



the canal north of Ypres and on the Ypres brook, near Steenstraete, were

attacked yesterday afternoon without interference but without success.

"East of the canal an attack by French, Algerian and British troops failed yesterday evening with heavy losses. The British and French forces captured north of Ypres has been brought up to sixty-three.

"The enemy, who had originally advanced in the La Bassée-Bethune railway north of Le Mans in Champagne, had been compelled to make an attack against positions which we had held for a week. They were repelled by the enemy. French soldiers taken prisoners by the Germans were in a jam, unable to be sent home, as they had been captured in their officers had told them to leave, as their officers had told them to leave.

They would be killed if captured by the Germans.

"On the heights of the Meuse, south of Verdun, we carried our position forward some 16 miles and entrenched in the village of Vouziers. The situation is unsalable.

"To the south of Kalwary (Russia) we took possession of the village of Lachin and the hills south of the village of Drobine. The Germans, who had opened an offensive, were immediately engaged in despatching.

"In the marshy land camp under the craters of our machine guns and fire of our machine guns and heavy horses. In the region of the village of Vouziers the situation is unsalable.

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DRIVE CONTINUES AT DARDANELLES

But How Far Allied Operations Have Progressed Is Not Stated—Turkish Defeat Reported by Athens.

BRITAIN TO HEAP TAXES ON LIQUOR

Heavy Increases Proposed to Commons on Spirits, Wines and Beer—Prohibition Only as a Last Resort.

MORTUARY

**Mrs. Belle Wilson Hartwell.**  
Mrs. Belle Wilson Hartwell, aged 28, died Thursday at a private hospital. The body was removed to Patterson's home, 1000 Peachtree Street, in the afternoon. Charles W. Hartwell, her husband, four brothers, a son, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Homestead, Fla., C. J. Wilson, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Wilson, of Valdosta, Ga., and Mrs. Wilson at 76 North Mason street.

FOR GRAND OPERA  
Rensselaer John L. Moore's Sons are headquarters for Auditorium opera rehearsals (audience in glasses) at reduced prices for this occasion. 42 N. Broad street. (adv.)

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FAST DELIVERIES  
Phones: M. 1061; At. 444, 4838.

**TODAY**  
Friday, April 30  
Last Day of the Month  
Sale—All Charges Friday  
Go in My Account,  
Pay in June.

**NEW PRICE**  
This Morning For  
Fresh Picked, Deli-  
cious, Ripe  
"Strawberries"  
How About Straw-  
berry Shortcake?  
**14c Qt.**

**Stone's Cakes 10c**  
—6 Varieties—

**FLOUR—BUY ALL YOU CAN  
PRICES SUBJECT TO  
FURTHER ADVANCES.**  
**FLOUR—OUR "HOME-MADE"**  
26-lb. sack \$1.05  
**FLOUR—THE FAMOUS  
"WHITE CREST."** \$1.15  
26-lb. sack  
**HAMS—CHOICE EITHER  
THE "SCORNFIELD."** 15c  
16-lb. sack  
**BACON—"CORNFIELD" OR  
ARMOUR'S "STAR," SLICED.** 27c  
pound  
**"SNOWDRIFT," THE PER-  
FECT SHORTENING.** 89c  
No. 10 tin  
**"COTTON-BLOOM," THE  
GRAND ATLANTA-MADE  
SHORTENING—** 87c  
No. 10 tin  
**PRIME—CHOICE  
STRING BEANS—qt.** 13c  
**FRESH TOMATOES—qt.** 18c

**SPECIAL 7  
Today and Saturday**  
Armour's  
"Lighthouse"  
Washing Powder  
**25c**

**FRIDAY SPECIALS—FISH.**  
**AMERICAN—5c and 10c**  
Sardines, tin 13c and 25c  
**BRUNCH—5c and 25c**  
Sardines, tin 13c and 25c  
**SHUNA" FISH FOR SAL-  
ADS.** 13c and 23c  
**SHRIMP.** 14c  
**SHAD ROE.** 11c and 21c  
**SHREDDED COFFIN.** 10c  
**SHREDDED CODISH.** 15c  
**CODISH BALLS.** 10c  
**SCALLOPS.** 10c  
**MEAT.** 10c  
**SOFT SHELL CRAB.** 38c  
**CRAB, tin.** 28c  
**IZUMI CRAB.** 28c  
**MEAT, tin.** 48c  
**UNSEAM.** 38c  
**LOBSTER, tin.** 23c and 43c  
**DEVILED CRAB.** 23c and 43c  
**CRACKERS—ALL KINDS FOR  
LUNCHEONS—NATIONAL BIS-  
CUIT CO., LOOSE-WILLES' and  
BLOCK'S—ANY 5c package 6  
for 25c; any 10c package 3 for  
25c.**

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Delicatessen has fresh-  
cooked meats, all pre-  
pared by ourselves. Save  
boiling and roasting at  
home—Olives, Pickles,  
Cheeses. Just use your  
phones. We will do the  
rest.

