, c	3	0	1	3	1
Lind'y, ss	4	1	1	2	2	Donovan, lb	4	0	1	11	0
More, p	4	2	1	0	2	Burns, p	3	0	0	0	2
						Nelson, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	49	8	12	27	10	Totals	33	1	4	27	11

Score by innings: R.
Nashville . . . .001 130 102—8
Montgomery . . . .000 000 100—1

Summary—Errors, Baker 1, Hollander 1, Nelson 1, two-base hit, Daley; three-base hits, Williams, Gibson; sacrifice hits, Baker, Hollander, Fleming; way; stolen bases, Williams, Callahan, Gibson, double play, Lindsay to Williams to Schwartz; bases on balls, off More 3, off Hollander 1, off Nelson 1; Nashville 7, Montgomery 3; hit by pitched ball, Baker (Gibson); hits off Buscher 7 with 5 runs in 5 innings, off Nelson 6 with 3 runs in 4 innings; struck out, by More 4, by Buscher 2, by wild pitch, Buscher. Time, 2:00. Umpires, O'Toole and Rudderham.

Gulls 2, Turtles 1.

Mobile, Ala., May 11.—A home-run drive over left-field fence by Kirby gave Mobile the winning run of a fourteen-inning struggle with Memphis here today, score 2 to 1.

Kirby came in in the fourteenth inning, and hit the first ball pitched. Keeley, after starting unsteadily and lacking control, settled down and pitched wonderful ball, allowing but one hit in the last nine innings of play and Logan, who pinch hit for Coyle, weakened toward the close, two successive hits in the ninth, one of them by Manager Lord, pinch hitting for Calhoun, tying the score, with ean man out. Utilities of Keeley featured, especially that of O'Dell.

MOB.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	MEM.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.
Odell, lb	6	0	1	1	0	Arthur	6	0	2	2	0
Perry, lb	4	0	0	9	0	Wright	5	0	1	0	0
Kirby, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Stark, lb	3	0	0	3	0
Schitz, c	4	0	1	6	0	Meinh'b	3	0	0	1	0
Calh'n, lb	3	0	1	11	0	Shan'w	6	0	2	4	0
Lord, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Coyle, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Miller, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Merrill	4	0	1	1	1
Clark, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Bemis, c	3	0	1	7	0
Dor'ss	4	0	1	3	1	Gou't, p	4	0	1	1	1
Keeley, p	4	0	0	1	3						
Totals	41	2	11	42	21	Totals	43	1	8	25	17

x-None out when winning run was scored.

Score by innings: R.
Mobile . . . .000 000 001 000 01—2
Memphis . . . .100 000 000 000 00—1

Summary—Errors, Merritt 1, home run, Kirby; two-base hit, Miller; sacrifice hits, Stark 2; stolen bases, Coyle, Merritt; double plays, Bemis to Stark, Coyle to Shanley; struck out, by Keeley 3, by Goulait 7, bases and balls, off Keeley 3, off Goulait 3; hit by pitcher, by Keeley (Merritt, Mullen, Coyle); left on bases, Mobile 7, Memphis 7. Time, 2:18. Umpires, Pfenninger and Kellum.

CLEVELAND NAPS BADLY CRIPPLED

Cleveland, May 11.—When the crippled Cleveland American league team left today for its first invasion of an east, it left four regulars at home, suffering from illness or injuries. Pitcher Stein, with his broken hand; Pitcher Kahler, who has tonsilitis; Catcher O'Neill, who has blood poison, and Outfielder Graney, with malaria, remained here. Twenty-four men made the trip.

CONGRESS PROBE ASKED FOR U. S. JUDGE DAYTON

Washington, May 11.—A resolution directing the house judiciary committee to investigate the conduct of Judge Alston G. Dayton, of the northern district of West Virginia, was introduced in the house today by Representative Neeley, of West Virginia. The resolution cites charges made in a petition signed by more than nine thousand West Virginia citizens urging the investigation. The charges relate to actions of Judge Dayton in labor cases.

Three Ten Round Bouts And a Battle Royal at The Orpheum Wednesday

TUESDAY'S CARD.

Jimmy Parry v. Eddie Hanlon, ten rounds.

Stump Goodwin v. Kid Underwood, ten rounds.

Battling Kelly v. Kid York, ten rounds.

A battle royal.

This is the splendid card of boxing that Promoter Lou Castro has arranged for his club in the Orpheum theater tomorrow night, for the amusement of local boxing fans and those among the visiting Shriners.

The main bout of the evening, between Jimmy Perry and Eddie Hanlon, has them all guessing. Jimmy is an experienced boxer of known ability, one of the very best featherweights in the world, when in condition, and he is in splendid shape this trip.

Hanlon is a young, rugged, coming welterweight, with a lot of fight, and and ability to absorb a world of punishment.

Will the veteran or the youngster win? It is an interesting question, and one that only Jimmy Parry and Hanlon can answer. The three, but the welterweight honors of Atlanta. They have their particular followings here, and are sure to be on hand to root for them.

In the semi-windup, Stump Goodwin and Kid Underwood will mix. The former is from Chicago, and the latter from Nashville. They have met here twice before, once over the six-round route and later over the eight. Over the ten-round route, this time, they ought to reach a satisfactory decision. This promises to be a great mill, in view of the boys' showing in their other bouts.

For the ten-round preliminary, Battling Kelly and Kid York, two local boys who have fought many times, two hard-hitting, rugged boys, will do battle.

No other bout on the bill sizes up any better than this one. There is a possibility of a knockout at any stage of the battle.

The Shriners who are boxing fans will see something at the start of the evening's entertainment that they can see only in the south—a battle royal between six dingees.

Six of the toughest negroes in Atlanta will be sent into the ring at once, and the one that outlasts the others will be named the victor. This will be the show promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

Tickets are on sale at Tumlin Bros' and at the Rex.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Giants 8, Doves 6.

New York, N. Y., May 11.—New York made it three straight from Boston here today, the champions winning a hard-hitting game, 8 to 6. Merkle and Schmidt each hit a home run, the only men on bases. The feature of the game was a one-handed catch by Connolly in the first inning. Connolly followed the catch with a difficult drive deep left to first base, which doubled Fletcher.

Boston	R.	H.	E.
Boston . . . .000 004 110—6	9	0	
New York . . . .004 004 00x—8	13	0	

Batteries—Perdue, James and Whaling; Tesreau, Crandall, Richards and Meyers. Time 2:07. Umpires, Rigler and Emslie.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 1.

Philadelphia, May 11.—In the quickest played game of the season here, Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn today, 2 to 1. After the first inning, when Lobert hit for a home run, Alexander did not permit a Brooklyn player to get to first base.

Brooklyn	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn . . . .100 000 000—1	6	0	
Philadelphia . . . .002 000 00x—2	6	0	

Batteries—Rucker, Pfeffer and Fisch. Alexander and Killefer. Time 1:38. Umpires, Orth and Byron.

Cubs 5, Cards 3.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11.—Darkness stopped the St. Louis-Chicago game with the visitors at the bat in the thirteenth inning. The visitors scored by handling hits and through the wildness of Doak and Perritt. The score in the first inning, when Saier hit for a home run, Alexander did not permit a Brooklyn player to get to first base.

Chicago	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn . . . .100 000 000—1	6	0	
Philadelphia . . . .002 000 00x—2	6	0	

Batteries—Rucker, Pfeffer and Fisch. Alexander and Killefer. Time 1:38. Umpires, Orth and Byron.

Cubs 5, Cards 3.

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Chicago	R.	H.	E.
Chicago . . . .000 000 000 000—0	5	0	
St. Louis . . . .010 002 000 000—3	15	1	

Batteries—Zabel, Prendergast and Archer; Doak, Perritt, Grimes and Snyder. Time, 3:46. Umpires, Eason and Quigley.

Pittsburg-Cincinnati—Not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yanks 6, Red Sox 3.

Boston, Mass., May 11.—New York got a seven-run break in the series with Boston by winning today, 6 to 2. Errors by Scott and Shotten, a fly by Walsh, Holden and Maisel, fumbles by Ford and Scott and a wild pitch by Wilhelm developed the Highlanders' runs.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
New York . . . .010 133 000—6	9	1	
Boston . . . .000 010 110—3	7	2	

Batteries—Caldwell and Sweeny; Cumbo, Gardner and Carrigan and Cady. Time, 1:56. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

Athletics 8, Senators 6.

Washington, May 11.—Philadelphia took the first game of the series with Washington today easily, 8 to 4. Philadelphia combined hits with the fielding of the locals for scores. Washington made but three hits off the three Philadelphia pitchers, but Pennock and Brown were unsteady.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia . . . .000 221 013—8	9	0	
Washington . . . .000 000 004—4	3	2	

Batteries. Pennock, Brown, Bender and Lapp; Ayers, Engel, Gallia and Henry. Time, 2:20. Umpires, Connolly and Dineen.

Only two scheduled.

OTHER RESULTS

North Carolina League.

Greens, 2, Ashe, 1. Raleigh 6, Wils.-Sel. 2
Charlotte 5, Durham 0.

Virginia League.

Newp't News 9, Norf'k & Mar'ke 6. Norf'k 2, Richmond 2. Petersburg 0.

International League.

Prov. 17, Montreal 7. Toronto 7, Baltimore 1. Rochester 6, J. C. 5. New'k-Buffalo; rain.

American Association.

Louisville 13, Minn. 6. Chic. 6, Others postponed.

Texas League.

Waco 3, San Ant'o 2. Ft. W. 2, Houston 0. Beaum't 11, Dallas 3. Austin 6, Galveston 0.

GEORGIA LEAGUE

Waycross 4, Valdosta 1.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Valdosta . . . .000 010 000—1 6 2
Waycross . . . .000 200 20x—4 8 1

Batteries—Zapke and Obrien; Warwick and Coveny. Umpire Genia.

Cordele 5, Thomasville 1.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Cordele . . . .010 021 01x—5 9 2
Thomas'e . . . .000 000 100—1 5 2

Batteries—Hall and Eubanks; Hall and Dudley. Umpire McDougald.

Americus 9, Brunswick 3.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Americus . . . .119 101 04x—16 12 3
Brunswick . . . .000 102 000—3 11 3

Batteries—Geary and Manchester; Partner, Payne and Shuman and Reynolds. Umpire, Levearne.

Song Writer Dead.

New York, May 11.—Arthur Gillespie, who wrote "Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder," and other songs, died of pneumonia here today, aged 45.

STANDING OF CLUBS

Southern League.	W.	L.	Pc.
New Or.	16	10	.615
Atlanta	13	10	.565
Mobile	13	11	.542
Nashville	12	11	.522
Birming'm	11	13	.458
Chatt'ga	11	14	.440
Memphis	9	16	.360

South Atlantic League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Jacksonv'le	19	10	.655
Columbia	18	12	.600
Charleston	16	14	.533
Albany	15	15	.500
Macon	14	17	.452
Savann'h	13	17	.433
Columbus	9	20	.346

National League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	14	6	.700
Pittsburg	13	6	.684
Philadelphia	9	6	.600
New York	10	8	.556
Boston	8	10	.444
Cincinnati	6	11	.353
Chicago	5	11	.313
St. Louis	3	14	.176

American League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Detroit	14	7	.667
Philadelphia	12	7	.632
Washington	9	10	.474
Chicago	10	12	.455
Boston	7	11	.389
Cleveland	7	11	.389
New York	6	11	.353
St. Louis	5	14	.263

Federal League.	W.	L.	Pc.
St. Louis	13	8	.619
Indianapolis	12	8	.600
Chicago	11	9	.550
Brooklyn	11	9	.550
Kan. City	9	11	.450
Buffalo	7	11	.389
Pittsburg	7	11	.389

Georgia State League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Brunsw'k	13	4	.765
Waycross	13	5	.619
Americus	12	9	.571
Valdosta	9	11	.450
Cordele	5	13	.278
Brunsw'k	4	16	.200
Thomas'e	3	16	.158

Georgia-Alabama League.	W.	L.	Pc.
Selma	4	2	.667
Tallades'a	4	2	.667
Gadsden	3	2	.600
Opelika	3	2	.600
Anniston	2	4	.429
Newnan	2	4	.333
Rome	2	5	.286

Crackers' Daily Hitting.

These figures include the game with Birmingham on Monday.

Players	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Munch	7	7	0	1	.500
McConnell	7	26	10	7	.269
Long	13	48	8	21	.344
Flanagan	13	48	9	21	.344
Kircher	1	4	0	1	.250
Welchonce	13	50	7	16	.320
Reynolds	1	4	0	1	.250
Jennings	13	46	7	13	.283
Holland	13	50	5	15	.300
Dent	1	4	0	1	.250
Elbel	13	48	14	22	.458
Dunn	13	51	4	11	.216
Thacker	1	3	0	0	.000
Browning	8	24	4	3	.021
Price	4	10	1	2	.200
Price	4	10	1	0	.000

MEXIC YOUTH HANGED FOR MURDER OF GIRL

Pecos, Texas, May 11.—Leon Cardenas Martinez, a Mexican youth, was hanged here at noon today for the murder of Miss Emma Brown, a school teacher, three years ago. The Mexican government had the case carried to the United States supreme court in an effort to save Martinez.

The young woman was shot and stabbed to death while riding alone in a buggy, and it is charged that Martinez, who was arrested the following day, confessed the crime. Later he stoutly maintained his innocence. He was tried and convicted in July, 1911, and appealed in vain to the criminal court of appeals. Following that the case was taken to the United States supreme court, where, in March of this year, it was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

Only a week ago Spanish Ambassador Riano in behalf of the Mexican government appealed both to Secretary of State Bryan and Governor Colquitt of Texas Governor, however, said he would not interfere with the carrying out of the court's mandate.

COLONEL J. C. MAYO PASSES IN NEW YORK

New York, May 11.—Colonel John Calhoun Mayo, democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, died here this afternoon at the hotel where he had lived for 21 years. Colonel Mayo was brought here for further treatment, after blood transfusion at Cincinnati had failed.

Distinctively Individual



FATIMA

TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES

To blend tobaccos to a quality so distinctive is an art!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Blended Cigarettes can be exchanged for distinctive Cups

MOTHER KILLS GIRL AND THEN KILLS SELF

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—Fearing her own illness would prove fatal and not desiring that her invalid daughter, Jessie, 18 years old, should be left alone, Mrs. John Grimm, 55, of this city, crushed the girl's skull with an ax and slashed her own throat with a knife.

Picture Slasher Freed.

London, May 11.—Mrs. Mary Wood, the suffragette, who recently mutilated Sargent's portrait of Henry James in the Royal academy, today was released temporarily from prison. She was very weak from the effects of a hunger strike.

Edited By DICK JEMISON

GOOD RIDING AT LOCAL MOTORDROME

Afternoon and Night Races Are Run by Local Speed Merchants—Double Bill Today.

Monday afternoon's races at the local motordrome developed some very fast riding by the various contestants in the different events that were held. The motordrome purse, which was run for three miles, was the most exciting race of the day. Marty Graves won this over Tex Richards by a hair, Sudderth, one of the riders in the race, threw a tire while he was over halfway up the track, and narrowly escaped collision with Swinton, who was right behind him.

The Will Irwin sweepstakes, for 5 miles, was won by Henry Lewis, who also took out the Tex Richards' by a very narrow margin. Only three riders ran in the first-fold event.

Only two heats were necessary in the match race between Glenn and Fleckenstein, as Fleckenstein won both of the two easy heats.

Here is a complete list of the afternoon's events:

MOTORDROME PURSE, 3 MILES.

First Heat (3 Miles).

First, Richards; second, Lewis; third, Sudderth. Time, 1:32.

Second Heat (3 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Creviston; third, Luther. Time, 1:28 2-5.

Final (3 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Richards, third, Creviston. Time, 2:15 2-5.

MATCH RACE.

First Heat (2 Miles).

First, Fleckenstein; second, Glenn. Time, 1:22 2-5.

Second and Final Heat (2 Miles).

First, Fleckenstein; second Glenn. Time, 1:2

WILL IRWIN SWEEPSTAKES, FREE-FOR-ALL (5 Miles).

First, Lewis; second, Richards; third, Sudderth. Time, 3:22.

MIGHTY RACES.

Graves won the big Yazrak race, for 3 miles, at the local motordrome last night. Graves and Glenn for eleven laps, he shoved on a burst of speed and crossed the tape winner by a few feet.

The race for the motordrome purse was also very close, Graves coping this over the top and Lewis in fast time.

In the special match race, best two out of three, only two were necessary, as Luther ran away with him repeatedly, Creviston, in each event.

There was a splendid crowd out to witness the festivities.

MOTORDROME PURSE, 3 MILES.

First Heat (3 Miles).

First, Fleckenstein; second, Lewis; third, Richards. Time, 2:23 3-5.

Second Heat (2 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Glenn. Time, 1:23 1-5.

Final (3 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Glenn; third, Lewis. Time, 2:01.

MATCH RACE.

First Heat (2 Miles).

