

MEATS AND FLOUR ARE AGAIN PLACED ON THE FREE LIST

Senate Finance Subcommittee Reverses Its Former Action to Meet the Views of President Wilson.

"MATTER SETTLED NOW," SAYS SENATOR SIMMONS

Committee Working to Modify Inquisitorial Clause to Remove Features Objectionable to Foreign Powers.

By requiring the submission of original entries by foreign manufacturers in cases of disputed valuations, on penalty of exclusion of their products, the framers of the bill believed that arbitrary undervaluation would be a minimum.

It is now proposed to give the secretary of the treasury the right to proclaim values, and, in the event foreign manufacturers protest against a valuation, require them to submit their books showing cost of production and foreign value of the goods in dispute.

The proposal, placed for the first time in the country's history, a tariff on raw furs, would completely destroy an international trade which United States fur merchants have built up.

The tariff set forth that under the most favorable circumstances the estimated amount of revenue from such a duty, which the ways and means committee put at \$1,400,000, would fall decidedly below one-half this amount and insisted that the tariff would result in a loss to American merchants of \$6,000,000 annually.

Reversing its former action in voting to place wheat, flour, oatmeal and fresh meats on the dutiable list, the senate finance subcommittee in charge of the agricultural schedule, voted late today to place live stock, wheat and meats on the free list.

This action, it was authoritatively stated, was taken to meet the views of President Wilson, Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and other administration leaders who disapproved the measure.

The vote, so reconsidered was taken in the subcommittee on a motion made by Senator Simmons, ex-officio, member of all the subcommittees handling the various tariff schedules, when he returned to the capitol from a conference with the president.

In this enlargement of the free list, President Wilson is known to have taken a leading part, as he did in the matter of raw wool and sugar. As he still is standing uncomplacingly for the wool and sugar schedule, so it

Friends to Raise Mortgage From Negro Bishop's Home by 40th Anniversary Fund

After forty years of service to his race, Bishop of the colored Methodist Episcopal church, Bishop L. H. Halsey stands today a poor man with a heavy mortgage on his home.

Friends in different parts of Georgia have therefore started a \$5,000 fund, which they will try to raise by the 6th of August—his fortieth anniversary—in order to show him on that occasion the appreciation felt for his work.

Bishop Halsey was born a slave, and after freedom he served as carriage driver for his master, who was none other than Bishop Pierce. From hearing his master preach, the negro carried the same and exact lesson also to speak the word of God.

During his forty years of service he has founded Paine college, and four industrial schools in the state—Haley industrial academy, at Covello, Ga.; Hartwell academy, at Hartwell, Ga.; Harriet Haley industrial school, at Dublin, and Helena B. Cobb's institute at Barnesville.

Positions for the fund are being sent to Rev. C. Neal whose address is Gainesville, Ga. The committee in charge of the program which will take place at the Butler Street church on the anniversary, August 6, are: Neal, J. A. Ragan, G. L. Ward, J. A. Martin and M. F. Brinson.

CORN SHOW COMMITTEE PLANS NEXT EXHIBIT

The corn show committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce met Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and spent some time planning for the 1913 show.

It is proposed to enlarge the premium list this year and make the show larger and better than ever. The committee will soon announce a number of subcommittees to take up this matter with the various interests of the city.

H. C. Blanchard, Thomson.

Thomson, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—William A. Blanchard died today of a heart failure. He was 59 years old. The interment was at White Oak cemetery, Rev. J. M. Fowler conducting the services.

It is claimed, he will stand firmly for free cattle, sheep and hogs and free wheat and oats, now that this has been determined upon as the party policy.

Senator Simmons conferred with the president last week about his views on the method of equalizing the Underwood bill with regard to these raw materials and their products.

When the subcommittee's tentative action was announced the members of the senator went immediately to the white house.

DECATUR HOME-COMING DRAWS GREAT CROWD

Corner-Stone of New \$25,000 School Building Is Laid by the Masons.

Homecoming day scored a big success in Decatur yesterday, and the Jefferson Davis birthday celebration added a patriotic thrill to the impressive exercises which attracted all the leading citizens of DeKalb county, and many Atlantans interested in Decatur's progress.