**Clean Up and Paint Up**  
Paint for Every Purpose  
**Georgia Paint & Glass Co.**  
33-37 Luckie Street  
Phones: Ivy 531 and 832

DRIVE CONTINUES  
AT DARDANELLES

But How Far Allied Operations Have Progressed Is Not Stated—Turkish Defeat Reported by Athens.

LONDON, April 29.—The interest of the British public has turned to the Dardanelles, where much has been done, with the cooperation of the French, to force the straits and open the way to Constantinople.

How far these operations have progressed is not known, but the highest authorities at home know that the British have landed at three points on the Gallipoli peninsula and have thrown a line across the outer point of the peninsula. Other British troops are threatening the Dardanelles, while the French are looking after the Turks on the Asiatic side of the straits.

The Turks report that all the landings, except those of the British, were not made with the permission of the Turkish government.

It is charged that all official statements from Constantinople and Berlin, which are brief, contain the statement that progress is being made and ignore the Turkish protest.

The nationalists are protesting the unionists, who withheld credit until all the facts could be placed before the public, also abstained from voting.

London, April 29.—

The British, as a protest against additional taxation on Irish whiskey and beers, brought about the outbreak of the war, by voting against the provisoary resolutions bringing the taxes into effect at once, while parliament was dealing with them.

The nationalists also, protested the unionists, who withheld credit until all the facts could be placed before the public, also abstained from voting.

London, April 29.—

The laborers are called upon to reply to the chancellor's charges that a majority of the workmen, lured away by drink, were responsible for the outbreak of the war.

The extra taxes will be included in the budget, which will be introduced in the house of commons Tuesday, and the bill, which is an amendment to the defense of the southern extremity, resulted in the success of the allied forces.

One entire battalion was captured.

The British force landed on the European coast, the Dardanelles has been occupied and the British are threatening the Gallipoli peninsula, "Turks," says an Exchange Telegraph despatch.

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## PELLAGRA ORIGINATES

## FROM DIETARY CAUSE

Savannah, Ga., April 29.—Tests made in the treatment of pellagra patients at the state sanatorium at Milledgeville, Ga., and at the state institutions at Jackson, La., prove his contention that pellagra is not caused by a dietary cause but substantiates the correctness of his theory.

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Attached

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You are both the Judge and Jury. A fair trial will convince you of the superiority of Slipknots. It's the best evidence in the world.

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The  
Becomingness  
of  
Your  
Straw  
Hat



is easily arrived at in the try-on, where every good style is shown. Selection is scarcely more than finding your size at CARLTON'S.

We Have the Hat Styles  
Best New York Models—

Rough and Split Straws \$2 to \$5  
Milan and Leghorns \$4 and \$5

High Crowns, Roll Brims.  
Hats of High Quality—  
Try for Yours Here.

CARLTON SHOE &  
CLOTHING CO. <sup>36</sup> Whitehall



Most of our designs are exclusive  
and will not be duplicated elsewhere—a feature  
that will appeal to particular men.

Quality insures retention of shape and long wear.

Good Silk Ties, best styles, 50 cents.

Others of heavy quality Rep, Silk, Satin and  
Crepe, \$1 to \$4

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

ata his claims, according to Dr. Joseph Goldberger, in charge of the pellagra investigation of the United States public health service, who arrived here last night. Recently Dr. Goldberger announced that pellagra was neither contagious nor infectious. The tests at the Milledgeville and Jackson institutions, the south and west, respectively, will prove the correctness of his theory.

## Battle Raged by Moonlight, Britons Driving the Germans By Repeated Bayonet Charges

"Eye-Witness" Describes  
Checking of Recent German  
Rush—Initial Success  
of Germans Due Solely to  
the Use of Asphyxiating  
Gases—German Losses  
Very Heavy.