First, Luther; second, Creviston. Time, 1:27 2-5

Second and Final Heat (2 Miles).

First, Luther; second, Creviston Time, 1:29 4-5.

ISOLATION RACE.

First, Luther; second, Richards Time, 2:13 2-5.

YAARAB RACE.

Free-for-All (5 Miles).

First, Graves; second, Glenn; third, Creviston. Time, 3:09.

FELDER DELIVERS SECOND ADDRESS IN WARE COUNTY

Waycross, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—That his record in the Georgia legislature qualified him for service in the United States senatorship as Tom Hardwick's service in congress, was the keynote struck by Hon. Hugh Dorsey, attorney General Thomas Felder made tonight in his second address to Ware County voters. He spoke for attorney general here this afternoon at the courthouse and tonight at an open air meeting in Beauty park.

Mr. Felder dwelt upon the tariff, currency reform, rural credits and pensions. He declared most emphatically he was in hearty sympathy with President Wilson's policy, and pledged himself to work for all legislation favorable to the development and improvement of agricultural conditions, saying that in betterment such an end he believed no representative of Georgia at Washington could do better work. He said he believed in white supremacy, and said if he was elected to the senate he would strive with all his power, to draft and pass those laws that will make the white man supreme in the United States.

Mr. Felder advocated governmental aid in highway construction, and said he favored a federal appeal for federal judges upon appointment. He called the pension system of the United States one of the biggest frauds in the country's history. "It should certainly fight to relieve the situation." He deplored the heavy expense incurred upon each county campaign, and said he was able only to conduct a personal canvass.

MORE SEISMIC SHOCKS REGISTERED AT CATANIA

Catania, Italy, May 11.—Several slight earthquake shocks were registered here today, but no further damage was reported.

Army, navy and civilian authorities continued their efforts to relieve the distress of the thousands of Sicilians who lost their homes in the quake which destroyed a dozen villages last week.



COTTON WAS QUIET AFTER LATE START

Prices Fluctuated Within a Range of Seven or Eight Points and Closed Barely Steady.

New York, May 11.—The cotton market did not open until 11 a. m. today, as a mark of respect to the American marines killed at Vera Cruz, and trading was very quiet during the short session, while prices fluctuated within a range of 7 or 8 points. The market was barely steady, net 1 point higher to 2 points lower.

Relatively firm cables and prospects for unsettled weather in the southwest belt seemed to be responsible for an early rise of advance of 3 to 5 points. There was some local buying at the start, as most prices were hardly up to the closing of the cables. Reports of more favorable weather over Sunday restricted demand, and the market soon turned easier under liquidation or selling for a turn. The report of a southern crop expert, indicating that conditions had been favorable over the greater part of the belt during the past week, probably encouraged local selling. Private reports of detailed weather reports indicated generally very good conditions in the Gulf States the past forty-eight hours. After selling about 1 to 2 points net below, however, the market was steadied by covering, and closed about net unchanged on the day, with the positions showing relatively quiet and steady, and people around the ring said they saw more than in the day's operations to indicate any larger commission interest at that delivery. It was rumored that part of the orders taken up on the first break in notices had been re-tendered and taken back by the former holders.

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 13.60; gulf, 13.35. No sales.

COTTON MARKETS.

Atlanta—Steady; middling, 13¾.
Athens—Steady; middling, 13¼.
Macon—Steady; middling, 13¼.

Port Movement.

New Orleans—Middling, 13¼; receipts, 2,61; exports, 2,218; sales, 1,319; stock, 147,146.

Galveston—Middling, 13; receipts, 2,622; exports, 1,431; sales, 447; stock, 97,703.

Mobile—Middling, 13 12-16; receipts, 1,167; exports, 382; stock, 25,668.

Savannah—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 633; exports, 616; sales, 100; stock, 39,000.

Charleston—Middling, 13; receipts, 300; exports, 92; sales, none; stock, 21,000.

Charleston—Middling, 13; receipts, 200; exports, 92; sales, none; stock, 21,000.

Wilmington—Middling, 13; receipts, 200; exports, 92; sales, none; stock, 21,000.

Norfolk—Middling, 13; receipts, 200; exports, 92; sales, none; stock, 21,000.

Baltimore—Middling, 13½; receipts, 200; exports, 92; sales, none; stock, 21,000.

Boston—Middling, 13; receipts, 14; stock, 30,000.

Philadelphia—Middling, 13.50; exports, 200; stock, 2,000.

New York—Middling, 13¾; exports, 2,846; stock, 219,000.

Minor Ports—Stock, 2,022.

Total Receipts, 8,873; exports, 5,119; stock, 626,746.

Week—Receipts, 19,642; exports, 24,289.

Total for Season—Receipts, 9,921,590; exports, 8,120,455.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling, 13; receipts, 3,961; shipments, 4,193; stock, 71,769.

Memphis—Middling, 13¼; receipts, 299; shipments, 621; stock, 17,000.

Augusta—Middling, 13¼; receipts, 85; shipments, 259; sales, 1,511; stock, 54,848.

St. Louis—Middling, 13¼; receipts, 2,963; shipments, 2,000; stock, 23,000.

Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,977; shipments, 975; stock, 19,358.

Little Rock—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 295; shipments, 581; stock, 14,000.

Total Today—Receipts, 7,769; shipments, 10,613; stock, 978,551.

Comparative Port Receipts.

The following table shows receipts of cotton at the ports today, May 11, compared with the same day last year:

	1914.	1913.
New Orleans	2,676	1,456
Galveston	2,622	4,641
Mobile	1,167	729
Savannah	633	1,000
Charleston	300	218
Wilmington	200	100
Norfolk	201	940
Boston	14	35
Total	8,873	7,159

Interior Movement.

	1914.	1913.
Houston	3,961	1,772
Augusta	85	252
Memphis	299	1,000
St. Louis	2,963	224
Cincinnati	1,977	1,000
Little Rock	295	93
Total	9,865	5,128

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, May 11.—The cotton market was dull and nearly unchanged from yesterday. The market did not open until an hour later than usual, out of respect to the memory of American soldiers who fell at Vera Cruz. Liverpool was steady, and up to points lower.

Prices opened somewhat better at the opening because of the influence of higher prices in Liverpool but soon showed the effects of favorable weather reports began to have weight and prices declined under Saturday's level. What little trading was done seemed to be local scalping. With a fair per centage of scalping in evidence. Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Middling, 13½; sales on the spot, 749; to arrive, 570; good ordinary, 11 14-16; low middling, 12 15-16; ordinary, 11 11-16; low middling, 13 5-16; strict low middling, 13; middling, 13¼; good middling, 14 1-16; strict good middling, 14 1-16; receipts, 2,676; stock, 147,146.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, May 11.—Cotton, spot steady; good middling, 7.94; middling, 7.32; low middling, 6.96; good ordinary, 6.62; ordinary, 6.32; sales, 3,000; no receipts.

Futures steady; ranged as follows:

	Opening	Close.	Prev.
May	6.29½-.30½	6.27½	6.36
May-June	6.29½-.30½	6.27½	6.36
June-July	6.31 -.31	6.31	6.39
July-Aug.	6.31 -.32	6.31	6.39
Aug.-Sept.	6.02 -.03½	6.02	6.10
Sept.-Oct.	5.41	5.41	5.48
Oct.-Nov.	6.31 -.31½	6.32½	6.39
Nov.-Dec.	6.24	6.24	6.31
Dec.-Jan.	6.23	6.24	6.30
Jan.-Feb.	6.23 -.23½	6.24	6.30
Feb.-Mch.		6.24½	6.31
Mch.-Apr.	6.24½		

John F. Black & Co.

New York, May 11.—(Special.)—Liverpool was much better than due today, and on the whole this market opened steady. There was no active support, and the advance was local, and was quickly lost, where it did Saturday. There are beginning to be reports of rains in parts of both Georgia and Alabama, and unless the exact amount of rain is known it is worse, for the market, will begin to take notice.

We close each closing at a net advance of 3 points.

Jay, Bond & Co.

New York, N. Y., May 11.—(Special.)—Liverpool cables were much better than expected today and while the local market did not open as early as it might have done, prices here advanced about six points. However, the demand was not active and we attribute the improvement and the market ignored the news and the forecast of bad weather over the week-end was favorable as the planting crop and this is a very important thing became restricted. The weather is considered the governing influence now while it remains favorable holders are expected to show little disposition to liquidate.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.

New York, May 11.—(Special.)—Again favorable weather conditions offset the bullish news in Liverpool by leading to a slow liquidation by holders when the market advanced on the opening and forced buying. There is really nothing new in the situation, but inclined to deliver cotton in Liverpool excepting at a severe loss brings about a steady demand and the market is likely to maintain the near positions at a premium. What old crop remains to be delivered on contracts is known to be close for the future will enable holders to maintain their position undoubtedly as to what the future has in store for anybody and therefore business is dull.

Dry Goods.

New York, May 11.—Cotton goods markets were steadier today and buying was a little better. Print cloth for new delivery was in demand at 4¼c, equivalent of 7½ cents per yard. Cooking and cape fabrics for early [illegible] are in good condition.

RANGE IN COTTON.

Range in New York Cotton.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	11.27@11.30	11.40@11.46	11.26	11.37		11.37
Feb.	11.24@11.26	11.34@11.36	11.24	11.32		11.32
Apr.	11.32@11.33	11.45@11.46	11.32	11.43		11.43
May	12.00@12.02	12.13@12.15	12.00	12.11		12.11
June						
July	12.17@12.19	12.29@12.32	12.16	12.26		12.26
Aug.						
Sept.	11.56@11.58	12.08@12.10	11.56	12.06		12.06
Oct.	11.46@11.48	11.58@12.00	11.46	11.56		11.56
Dec.	11.16@11.20	11.31@11.34	11.16	11.24		11.24

Closed barely steady.

Range in New Orleans Cotton.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	11.27@11.28	11.40@11.46	11.26	11.36		11.37
Feb.	11.24@11.26	11.34@11.36	11.24	11.32		11.32
Apr.	11.32@11.33	11.45@11.46	11.32	11.43		11.43
May	12.00@12.02	12.13@12.15	12.00	12.11		12.11
June						
July	12.17@12.19	12.29@12.32	12.16	12.26		12.26
Aug.						
Sept.	11.56@11.58	12.08@12.10	11.56	12.06		12.06
Oct.	11.46@11.48	11.58@12.00	11.46	11.56		11.56
Dec.	11.16@11.20	11.31@11.34	11.16	11.24		11.24

Closed steady.

BONDS.

U. S. 3s registered	99
U. S. 3s coupon	99
U. S. 4s registered	100½
U. S. 4s coupon	100½
U. S. 2s registered	99
U. S. 2s coupon	99
Panama 3s coupon	100½
American Cotton Oil 5s, sld	99½
American Cotton Oil 5s, sr. 41s	100
American Tobacco 6s	121½
Atchison 4s	95
Atlantic Coast Line col 4s, sld	90
Central of Georgia 5s, sld	99
Central of Georgia 5s bid	99
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s	97
Chesapeake & Ohio cv 4½s	97
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul cv. 4½s	101½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul gn. 4½s	101½
Erie gen. 4s, bid	90
Louisville & Nashville un. 4s	90
Louisville & Nashville un. 4s bid	90
Missouri 4s	100
Northern Pacific 3s, sld	100
Northern Pacific 3s, & Texas 1st 4s, bid	100½
New York Central gen. 3½s	100½
Norfolk & Western cv. 6s	100½
Norfolk & Western cv. 6s	100½
Pennsylvania gen. 4s	100½
Pennsylvania cv. 3½s (1915) bid	100½
Reading 4s	100½
Republic Iron & Steel 6s (1940), bid	100½
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	100½
Southern Pacific 4s	100½
Southern Pacific cv. 4s	100½
Southern Railway 5s	100½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100½
Texas & Pacific 2d 5s	100½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s, bid	100½

STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Amalg. Copper	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¾
Am. Agricultural	39½	39	39½	39½
Am. Can	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
Am. Car and Fdry.	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾
Am. Cities	39	38¾	39	38¾
Am. Cotton Oil	39	38¾	39	38¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf	97	97	97	97
Am. Smelting	63¾	63	63¾	63¾
Am. Steel Fdry	37	36¾	37	36¾
Am. Sugar	115¾	115¼	115¾	115¾
Am. Tel. and Tel.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Am. Tobacco	175	174½	175	174½
Anaconda	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Atchison	94¾	94¼	94¾	94¾
Atlantic Coast Line	110	109½	110	109½
B. and O.	91	90¾	91	90¾
Canadian Pacific	198½	198	198½	198
Central Leather	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	56	55¾	56	55¾
Chi. Mil. and St. P.				
Chi. R. I. and P.	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Chino Copper	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
Colorado Fuel and Iron	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
Colorado Southern	39	38¾	39	38¾
Consolidated Gas	132¾	132¼	132¾	132¾
Corn Products	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
Delaware and Hudson	167	166½	167	166½
Denver and Rio Grande	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Denver and Rio Grande pf	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
Distillers' Securities	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Erie	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
General Electric	142¾	142¼	142¾	142¾
Great Northern, pfd.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Illinois Central	109	108¾	109	108¾
Interborough				
Kan. City South.	24¾	23¾	24¾	24¾
Lehigh Valley	153¾	153¼	153¾	153¾
Lou. and N.	122¾	122¼	122¾	122¾
Missouri and Myers	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
Lorrillard Co.				
Mex. Penn. and Texas	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Missouri Pacific	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
National Lead	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¾
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¼	93¾	93¾
N. Y., N. H. and H.	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
N. and W.	102¾	102¼	102¾	102¾
Northern Pacific	110¾	110¼	110¾	110¾
Pennsylvania	117¾	116¾	117¾	116¾
Reading	162¾	162¼	162¾	162¾
Rep. Iron and Steel	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Rock Island	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Rock Island Co.			24¾	24¾
Sloss-Sheff.	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
St. L. and San Fran.				
St. Louis Southwestern	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
Seaboard Air Line	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Southern Pacific	97¾	97¼	97¾	97¾
Sloss-Sheff. Steel and Iron	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
Southern Railway	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Southern Railway pf	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¾
Tennessee Copper	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Texas and Pacific	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾
Texas Pacific Land Trust	61¾	61¼	61¾	61¾
Union Pacific	150¾	150¼	150¾	150¾
Union Pacific pf	86¾	86¼	86¾	86¾
U. S. Rubber	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¾
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108¾	108¼	108¾	108¾
U. S. Steel	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¾
U. S. Steel pf	119¾	119¼	119¾	119¾
Utah Copper	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	26¾	26¼	26¾	26¾
Western Union	62¾	62¼	62¾	62¾

Total sales for day, 500,800 shares.

Foreign Finances.

London, May 11.—Cables for money, 74½; for account, 74⅝.

Bar silver, steady, 27d.

Short and three months bills, 2.70.

Money and Exchange.

New York, May 11.—Call money steady; 1¾@2. Ruling rate 1¾; closing, 1¾@2.

Time loans steady; 60 days and 90 days, 2¼@2½; six months 2.

Commercial paper, 3¼@3½.

Sterling exchange firm; 60 days, $4.8255; demand, $4.8610.

Commercial bills, $4.82¾.

Bar silver, 57¾.

Mexican dollars, 45¾.

Government bonds steady; railroads, irregular.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Atlanta, Ga.—For the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., 75th meridian time, May 11, 1914:

Stations of ATLANTA, GA. District.	Temperature. Highest.*	Lowest.*	Precipitation. Rainfall.
ATLANTA, clear	82	64	.00
Chattanooga, clear	82	64	.00
Columbus, clear	84	64	.00
Gainesville, clear	80	62	.00
Greenville, S. C., clear	82	62	.00
Griffin, clear	84	62	.00
Macon, clear	84	64	.00
Newnan, clear	82	62	.00
Rome, clear	84	62	.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	84	64	.00
Thomasville, clear	84	64	.00
West Point, clear	82	64	.00

Texas Rainfall.

Palestine, .01; Clarendon, .04. Missing: Llano, Pierce.

Stations in Texas.	Number of stations reporting.	District Highest.*	District Lowest.*	No. stations reporting 0.01 inches or more.	Av. stations reporting 0.01 inches or more.	Precipitation. Rainfall.
CENTRAL STATIONS.						
Wilmington	10	80	66	0	0	.00
Charleston	11	84	66	0	0	.00
Augusta	11	86	68	0	0	.00
Savannah	11	84	68	0	0	.00
ATLANTA	14	82	64	0	0	.00
Montgomery	14	86	68	0	0	.00
Mobile	13	86	68	0	0	.00
Vicksburg	14	86	68	0	0	.00
Meridian	14	86	68	0	0	.00
Little Rock	17	86	66	0	0	.00
Memphis	17	86	66	0	0	.00
Oklahoma	21	86	66	0	0	.00

*Highest yesterday. **Lowest for 24 hours ending 8 a. m. 75th meridian time.

x-Minimum temperatures for 15-hour period ending at 8 a. m. this date.

xx-Received late; not included in averages.