Only a word of entertainment followed another for the entire day, but the crowning event of the celebration was the laying of the corner-stone of the new \$25,000 school building, under the auspices of the Decatur Masons, George M. Napier, past grand master of the Georgia Masons, presided over the Masonic ceremony, which was observed by the laying of the corner-stone by the Pythagoras lodge, J. Howell Green, John A. Montgomery and Lincoln Alexander were the orators of the day.

Many civic and patriotic organizations took part in the parade which preceded the dedication of the school. The Confederate monument on South Court Square, was the rallying point for the Pythagoras Masons and the members of the Decatur Masons, George M. Napier, past grand master of the Georgia Masons, presided over the Masonic ceremony, which was observed by the laying of the corner-stone by the Pythagoras lodge, J. Howell Green, John A. Montgomery and Lincoln Alexander were the orators of the day.

The day's program was opened at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by a school only address by Dr. A. M. Soule, of the State Agricultural college, who spoke to a large crowd of citizens, assembled at the court house. C. M. Chandler stressed the life and work of Jefferson Davis, the king of a responsive band in his tribute to the president of the Confederacy. Representative-elect R. P. Smith urged the Fifth District Agricultural school for DeKalb county.

BLINDNESS FREES MAN OF ROBBERY CHARGE

Savannah, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Can a man who has been blind for twenty years enter a house by breaking in through a window ten feet above the ground, take up an armful of clothes and a string of beads, and then, upon hearing someone approaching, jump out of the window with the plunder in his arms and make a getaway from the pursuing owner of the goods?

Judge Schwartz in police court today took judicial cognizance of the fact that such alleged actions were an highly improbable that he released the defendant, James Lee, accused of doing the stealing from Russell Jenkins, at his house, 5 miles on the Louisville road, last night.

MISS EDNA BUSH HURT WHEN HER HORSE BOLTS

Her horse frightened at a speeding automobile, Miss Edna Bush, aged 20 years, of 65 Ponce de Leon avenue, was thrown from the animal on Howell Mill road yesterday afternoon and dragged several feet before she could extricate her foot from the stirrup.

She was rushed in an automobile to her home, where it was found that she was severely bruised about the head and body. No bones were broken, and although painful, her wounds are not considered serious. She will be confined for several days.

Miss Bush was on a horseback jump with a party of six friends. As they rode out Howell Mill road her horse became frightened at a passing machine. Although she strove desperately to check the animal, he plunged forward with a lurch, upsetting the rider and throwing her to the ground.

27-Pound Cabbage.

Guyton, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the fact that Effingham county farmers are the largest producers of "snap beans" and Irish potatoes of any county in the state, she boasts the distinction of growing possibly the largest cabbage produced in Georgia. Dr. H. R. Tarver, a resident of the municipality of Guyton, is the proud producer of the vegetable that weighs 27 pounds, measures 25 inches in diameter and 14 inches circumference.

Retail Merchants of Atlanta Hold Unique Parade Today

A unique parade for a unique cause will be the pretentious procession of the retail merchants this afternoon in their mammoth demonstration for Wednesday afternoon off for all employees.

While the parade will not be possessed of the glamor and glitter of the great military parade at the unveiling of the new building in Piedmont park two years ago its proportions bid fair to overwhelm anything of the sort that has ever been seen in Atlanta. In the place of gleaming squadrons and color bands, the parade will be a cleaver and the white cap and apron of the chef and grocer's clerk. And miles of ice wagons, grocery vans and meat wagons will take the place of the marching bands.

Don't get the idea, though, that the parade is in any way going to resemble a funeral procession, because of its commonplace makeup, for it is going to be one of the gayest, presents that ever wound its way up Peachtree.

There will be brass bands world without end, and braying everything from rag-time to "God Save the Queen." A hundred fully decorated marching bands full of laughing gobs will furnish an unforgettable sport of color. There will be numbers of artistically decorated floats, too. Many of the delivery vans of the city will be decorated and will also be rigged out in gala attire. A squadron of mounted police at the head of the column will be no inconceivable feature.

Another feature which teases the imagination is contained in this sentence in the formal announcement sent to the press by the arrangement committee: "Aides Cowan and Mosley, hundred fully decorated marching bands full of laughing gobs will furnish an unforgettable sport of color. There will be numbers of artistically decorated floats, too. Many of the delivery vans of the city will be decorated and will also be rigged out in gala attire. A squadron of mounted police at the head of the column will be no inconceivable feature."