London, April 29.—The British official "eye witness" says the Germans had prepared to attack the allied lines at Ypres on the 28th, but were held in check not far from "for the use of asphyxiating gases" they postponed it until the 22d.

The gas, the narrative says, was distributed from the German front line in front of the French positions, and the wind blew it directly on the French. The German plan, according to the "eye witness," was to make a sudden onslaught southward, which, it was calculated, would enable them to cross the crossings of the canal with the schools and place them behind the British line and in a position to threaten Ypres.

**Waited For** **Gas** **To** **Work.**

"Allowing time for the Germans to take full effect of the troops facing them," says the "eye witness," "the Germans charged forward over the practically unresisting resistance in the immediate front and penetrating around the canal bank, pressing on the gas line and then swifly to the south and west."

By their sudden treacherous attack, the British, who had been holding the French troops billeted behind the front line in this area and brought some of the French guns as well as our own under a half mile fire at close range.

"Our flanks being thus exposed, the troops on our side fell back on St. Julien, with their left flank parallel to but to the west of, the high road. The splendid resistance they made to the German invasion already has been mentioned by the commander-in-chief.

"Meanwhile, apparently waiting until the Germans had passed through the allies line, the Germans opened a hot artillery fire upon various tactical points, including the canal bank, and shelling was carried out with the ordinary high explosive shells and shrapnel of various calibers and also with projectiles containing asphyxiating gas."

**Fired Point Blank at Germans.**

The "eye witness" then tells how battery after battery, firing from the Germans at point blank range, checked their rush and did not lose a gun.

The infantry masses had withdrawn to St. Julien. Reinforcements finally were brought up to meet the Germans who by this time, were barely two miles from Ypres.

"The battle," the narrative continues, "attacked the Germans with the bayonet, and then ensued a series of hand-to-hand battles. The Germans were on one side, above all, in a position to progress further, our troops did themselves in."

"In the early morning of Friday we delivered a strong counter attack northward, in co-operation with the French. In the afternoon, about a mile west of St. Julien our men got into the Germans with the bayonet and the latter suffered heavily. The cause of the victory on our side, above all, was not being able to progress further our troops did themselves in."

"The front then occupied by us, the result of the operations had been to remove the last resistance that was left and the Germans were driven into the allied lines, and immediate danger was over. During the afternoon our counter attack made further progress south of Pilken.

The writer then tells how the Germans were driven out.

"The writer then tells how the Ger-

mans, bringing up strong reinforcements, and again using gas, captured St. Julien and threw several brigades across the canal. The British, however, continued attacking day and, while they gained some ground, it stopped in front of the village of St. Julien. The Germans, however, had a tremendous artillery bombardment, and gas, and all were driven off, with great slaughter to the enemy."

**GREEN GASOUSES CLOUDS**

Ypres, France, April 29.—The Belgian official committee appointed to investigate reported violations of international law had reported in detail the Ministry of War, here, that the German use of asphyxiating gases. It is stated that gasous clouds extended from the German lines by the wind. The clouds were green in color, and were visible shading to light yellow toward the top. Several kinds of gases appear to have been used, including chlorine, the chlorine vapors of which are very sharp and others the nature of which has not yet been determined.

The report states, in general terms, the first was to light fire in the first line, and then to blow the wind to the allied lines. These other gases were used in some kind of mixture. These included smoke, chlorine, hand or mine bombs, smoke cylinders of various shells containing compounds, which exploded when they came into contact with the ground.

The effects of the fumes were felt at a distance of half a mile. They produced a kind of stupor which lasted for a long time, and the persons belonging to the sixteenth

brigade, who were taken on April 15, said gas cylinders had been placed along the entire front held by this unit.

Men specially instructed in their use were sent forward, so as to produce the desired effect. They were provided with smoke helmets. Respirators were distributed to all the soldiers.

**GERMANS DEFEND** **POISON** **BOMBES.**

London, April 29.—The Prussian military organ, the Kreuz Zeitung, and the Frankfurter Zeitung, and Cologne Gazette, all of which are pro-German, carried here all admit that the Germans used asphyxiating bombs, which they justify.

The Kreuz Zeitung contends that it is more probable that the Germans used smoke bombs, which, it says, produce a quick hurricane of smoke on a single spot to cover the heads of atoms everything living there.

The Kreuz Zeitung says the allies were not to blame for the gas, but were making a mistake "when by their behavior they cause us to resort to new technical weapons."