NOTE—The averages highest and lowest temperatures are made up at each station from the actual number of reports received. The average precipitation from the number of stations reporting 0.01 inch or more. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

Remarks.

During the past 48 hours fair weather, with rising temperatures, prevailed throughout the belt.

C. F. von HERRMANN, Section Director.

Provisions.

Chicago, May 11.—Pork, $19.24.
Lard, $9.90@9.92.
Ribs, $10.10@11.05.

WHEAT ADVANCES AS SUPPLY FALLS

Prices Jump When Figures Show Decline in Visible Supply Both Foreign and Domestic—Close Strong.

Chicago, May 11.—Rapidly decreasing stocks, both foreign and domestic, gave the whip hand today to the buying side in wheat. The market closed strong at an advance of ⅞ to 1 cent net. Corn gained ⅝@⅞ cent for the day, and oats ⅝@⅞ to cent. In provisions the outcome varied from 5 cents decline to 5 cents advance.

Wheat prices jumped the highest figures in eight months, following the announcement that the visible supply in the United States had fallen off 2,000,000 bushels in a week and had been reduced a long way under the corresponding time a year ago. The bullish statistics were forced to the front by the special efforts of the leading operators to get control of the situation, and the buying movement soon developed into a scramble. Shorts were forced to cover, and besides there was complaint of too much wheat in sight in store and of country becoming too rank.

Corn was rather unsettled, but fluctuations followed wheat. Weather reports from Argentina were bullish, showing that rains had brought to an end the curling of numerous May shipments. Moreover, the drouth throughout most of the great part of the domestic belt continued to delay planting, and there was a big reduction of the available stocks in sight.

Oats followed corn, notwithstanding the fact that there was a big demand from Fort William, Ont., the first cargo from Canada and Chicago this season having been chartered for down by the lake.

Provisions went lower with hogs, but packers bought on the break. A rally was the result.

Chicago Quotations.

The following were the prices on the exchange yesterday:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
WHEAT—					
May	93⅞	94¾	93⅝	94⅝	93⅞
July	84⅝	86¼	84⅛	86	85⅛
Sept.	84¼	85⅝	84¼	85⅜	84⅝
CORN—					
May	66⅝	67¼	66⅛	67¼	66⅝
July	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝
Sept.	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛
OATS—					
May	37⅜	38⅜	37⅜	38¼	37⅜
July	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝
Sept.	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛	31½
PORK—					
May	19.25	19.30	19.15	19.20	19.25
July	19.57	19.65	19.40	19.62	19.65
Sept.	19.87	19.87	19.77	19.87	19.87
LARD—					
May				9.90	9.90
July	10.00	10.02	9.97	10.02	10.02
Sept.	10.12	10.12	10.07	10.12	10.12
RIBS—					
May	10.32	10.35	10.32	10.35	10.32
July	11.07	11.10	11.02	11.07	11.07
Sept.	11.17	11.17	11.12	11.12	11.17

Receipts in Chicago.

Articles.	Today.	Estimated Tomorrow.
Wheat, cars	24	119
Corn	37	50
Oats cars	87	90
Hogs	14,000	20,000

Visible Supply.

Wheat, decrease	1,271,000
Corn, decrease	2,500,000
Oats, decrease	2,800,000

Total Visible Supply.

Wheat—Total visible supply, 87,979,000 last week, against 44,567,000 last year.

Corn—Total visible supply, 7,021,000 last week, against 6,415,000 last year.

Oats—Total visible supply, 14,000,000 last week, against 3,1093,800 last year.

Primary Receipts.

The following were the cash quotations on grain and the previous close:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
WHEAT—		
No. 2 red	94 @96	94 @96
No. 2 hard	91	91
CORN—		
No. 2	68½	68¼@70
No. 2 white	71 @72¼	70 @74
OATS—		
No. 2	35½	35 @35¼
No. 2 white	38 @40	37 @38

Primary Movement.

Corn—Receipts, 624,000, against 1,004,000 last year. Shipments, 470,000, against 642,000 last year.

Oats—Receipts, 470,000, against 649,000 last year. Shipments, 426,000, against 349,000 last year.

Grain.

Chicago, May 11.—Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2 red, 94@96; No. 2 hard, 94¾@96¾; No. 2 northern, 96¾@98; No. 2 spring, 97@97.

Corn—No. 2, 68½; No. 3 yellow, 69¾@70¼.

Oats—Standard, 39¼.

Rye—No. 2, 91.

Barley, 48@64.

Timothy, $4.25@4.30.

Clover, $8.00@13.50.

Primary, May 11.—Cash: Wheat, No. 2 hard, 87½@89¾; No. 2 red, 87¼@88¾.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 73@73¾; No. 2 yellow, 73@73¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40¼@41; No. 3 mixed, 40.

Coffee.

New York, May 11.—Higher European cables reports of slightly higher cost and freight offers at primary markets, indicating a better spot demand abroad, seemed to be the principal factors covering a firm tone to the coffee market today and first prices were 2 to 4 points higher. There was little improvement in general demand, however, and the near months showed no further change, closing steady at a net advance of 2 points. Sales 10,750.

Spot, quiet; Rio, No. 7, 8¾; Santos, No. 4, 11¾@12; Mild, quiet; Cordova, 12@15½.

Havre, ½@⅝ franc higher; Hamburg, ⅜@½ pfennig higher; Rio, 45@45¾; Brazilian receipts, 14,000; Jundiahy, 4,000; Santos, 40,000; all Brazilian ports, 74,000.

Santos cables reported fours unchanged; thirties unchanged to 5 reis lower.

Futures ranged at follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
January		9.17@9.20
February	9.25@9.30	9.25@9.30
March	9.30@9.35	9.30@9.35
April	9.35@9.40	9.35@9.40
May		
June		
July	9.50@9.55	9.50@9.55
August	9.60@9.65	9.60@9.65
September	9.65@9.70	9.65@9.70
October	9.70@9.75	9.70@9.75
November	9.75@9.80	9.75@9.80
December	9.11 bid	9.13@9.13

Rice.

New Orleans, May 11.—Rough Honduras and Japan rice is steady, the clean grade in fair demand, while the latter with stocks strong.

Rough Honduras, 1.50@4.30; Japan, 1.50@4.30; clean Honduras, 4¼@4¾; Japan, 4¾@5¼.

Head, Honduras, 4¼@4¾; Japan, 4¾@5¼.

Broken, Honduras, 2¼@2¾; Japan, 2¾@3¼.

Receipts—Rough, 2,294; millers, 2,566; clean, 1,000.

Chicago, May 11.—Rough rice steady; Honduras at 4¾@5; 600 pockets Japan at 4¾@5.

Live Stock.

Chicago, May 11.—Hogs receipts 23,000; lower; bulk of sales $9.40@9.60; light, $9.50@9.70; mixed, $9.45@9.65; heavy, $9.35@9.57½; rough, $9.35@9.45; pigs, $8.50@9.40.

Cattle—Receipts 16,000; steady; beeves, $7.35@9.60; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.25; calves, $8.25@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 15,000; higher; sheep, $7.60@8.60; yearlings, $8.60@9.75; lambs, $8.25@9.60.

Kansas City, May 11.—Hogs: Receipts 12,000; lower; pigs and lights $7.00@8.45; packers and butchers, $8.30@8.60; heavy, $8.25@8.45.

Cattle—Receipts 8,000 including 600 Texans; steady; native beef steers $7.80@9.60; Texas and Oklahoma, $7.20@7.90; native cows and heifers, $5.00@8.00; Texas and Indian steers $5.75@7.50; cows and heifers, $4.00@6.75; calves, $6.00@10.00.

Sheep—Receipts 3,500; higher; sheared muttons $6.25@8.00; sheared lambs $6.25@9.75; spring lambs, $8.50@9.50.

St. Louis, May 11.—Hogs: Receipts 7,000; lower; pigs and lights $7.00@8.45; packers and butchers, $8.30@8.60; heavy, $8.25@8.45.

Cattle—Receipts 2,500 including 400 Texans; steady; native beef steers $7.80@9.60; Texas and Oklahoma, $7.20@7.90; native cows and heifers, $5.00@8.00; Texas and Indian steers $5.75@7.50; cows and heifers, $4.00@6.75; calves, $6.00@10.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,500; higher; sheared muttons $6.25@8.00; sheared lambs $6.25@9.75; spring lambs, $8.50@9.50.

Omaha, May 11.—Hogs: Receipts 12,000; lower; bulk of sales $9.40@9.60; light, $9.50@9.70; mixed, $9.45@9.65; heavy, $9.35@9.57½; rough, $9.35@9.45; pigs, $8.50@9.40.

Cattle—Receipts 8,000; steady; beeves, $7.35@9.60; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.25; calves, $8.25@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 15,000; higher; sheep, $7.60@8.60; yearlings, $8.60@9.75; lambs, $8.25@9.60.

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ATLANTA QUOTATIONS

ATLANTA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(By W. H. White, Jr., of the White Provision Co.)

Choice to fancy steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $8.50 to $9.00.

Medium to good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $8.00 to $8.50.

Choice to fancy steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $8.50 to $9.00.

Medium to good steers, 700 to 900 lbs., $8.00 to $8.50.

Medium to choice heifers, 750 to 850 lbs., $6.00 to $6.50.

Medium to good heifers, 650 to 750 lbs., $5.50 to $6.00.

The above represents ruling prices of good quality beef cattle. Inferior grades and dairy types selling lower.

Choice fresh cows or stock, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $5.75 to $6.25.

Medium to good cows, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $5.50 to $5.75.

Good to choice butcher bulls, $5.00 to $5.50.

Good butcher bulls, $4.50 to $5.00.

Good butcher bulls, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $4.50 to $5.00.

Good butcher bogs, 150 to 180 lbs., $8.60 to $8.75.

Good butcher pigs, 100 to 140 lbs., $8.35 to $8.50.

Light pigs, 80 to 100 lbs., $8.00 to $8.25.

Choice fat sows, 300 to 350 lbs., $7.50 to $7.75.

Good fat sows, $7.25 to $7.50.

Stags or boars, $5.00 to $6.50.

Mast and peanut fattened 1¼ to 2c under.

Cattle scarce—market strong and higher. Hog receipts liberal—market slightly lower.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED.

Flour, Barrel—Per Barrel—Victory (in cotton sacks), $6.75; Victory (in linen sacks), $6.75; Quality (in 48-pound twist cotton sacks), $6.50; Diamond (in cotton sacks), $6.25; Gloria (self-rising), $5.90; Gloria (self-rising, in cotton sacks), $6.10; White Lily (self-rising), $5.60; White Lily (self-rising, in cotton sacks), $5.80; Ceresota (in cotton sacks), $6.40; Ceresota (in linen sacks), $6.60; Dove (Higher patent), $6.50; Puritan (Higher patent), $6.50; Home Queen (Higher patent), $6.50; Home Queen (Highest patent), $6.75; Ship Stuff (in cotton sacks), $4.25; White Daisy (high patent), $6.25; Southern Star (patent), $6.10; King Cotton (patent), $5.90; Ship Stuff (in bulk), $4.00.

Meal, Sacked, Per Bushel—Meal, plain, 24-pound sacks, 90c; Meal, plain, 48-pound sacks, 86c; cracked corn, 90-pound sacks, 90c.

Grain, Sacked, Per Bushel—Corn, choice white, 90c; Corn, choice yellow, 85c; Corn, mixed, 85c; Texas Cowpeas, 90c; No. 2 white oats, 45c; No. 3 white oats, 42½c; Red Rust Proof oats, 40c; Seed oats, 50c; Seed rye, $1.50; Seed barley, $1.50; Hominy, $2.50; Grits, $2.50; Rice bran, $1.25; Rice chops, $1.25; Mixed feed, $1.25; Alfalfa meal, $1.25; Alfalfa chops, $1.25; Cotton seed meal, $1.25; Cotton seed hulls, sacked, $11.50.

Hay, Per Ton—Timothy, choice, large bales, $21.50; Timothy, choice, small bales, $21.50; Timothy, No. 1, large bales, $21.50; Timothy, No. 1, small bales, $21.50; Timothy, No. 2, large bales, $21.50; Timothy, No. 2, small bales, $21.50; Timothy, choice, large bales, $21.50; Timothy, choice, small bales, $21.50; Timothy, mixed, large bales, $21.50; Timothy, mixed, small bales, $21.50; Timothy, Clover, large bales, $21.50; Timothy, Clover, small bales, $21.50; Clover, large bales, $21.50; Clover, small bales, $21.50; Alfalfa, large bales, $21.50; Alfalfa, small bales, $21.50; Prairie, large bales, $21.50; Prairie, small bales, $21.50; Johnson grass, large bales, $21.50; Johnson grass, small bales, $21.50; Oat straw, large bales, $21.50; Oat straw, small bales, $21.50; Rye straw, large bales, $21.50; Rye straw, small bales, $21.50; Rice straw, large bales, $21.50; Rice straw, small bales, $21.50; Corn shucks, large bales, $21.50; Corn shucks, small bales, $21.50.

Grain, Bran and Mill Feed—Shorts, 100-pound sacks, $1.15; shorts, bulk, $1.05; Gy. ½-pound sacks, $1.50; shorts, P. ½-pound sacks, $1.60; shorts, brown, 100-pound sacks, $1.70; Georgia feed, 7% sacks, $1.70; Georgia feed, 100-pound sacks, $1.85; germ meal, 98-pound sacks, $1.85; germ meal, 49-pound sacks, $1.90; Red Rock, 98-pound sacks, $1.50; Red Rock, 49-pound sacks, $1.65.

Chops, Feed and Meal—Chops, 100-pound sacks, $1.25; chops, bulk, $1.15; chops, 49-pound sacks, $1.30; corn meal, 98-pound sacks, 18 cents; salt, 50-pound sacks, 90c; salt, 100-pound sacks, $1.75.

These prices are f.o.b. Atlanta, subject to change without special notice on mixed and solid cars.

VEGETABLES.

(Corrected by Fidelity Fruit and Produce Company.)

Pineapples, red Cubans, $3.50; pineapples, Abakas, $2.50; oranges, fancy, $2.50@2.75; oranges, choice, $2.00@2.25; oranges, Mediterranean sweets, $2.50@3.00; grapefruit, fancy, $3.50@3.75; grapefruit, choice, $3.00@3.25; grapefruit, choice, $1.50@2.25; beans, green, bushel, $2.50@3.00; beans, wax, $2.50@3.00; beets, per crate, $1.00@2.25; new cabbage, per crate, $1.25@1.50; cucumbers, per box, $2.50; eggplant, per crate, $2.50; lettuce, per crate, $1.00@1.25; onions, per crate, $2.25; peppers, per crate, $2.25@2.50; potatoes, Irish, per bushel, $2.50@3.00; potatoes, sweet, per barrel, $3.00@3.50; tomatoes, fancy, $2.00@2.75; tomatoes, choice, $1.50@1.75; turnips, per bushel, $

There are Thousands of Reasons Why You Should Use Constitution Want Ads—They are the Thousands Who Read These Pages Daily

BULL MOOSE PARTY WILL MEET TODAY

The progressive party of Georgia will hold its state convention at noon today in the senate chamber of the state capitol.

From present indications the convention will be well attended, and there will be representatives from all parts of the state.

It is possible that the convention will name a full state ticket from governor on down, but this has not definitely been decided on. However, it is certain that candidates will be named from every district will be put out, and two candidates for the United States senate will be named.

From many parts of the state have come suggestions that Harry S. Edwards, recently postmaster at Macon, be named for one of the two senatorial places. The name of Tom Watson has been suggested for the other.

The session is expected to be a brief one.

ATLANTA'S STRIDES FROM DAY TO DAY

While the Shriners' convention has offered a temporary and joyous halt in the activity of the real estate market, the realty agents figure that ultimately the convention will be one of the largest boosts their business and the city of Atlanta has ever had.

The tens of thousands of visitors will go away and give Atlanta such a widespread advertisement as she has not had for many a year, and which will not have for a long while. That it will result in a big boom and a substantial growth of the town the realty men feel assured. This has been the experience of all the other cities the Shriners have visited, and the crowd now in Atlanta is but the forerunner of this city.

The realty business, however, has not altogether halted for the week. All offices are open, except for the morning, and some deals are being closed.

Real Estate Sales.

J. F. Mayfield has sold for W. D. Bowley to T. Conway $80 acres of land in Fulton county, on Alpharetta road, five miles northwest of Barnesville, for a consideration of $17,000. Mr. Bowley taking in part payment 42 acres on the Decatur county road, adjoining Tuxedo park, valued at $15,500.

Ben Treadwell, of the W. M. Treadwell & Co.'s agency, sold for a client to Mrs. J. C. Gentry No. 174 St. Charles avenue, a bungalow on a lot 50x200, for $7,000.

Mr. Treadwell also sold for R. M. Abernathie to Mrs. Foster Rucker a vacant lot, 80x210, on the north side of Bigham street, 100 feet east of Highland avenue, for $1,500. Mrs. Rucker will build.