The line of march will be from Washington street to East Fair, East Fair to Brotherton, Brotherton to Whitehall, Whitehall to Peachtree, Peachtree to North avenue, North avenue to West Peachtree, West Peachtree back to the city.

As the parade passes Peachtree and Baker streets on its return to the city, the grand marshals, with all their arms of clothes and hats, will get out, and, facing east, review the parade as it passes.

The parade will disband at Five Points.

GOV. BROWN IS GUEST OF FRANKLIN COUNTY ON FRIENDLY VISIT

Lavonia, Ga., June 3.—(Special.)—Governor Brown is guest of Franklin county today. He came from Commerce to Carnesville this morning, where he was welcomed by many citizens of Franklin. He was met at the Franklin county line by a party of citizens from Carnesville, Lavonia, Canon and Royston, and escorted to the county seat, Carnesville, where he was given an ovation.

After meeting and talking with citizens for an hour he delivered an address to the citizens at the courthouse here. Carnesville was escorted to Lavonia, where he is spending the night. A banquet was tendered the governor at the Lavonia hotel, after which an address was delivered at the school auditorium.

CANCER IS PROVED CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Cologne, Germany, June 3.—Cancer disease by a parasite, and it can be healed, according to Dr. Otto Schmidt, a cancer expert, who reported at yesterday's meeting of the Medical society of Cologne. He stated that he had traced into the origin and the possibility of curing cancer.

OLD SETTLERS WAIT FOR THE FINAL CALL

St. Paul, Minn., June 3.—"We are face to face with the melancholy fact that death has so depopulated our ranks that never again will we have a quorum of the able legally to transact business," said E. W. Durant, president of the fifty-sixth annual reunion of the Old Settlers' association, which was held here today.

DENMARK WILL CASE ARGUED AT LENGTH

Counsel Heard by the Supreme Court in Suit Involving Big Request to University.

Arguments in the famous Denmark will case, involving the validity of a large conditional bequest to the University of Georgia, were heard by the state supreme court yesterday.

The case comes from the superior court of Chatham county, where the judge overruled a demurrer by the university trustees to the petition of Mrs. P. A. Denmark, widow of the testator, who is seeking to have the will declared void and as against the public policy of the state in limiting bequests to charitable causes and to have the estate turned over to her by the executors as her own absolute property.

P. A. Denmark died in 1901, leaving an estate valued at \$150,000, chiefly in stocks and bonds. His widow and only son, Thomas Norwood Denmark, at that time 20 years old, survived him. Both were named executors of the estate.

Terms of the Will. The will provided that the income from one-half of the estate should go to Mrs. Denmark for life or widowhood, and that the income from the other half should go to the son during his lifetime. In the event the son married and had issue, the entire estate should go to said issue upon the death of the widow and son. Should there be no issue, then upon the death of the two legatees just named, the estate should go to the University of Georgia.

Probated twelve years ago, the will was acted upon by both Mrs. Denmark and her son until the latter's death. In her petition for setting aside the will filed last year, Mrs. Denmark asserts that the bequest to the university is illegal and void because in violation of the section of the code which limits bequests to charitable enterprises, including religious and educational institutions, to one-third of the estate where the testator is survived by wife or children.

In opposing the petition, attorneys for the university contended that the court was without jurisdiction to set aside a will which had been duly probated and acted upon without objection.

\$10, Wrightsville Beach, \$10 Round trip on sale Thursdays, good ten days. Through sleepers daily. Wrightsville Beach better than ever SEABOARD.

tion having raised to it twelve years ago. P. W. Meldrum, of Savannah; W. E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville, and Judge George F. Gopher, of Marietta, appeared for the university, while Mrs. Denmark was represented by Anderson, Cann & Cann, of Savannah.

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HOTEL McALPIN Herald Square NEW YORK For the woman in New York the Hotel McAlpin offers the refined atmosphere of a home, with the luxurious comfort and service of the newest, safest, largest hotel in the world—at prices notably moderate. And its location is right in the shopping and theatre district—one block from the Pennsylvania station—accessible and convenient.