The Kreuz Zeitung, with a good

cause, says the Germans had won the war.

The early morning of Friday we delivered a strong counter attack northward, in co-operation with the French. In the afternoon, about a mile west of St. Julien our men got into the Germans with the bayonet and the latter suffered heavily. The cause of the victory on our side, above all, was not being able to progress further our troops did themselves in."

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# DONEHOO UNAFRAID

## Explodes Threat of Imprisonment by "Ring"

### DESPERATE METHODS USED BY OPPOSITION TO PREVENT DONEHOO'S ELECTION TODAY AS ORDINARY

#### Donehoo Defies Mr. Jeffries to Cite Georgia Law on Bribery

The frenzied efforts of the Jeffries interests to reclaim a lost victory by charging me with the crime of bribery, is at once contemptible and silly, and is an insult to the voters whom they say I am trying to bribe.

Is it possible that a candidate who offers himself for a Georgia judgeship can be so ignorant of Georgia law? There is nothing illegal in my pledge to return to Fulton county the profits of the Ordinary's office in excess of \$5,000, which is the salary voted by the people to be paid their Ordinary for his services.

I fear no prosecution. I know the law on the subject. No act of mine can be criminal unless I violate some law on the statute books. No Georgia law exists which forbids me from obeying the expressed will of the people, and no Georgia court has ever construed, or will construe, as illegal, the performance of my pledge. The frantic efforts of the ring's legal advisers to frighten me, only make me smile.

If the ring can show that my pledge to carry out the expressed will of the people is bribery, then a term of imprisonment has no terrors for me.

#### The Truth Concerning Mr. Henry Wood

Merely in reply to Mr. Jeffries, I will mention that on the same morning Mr. Wood's printed card appeared in The Constitution, in which he said no candidate ought to make political capital out of his withdrawal from the Ordinary's race, I received a very friendly letter of explanation from Mr. Wood, with the request that the contents of his letter be considered confidential. I cannot publish that letter without violating an imposed trust. Since then I have, for Mr. Wood's sake, refrained from using his name in any printed cards, but the Jeffries interests, grabbing at straws, have continuously tried to make political capital out of Mr. Wood's neutral statement.

Later in the day, when Mr. Wood saw the unfair advantage which the ring took of his personal card, he sent, unsolicited by me, a second letter, which he said I might publish if I saw fit to do so.

Mr. Wood vindicates the truth of my statements in this campaign. His second letter is herewith reproduced:

Office of  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF ROADS  
AND REVENUES  
Fulton County, Georgia.  
C. M. HOLLAND, Purchasing Agent.

ATLANTA, GA., April 27, 1915.

Mr. Paul Donehoo,  
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Sir:-

In the card I published in this morning's paper I studiously avoided saying anything calculated to bring in question the truth of any statement made by you or your friends or any one else."

I am and have been concerned solely in keeping out of the matter altogether and have not intended, nor do I now intend, to be drawn into the race or the issues involved.

You know me too well to think for a moment that I would willingly injure or do anything calculated to bring criticism on you or any one else, but lest you might have misunderstood what I said, I write this to set myself straight with you.

Yours very truly,  
H. M. WOOD.

Mr. Wood is not an issue in this campaign. His retirement was merely incidental to other significant happenings in the courthouse, some of which I have told the people about.

#### Why Paul Donehoo Entered the Race

##### TO THE VOTERS OF FULTON COUNTY:

On this, the day of the election, I wish to call the attention of the voters briefly to certain facts in connection with my race for Ordinary.

I entered this race impelled by what I consider a laudable ambition to be advanced in your service. Having served six and a half years as coroner, and having demonstrated, as I believe, beyond peradventure of a doubt, my capacity as a public official, I come to you asking for promotion.

For a number of years I have been a practicing attorney, and my legal training and experience, I believe, eminently qualify me for the judicial office of Ordinary.

I entered this race of my own volition—single-handed—and without the backing of any ring or faction. With each day since my announcement it has been a source of gratification to me to find that the principles for which I stand have drawn to me the ever-increasing and enthusiastic support of the thinking public.

I am deeply grateful for this, and when you have elected me your Ordinary, which you will do today, I promise to fulfill every pledge made to you during my campaign, rendering to you faithful, courteous and competent service.