AL CHYMIA BAND ARE ALL *MEMBERS OF THE SHRINE*

Among the bands of the visiting Shriners, that of Al Chymia, of Memphis, is attracting a great deal of attention. The band numbers fifty-two members, and all of them are members of the Shrine. A majority of the bands have personal mascots with them.

The camel with the Memphis outfit has also attracted a great deal of attention.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Between Atlanta and Decatur, a small purse containing a sum of money. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 1 Peachtree St.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $5 bill, between Peachtree and Whitehall. Reward if returned to 476 Capitol avenue.

LOST—Pearl fan, hand-painted; between Lenox and Ponce de Leon and Jacobs', on Whitehall street, between 4 and 6 o'clock Monday afternoon. Call Main 1284 or Atlanta 1718; reward.

LOST—Knight Templar watch charm. De Molay commandery No. 5, Americus, Ga. Return to Imperial hotel and receive reward. W. F. Smith, Americus, Ga.

LOST—Small purse near Whitehall viaduct, containing railroad tickets from Atlanta to Eastman. Reward if returned to Mrs. Bell, Piedmont Hotel.

LOST—Gentleman's leather suit case, between Roswell and Atlanta on Peachtree road. Finder please return $79 Courtland; reward.

LOST—Gold locket, initials E. M. E.; reward. B. M. Hood, Candler building.

PERSONAL

MADAM NINA

PHRENOLOGIST, has just arrived in Atlanta and can tell your family and business affairs and love and marriage by psychological power. She is now located at her parlor tents, 17 East Mitchell street. Give me a call. Madam Nina will satisfy you. Prices moderate.

FLY SCREENS. PRICE & THOMAS.
FLY SCREENS. PRICE & THOMAS.
FLY SCREENS. PRICE & THOMAS.
FLY SCREENS. PRICE & THOMAS.
Office and salesroom 42 N. Pryor. Ivy 4292.

PHRENOLOGIST

MME. BOSCHELL, the greatest phrenologist; tells past, present and future. Call and see her. Special reading, only a week 50c. Located in her parlor camps, corner Auburn avenue and Courtland street.

WANTED—J. S. Bowen's friends to know that work on all family repairing from California he has opened up plumbing business at 1 Peachtree street. Ivy 4292. Office at Phone Main 5230, which is not in the book.

PHRENOLOGIST

MME. CORDEAL, phrenologist, your head tells your story and gives a chart of features. Special readings in her camps, corner Marietta and Courtland.

IF $150 can't afford new suit, let me remodel your old clothes to look like new. My exquisite all wool fabrics. The best hand-tailoring in America for $15; fit guaranteed. Tom Weaver, Tailor, 129½ Peachtree St.

MATERNITY SANITARIUM—Private, refined. Modern. Limited number of patients cared for. Rooms provided for infants for adoption. Mrs. Ed. Mitchell, 25 Windsor street.

$11 GIVEN for best piano, household necessity; time for sample and full particulars, 10c. Chamberlain Co., Chamberlain, South Carolina.

MME. RAMM'S delicious home-made Angelica cough and cold tablets for sale at E. R. Jones's and Morris & Phoenix every Saturday afternoon. Ivy 2228.

PANAMA IN PICTURES—Contains 68 half-tone illustrations. Bound in paper, mailed for 30 cents. A. Smith & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

THE MARTHUR SIFTER, stylish, millinery, dressmaking prices. Top Whitehall corner Strothurton.

SMOKE H&H Tobacco for catarrh, hyacinths, asthma and colds. Use bags. Your druggist or H&H Co., Atlanta.

MRS. F. S. HASLETT, parlor millinery; remodeling a specialty. Ivy 2228.

FLY SCREENS repaired by Price & Thomas 42 N. Pryor. Phone Ivy 4292.

MRS. L. J. HOG—China decorating taught and sold at 324 Whitehall street.

PALMISTRY.

PROF. LA VOUX

THE WORLD'S GREATEST Clairvoyant, Palmist and Crystalist.
CITIZENS BANK BLDG., EAST POINT, GEORGIA.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. C. Brownell, Albert Howell, Jr.
Hugh M. Dorsey, Arthur Hopman.
Harry Brownell, Howell & Hopman,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Offices: 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 210 Grey Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Long Distance Telephone 3023. Home 4024 and 3035, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. H. L. HAAS, chiropractor. 514 Forsyth bldg. Ivy 4582.

HELP WANTED—Male

STORES AND OFFICES.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and office man by middle aged corporation; state experience. Address D-192, care Constitution.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

YES—Prof. C. G. Gentry is changing with each the barber trade. (It's easy.) Taught in half the time at one-third the cost of other student position in the chain barber system in Atlanta. Call or write 19 East Mitchell st.

WANTED—Man to learn barber trade. Barbers always in demand. Big wages. Good work. Few weeks completes by our method. Special offer while learning. Write for free Catalog free. Moler College, Desk M, 39 Luckie street.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS.

WANTED—A few first-class salesmen for a staple line; unusual opportunity; only hustling man can easily make from $200 to $300 per month. Ambition gives you a big territory and transportation free. For further information, call between 9 to 10 a. m. or 4 to 5 p. m. Room 1, Jones building, Forsyth street, 5 to 6 p. m. Jos. Kopp, 531 Candler bldg.

WANTED—Salesmen capable of explaining merits of newly patented gasoline-saving device; solid seller; guarantee increases mileage of any automobile 25 to 50 per cent; exclusive territory need. Rumpler Sales Co., 302 Candler Bldg.

WANTED—Salesman to work in large country store; must be sober, honest, industrious and have previous experience. Splendid opportunity for that kind of trade. Address F-64, care Constitution, Atlanta.

WANTED—A high-class, intelligent salesman to place goods on salary and commission; $10 to $15 a day sure. Must have clean record and $75 or $100 to secure goods. Will buy back all you don't sell. Call from 9 to 12, Room 23, Equitable, Georgia.

WANTED—Cigar and tobacco salesmen to sell a novelty to the retail trade. Apply Packet Company, 325 First National Bank Stonewport.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED — Visit trade with our samples. Salary and commissionability. Write Cordelle Cigar Co., Station D, New York, N. Y.

MAGNIFICENT line of popular quick-selling maps, books and blotters; low prices. Big commissions. Great chance for workers. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMAN to call on retail drug stores, selling stationery; give experience and salary expected. Address P-2, care Constitution.

WANTED—Experienced city salesman. Forbes Mfg. Co., 64 Peters street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Men to learn the cotton business in our sample rooms. We also teach grading and stapling by mail; course correspondence. Good openings for competent men. Call or write Memphis Sample Room Co., 302 Candler Bldg.

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DRAUGHON'S Business College, Atlanta, Ga., or Montgomery, Ala.; no vacation; catalogue free.

YOUNG MEN, A CHANCE—We will teach you the barber trade for $20, payable $15 down and $5 when you can speak for tools. Yes, make money while learning. Address Barbers' Molerite Barber College, 912 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.

ORGANIZERS WANTED—The new order, The Knights of Liberty, to unite all church, patriotic, benevolent societies, all church members, to unite in your city. Full particulars K. O. L., 59 McLendon, Atlanta.

WANTED—Firemen, brakemen, electric motormen, conductors, colored sleeping car porters; experience unnecessary; no strike; enclose stamp. Name position wanted. Railway forms furnished. Railway Inst., Dept. 17, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED boys with bicycles to know that John D. Miller is located at 45 East Hunter st. Miller's bicycle and carriage shop. Everything of bicycle supplies.

WANTED—Ice cream maker, one who thoroughly understands the business, no others need apply. Answer full particulars first letter with reference and salary expected. Pratt Bottling Co., Pratt, Ala.

WANTED—Two colored helpers in blacksmith shop. 193 W. Mitchell street.

WANTED—Man with horse and rig to carry newspaper route. A hustler can make good money. Apply City Circulation Dept. Constitution.

WANTED—Names of men wanting to be railway postal clerks. $75 month. F-61, care Constitution.

MEN with patentable ideas write Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Female

STORES AND OFFICES.

WANTED—Lady stenographer, between 18 and 30 years of age. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only, and give age, education, training and experience, etc. Retail Credit Company, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Stenographer. Apply 1016-1017 Candler Bldg., between 8:30 and 9:30 today. Reeves Marble Company.

SALESWOMEN—SOLICITORS.

SALESLADIES

FOR Shriners' week, interesting work, four ladies made average $10.55 Saturday. Apply 509 Silvey Building.

WANTED—For solicitation for a first-class real estate proposition; experience unnecessary; can easily make $200 to $500 per month. Assistance given and all transportation free. For further information inquire from 9 to 9:30 a. m. and from 4 to 5 p. m. Jacob Haas, 531 Candler building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STENO-BOOKKEEPER to take charge of set of books for small wholesale grocery house. Salary $15 per week. Apply in own handwriting. Address D-189, Constitution.

GIRLS learn millinery; free scholarship now. We make and remodel hats. Atlanta School of Millinery, 100½ Whitehall.

WANTED—Girl over 20, with attractive personality, for traveling position; expenses paid. Apply 1119 Candler Building, between 10 and 11.

10 WHITE WOMEN or girls at once; good pay. Apply Mrs. Dickson, 31 Cain St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—25 colored women to work in cotton mill at Fairburn, Ga. Excellent new plant. Ellis and Piedmont.

HELP WANTED—Male and Female

STENOGRAPHERS, cooks, salesmen, salesladies, bookkeepers, collectors, clerks, mill men, railroad men, telegraph operators, station agents; we serve you now and lost time by furnishing you positions on short notice. Arlington Business Agency, Arlington, Ga.

WANTED—Teachers

SCHOOL OFFICIALS—See us Shriner week. We can help you secure experienced superintendents, principals, assistants and grade teachers; university and college graduates. Southern Teachers' Agency, Inland National Bank Building.

South Atlantic Teachers

AGENCY, 1218 Atl. Nat. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia.

SHELDAHN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY, oldest, largest, in south; individual attention to members. Office Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Greenwood, S. C.

SITUATION WANTED—Male

SPECIAL rates for situations wanted ads.; 5 lines one time, 10 cents; 3 times, 25 cents. To get these rates ads must be paid in advance and delivered at The Constitution office.

AN ANSWER TO YOUR AD.

or several of them may be sent in as the result of your ad if you have it prepared in The Constitution. Such responses are sent to you by mail and are a special service which The Constitution renders to those who use its columns. Would-be employers have a much wider range of choice before accepting a position when such responses are received. Call at or phone to The Constitution frequently for your mail.

SODA WATER MAN.

FIRST-CLASS soda dispenser, open for position; 5 years' experience. Can change and clerk at front. R. W., 269 Washington.

WANTED—By two experienced distributors, wants to handle proposition in Chapel Hill city. We get results. Address D-187, Constitution.

OFFICE OR ROAD position desired by young man; good penman; Atlanta high school education and wide experience. Address D-185, care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper-stenographer or general office work. Address D-175, care Constitution.

JEWELRY engraver, with some knowledge of repairing, wants position; best of references. Address D-186, Constitution.

YOUNG man with license and experience desires position as night watchman. Best references. J. B. Finley, Egan, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED—Female

SPECIAL rates for situations wanted ads., 3 lines one time, 10 cents; 3 times, 25 cents. To get these rates ads must be paid in advance and delivered at The Constitution office.

A WIDOW of refinement, unincumbered, wishes a position in refined home as governess or as housekeeper; can give best of reference. P. N. Winder, Ga.

STENOGRAPHER with four years' experience, wants position at once. Call Main 2129, Mrs. Whitaker.

YOUNG colored woman desires position as cook; can furnish best of references. Call Atlanta 1896.

STENOGRAPHER office assistant, 4½ years' experience; neat, accurate; excellent references. Atrous, 243 Capitol ave.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, IN THE DIVISION.

In the Matter of Lonnie Powell, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of Lonnie Powell, of Norman Park, Georgia, District Aforesaid—Greeting:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in the above entitled cause will exhibit to the undersigned his application for leave to sell and convey the real estate of said bankrupt, consisting of the following, to wit:

Lot of land No. 118 in the Seventeenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more fully described as lots No. 11, 12, 13 and 15, in Hollywood cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia, in the eleven city of said city.

Also the notes and accounts of said bankrupt in said town time he may be found expedient.

It is ordered that the trustee sell said realty at public sale on the 9th day of May, 1914, before the front door of said court, before the courthouse door in Fulton county, Georgia, at the hour that the court may be in session a week for two weeks in the official gazette of said district, and that notice of said instruments to appear in separate editions, and that said sale to be for cash. Further information by Referee in Bankruptcy, unless objections to the sale be filed by the time to be deposited with trustee at time of said sale, or within seven days thereafter. The trustee will thereafter report to the court the action of the court.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1914.

R. J. BACON.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL BARGAIN — Absolutely new Hudson six-cylinder 1914 Model 54. Never taken from show room. Car too large for use in my locality. Will make close price for spot cash only. No trades or real estate. J. M. B., 17 Trinity avenue.

ONE 1911 NATIONAL 5-PASSENGER TOURING CAR, THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED AND REPAINTED, $245. THERE ONE 1913 OAKLAND TOURING CAR, DELCO STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM. PRICE $950. QUICK SALE.
C. O. BOGER.
46 AUBURN AVE. PHONE IVY 7912

SEVEN-PASSENGER KNOX TOURING CAR

32-HORSE POWER, high-grade car; first class condition; attractive price. David Woodward. Phone Main 59.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

CLEAN UP SALE OF USED CARS

OUR ENTIRE stock of rebuilt cars to be sold this week regardless of price. Stock includes Studebaker, Buick, Ford, Maxwell and Hupmobile. Columbia, Cole and many others. All in good condition.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

We must make room for our new models soon to arrive.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
(FACTORY BRANCH)
489 Peachtree St. Ivy 1871.

1 1913 Cole touring car, electric lighting and starting system $850.00
1 Studebaker 30, 1912, 5-passenger touring car . . . $450.00
1 Studebaker 30, 1912, 2-passenger touring car . . . $450.00
1 Studebaker 20, 1913, touring car $900.00
1 Buick 1912 touring car $450.00
1 Pope roadster $350.00

The above cars have been thoroughly overhauled, and will sell on terms.

O. E. HOUSER,
45 Auburn Avenue.
Phone Ivy 7911.

Columbia Auto Exchange

261 EDGEWOOD AVE. IVY 1626.

IF IN the market for a used car it would be to your advantage to see us before you buy, as we can save you from 40 to 60 per cent. We have 40 on hand. Write for our complete list.

THE TROUBLE CO.
842 COURTLAND. MAIN 1317-J.

ELECTRIC starter work. Platforms renewed. Tops and curtains. Electrical appliances repaired, etc.

IF YOU want an automobile, write me, describe what you want and price you want to pay. I have it for you. If it is on wheels. James Mulvihill, Argoun Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

HAVING bought electric, offer my Cole 1914 touring car for bargain. Fully equipped, practically good as new. See it at Odell's, 411 Peachtree street.

FORD 5-passenger, Model T car, for sale; in excellent condition. Apply 263 Peachtree in rear.

STRONG, powerful, handsome, seven-passenger touring car built by American Locomotive Company, for sale cheap; splendid condition. Johnson-Gowdey Motor Company, 81 North Forsyth street. Bell Phone Main 4000.

MARMON 1914 Roadster, run less than 1,500 miles, for sale; perfect condition; must be sold at once. See car at Georgian Terrace Garage, Ivy 2196, 1196; care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Interstate, 5-passenger, just overhauled, new tires, electric lights, a snap. Apply Home Vitalmall Garage, 544 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Ford 40-H. P. roadster, in first class condition. Fully equipped. Owner leaving city. Bargain if sold quick. Address D-183, Constitution.

AUTOMOBILE, good as new, for sale cheap for cash. Call Ivy 1111.

BUICK "22," 1913 model; good condition; will sell cheap. See James Martin, 67 Ivy street.

16-H. P.; good as new; must sell. Dr. Cook, 173 E. Hunter.

SUPPLIES—ACCESSORIES.

SAVE 7c PER CENT to 50 PER CENT ON YOUR OLD BEARINGS

DON'T throw your old bearings away. Send them to us and we will make them as good as new. Southern Bearing Co., 49 Milledge ave. Main 1178-J.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Car REPAINTED

And This Is the Place
LET US KNOW YOUR PRICE
WHITEHALL GARAGE.
444 WHITEHALL ST.
Main 468. Atlanta 1206.

AUTOMOBILES REPAINTED

TOPS recovered, wheels aligned. Wheels, axles and springs repaired. High-grade work at reasonable prices.

JOHN M. SMITH,
120-122-124 AUBURN AVENUE.

AUTO FENDERS, TANKS, HOODS, ETC., made to order. Also repair work. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 50 Edgewood and Piedmont ave. Phone Ivy 5313.

E. H. ODOM BROS. CO.

HAVE your automobile repaired the right way. 70 Fair street.