PARIS GARTERS No Metal can touch you You don't like metal next your skin, no one does. PARIS GARTERS are so made that no metal can touch you; the locking fastener insures your garters staying up; the rubber cushion loop prevents tearing the hose. Paris Garters are the best. Have more than one pair to change for freshness as you change your linen. Look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield. A. Stein & Co., Makers Chicago

CHILDREN WERE BEING EATEN ALIVE You may think it strange to read weak and run-down, but how quickly the wonderful Quaker showed up! We are, for after only four days' treatment the most horrid, squirming tape worm, 41 feet long, was expelled, alive, head and all complete, and today the child is the picture of health. Now these worms will be explained and how Quaker Extract will expel them. If you neglect your children, remember you will have to answer for it. Of course, it's not done intentionally, but when you can get a remedy so easily composed purely of roots, herbs, barks, berries, leaves and blossoms, no mineral or chemical poison, you should rejoice at this, and start today, get the children in good health. Quaker Extract will build them up, and any person who suffers with rheumatism, catarrh, kidney liver, stomach, or bladder trouble, indigestion, constipation, will be made well by the use of Quaker. Obtain this wonderful Quaker Extract 3 for \$2.50, or 6 for \$5.00. Oil of Balm 25c, or 5 for \$1.00. Obtain these Remedies at Coursey & Munn's Drug Store, 29 Marietta street. We prepay all express charges on all orders of \$3.00 or over.—(adv.)

Wife and I Are Friends of INSTANT POSTUM "There's a Reason" "I used to drink coffee—was nervous and irritable. Wife said so. "So when the new food-drink, Instant Postum, came along she said to herself: 'Here's where I break Jack of the coffee habit.' "Instant Postum is good stuff. I sleep better, smile more, and miss my indigestion." A level teaspoonful of Instant Postum in an ordinary cup of hot water dissolves instantly and makes it right for most persons. A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream. Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future. Postum comes in two forms. Regular Postum (must be boiled). Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water.



AUCTION SALE UNCLAIMED FREIGHT Atlanta & West Point R. R. In accordance with the law, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday Morning, June 4, 1913 at the local freight station of above mentioned line (fourth floor), located at the corner of Central Avenue and Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga., I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay freight, storage and other charges, 250 packages of unclaimed and refused freight. M. J. BRADLEY, Agent, Unclaimed Warehouse.

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A TRIBUTE TO A WOMAN

The soul of the special edition of The Constitution today is the tribute to the united women of Georgia to the late Mrs. Dr. Harry C. White. It is a tribute of many women to one woman.

It is to be doubted if since the civil war the women of a southern state have been such a cooperative unit in a single cause. With the tragic and untimely death of Mrs. White, her co-workers among the club women of Georgia determined to carry out the project upon which she was working at the time of her death.

She whose memory kindled this consecrated enthusiasm was a woman of rare and positive qualities. She gained so strong and enduring a hold on the minds and hearts of other women because in her personality she combined those traits that have meant most to women since creation's first dawning.

These qualities explain the appeal made by Mrs. White to thousands of men and women in Georgia, and those throughout the nation privileged to have known her. They explain the driving force that has enabled the women of Georgia to achieve so uniquely as they have in this edition and in her name.

A WOMAN PIONEER.

The woman's movement in the southern states and the woman's club movement in Georgia and throughout the south will all ways owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. J. Lindsey Johnson, of Rome, Ga., editor in chief of this edition of The Constitution, former president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and now a director for life in that wonderful organization.

It is who is the mother of publicity for the women's club movement in the south, if not in the nation. And it is upon judicious and tactful publicity that the woman's movement has grown to its present established proportions.

Mrs. Johnson was the first southern woman to realize the imperative function publicity plays in all propaganda. When the woman's movement was a nursing in Georgia she determined that the gospel and the duty of woman's new-found and organized usefulness must be carried to women.

The product of these reflections was The Southern Club Woman, edited and owned by Mrs. Johnson, and the first publication devoted to the woman's club cause published in the south. Later, when the task of conducting the periodical and keeping pace with the scope of the movement had gotten beyond her energies, she felt the need of widening the field.