That my election is assured I confidently believe. I ask—and urge—my friends and the voters generally who believe as I believe—believe that "ring" rule has no place in our county affairs and should be abolished—believe that the affairs and records of the Ordinary's office should be an open book to all citizens—believe that the will of the people should be carried out in the payment of a reasonable salary to the Ordinary—**TO COME OUT TODAY** and cast your vote for me. If you do this, there can be no doubt of my election.

Faithfully,

**PAUL DONEHOO.**

# Vote Today for DONEHOO

## He Is the Man for Ordinary





## THE CONSTITUTION

Established 1868.

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL

Editor and General Manager

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

Telephone Main 2000.



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The Constitution is not responsible for advance payment to out-of-town local car-  
riers, dealers or agents.

VICE PRESIDENT MILLER.

Much gratification will be felt in Atlanta over the promotion of Henry W. Miller to be vice president of the Southern Railway company, with headquarters in Atlanta. The location of a vice president in Atlanta is a distinct recognition of Atlanta's importance as the hub of this great railroad system and of the whole south, but the pleasure which Atlantans will feel in this will not be greater than that at the personal advancement of Mr. Miller, who, in his five years of residence in Atlanta, has won a wide circle of friends and admirers here and throughout the state.

In his dealings with the public and with the state railroad commission and other regulatory bodies Mr. Miller has well illustrated the wisdom of the policy of frank dealing with the public on the part of public service corporations, and his work has contributed a great deal to the spirit of better feeling between the people and the railroads generally, which is a happy condition in Georgia today. The value the Southern railway puts on his services to it is best expressed in the action of President Harrison and the board of directors in selecting him for the vice presidency.

During his residence in Atlanta as assistant to the president Mr. Miller's personality has made a deep impression on all with whom he has come in contact. His appointment as vice president, of course, means that his residence in Atlanta is to be permanent and this will mean much to the city, of which he has been a loyal and a valuable citizen.

Both Mr. Miller and the Southern railway are to be congratulated on his promotion.

## OUR SCHOOLS--AND COUNCIL.

Atlanta's destiny as a progressive city depends upon the action of the finance committee of council in arranging for the June budget which calls for an extra appropriation for Atlanta's public school system. The committee will act next week, and in the meantime it is the obligation and the responsibility of every man and woman in Atlanta to use every influence to secure the necessary appropriation to make Atlanta's school system one to meet the demands of modern educational life.

The survey made jointly by the Atlanta School Improvement Association, by the Atlanta Federation of Trades, by the ladies' visiting committee of the board of education and by the educational committee of the Atlanta Woman's club has awakened an interest which has reached the Ad Men's club, the Rotary club, and finally citizenship at large, when a committee of the citizens residing in the district of the Tenth Street school organized for school improvement Tuesday afternoon.

The assembling of these forces of both men and women has launched a campaign for the improvement of the schools which will be unceasing until Atlanta has not merely met with the physical demand of giving every child of school age the benefits of a comfortable, well ventilated, well lighted school house, but a curriculum meeting the last message for the right training of the child.

Atlanta must have not only the best school system in the state or the section, but she must have a school system that she can claim as commensurate with the best in the country. The present awakening to crippled conditions in the school system has been slow in coming. Citizens at large have allowed their institutions to become involved, and finally to become submerged in political completeness, that the child—the future citizen—has not been getting his rights.

The forces at work now—those who have brought to the public eye conditions as they exist in the schools—are not going to accept a compromise. They do not ask a revolution. They ask evolution and construction.

They ask for a clean, well-defined building up of every department. There can be no taking from one department to help out

another; no cutting from one salary to patch up another. There is not a department in the public schools that is not an integral part of the whole system, and there is not a department at present which is complete.

It would be like stopping to argue for the principles of democracy, or to reiterate the ideals of the republic, to exploit here the advantages the public schools are to the nation. They represent the very basic thought of democracy. They are the medium through which every child should pass, for the equipment that is his right as a child of the nation.

James Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, who studied the nation at her most crucial period of development and who studied with the wisdom that years and experience can give, said twenty-five years ago that our weakness as a nation lay in our municipal governments and institutions adjunct thereto. Of these institutions, paramount always is the school system.

These are the facts the citizens of Atlanta must consider in making the fight for the rights of their children. It is time for citizens at large and civic ideals to be separated from politics in all their pertinence of personal interest.

It is not putting it too strong to state that in the action of the finance committee of council relative to the public schools of Atlanta, the very destiny of the city depends.