THE TROUBLE CO.
EGBERT ALLEN and C. A. STRIDER.
Both Phones.

ELECTRIC cars, rectifiers and battery work. Phone Main 131-J. 492 Central avenue.

FORD STARTER AND LIGHTING SYSTEM.

VIADUCT REPAIR CO.
REAR 46 AUBURN AVE. IVY 4001.

NEW and convenient, between Seventh and Eighth streets, rear 106 Juniper. F. R. Lamb.

IF YOU HAVE carbon troubles, use Crimo Solid motor gasoline. 1118 Fourth National Bank Building. Main 3217.

ATLANTA RADIATOR CO.
Automobile Radiator Work Exclusively.
Bell Ivy 7434. 76 Ivy street.

DRESSMAKING—SEWING

WANTED—Ladies' fancy sewing. 137 Venable st. Ivy 5042-L.

HOTELS

EAL HOTEL

CENTER of city; rates reasonable; convenient to union station. 42 to 52 Decatur street. Atlanta, phone 3612.

GATE CITY HOTEL—Accommodations for 100 people; hot and cold baths; one of the cleanest and best hotels in the city. Rates $1 per day; $5 per week. Corner Forsyth and Trinity. Only two blocks from Terminal Station.

AUCTION SALES

THE SOUTHERN AUCTION AND SALVAGE CO., 57 Peachtree st. Ivy 2228, will buy or sell your furniture, household goods or stock of merchandise. Ivy 2196.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

WE PAY highest cash prices for carrying, Pianos, office furniture, typewriters and office furniture a specialty. Atlanta Auction Company, 51 Decatur street. Atlanta 2127. Ivy 2127.

JACOBS' AUCTION CO. will buy anything you have to sell, from a needle to an engine. Highest cash prices. Call Atlanta phone 1424. 51 Decatur street. Ivy 1424.

PLANTING CORN PEAS, all varieties, field samples; state quantities offered and best price. Planters Seed & Co., Memphis, Tennessee.

100 PEAFOWLS, foxes, pheasants wanted. Highest prices paid. U. Pheasantry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—One Clyde ground skidder, three drums, 16x18 engine. Address P-59, care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy magnetic needle. Address Box 42, R. F. D. 2, Newnan, Ga.

WANTED—To buy any kind of second-hand office and household furniture. Cameron Furniture Co. Both phones.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

SECOND-HAND PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE CHEAP.

350 California wonder, one sale price 30c. 50 lever case news cases, full size, cost 65c; sale price 25c.

Galley rack, holding ten galleys, up to three 24-inch galleys, $2.50.

10 wooden double frames, cost $6.50; sale price $3.50.

10 frames, two pieces, holding 12 cases, cost $11.50; sale price $4.50.

Cabinet to fit galley, makes a three-case galley; sale price, $15.

Two cases and stand to hold them, about 8 feet long; sale price, $10.

One wooden case rack, holds 20 full-size cases; cost $19; sale price, $8.

This material will be sold in lots to suit. Pay your own freight. Address
THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

SAFES

BOUGHT, sold and exchanged. Bank safes, vault doors. Combinations changed.

BANKERS' SAFE AND VAULT CO.
No. 35 East Mitchell Street.

WE have for sale all kinds and sizes of second-hand army tents. Write us for prices. Telephone Bell Main 2401-J. 870 Marietta Street.

COMFORTABLE, shaded seats at Nos. 2-4 N. Broad for parade.

Nitrate-Soda Bulk Acid

PHOSPHATE, Muriate Potash, Kainit, C. S. Meal. Large and small lots, wholesale in solid cars. W. E. McCain, Manufacturers' Agent, 411 National Bank Bldg.

1 OFFER the best hand-tailored all wool suit in America for $15. Let me cut to your own personality; made in my shop under my personal supervision. See my exquisite fabrics. Tom Weaver, Tailor, 129½ Peachtree St.

WE HAVE a very nice assortment of second-hand office furniture and office furniture at 6 N. Broad st. Foote & Davies Company.

ATLANTA SAFE CO.

BARGAINS in New and Second-Hand Safes. Also Safe Repairing. Phone Main 6601.

MACHINERY—One 12-h. p. portable engine; one 30-inch planer; new tables, swing saw, shafting, pulleys, etc. Scales-Mayer Co.

WE HAVE ANYTHING you want. Let us have you money. Jacobs Auction Co., 51 Decatur street. Ivy 1424. Atlanta 2127.

SECOND-HAND safes, all sizes, Mail's fire and burglar proof safe doors. Write for our complete list.

THE TROUBLE CO.
842 COURTLAND. MAIN 1317-J.

ELECTRIC starter work. Platforms renewed. Tops and curtains. Electrical appliances repaired, etc.

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444 WHITEHALL ST.
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IF YOU HAVE carbon troubles, use Crimo Solid motor gasoline. 1118 Fourth National Bank Building. Main 3217.

ATLANTA RADIATOR CO.
Automobile Radiator Work Exclusively.
Bell Ivy 7434. 76 Ivy street.

MONEY TO LOAN

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now accepting loans on Atlanta or Atlanta property at 5½, 6 and 6½ per cent. Prompt and courteous attention. CHAS. H. BLACK, Real Estate Loan Agent. 210-211 Empire Building. Phone Ivy 111.

MONEY TO LOAN—We have a good deal of home funds that we can place promptly. Can lend on 5 years' straight, or monthly payment plan. Also money for purchase money notes. Foster & Robson, 11 Edgewood avenue.

Do You need money?
Fulton County Society of Atlanta,
39 Nassau Bldg.
Loans Money

Diamonds,
Gems, Jewelry, Gold and Silverware.
Low Interest Charges.
Most Liberal Plan.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS

TO LEND on Atlanta home or business property at 6 per cent. Money advanced to builder. Write or call

S. W. CARSON
24 SOUTH BROAD STREET

WE NOW HAVE funds for good first and second mortgage notes. L. H. Zurline and Edward Jones.

MONEY TO LOAN—At 6, 7 and 8 per cent on Atlanta residence and suburban real estate in sums to suit borrower. Also on acreage property, any amount desired. Dunson & Gay, 27 Nassau Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—Have on hand money to lend in sums to make to suit borrower. Purchase money notes bought. Mrs. Frances Winn, 810. 614 Atlanta National Bank Bldg. Ivy 1292.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—We buy purchase money notes, short time loans for sale. Lowest rates. Atlanta Trust Co., 4 per cent Banking and Loan Company, 209 West Peachtree street. Ivy 2102.

WE now have funds for good first and second mortgage notes. L. H. Zurline & Edward Jones.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE and others holding steady jobs; no collateral; cheap rates, easy payments; confidential. Tolman, 307 Empire Building.

FARM LOANS—We place loans in any amount on improved farm lands in Georgia. The Southern Mortgage Company.

MORTGAGE LOANS made on first-class city property. Lowest rates. Get in touch with us. Greene Realty Co., 214 Empire Building.

$ PER CENT LOANS on Atlanta property. Robert Jackson, 1 Peachtree, Empire building.

MONEY TO LEND on city property, W. O. Alston, 1216 Third Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOANS—$25 and upwards; pianos a specialty. Guarantee Loan Co., 218 Alt. Nat. Bank.

FARM LOANS made by H. M. Smith, 709 Atlanta Nat. Bank Building.

SMALL real estate loans a specialty. Address P-60, care Constitution.

MONEY to lend on improved real estate. C. C. Reinhardt, jr., 612 to 620 Empire Bldg.

WANTED—Money

WE can invest your money for you on first mortgages, high-class improved property in well and growing part of city.

TURMAN & CALHOUN,
Trust Company of Georgia Bldg.

MONEY WANTED—From private parties, $1,000 5 years at 7 per cent; no commission, security, close in, residence property. Address G. L., care Constitution.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES

WE HAVE funds on hand with which to purchase good first or second mortgage purchase money notes. Foster & Robson, 11 Edgewood avenue.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY

AT AUCTION.

FURNITURE, holmwood goods, office fixtures, etc. Every Friday at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. JACOBS AUCTION CO.
51 DECATUR STREET.

Near Kimball House. Bell phone 1424; Atlanta 2127.

A MINUTE MESSENGER.

MILLER'S Phone 23 or Ivy 4312
Always On The Minute

ABSTRACT AND TITLE INSURANCE.

ATLANTA TITLE GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANY, ground floor Equitable building. Main 5420.

BANKS.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Capital and surplus $1,000,000.
Oldest Savings Department in City.

FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA
Cash capital $500,000; surplus $150,000.

CEMENT FLOWER BOXES AND VASES.

PRETTY flower boxes on display at McMillan Bros. seed store. Broad street, Atlanta.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

QUEEN & NEILL
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, 409 CEMENT COURT BLDG. ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED. MAIN 815 ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

W. E. HOLDEN, Contractor, 601 Chamber of Commerce bldg. Ivy 4642. Remodeling and repairing given prompt attention.

WILL complete your home without any money till finished. J. D. Lanier, M. 1125.

CARPENTER WORK.

L. Y. CARTER, 31 PEACHTREE. Main 1464, 1715. Store fronts, wall cases, office work, etc.

FOR building and repair work of all kind call Main 5212-J. 107 Mangum street.

DENTISTRIES.

THE TROUBLE CO.

REPAIR of electrical and mechanical appliances, electric automobiles and ignition work a specialty. Wood and rosewood inlaid blade and electric car work. Phone Main 842. 842 Courtland. Main 1317-J.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

WATCHES cleaned and guaranteed one year, 50c. Clocks cleaned, 25c. Mainspring 50c. Other work reasonable. Work done by Marietta St. Pharmacy.

DAIRIES.

PEACHTREE DAIRY

618 PEACHTREE AVENUE. Pasteurized milk, buttermilk, cream, whipping cream, ice cream, buttermilk. Phone Ivy 2196.

FURNITURE REPAIRING.

THE DAMERON REPAIR CO.

Furniture and chairs repaired and refinished. Odd pieces made a specialty. Phone W. 249-J.

HORSESHOEING & BUGGY REPAIRING.

M. C. Hall, 274 Peters St. Rubber Tiring. All. Ph. 1542.

MATTRESS.

OLD HATS MADE NEW—Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended. Atlanta Hatters, 30 E. Hunter street.

JEWELRY REPAIRING.

CHOWN & WALTERS, Watchmen, next to vaudette theater. Repairs watches and jewelry. Good and reasonable and pay you the highest price for your old gold and silver.

Dunaway Bros. We buy old gold and silver. 5 N. Forsyth st. Ivy 1496.

MATTRESS RENOVATING.

I RENOVATE mattresses, $1—I re-cover mattresses, $2.50. Spring mattresses repaired, 1 upholster cushions. D. A. Castleberry, 1 Decatur st. Phone Main 4000.

CAPITAL MATTRESS CO., 168-A South Pryor st. Main 2128. Will call for and deliver. Best work at lowest prices; give us a trial.

MONUMENTS.

CHEROKEE MARBLE & Granite Works. M. 1598. Corner E. Hunter and Terry Sts.

MOVING, PACKING AND SHIPPING.

PERRY MOVING & STORAGE CO. Let us move, pack and ship your goods. Phones Ivy 7436-J. Atl. 1206. 48 spring fin. Dr.

MULTIGRAPHING.

LETTERS MULTIGRAPHED FILLED IN AND ENVELOPES ADDRESSED.

Eagle Multigraphing Company
203-4 Austell Bldg. Main 1158

NEW RUBBER TIRES.

PUT on your baby's carriage; repaired, rebuilt and recovered. Hope Mitchell, 237-239 Edgewood avenue. Ivy 3078.

ORIENTAL RUGS CLEANED.

ATLANTA STEAM RUG CLEANING CO., 9x12 rugs cleaned, $1.50 and up. Phone Ivy 2141. Main 4627.

PLUMBERS.

ALEXANDER & JONES
292 PEACHTREE ST. Ivy 42. Atlanta 258.

C. R. BENNETT plumbing contractor, no new work on hand. Plumbing Co. Peters supervision. Ivy 5482

MONEY saved by buying your plumbing and heating with concrete slabs. We sell everything needed in the plumbing line. Estimates given to builders. Phone Ivy 1149. East Hunter street. 350 both phones.

WE DO all kinds of plumbing. Call Ivy 4312.

PRINTING.

ALEXANDER & JONES
292 PEACHTREE ST. Ivy 42. Atlanta 258.

C. R. BENNETT plumbing contractor, no new work on hand. Plumbing Co. Peters supervision. Ivy 5482

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PRINTING.

C. F. BINDER & SON

MANUFACTUR

Constitution Space and Atlanta Land Are Wise and Profitable Investments Both Increase In Value and Produce Big Returns. Buy Land From Want Ads

MEDICAL

DR. SIMMONDSON'S Theory and Castoa Rose Pills: a safe and reliable treatment for irregularities; by mail $5. Booklet free. Simmondson Drug Co., 11 N. Broad st., Atlanta, Georgia.

WAYNE—Eczema sufferers try Kenkeldall's liquid, greaseless, scentless remedy; cures, when physicians fail, all itching skin troubles; acne, pimples, blackheads, ringworm; refuse substitutes; mail 50c. Eatman Mfg. Co., Grenada, Miss.

MUSIC AND DANCING

PROF. MAHLER'S Select Dancing School, 428 Peachtree. Inc. 1874-L. Resident member International Teachers' Association.

DANCING SCHOOL—Classes private and class. music furnished. Ivy 8186.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE or trade for automobile or diamond, high grade piano, almost new; Heilligg &eshe cheap. "Dixie Theater, Decatur st.

BARGAIN in Conover piano. Phone 3448; must sell cheap for cash only. No terms. For further information, phone Ivy 3274-J.

EDUCATIONAL

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL MILLINERY

THE ORIGINAL and only regular Millinery School in Atlanta. Individual instruction. Six weeks course. Our rates are lower for Whole or Half Days than any other school. We have the indorsement of all the wholesale millinery houses. Call or write to-day. Miss Rainwater, Manager, 404 Whitehall st.

SEED AND PET STOCK

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

PLANTS, BULBS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES. SEED, POULTRY. Ivy 5146; MAIN 3941; ATLANTA 2586.

16 PAGE CATALOG FREE.

CASCO FALL BULBS started now will make large plants this summer. Write for price list of assorted size bulbs on hand. Price 15 cents a pound.

WE CAN FURNISH you with all the standard varieties of tomato plants fresh every day. $1.50 per 100; 5 dozen.

KEEP BEFORE your fowls the Red Comb Meat Mash Feed. It is a well-balanced feed; also an egg-producer. Can be fed wet or dry. 25 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $3.85 f.o.b. Atlanta.

WE HAVE A NICE lot of small plants for hanging baskets and porch boxes. Call in and let us help you make a selection.

"WIZARD BRAND" Sheep Manure is just the fertilizer for your lawn, garden and flowers. It is pulverized and is free from weed seeds. Put up in 100-lb. jute bags. Price, $1.50 per bag.

WHATEVER NEED of seeds, etc., phone us your orders and they will receive our personal attention.

IF YOUR FOWLS are out of condition and not doing well, it will pay you to try Pratt's Poultry Regulator, as it is a tonic, egg-producer as well as a conditioner. 25c, 50c and $1 a box.

PRATT'S, Conkey's and Lee's Lice Powders are all good; either of them will give satisfaction. 25c and 50c pkgs.

DON'T WORRY about chicks that are troubled with white diarrhea. Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy is what is needed. It is a preventative as well as a cure. 25c and 50c a package.

MISCELLANEOUS

GREEN GROUND BONE

for chickens; ground every day. Campbell Bone Co., 25 Decatur street.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

IRISH POTATO PLANTS.

Nancy Hall, per 1,000 ..... $1.50
Porto Rico, per 1,000 ..... 1.50
Dooly Yams, per 1,000 ..... 1.50

Discount on large orders. Stock all to be on my farm on Gordon road, near Atlanta. Can fill orders after May 10.

E. L. FLORENCE,
1126 Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

RED COB CORN—I have 25,000 bushels fresh shelled Red Cob corn that has never been in elevator. It will keep in hot weather. Inquire Nashville, Tenn.

WE carry a complete line of field, garden and flower seed; also poultry supplies. C. Mo-Millan, Jr., Seed Company, 87 Broad st.

DOGS

TWO full-blooded poodle pups. Call Main 4786.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE—Two black Shetland ponies; a 3-seated trap and set of single harness. Address 11 East Fair, McPherson. Phone Main 2064.

IF YOU did not get one of those fine horse and want to buy one, phone Ivy 5709-J. 818 spring street.

FOR SALE—Babcock surrey, cost new $300, will sell cheap at Victor's stables, 169 Marietta st. For quick sale, price $60 today.

ONE bay mare in good condition. Will sell cheap for cash. Call F. W. King & Co., Madison ave., and Garnett street.

SHETLAND PONIES—All kinds. Write your wishes to P. D. Hall, 304 Fourth avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

RESORTS—Summer and Winter

PARTIES anticipating visiting the seashore this summer will undoubtedly be interested in our proposition. Send us a card and we will furnish full information. Address Seashore, care Fourth and Nat'l Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Ivy 4626.