Mrs. Johnson has devoted herself unsparingly to the 'Ella F. White Memorial Edition.' For that she deserves the thanks of 30,000 women in Georgia. In her more historic service as pioneer of publicity for the higher phases of the woman's cause she deserves the gratitude of those who know today what the club movement has grown to mean, and also of those who recognize its incomparably greater mission of tomorrow.

THE CASE OF SENATOR ROOT.

Rumors run thick and fast in Washington that Senator Elihu Root, of New York, will retire at the expiration of his present term. He is said to believe he has made so many powerful enemies that he could not emerge victorious in a contest before the people, and the new constitutional amendment puts senators to that test.

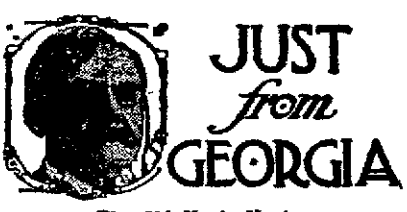
Root believes that because in the past he has affiliated with corporations, because he opposed his one-time friend Roosevelt, and because he has incurred the enmity of several powerful newspapers he would be marked for slaughter should he offer at the polls. He also knows that he does not personally appeal to the gallery which is not readily captured by men of his cold, intellectual type.

DISAPPEARING HYSTERIA.

Professor Graham Taylor head of the Chicago common social settlement, told the Illinois vice commission the other day that only a small per cent of all cases of immorality among women and girls was due to low wages.

It is noticeable that the past few weeks has brought a cessation of the hysteria that laid a brand upon working women in the country. At first, vice commissions everywhere seeking to simplify and make spectacular their tasks, broadly subscribed to the doctrine that underplay was the chief provocation for prostitution.

The manner in which the press of the whole country without regard to location repudiated the suggestion is an essential tribute to its manliness and cleanliness. Hardly a paper was too small or obtuse to raise its voice against this snapshot and unfounded accusation. The vice crusaders who heeded their campaigns on this particular bit of folly were riddled with indignant rebuke and ridicule.



The Old Man's Maxim. 'When you've got old Trouble climbin', set fire to the tree'

When he's up, on high, Make the fire fly, Until the Four Winds scatter his ashes 'round the sky'

A Clash of Humorists. The Waco News says that S. E. Kiser, of The Chicago Record-Herald, told an audience that 'nothing is easier than to write a column of humor every day and Judd Mortimer Lewis makes this comment.



According to your published rates, said the departing guest to the cross-roads hotel man, you've charged me \$6 too much.

Not a bit of it, was the reply. 'You admired the scenery, didn't you?' 'Why of course I did.'

Sweet is the Maytime by every vale and stream, But Love drifts to dreamland, and Junetimes his dream.

George Washington didn't have any imagination he couldn't make a minnow assume the proportions of a whale. It never occurred to him that under certain influences alligators can be induced to climb trees and sing like mockingbirds.

A Provincial Critic. Here is a provincial singer's opinion of his brother welders of the pen. These authors tell some awful yarns.

The Outlook. One who speaks with authority says that in spite of the fruit crop killers the railroad companies will make fine watermelon crops this year.

Frank L. Stanton. The Interests would like to have tariff bills to burn but as far as they are concerned 'the fire is out'

If, like Br'er Rabbit, that Marquette editor had 'laid low' he might have eased his conscience by contributing that six cents to foreign missions.

As the tariff comes down the trusts haven't the nimbleness to stand from under.

The English suffragettes are taking lessons in oratory they seem to think it's more humane to talk the government to death.

As soon as all the lobby trusts are put out of business legislators will have a chance to make some good laws.

If Sir Thomas wins that cup we shall have to congratulate him upon realizing the ambition of his life.

COLORADO

By Philip Welton, Secretary Prison Association of Georgia

Colorado owes many of its most wonderful thoroughfares and scenic beauties to the men who are housed in the gray prison at Canon City. The Santa Fe trail, the road to the top of the Royal Gorge, is a triumphant vindication of the 'honor system' of working convicts on state highways.

The road camps are the hope of every man in the penitentiary at Canon City. They are only transferred to the road camps after having given every evidence of reliability.

In his last report, Warden Tynan has this to say: 'The old idea that imprisonment should be purely punitive has gone the way of other ancient cruelties and stupidities bequeathed to us by tradition.