## SETTLING THE SOUTH.

Substantial beginning of a work that promises important and far-reaching results for this section has already been achieved by the Southern Settlement and Development organization, with headquarters in Baltimore, and of which S. Davies Warfield, financier, railroad man and developer, is president.

The Baltimore Sun tells of the establishment, already arranged for, of a colony of fifty families, composed chiefly of young farmers from the Panama canal zone, who will, within the next sixty days, create a new township in Charles county, Maryland, where they have already secured 4,000 acres and have options on 6,000 more. The men of these families come from the most substantial agricultural classes of Panama; they were not gathered up haphazard in pursuance of a commercial colonization scheme, but formed a club of their own, admitting to membership only dependable workers. The club formed, they looked about for their site, found what they wanted and now are on their way to it.

It was through the Southern Settlement and Development organization, one of whose chief assets is the direct personal interest of President Warfield, that this colony was brought to Maryland, and through its efforts that arrangements were made for financing the establishment—for financing in enterprises of this kind is, of course, essential. The financial end of the proposition has been turned over to a specially organized company which has been provided with ample capital, and a plan has been arranged under which there will be no serious hardship put upon the colony's members.

Speaking of the project and the prospects involved in it, The Baltimore Sun says:

At least 2,500 acres will be cut up into small farms, and, perhaps, larger acreages will be added to the colony's membership. The company which has arranged terms and conditions for the colonists has in reserve an additional acreage of 10,000 acres, which may be divided into small farms and sold to individual owners. So that eventually there will be a farm colony of fifty families, the Charles county community being expected to be one hundred and fifty families. But there will be room for more settlers, and there will be room for those who have the kind of stuff in them that goes to making a settlement. There is no place in the world which has the expectation that this colony will be a failure. The idea of an agricultural and horticultural enterprise for which southern Maryland has been long hoping, waiting.

Maryland, already more thickly settled than Georgia and other states of the south, still has plenty of room for men of the right sort, and sees in this project a development that will mean unquestioned constructive advantage to the state.

The way is open for Georgia and other southern states to avail themselves of the good offices of this organization whose announced purpose is "to develop the south," and chief among whose by-laws, printed in red, is the statement, "That it shall NOT be one of the objects to make money for the said organization or the members thereof."

Georgia alone could take care of a hundred colonies of the right sort of men—could place them to the advantage of herself as well as that of the colonists. There is a valuable opportunity in the activities of the Southern Settlement and Development organization, of which no southern state should lose sight.

Hope that the war will end in June has been abandoned, so they'll have an opportunity to rub it in with "Is it hot enough for you?"

There are those who cannot forgive Mr. Barnes for making the Colonel emerge from his retirement.

Now that General Prosperity is on the march, it is hoped that we'll keep a level head and not lose the bass drum.

Hurts must be hard up—his talk about saving Mexico is so cheap.

While demolishing the War the Colonels is building beautiful air castles.

"Prosperity parades" in different cities. Even the pessimists admit there's enough to make a showing now.

Still, Uncle Joe Cannon doesn't like dancing well enough to attempt a waltz with the dixy G. O. P. elephant.

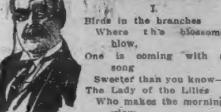
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## THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1918.

## JUST from GEORGIA

PAUL L. STANTON



I.

Birds in the branches

Where the blossoms

Are,

One is coming with a

Song,

Sweet than you know—

The Lady of the Lilies

Who makes the morning

Glow.

II.

The roses bend to meet her,

Wind wafts her voice along,

The lovelorn voice greet her

As she walks in the throng.

She is the Dream of Music,

The Sweetness of Song!

III.

Log Cabin Philosophy.

Saddle your troubles on the world, but

you got to help it roll 'em along.

My trouble is, my trouble is hard work.

Trouble will save you time and worry by

swimming the river to you.

High places on this earth are the de-

sign, but all the great folks come

back to the little home-places to rest up and forget.

The fiddler passes his hat for you, and

that will always be a danger to say that

the music went to you.

She declares she only wants her husband

but the haron is unconcerned, when a trumpet

blasts outside announces the return of Man-

fred.

IV.

Sunlight on the meadow,

Building on the plain,

By Love's command,

Would be redder for the rain.

The crops are looking thirsty,

And not a drop to drain!

V.

Fall from the dim sky,

You brimming drop,

By Love's command,

To the famished crops!