BOARD AND ROOMS

ASK THE CONSTITUTION WHERE TO LIVE

A FREE BUREAU of boarding and rooming houses. Information. If you want to get a place to board or rest room in any part of the city or suburbs, ask the Atlanta Constitution. We will be glad to help you get what you want.

Third Floor Constitution Building.
Main 5005. Atlanta 5005.

NORTH SIDE.

A Modern Family and Tourist HOTEL

ELECTRIC LIGHTS and steam heat. European, $2 a day and up. 15c car and 'bus up. Rooms en suite with private baths, $3 per day. 1 block and car. $1.50 a day and up. Free baths on all floors.

PEACHTREE INN.
231 PEACHTREE STREET.
Under new management. Clerk and bellboy service night and day. Phone: Ivy 8119, 6T.

SHRINERS

LARGE, beautiful, cool rooms on Peachtree street. Can accommodate 40 or 50 Shriners. Serve meals throughout the day. Rates reasonable. 477 Peachtree street.

766 PEACHTREE ST.

LARGE front room, dressing room with lavatory. Ivy 3774-J.

BELLEVUE INN

NICELY furnished single or double rooms, steam heated, with or without meals. 67 East Third. Ivy 1498-L.

528 PEACHTREE

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR SHRINERS at $50 a week. Ivy 5144.

GOOD CHRISTIAN HOME for girls reasonable convenient to car line. Ivy 4626-J. Dormitory, 97 Luckie street.

DELIGHTFUL room, with or without private bath, also very best meals by day or week. 24 E. Linden st. Ivy 1190.

ANYONE desiring clean rooms and appetizing meals can find them at 157 Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, good convenient-table board specialty. Ivy 7256-J. 178 Ivy street.

FOR SALE, delicious desserts, varied menu, reserved hot during meals; best cook in the city. 178 Peachtree. Ivy 846.

FOR SHRINERS; clean, cool rooms; excellent meals. 82 Auburn avenue. Atlanta 3710.

WANTED—15 or 20 Shriners; also boarders. 34 West North ave. Ivy 1744-L.

SHRINERS—Can accommodate four; clean rooms, good meals. 76 W. Harris street.

Two gentlemen for nice room, good meals and private home. Ivy 6466.

Can accommodate 6 Shriners at 379 Edgewood ave. Atl. phone 4128.

BOARD AND ROOMS

SOUTH SIDE.

ROOM and board with all conveniences; close in; private home; well kept table and good table. 73 E. Mitchell street, near Atlanta.

88 COMFORTABLE rooms with or without meals, at reasonable rates; building one block from Grant park. 497 Cherokee ave. Bell phone Main 3715.

NICELY cool room with board; close in; gentlemen only. 88 E. Mitchell st.

STRICTLY excellent board. Miss Crush, 97 Capitol square, opposite state capitol.

CAN ACCOMMODATE one Shriner with car service. Call Bell phone East Point 178.

SHRINERS—Accommodations for 6 or 8; meals if desired. Ivy 5468-J.

ROOMS—Clean beds and board for Shriners at 119 South Pryor; in center of city.

EIGHT OR TEN SHRINERS can find nice rooms and board. 101 S. Pryor street.

WANTED—Board—Rooms

WANTED by young couple with daughter 8 years old, room and board on north side, with private family; must be reasonable. References exchanged. Address C-967, Constitution.

COUPLE wants room and board on Peachtree road or in Druid Hills from June 20 to August 1. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 521.

FOR RENT—Rooms

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WANTED—15 or 20 Shriners; also boarders. 34 West North ave. Ivy 1744-L.

SHRINERS—Can accommodate four; clean rooms, good meals. 76 W. Harris street.

Two gentlemen for nice room, good meals and private home. Ivy 6466.

Can accommodate 6 Shriners at 379 Edgewood ave. Atl. phone 4128.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED—SOUTH SIDE.

3 OR 4 SHRINERS can find nice room in private family; close in. 211 Capitol avenue.

TWO SHRINERS can find nice room, private family. 228 Washington street.

NICE front rooms for about six Shriners at 401 Fair street.

SHRINERS can find nice rooms, private family. Main 2662-J. 15 E. Fair street.

NICELY furnished room for gentlemen; private home. 266 Woodward avenue.

LARGE, airy room for six or eight Shriners, very close in. 46 Trinity avenue.

FOR SHRINERS; nicely furnished front room. 277 Pulliam st. Ivy 4815.

ONE nicely furnished room, reasonable, all conveniences. Main 2452. 242 Capitol avenue.

FOUR Shriners, nice front room, close in. 361 Washington street.

16 SHRINERS can get nicely cool rooms, close in. 364 South Pryor. Ivy 4225-L.

SHRINERS—Rooms for Shriners; private family; best location. 321 S. Pryor st. M. 3968.

EIGHT SHRINERS can find nice rooms, close in. at 82 Brotherton street.

THREE Shriners, nice room, private family. Main 2716. 112 Capitol avenue.

CAN accommodate 100 more at Gate City hotel, $1.00 per night, $5.00 per week.

FURNISHED—WEST END.

SHRINERS, large, nicely furnished rooms, connecting bath; private home. 1 Perkins avenue.

SHRINERS—Three delightful rooms, Hartis Hill; Mrs. Silvius, 143 Wellington street. Phone West 371-J.

NEATLY fur. room, with breakfast; private home. Atlanta phone 377.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for 8 or 12 Shriners. W. 731-J.

UNFURNISHED—NORTH SIDE.

SIX large, airy rooms, bath, well ventilated; choice resident section; 5-cent car line; city and suburban. 52 Spring.

FOR 4 unfurnished rooms in Decatur, with water and electric lights, on car line. W. J. Davis, M. 722.

FOR 4 unfurnished rooms, near in, all conveniences. 54 Simpson street.

UNFURNISHED—SOUTH SIDE.

THREE unfurnished rooms, bath and kitchenette; reasonable to right parties. Main 4481.

ONE unfurnished front room, separate entrance. Reasonable. 14 Windsor.

UNFURNISHED—WEST END.

THREE unfurnished, connecting rooms, all conveniences, with water. 65 Queen street, West End.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping Rooms

NORTH SIDE.

THREE unfurnished, connecting rooms, with bath; no children. 78 West Peachtree place.

FOR RENT—Apartments

FURNISHED.

FAIRLEIGH APARTMENTS

ONE block of Magnolia Temple, electric lights and cold storage. Phone Ivy 1234-3-7 Spring street.

THE SHERWOOD—Furnished apartment, all conveniences. 25 Porter place. Ivy 264.

UNFURNISHED.

THE LAWRENCE—Two, three and four-room apartments; some early vacancies; all conveniences, and 10 to 15-cent car lines. J. T. Turner, Res. Mgr., Apt. F, 45 West Peachtree place. Ivy 1620.

FIVE ROOMS, delightful porches, attractive private yard, heat, hot water, shades, beds, 2 art squares if desired. 15 Bell Temple Building. Low rent rates with lease for year or more. Ivy 3700.

NORTH SIDE, 2 rooms and bath, first floor, faces east, all conveniences including gas range and refrigerator. June 1 or August 1, with privilege of releasing for another year. Ivy 2252.

DESIRABLE north side apartment to sublet. 87 Peachtree place or phone Decatur 727.

DELIGHTFUL close-in apartment, 4 to 7 rooms. Apply Candler Realty Company, 3 Walton street.

FOR RENT—Store space, or business property, see B. M. Grant & Co., Grant Bldg.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

FOR apartments, see Kalbagh Kost, 1425 Candler building.

NEW YORK

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, highest, coolest point in Manhattan, 6 rooms, 2 elevators, hot water heat, janitor service, 2 baths, electric lights, gas range, 5-cent car to subway, $40 to $45. Immediate address Suite 6003, 1 Madison avenue, New York.

FOR RENT—Houses

FURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE country bungalow for summer. Reasonable. References exchanged. Address S-187, Constitution.

FOR RENT—Bungalow 'till sept. 1; north side. Immediate possession. Ivy 5453-J.

FOR RENT—Summer months 8-room, fur. cottage; north side. Ivy 5709-J.

UNFURNISHED.

$50 PER MONTH—9-room house, best part of Forrest ave., with acceptable roomer; newly papered and newly painted inside, gas and electric lights. This is a very desirable family. Ware & Harper, Main 1796. 724-725 Atlanta National Bank building.

62 Cherry street, 6-room cottage, corner lot, nice yard. $20.00
135 Plum street, 6 rooms and hall 25.00
214 Plum street, 5 rooms, two story 17.50
406 Williams St., 8 rooms, two-story. 47.50
Apply 410-11 Peters Building.

GET our Weekly Rent Bulletin. We move tenants renting $12.50 and up FREE. See Jones, John R., Realty Company, 12 Auburn avenue.

$12.50 PER MONTH—Four-room cottage, newly covered, newly tinted and newly painted, new toilet and bath; about 100 yards of Marietta street car line, very suitable for railroad man. W. T. Harper, M. 1706. 724-725 Atlanta National Bank bldg.

$12.50 PER MONTH—Four-room cottage, newly covered, newly tinted and newly painted, new toilet and bath; about 100 yards of Marietta street car line, very suitable for railroad man. W. T. Harper, Main 1796. 724-725 Atlanta National Bank building.

FOR RENT—Until Sept. 1, with privilege of renewal, 12-room residence, 171 Crescent avenue, $49 per mo. 1 block from Peachtree street. Ivy 4174-J.

FOR RENT—My home, 11 rooms, 2 acres, large garden, chicken lot, large barn, city and well water, variety of fruit. 1 block from car line. Lease, Ivy 2252.

OUR weekly rent list gives full descriptions of anything for rent. Call for one or let us mail it to you. Forrest & George Adair.

CALL, write or phone for our Rent Bulletin. Real Estate Loans, Rents, Insurance. Floore Realty Trust Bldg. Main 262, 263.

FOR RENT—Small city home, 6-room house from June 1 to Sept. 1. 735 Edgewood ave. Ivy 4174-J.

CALL, write or phone for our Rent Bulletin. You can get any part of city. H. Moore & Co., 401-7 Silvey bldg. M. 284.

WANTED—Houses

REFINED COUPLE desire to take charge of home in family leaving city for summer; best references. Address J. K. H., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Offices

FOR RENT—One of the large offices in the Third National Bank building; fine for real estate; desirable; rent reasonable. Apply 1119 or phone Ivy 7200.

FOR RENT—Stores

FOUR fine, new stores and lofts at 124, 126, 128 and 130 Whitehall street; also 69 S. Pryor, 61 S. Pryor, 61 S. Broad, 1 and 3 W. Peters, 18 Edgewood Ave. Both phones 382.

FOR RENT—Building and complete power equipment, 50 by 100 feet, for manufacture; centrally located. Apply to Excelsior Laundry Co.

FOR RENT—One store, 7 Piedmont avenue. Apply 1 Piedmont ave. M. 1997.

FOR RENT—Desk Room

OFFICE SPACE and desk, both phones and light, $6 per month. 1119 Third National Bank building.

DESIRABLE desk space, use of phone and typewriter. 606 Temple Court. Main 5181.

WANTED—Real Estate

PRICE property right and give me a short exclusive listing. I'll sell it. Gilbert, 306 Temple building.

OWNER—List your property with Greene Realty Co., Empire bldg. We get tenants.

FOR quick sale, list your property with us. Porter & Swift, 1304 Peachtree street.

REAL ESTATE—Sale, Exchange

WILL exchange $80 acres improved farm in Stewart county; also a good 5-room house in Atlanta, with no encumbrance, for improved farm within 10 miles of Atlanta; will pay difference if any. L. Greeman, 99 Whitehall street.

HAVE two beautiful building lots in the heart of the city of Decatur, convenient to mineral springs, the best health resort in the United States; worth $650, which I will trade for a good automobile. Box 157, Decatur, Ga.

WILL trade for South Georgia Farms. Will exchange for city property. J. W. Kimbrough, 409 Atlanta National Bank bldg.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

A REAL HOME

ON LARGE corner lot fronting east, brick veneer, tile roof, 8 rooms, large sleeping porch, tile plunge and shower baths, hardwood interior, area parlor, cement basement, garage and servants' quarters; now and strictly modern in best developed section on the north side. Owner is leaving city and must sell. $12,000. Terms.

ACREAGE

WITHIN 10 MILES of Atlanta, fronting on the Marietta car line; 5 acres, good portion in cultivation; nice pasture, with spring branch; 6-room residence and plenty of outbuildings. A bargain, as owner has left state. Price $5,500.

CHAS. D. HURT
201 4th Nat'l Bk. Bldg. Main 350.

I OWN two homes and can't live in but one. Will sell the Capitol avenue 10-room home at a bargain; cost $15,000. Asked $8,500 and dandy good house. Call Ivy 3264.

MONEY TO LEND

THE SOUTHERN MORTGAGE COMPANY
Capital and Surplus, $300,000. Established 1870.
Gould Building—10 Decatur Street—9 Edgewood Avenue.

FARM LOANS

NEGOTIATED THROUGHOUT THE STATE ON IMPROVED FARM LANDS IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $100,000, ON FIVE YEARS' TIME AT REASONABLE RATES.

OUR SOURCES of money are practically inexhaustible. We have a strong line of customers among individual investors and Savings Banks and Trust Companies in the North, East and Middle West, and we number among our clients th

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

with assets of more than a hundred million dollars. Call or w for information and rates.

J. T. Halleman, President.
W. J. Kemp, Vice President.
J. W. Andrews, Secretary.
G. H. Hunt, Treasurer.
E. V. Carter, Attorney.
J. d'Antignac, Actuary.
W. A. Howell, Abstracts of Title.
W. A. Thompson, Abstracts of Title.
R. H. Osborn, Abstracts of Title.
L. A. Bouligny, Auditor.
C. Cook, Appraiser Realty.
T. B. Dempsey, Abstract Clerk.
J. d'Antignac, Jr., Abstract Clerk.
Horace Holleman, Application Clerk.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

FOR RENT

IN WEST END, just three doors from Lee Street, good 6-room house, water, gas and other city conveniences. $22.50.

AT JEFFERSON PARK, 5-room house on good lot, four doors from car stop. $12.50.

COLLEGE PARK HOME of ten rooms, on very large, shady lot. If you want a big place cheap see this. $30.

ERNEST PARKER CO.
1133 HEALEY BUILDING.

IN SPOTLESS COLLEGE PARK

A HANDSOME 8-ROOM HOME, on a big, corner lot 100x200. Level, shade, lawn, hedges and fruit. On the car line. The house is well built, and very attractive. It is roomy, in very choice surroundings—schools, colleges, churches and car service right at it. Ideal and a fine bargain at $5,000. Part cash and terms for balance.

EDWARD H. WALKER
35 NORTH FORSYTH STREET.

CAR LINE ACREAGE

LISTEN—DO YOU WANT 21 acres of land with three dwellings, three modern poultry buildings, fine Bermuda pasture, good spring running water all the time? Fine bottom land in rear. Place has all kinds of fruits, etc. Faces Stone Mountain car line, Georgia Railroad and Granite Highway nearly one thousand feet. Am going to make a sacrifice price on this for next day or so. You had better investigate.

ERNEST PARKER CO.
1133 HEALEY BUILDING.

W. T. NEWMAN & CO.
808 Fourth National Bank Building. Bell Phone Main 4311.

$7,000—A FINE investment; on corner lot, we have two fine stores leased to good tenants for a term of years; pays nearly 12 per cent. Terms.

$6,500—ON PIEDMONT AVENUE, a few blocks this side Piedmont Park, we have an almost new 8-room house with sleeping porch; fine location. Terms.

BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES in all parts of the city.

WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

PEACHTREE CIRCLE—A lovely 9-room home. Sleeping porch, furnace, hardwood floors downstairs. This is a brick veneer, slate roof, tile front porch and bath, cement basement and driveway, garage and servant's room. Corner lot, $7x200, east front. You won't ever have a chance like this again. It is worth $8,000 more than the price, $15,000.

HANDSOME 8-room home, close to West Peachtree. Lot 80x250. It has every convenience your heart could wish, including driveway and garage. Terms, etc. Price, $8,750.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE HOME—Six rooms; on lot 50x270; close in. You can't buy another small home on the street for this price; $1,000 cash, and you can put in a small piece of property as part payment. Price, $1,750.

MYRTLE STREET—A dandy 8-room, 2-story home, steam heat. Can arrange terms. You can find another on the street for this price; $5,250.

MARTIN-OZBURN REALTY CO.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. PHONE IVY 1276. ATLANTA 292.

TRUCK FARM ON CAR LINE

WE HAVE A COUPLE of small farms—six-room bungalow on one—within the 5c car-fare limit, that can be bought at a sacrifice owing to owner going to Cuba. Lies between two railroads and electric car line, within thirty minutes of Five Points. Will sell on deed-easy terms or trade for Atlanta income property. Now got busy!

WILSON BROS.
701 EMPIRE BUILDING. IVY 8218.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

SPECIAL BARGAIN in three good houses, two of which are two cots of Copenhill car line, one 6-room cottage; all in good condition and well located. For information, see owner, 40 West End avenue. I am 1,100 miles from home; if you are, too, some good real estate cheap come to see me or phone West 814-J.

209 ST. CHARLES AVENUE, 8-room home, with hall; never been occupied; all modern conveniences; hardwood floors, furnace heat, beautiful lot. Price, $6,500. Terms. See H. C. McKenzie, 801 Silvey Building.

TWO beautiful, new homes, just completed. Nearly side, every convenience and up to date, 5 and 8 rooms. Bargain. Easy terms. 1146 Third Nat. Bk. Bldg. Ivy 5110.

$7,750—Near Grant park, 8-room house, water, bath, fruit; lot 10x276; a bargain; easy terms. Call at once. 311-312 P. E. Hinman.

LOOK!

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY—North side lot, for $400, $60 feet from Highland avenue, on top of the hill from the end of Copenhill car line, on Thomas street, facing Virginia avenue, level, natural shade, 50x170 feet to a 10-foot alley, on the rear and side. Also one of the best lots in North View cemetery, $60; terms cash. J. W. Burns, 1624a Edgewood ave. Leaving city.

MUST BE SOLD, 426 and 427 Woodward avenue, nearly new, heating and plumbing; will not go for less than 10 per cent. Apply Dr. Cook, 128 E. Hunter.

IF 12 m real estate you want to buy or sell, it will pay you to see me. A. Graves, 14 East Alabama.

FOR SALE—A three-room house at a bargain. Call for further information. Apply at 215 East Linden street.

FOR SALE—Choice, level, vacant lots, very easy terms. Address D-166, Constitution.

IF YOU have real estate to sell or exchange go to 219 Healey building.

SUBURBAN.

I HAVE an 8-room, 2-story residence on Lee and Gordon, with city water and gas. Will sell under value and take city lot as credit; easy terms. Apply Frank S. McGaha (owner), 415 Atlanta Nat'l Bank bldg.

FOR SALE—Beautiful home, an ideal place for children. Apply Mrs. E. A. Minor, No. 1 Van Epps avenue, Ivy 2722-J.

FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—128-acre river bottom farm in Perry County, 4 miles from railroad station; rented for $400 last year. Owner needs some money and will let go at $1,250 payment now will take $2,000 for entire farm, balance to pay 1917. Possession will be given. This farm is worth $3,000. Address A. Lyon, Cass, Ark.

AN 800-ACRE farm for sale, cheap. Well located and healthy. Address Wm. Abernathy, Kennett, Ark.

FOR SALE—Georgia lands a specialty. Fine. W. Jackson, 4th Nat. Bank Bldg., Atlanta.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

FOR RENT

AT JEFFERSON PARK, 5-room house on good lot, four doors from car stop. $12.50.

COLLEGE PARK HOME of ten rooms, on very large, shady lot. If you want a big place cheap see this. $30.

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1133 HEALEY BUILDING.

IN SPOTLESS COLLEGE PARK

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PEACHTREE CIRCLE—A lovely 9-room home. Sleeping porch, furnace, hardwood floors downstairs. This is a brick veneer, slate roof, tile front porch and bath, cement basement and driveway, garage and servant's room. Corner lot, $7x200, east front. You won't ever have a chance like this again. It is worth $8,000 more than the price, $15,000.

HANDSOME 8-room home, close to West Peachtree. Lot 80x250. It has every convenience your heart could wish, including driveway and garage. Terms, etc. Price, $8,750.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE HOME—Six rooms; on lot 50x270; close in. You can't buy another small home on the street for this price; $1,000 cash, and you can put in a small piece of property as part payment. Price, $1,750.

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WILSON BROS.
701 EMPIRE BUILDING. IVY 8218.

REAL ESTATE—For Sale

GEO. P. MOORE
REAL ESTATE AND RENTING
10 AUBURN AVE.

$500 CASH, NORTH SIDE BUNGALOW

MODERN BUNGALOW of seven rooms on good street, one block from Peachtree; car line in front; large open fireplaces, beamed ceilings, steam heat. This is unusual. One block of Piedmont Park; two blocks of Tenth Street school. $500 cash, balance monthly.

$3,000, WORTH $4,000, FOURTH WARD

WE HAVE, on main thoroughfare in fourth ward, a jam-up piece of renting property on lot 50x200, renting for $35. You can't find many like it in the fourth ward. If you have the cash and want a bargain, see us.

$250 CASH, BUNGALOW

IN WEST END, on good street, a modern 6-room bungalow on lot 50x190. In our opinion it's worth $3,500. Owner lives in Florida and says sell it for $2,750 on monthly payments.

EDWIN L. HARLING

REAL ESTATE. 32 EAST ALABAMA ST. BOTH PHONES 1287.

SPRING STREET HOUSES—On Spring street, between Pine and Baltimore block, we have a lot 82x170 with an 8-room home; side and rear alley. We offer this piece of property for $12,000; $1,000 cash, $25 per month for balance. This is an opportunity for you to double your money. We might take a good vacant lot in part payment. See us at once.

EUCLID AVENUE STORE LOT—On Euclid ave. right at Colquitt ave. in the store section we have a store lot that we will sell at a sacrifice for $1,850. This lot is worth $2,500. Do quick if you want it, as it is a bargain.

RAWSON STREET COTTAGE—Close in on Rawson street, we have a magnificent 7-room cottage, hot water heat, side and rear alley that we offer for $3,000, $700 cash, $25 per month for the balance. This is a $4,000 piece of property. Our price and terms are right. Let us show it to you.

SOUTH SIDE BUNGALOW—On one of the very best south side streets we have a new, modern seven-room bungalow, electric lights, sleeping porch, and every other known convenience, that we will sell for $5,750 and take as part payment an automobile or vacant lot. The balance $35 per month. This is certainly a pick-up in the way of a home. If you have anything to trade or if you are in the market for a home it will pay you to see this bungalow at once.

17-ROOM APARTMENT HOUSE

FOR $4,500, $500 CASH AND $50 PER MONTH.

WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF GRANT PARK, on car line (paved street), we have a well-built 17-room house, on large lot, for only $4,500, on terms of $500 cash and $50 per month. This house has electric lights, gas, water, baths and furnace heat. No, we are not mistaken—the price of $4,500 is correct.

J. R. SMITH & J. H. EWING
PHONE IVY 1512. 130 PEACHTREE ST.

BEN GRAHAM
301-2 EMPIRE BUILDING. PHONE IVY 8355.
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

IN DRUID HILLS

LOT 60x200, with all city improvements in and paid for, that owner says to sell Monday. So, if you want a real bargain let me show you this.

FOR SALE

IN THE best part of Ansley Park, we have a two-story eight-room, brick veneer, tile roof dwelling, hardwood floors, hardwood doors, two baths, heat, hot and cold water, electric lights and gas, large lot, can make reasonable terms, price, $10,500.00.

PITTMAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
MAIN 4327. 205 RHODES BLDG.

EAST LAKE DRIVE

$4,000 GETS THIS 6-room house; in perfect condition; has water, sewerage, electricity, in fact everything but gas; shady lot; within two blocks of school; just two blocks from North Decatur car line. Terms easy.

TURMAN & CALHOUN
203 EMPIRE BLDG.

$25 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY

$2,500—HERE WE OFFER YOU one of the best bargains in a suburban home now on the market. We offer you here a house with up-to-date plumbing, cabinet mantels, electric lights and paved streets, convenient to schools, car line and churches.

HARPER REALTY COMPANY
717 Third National Bank Building.
Bell Phone Ivy 4286. Atlanta Phone 672.

FORCED SALE

FOUR-ROOM HOUSES on corner lot, 101x220, in the Druid Hills section; lot elevated, well shaded. Houses in good repair; now renting for $12.50 per month. City water mains in street. Owner needing money, must sell

FOR CASH

This place has been listed at $2,500, which we are authorized to reduce to $2,000, if sold at once. Cash talks. Make us an offer.

THE L. C. GREEN CO.
305 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. PHONE: IVY 3948.

CLAIRMONT PARK

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE SECTION around Atlanta. EVERY ONE SAYS SO. Shaded lots, elevated lots, sloping lots, level lots. Just the kind of lots you want.

Only 25 minutes from Atlanta, 5-minute car service.

Our prices are right. Our sales prove it. Select your lot and let us build you a home before it is too late.

REEVES-CLINE REALTY CO.
322-3 HEALEY BUILDING. PHONE IVY 900.

WASHINGTON STREET HOME BARGAIN

$6,750—LOCATED in the best section of the above street, we are authorized to sell a 2-story, 8-room house. The house is built of the very best material, and is occupied by the owner. The lot is 50x180 feet, is well elevated and faces the east. This place has servant's room, barn, fruit trees and foliage. If you would be interested in a home proposition on this street, let us show you this place.

ARTHUR M. REID
IVY 4224. 1017 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

WANT ADS 10c Line WANT ADS

Rich's Good Morning!

As a Matter of Civic Pride and to Let Our Employees See the Shriners' Parade, the

Store Is Closed Today Until 1 P. M.

But From 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. We Shall Crowd a Full Day's Business Into a Half Day

Through the Power of Price Pressure

VOLUME OF SALES is the sales manager's slogan. Calling all the department heads together, he said:

—"This is our 47th Anniversary Sale. Each day's sales has shown a big increase over last year. Tuesday shall be no exception. You only have a half day to do business; therefore, double your efforts. Bring out the best bargains you have secured for the 47th Anniversary Sale."

The department heads have responded loyally. Practically every department contributes. We quote only a few of the many items. Find others listed under the 47th Anniversary Sale Signs.

Don't go home after the parade; come here and share in these values

(No mail or phone order; no goods sent C. O. D. or on approval.)

1800 Silk Petticoats at Regulation $4.50 to $6 Grades $2.95

500 of these Petticoats are the kind we sell regularly at $5. You see them advertised in the cars; the patented kind, you know, that fit without a wrinkle.

Of the other 1,300 none is worth less than $4.50; some are worth to $6. Choose from

—all-silk messalines in black, white, all the leading street, evening and pastel shades.
—all-silk jerseys, black and colors.
—silk jerseys with messaline flounce. Black and colors.
—all new, never before shown. Choice $2.95.

Any Wool or Silk Suit Formerly $19.75 to $29.50 at $12.50

YOUR unrestricted choice of any silk or wool suit in stock that earlier sold at $19.75, $23.50, $25 and $29.50. Sale started Monday with almost three hundred; black and colors.

PLEASE NOTE—Suits that were $35 and $45, recently marked down to $24.75, are not included.

(Ready-to-Wear—Second Floor.)

$1.50 Black Silk Stockings 98c

PURE thread silk, light or medium weight. All silk feet and top; lisle feet and top; lisle feet with silk (lisle lined top). Perfect qualities.

$1 Fine Silk Stockings at 79c

—Black, white and ten leading shades. Full fashioned; finely finished. Lisle feet, high spliced silk heel; lisle top.

3 Pairs 25c Lisle Stockings 55c

—Splendid quality women's 25c lisle stockings in black, white or tan. Full fashioned; high spliced heel. Light and medium weight.

(Main Floor, Right.)

Women's 15c Vests Four for 45 Cents

FOUR for the usual price of three. Full bleached gauze vests. Neckless and sleeveless. Sizes 4, 5 and 6.

50c and 75c Union Suits 42c

WOMEN'S gauze ribbed union suits, neckless and sleeveless. Full bleached, regular and out sizes. Choice, 42c.

30c and 35c Ribbons Tuesday 19c

CRISP 4 to 6-inch taffetas for bows and sashes. Floral, Persian and warp prints. Stripes, checks and novelties.

$1.25 Umbrellas Tuesday at 85c

UNION Taffeta (cotton) covered. Fast black and rainproof. Mission, caved and silver trimmed handles.

85c All Silk Foulards 49c

NEW patterns—bud and floral patterns; monotone and multi-colored cameo designs. Spot proof. 23 inches.
—36-inch Black Chiffon Taffeta, soft and supple, 89c.
—36-inch $1 Gold Edge Black Messaline, 79c.
—$2.50 and $3 Flowered Silk Crepe de Chines, $1.69.
—$2.50 Princess Satin; solid colors and changeable, $1.29.

(Main Floor—Left.)

Muslinwear in the Sale

Three lots of most unusual values:

$1.97 for $3 to $5 muslinwear—including gowns, combinations, petticoats and drawers.

87c for $1 to $1.50 gowns, combinations, drawers, chemise and petticoats.

50c drawers, corset covers and gowns at 37c.

(Muslinwear—Second Floor.)

An Outpouring of Laces at 25c

SALE includes shadow nets, nets, net top laces, shadow flouncings, etc. Bands and flouncings 6 to 27 inches wide. Values 35c, 50c, 65c and 75c. Choice, 25c.

35c to 50c Val Laces at 19c

—Matched sets of edges and insertings 2 to 4 inches wide. All in the pretty and popular round thread Calais Val.

$2 Embroidered Nets $1.39

—Very new; never before advertised. Soft mesh net, embroidered in colored spray or flower patterns.

(Laces—Main Floor, Right.)

$1.50 Emb'd Pillow Cases 98c

MADE of finest Egyptian cotton, handsomely embroidered in designs that rival hand work. Hemstitched hems. 45x36 inches. The 98c is for the pair.

$3.75 Embroidered Sheets $2.48

These match above pillow cases. Hemstitched or scalloped border. Large size 90x100 inches, each $2.48.

(Linens—Main Floor, Left.)

M. RICH & BROS. CO.

NATION'S TRIBUTE TO VERA CRUZ DEAD

Continued From Page One.

out of my heart, a touch of envy or those who were permitted so quietly, so nobly, to do their duty."

The head of the nation looked out over the fallen men, standout the coffins on the parade ground and his voice shook with emotion as he declared proudly:

"We have gone down to Mexico," he said. "to serve mankind if we can find out a way. We do not want to fight the Mexicans, we want to serve the Mexicans."

WISTFUL NOTE IN WILSON'S VOICE.

There was a wistful note in his voice, as he added, "I never was under fire, but I fancy there are some things just as hard to do as to go under fire. I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you as when they are shooting at you. When men are shot at you, they can only take your life; when they sneer at you, they can wound your heart."

From a birdseye view over the multitude aligned along the route of the funeral cortege presented the picture of a great human stream connecting two arms of the sea. Muffled voices, soft spoken commands by military officers, the melancholy tolling of the Trinity church bell, emphasized a hush that had fallen over a city of noises.

The dead were landed by the tugs Traffic and Correction early this morning and lay in state in the Battery Park Plaza for over an hour before the procession started. There were seventeen coffins. The other two victims of Mexican snipers died the day after they had fallen in battle with the dead. The police escort headed the cortege, and was followed by the naval battalions from the Wyoming and Texas. Then came the seventeen caissons carrying the dead. Each caisson was drawn by four horses, astride two of which rode members of the first and second regiments of the field artillery. There was in addition, one mounted police escort for each caisson. Four sailors on each side acted as pallbearers. These men, tanned from recent service in Vera Cruz, had been called in New York especially for the service in which their dead comrades.

Directly behind the caissons, which stretched out their single file, were the carriages of the president, Governor Glynn, Secretary Daniels, Mayor Mitchel, and other distinguished guests. The presence of the president in the procession came as a surprise for it had been announced that he would proceed direct from the Pennsylvania station to the navy yard.

STREET BLACK WITH SPECTATORS.

All along the route the street was black with spectators. Windows and roofs, half completed steel frames of buildings, all were crowded. There were thousands of policemen; one every ten feet held the crowd back on the sidewalk. During the entire ceremony there was not a suggestion of disorder.

As the procession entered City Hall place, the voices of 500 children rose to meet them. The children sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Mayor Mitchel briefly eulogized the dead and laid upon one of the caissons a wreath of flowers, symbolic of the city's respect. Then the head of the cortege resumed its measured progress to Manhattan bridge and over this to the navy yard. Mayor Mitchel's car was at his right, and Secretary Daniels, of the navy, at his left.

With sharp precision the bluejackets, their white caps casting the dull sunlight, drew up into military formation before the stand. At the same time the seventeen caissons, draped with flags, and banked with flowers contributed by the sailor comrades of the dead, were laid directly in front of the stand.

A moment later the crowd was permitted to enter and immediately it covered the entire field.

The band of the battleship Texas played softly "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the naval chaplain, Cassard, began his invocation in referring to the dead heroes, he prayed it would not be necessary to make a further sacrifice on the altar of patriotism.

BRIEF EULOGY BY DANIELS.

Secretary Daniels then turned to the president and read the names of the nineteen men, in whose honor the funeral was held and delivered a brief eulogy.

To the secretary's list were included Clarence F. Hamberger, of New York, and Henry Pullium, of Virginia, two who have died at Vera Cruz since the Montana steamed away.