Down from the mountain tops!



VI.

Uncle Jules SAYS:

I'll take no man's advice about 'gettin' out

or the wilderness, as long as there's the ghost of a chance to start a sawmill there.

An Auto to Oaxaca.

Here comes a farmer who prefers the

"Oxomobile" to the auto. He wants this

ad. in The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

"I've got a good 'ole oxen. Must

have something to go on when one wants to go. An automobile in

exchange for good oxen. Apply for further

information at this office."

On Wings of Song.

One of the Billieville brethren who was

"carried away" by grand opera, tells of his

experience in rhyme:

I.

Don't you call me back again—I'm some-

where in the sky,

The sun's voice—wings to fly me

Seemed the soul within me—it knew a

later birth.

I won't know how to live again down here

where the earth is earth.

Don't you call me back again—I'm where

no clouds have

The melody of morning—the music of the

stars,

I'll give you a welcome where the high

star-spirits throne,

I'm for the heights of high delights, on the

great wings of song.

II.

The Fare and Sisal.

Slighting an airship flying by night and

displaying lights—a terror-stricken darkey

Whispered an old brother to his son for "sister."

"It's no sich of a thing. Do devils

not like a light whilst he's lookin' for you; he

sits back when he's got you, an' you're on

what's in it."

Morning Pictures.

III.

Sunbeam, slippin' on the dew,

Gone, sayin':

"I am bright enough for you."

Life's joy's time, sir—

Love and life are life—

Don't you hear the happy chorus singin'?

Children singin'—

A world of blue,

Children voice, sayin':

"Are they sweet enough for you?"—

Sweetest Flowers.

Of a world of new—

Don't you hear the whole creation singin'?

Playin' for fun,

De angel wants to take yo' hand an' lead

you to gly-land, but still de way seems

long an' him, an' still you wait till by-sen-

And now de reason mighty c'far: Daa'

Don't you hear a welcome darkey?

Morning.

IV.

I like a rattling story of whiskered bu-

cannas, whose ships are black and gory,

who cut off people's ears. A yarn of Henry

Morgan who up against the world makes

the world's organ for justice, and brave

smart. I like detective fiction. It always hits

the spot, however poor in detection, however

poor in plot, and the author is always

a good writer.

The opening of the canal is the biggest

event John W. Callahan, nine years ago, be-

gan his steamer line and put his big vessel

in the water. Big business and big profits

have such a step forward been taken since

the opening of the Panama Canal.

The canal is a party with lots of guys

and girls, and lots of us, the use

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Again, there's a story,

Very truly,

EDWARD OF TRADE.

J. J. Farrell, Secretary.

Bainbridge, Ga., April 30, 1918.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALTER MASON.

LITERATURE.

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# WAR ORDERS BOOST MANY INDUSTRIALS

Though Trading Lighter,  
Stocks and Bonds Yielded  
None of Previous Day's  
Strength.

New York, April 29.—Circumstantial reports that additional war contracts have been placed with American manufacturers contributed to today's active stock market. Equipment and industrial stocks, which had fallen 4 points, were up 4 points, Westinghouse Electric making a high of \$1,000.

United States Steel was the pivot around which the market turned, its holdings aggregating about 20 per cent of the whole, advanced 1 1/2 points to 100. The company's 1915 war contract was the best price, but fell back unimportantly, and was up 1 1/2 points.

Although the volume of business sessions today's movement was very broad, taking a general upward trend.

Local manufacturers hardly held the gains of the previous day, swelling of a point or more in steel and some other favored stocks, but were irregularly at the close.

Total stocks, 350 shares. The local bond market yielded none of yesterday's strength, but trading was active. The 1915 war bonds, whose debenture sizes were higher and Washington refunding four times as large as the 1914, were up 1 1/2 points to \$6,320,000.

United States bonds unchanged on call.

New York Stocks.

Prev. High. Low. Close. Open. High. Low. Close.

Alma Copper 100 98 98 98 98 98 98 98

Am. Agricultural 100 98 98 98 98 98 98 98

Am. Car. and Fdry. 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98

Am. Cotton 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98

Am. Smelting 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98

Am. Sugar 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112

Am. Steel and Tel. 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112

Am. Tobacco 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228

Atlantic Coast Line 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112

B. & O. 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112

Canadian Pacific 188 187 187 188 188 188 188 188

Chesapeake and Ohio 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47

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