Mr. Wilson, following the secretary, "I have the solemn honor to report to you on behalf of the officers of the United States navy the names of the fifteen sailors and four marines who recently at Vera Cruz sealed with their blood devotion to the flag of the country. All were in the prime of vigorous young manhood. Of the nineteen who answered their last roll call, with a cheerful "Aye-aye, sir," thirteen were 22 or under. The oldest was 36, the youngest 19. Their average age was but little over 22. They were young, and suddenly behold life's horn declines. They gave not only all they were but all they hoped to be.

"I hand you, sir, the names of these heroes recorded high on the national roll of honor, that they may be preserved in the archives of the nation. Their services will be held in lasting remembrance by a grateful people."

LIST OF DEAD FROM VERA CRUZ.

The list of dead follows:

Louis Frank Sorrell, chief gunner's mate, battleship Michigan, Coulterville, Illinois.

Gabriel A. Defabbio, gunner's mate, battleship New Jersey, Batavia, N. Y.

Francis P. De Lowry, seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Pittsburg.

Frank D. Ross, ordinary seaman, battleship South Carolina, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Elsie C. Fisher, ordinary seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Forest, Mississippi.

Louis Oscar Fried, ordinary seaman, battleship Arkansas, Gretna, La.

E. H. Thomas, musician, seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Mobile, Ala.

Daniel Alcyone Haggerty, private, marine corps, Cambridge, Mass.

Dossie Wilson Mann, seaman, battleship New Hampshire, New York city.

Samuel Marien, private, marine corps, Chicago.

Rufus Edward Perry, private, marine corps, Columbia, Miss.

George Folinsett, seaman, battleship Florida, Florida, Texas.

John F. Schumacher, coxswain, battleship Florida, Brooklyn.

Charles Allen Smith, ordinary seaman, battleship New Hampshire, Philadelphia.

Ethel Eric Stream, ordinary seaman, battleship New Jersey, Brooklyn.

Randolph Sumpter Patterson, marine corps, Williscoochee, Ga.

Walter L. Watson, ordinary seaman, battleship Arkansas, Orleans, Mass.

Of these fifteen will be sent from the navy yard to relatives. The bodies of three—Haggerty, Percy and Watson —will be taken back on the Montana for removal to New England.

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT.

President Wilson stood with head bowed. His deeply lined face showed the grief and solemnity of the occasion, but in general it was appearance gave no indication of the recent strain at Washington. He delivered his eulogy of the dead in low, clear voice, that carried to the farthest parts of the field.

The full text of the president's speech follows:

"Mr. Secretary: I know that the feelings which characterize all who stand about me and the whole nation at this hour are not feelings which can be expressed suitably in terms of attempted oratory or eloquence. They are things too deep for ordinary speech. For my own part I have a singular mixture of feelings. The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief that these lads should have had to go to their death. And yet that grief is mixed with that grief a profound pride that they should have gone as they went. Will any one step out of my heart, a touch of envy of those who were permitted so quietly, so nobly, to do their duty.

"Have you thought of it, men? Here is the roster of the navy, the list of the men, officers and enlisted men, and marines, and suddenly there swim nineteen of the stars out of the list; men who have gone suddenly into the firmament of memory, where we shall always see their names shine; not because they called upon us to admire them, but because they served us without asking questions and in the performance of duty, which is laid upon us all, they served us them.

"Duty is not an uncommon thing, gentlemen. Men are performing it in ordinary walks of life all around us all the time and making great sacrifices to perform it. What gives men like these peculiar attention? Not because they did their duty, but because duty had nothing to do with them or their own personal and private interests. They did not give their lives for themselves; they gave their lives for us, because we called upon them, as a nation, to perform an unexpected duty. That is the way in which men grow distinctive, and that is the only way—by serving someone else than themselves. And what greater thing could you serve than a nation such as this we love and are proud of?

"Are you proud of these lads? Are you sorry for the way they will be remembered; does it not quicken your pulse to think of them? I hope to God none of you may join the list, but if you do, you will join an immortal company.

IN MEXICO TO SERVE MANKIND.

"So, while you are profoundly sorrowful, and while there goes out of our hearts a very deep and affectionate sympathy to friends and relatives of these—who for the rest of their lives shall mourn them, though with a touch of pride—we know why we do not go away from this occasion cast down, but with our heads lifted and our eyes on the future of this country, with absolute confidence of how it will be worked out; not only the more vague future of this country, but the immediate future.

"We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind, if we can find out the way. We do not want to fight the Mexicans; we want to serve the Mexicans, if we can, because we know how we would like to be fread and how we would like to be served if there were friends standing by ready to serve us.

"A war of aggression is not a war in which it is a proud thing to die, but a war of service is a thing in which it is a proud thing to die. Notice that these men were of our blood, men of our American blood, which is not drawn from any one country, which is not drawn from any one stock, which is not drawn from any one language of the modern world; but from everywhere people have sent their sons, their brothers and their daughters to this country in order to make that great compounded nation, which consists of all the stirring elements and all the best element of the whole globe.

"Listen to the list with a profound interest at the mixture of the names, for the names have the marks of several national stocks from which these men came; but they are not Irishmen, nor Germans, nor Frenchmen, nor Bohemians any more. They were not when they went to the Civil War. They were Americans, every one of them, and were no different in their Americanism because of the stock from which they came. Therefore, they were, in a peculiar sense, of our blood, and they served it by showing that they were of our spirit, that no matter what their derivation; no matter where their people came from, they thought and wished and did the things that were American, and the flag under which they served was a flag in which all the blood of mankind is united to make a free nation.

SNEERS AS BAD AS BULLETS.

"War, gentlemen, is only a sort of dramatic representation, a sort of dramatic symbol of a thousand forms of duty. I never went into battle; I never was under fire, but I fancy that there are some things just as hard to do as to go under fire. I fancy that it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you as when they are shooting at you. When they shoot at you they can only take your natural life. When they sneer at you they can wound your heart. And men who are brave enough, steadfast enough, steady in their principles enough to go about their duty with regard to their fellowmen, no matter whether there are sneers or cheers—men who can do what Rudyard Kipling, in one of his poems, wrote:

"Meet with triumph and disaster, and treat these two impostors just the same."

"These are men of which a nation may be proud.

"Morally speaking, disaster and triumph are impostors. The cheers of the moment are not what a man ought to think about, but the verdict of his conscience and of the consciences of mankind. So, when I look at you, I feel as if I knew and we all were enlisted to serve the country, no matter what may come, what though we may waste our lives in the arduous endeavor. We are expected to put the utmost energy of every power that we have into the service of our fellowmen, never sparing ourselves, never descending to think of what is going to happen to ourselves, but ready, if need be, to go to the utter length of complete sacrifice. I say, I speak looking at you today I think of the spirits that have gone from us, and I know that they are nearer to me for that. These boys have shown us the way. What we have done in the past because they have gone before and shown us the way.

"May God grant to all of us that vision of patriotic service which awaits us."

FINAL MELODY OF TAPS.

President Wilson's address was followed by a prayer by Rabbi Stephen Wise, and a benediction by John Chadwick, chaplain of the old battleship Texas.

Three volleys fired by the marines across the consecrated dead, the final melody of "Taps," and the funeral services were completed. They had lasted a little less than an hour.

During this time the oppressive heat proved too much for several spectators who fainted and had to be carried away on stretchers. One marine was among them.

For half an hour after the service the caissons, on which the dead had been placed, in front of the stand, where a good view could be had, they were carried into the naval barracks. Three were then taken back to the Montana, which steamed out of the harbor for Charleston in the day. Relatives claimed the bodies of those whose home was in New York, and preparations were made to send the other bodies to their separate destination.

GEN. EVANS TO INSPECT MOBILIZATION SITE

Macon, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—For the purpose of looking over the site selected for the mobilization of state troops in case they are called on in connection with the Mexican trouble, and inspecting a site offered by Macon for the encampment of the troops of the South Atlantic states, which have been withdrawn from the border to Pines on account of Governor Cole Blease, of South Carolina, Brigadier General E. M. Evans, United States army, commanding the department of the east, will arrive in this city tomorrow morning.

The site offered for the maneuver camp consists of 4,000 acres and is the finest piece of land for any other site offered to the government by any other city. It is owned by Emory Winship, who has agreed to give the use of it free of charge.

DOUGHERTY IS HERE FOR SHRINE MEET

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Dougherty, of Knoxville, are in Atlanta for the Shriners' meeting. Mr. Dougherty is sporting editor of The Knoxville Sentinel.

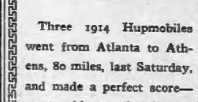
Mrs. Slaton's Garden Party.

To Mrs. John Marshall Slaton's garden party this afternoon the wives of local Shriners to assist her in entertaining visiting ladies.

The Brookhaven and Buckhead street cars passing the Slaton home will convey the Atlanta ladies not going in their own equipages, and the visiting ladies will be furnished automobiles assigned for their use.

The executive board of the local committee will assist Mrs. Slaton in receiving her guests.

The visiting ladies of the Shriners' convention will be given an automobile ride this morning. They will find the guest cars on Luckie street opposite the Forsyth theater.



HUPMOBILE

Three 1914 Hupmobiles went from Atlanta to Athens, 80 miles, last Saturday, and made a perfect score—no trouble to the drivers. Time, 2 hours 40 minutes.

"The Best Car of Its Class"

JOHN M. SMITH CO.

Georgia Distributors

120-124 Auburn Ave.

Atlanta, Ga.

Weeks Cafe — For Liquor, Drugs and Tobacco, Office No. 704, Empire Building, phone M. 1978; Cafe, 30 Peachtree St., Auburn Ave., phone 2758. The only "Dining Cars" in Georgia. Atlanta.

House Repairs, Painting Alterations, Building
MINAL CABINET SHOP
G. W. COOPER—T. J. DAY, JR.
Bell Phone Main 549.
W. HUNTER STREET.

FOR SALE— Two Antique 4 Post beds. Can be seen at
VOLBERG'S
229 1-2 Peachtree St.

TO THE TRADE:

E&W

Our representative will soon be in or near your city with a complete line of samples of Fall 1914 Shirts. If an appointment is not already arranged, address a card to us and he will call.

EARL & WILSON
33 E. 17th St.,
New York City
RED-MAN COLLARS

SOLD BY
DANIEL BROS. CO.
45 Peachtree St.

SHRINERS ATTENTION

We extend to you a most cordial invitation to call on us for any information or help within our reach. You will find us on the job. We are going to do our best to help entertain you—business or no business. Ask any local Shriner who we are.

Walter Ballard Optical Co.
85 Peachtree Street,
(Clock Sign), Atlanta.

Where Hopeless have been cured is the safe place for you to go.

MEN CURED



I successfully treat NERVE, BLOOD and SKIN Diseases. Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Diseases.

Consultation and advice free. Do not delay. Call at office or write for home treatment. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sunday, 10 to 1.

DR. H. I. GIBBS, Specialist.
16½ N. Broad Street, but a few doors from Marietta St. Opposite Third Nat'l Bank, Atlanta, Georgia.

Physicians and specialists.
My fees are very low for treating Catarrhal Disorders and pelvic diseases.
For Blood Poisons I use the latest discoveries. Many cases treated with one treatment.
For nervous and rectal troubles I use the latest treatment combined with far reaching remedies.
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sunday, 10 to 1.
DR. H. I. GIBBS, Specialist.
16½ N. Broad Street, but a few doors from Marietta St. Opposite Third Nat'l Bank, Atlanta, Georgia.

MORTUARY

Mrs. C. E. Peters, Fairburn.

Fairburn, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. Caroline Eubank Peters, aged 13, widow of the late George Peters, after a week's illness, died Sunday night at the family home, 5 miles east of Fairburn, on the plantation where she had resided since her marriage in 1856. She was for many years a devout member of Shadnor Baptist church, and is survived by her three sons, Charles J. and George Peters; but her four daughters, Misses Ellen, Sallie, Sarah and Ruth; by eight grandchildren, Mrs. Cora Vinesett, Miss Mary E. Wyatt, John L. West, Mrs. Emma Moss, Noel A. West, Mrs. Millie E. Vincent, Ezra West and Miss Minnie May West; and four-teen great-grandchildren, all of Campbell county, and by her brother, William H. Eubanks, of Donie, Texas. Funeral services will be at the residence on Wednesday, conducted by Rev. Charles J. Short, of the Baptist church, and interment will be in the family burial ground on the plantation, beside her husband, of whose accidental death, at the age of 56, occurred in January, 1911.

W. M. Busha, Toccoa.

Toccoa, Ga., May 11.—(Special.)—W. M. Busha, of Toccoa, died Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Busha's father came to America from France with General Lafayette. The deceased has lived in Toccoa for forty years, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business.

Survived by six sons, H. M., W. M., Jr., P. P., all of Toccoa, R. F. and J. H., of Toccoa, and S. J., of Buford, two daughters, Misses Maggie Busha, of Toccoa, and Mrs. C. H. Smith, of Atlanta.

W. T. Ponder.

W. T. Ponder, aged 62 years, died at his residence in East Point Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. He is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters. Funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the East Point Christian church, and interment will be in the cemetery there. He had been sick for about five years.

Damont Loses on Foul.

Memphis, Tenn., May 11.—(Special.)—Matt Brock, of Jeveland, Ark., was awarded a victory on a foul over Gene Damont, local featherweight boxer, in the fourth round of a scheduled eight-round affair. It was the roughest fight from the start seen here in many a day. Both played the game rough, and it was more a case of who could land the first illegal blow in the eyes of Referee Haack.

Claudie Long.

Claudie Long, 16-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Long, died Sunday morning at 5:30 o'clock at the family home in College Park. He is survived by his parents and one sister. Interment will be in Atlanta.

MERIDIAN WILL GIVE HER GOAT TO MAYOR

The Hamasa Temple of Meridian, Miss., arrived Monday morning with 157 nobles and 47 women. The temple is headed by Potentate Walter G. Hodges.

Last night the entire party paraded, with its 16-piece band, and after visiting the headquarters of the different Shrines, went to the Auditorium for a gala concert. The Hamasa Temple will present today to Mayor Woodward, as a gift from the mayor of Meridian, a goat answering to the name of "Walter Junior."

LODGE NOTICE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, Uniform Lodge No. 123.
A regular convention of Uniform Lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias, meets tonight (Tuesday), at 6:30 o'clock, in the Pythian castle hall, Kiser building, corner Hunter and Pryor streets.
All qualified Knights cordially invited.
DR. W. F. CROSS, C. C.
B. L. OWENS, K. of R. & S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mass meeting of bricklayers and masons May 13, at 117½ Whitehall street. All fellow craftsmen specially invited. Good speaking and refreshments served. Everybody invited.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BAIRD—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baird and family are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. J. D. Baird tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from the chapel of Barclay & Brandon Co. Interment in Oakland cemetery. Camp No. 1061, United Confederate veterans, are especially invited to attend. Pallbearers selected are requested to meet at the chapel at 10:15 a. m.

BARCLAY & BRANDON CO.
Funeral Directors, 246 Ivy St.
G. H. BRANDON, Pres. R. M. BRANDON, Vice-Pres.
J. W. AWTRY, Secy. and Treas.

MORPHINE
Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at Sanitarium. Book on subject sent free. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, 7 N. Pryor Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

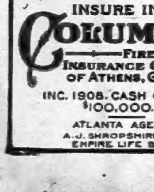
Es-Selamu—Aleikum—

Forrest and George Adair

For Rent---Williams Street Residence
Almost within a stone's throw of the Winecoff Hotel we have a splendid 8-room, 2-story residence at No. 46 Williams Street. In good repair. Rent $42.50.
WOODSIDE-SHARP-BOYLSTON & DAY
26 SOUTH BROAD AND 12 AUBURN AVENUE.

$10,000 - - 8%
Private Funds for Immediate Acceptance
Est. 1890 WEYMAN & CONNORS 827 Equi. Bldg.

For Shriners
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
The pen with the Clip-Cap



Mounted in Gold with the Shrine Emblem embossed in Ivory and Gold.
They are perfect beauties. Prices, $12 to $37.
Come in and let us show them to you.
Foote & Davies Company
Corner Edgewood and Pryor
FIVE SECONDS FROM FIVE POINTS

Chalmers Motor Cars
H. B. ODELL, Distributor for North Georgia.
ATLANTA, GA.

INSURE IN THE
COLUMBIA
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ATHENS, GEORGIA.
INC. 1908. CASH CAPITAL $100,000.00
ATLANTA AGENTS
A. J. SHROPSHIRE & CO.
EMPIRE LIFE BLDG.
A safe and reliable home company for you to patronize.
Represented in Georgia by over 200 agents.

NOTICE

Western & Atlantic R. R. will operate special train Atlanta to Rome and intermediate points to leave Atlanta Tuesday night, May 12th, at 11 P. M., for the accommodation of patrons attending Shrine Parades.

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

The Hudson bay traffic is expanding constantly. The number of vessels entering that water last year was greater than ever before.