His example, the spirit permeating his work in Colorado, the practical results of his efforts are such as to lead us to a fuller acceptance of the injunction 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that spitefully use you and persecute you.'

A Garden Tragedy. Mister Watermelon Vine got clean above himself. He fling his long legs creast de groun' en climb up on de shelf.

Sunday Meetin' nigger come a-steppin' mighty high. He see dat Watermelon from de corner ob his eye.

De sun he sank de moon he rose, en dan slipped out er sight. Mis' Mawnin-Glory closed her eyes en almost died wid fright.

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Editor Constitution. I am very much impressed with your editorial in regard to fifty years of peace and the suggestion that there should be a grand 'reunion' at that time with the veterans of the north, south, east and west, and the logical place for this reunion would be in Atlanta, Ga.

Four-Legged Chicken. (From The Asheville Chronicle) A chicken with four distinct legs and feet was hatched in the chicken yard of Mrs. W. S. Smith Colquitt, Ga., recently, and the chick is still living.

Horses Ate Flour and Died. (From The Thomasville Press) Mr. Mitch Sampson, whom everybody knows, operating a store on Jackson street, has fast two horses this week by very unusual and peculiar circumstances.

It's a Paying Business. (From The Cairo Messenger) Pelham is erecting a factory in which to can sweet potatoes. Cairo has several factories, but we have yet to learn of the potato being canned.

Still, milk, with a liberal dash of brandy, wouldn't be so bad as a national drink.

Photographs

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of 'At Good Old Swank'

(Copyright, 1913, for The Constitution.) A photograph is a picture of a man as he looks when a photographer has balanced him on a stiff backed chair and has aimed a camera at him.

Photographs are a means of preserving woman's good looks and man's embarrassment for future generations. A woman will look a camera in the eye all day without flinching if she is sure her hair is on straight, but when the ordinary man is ordered to have his picture taken he makes an engagement with the dentist in order to escape.

Photographs are made by exposing a glass plate, which is more sensitive to light than a trust agreement. After this plate has been developed it goes to the hands of a sad-eyed young woman, who puts it in a retouching frame and works over the customer's features and complexion.

Photographs are valuable because some day our descendants will dig them out of the attic, just as we have dug out those of our ancestors. But while we look at the old types and said, 'What horrible features the ancients used to have!' our descendants will exclaim with delight over our beauty when they find our pictures, and they will frame us and hang us on the wall beside prints of Helen of Troy and Apollo Belvedere.

Really Surprising, Isn't It? (From The Jesup Sentinel) Although the democrats have been in power nearly three months the country has not gone to ruin yet, as some persons predicted it would.

He Won't Buy Oats This Winter (From The Gainesville Eagle) Mr. J. W. Brown, of Route 5 brought us a bundle of oats yesterday cut out of his field. It measures seven feet length, and is well headed. He sowed forty bushels on twenty acres and expects to thresh out 1,500 bushels. It is the Applier variety.

That's Another Matter, Sir! (From The Fickens County Progress) The postmaster general thinks no fourth-class postmaster should be over 55 years of age. Wonder if he thinks the same rule should apply to the office of postmaster general?

A Law Might Help Some. (From The Elberton Star) Years ago it was common for farmers to raise sheep. Hound dogs made sheep unprofitable. Will the time ever come when our farmers will prefer sheep meat to dog meat?

Seeking the Missionary. A Kansas City minister, visiting an Indian reservation in Idaho, inquired of a government agent where the missionary could be found. 'The chief can probably tell you,' replied the agent pointing out his tent. 'Clasp your hands, look heavenward and ask, 'Jesus man?' He will understand you doubtless.' The reverend gentleman did as directed. 'I presume you are seeking the missionary?' replied the Indian in excellent English. 'Please be seated sir he will be in presently. If you will excuse me I will go down to the agency and lambast into unconsciousness that fool clerk who directed you here.'—Kansas City Times

Mendelssohn's Mistake. It is too bad Mendelssohn didn't live a little longer. What an elegant divorce masher he might have written.—Cincinnati Enquirer

Malaria. Malaria has been recognized since the days of Hippocrates as one of the most formidable and destructive of maladies, the more formidable because it was supposed, in accordance with the name which Macculloch adapted for it from the Italian less than a century ago, to be caused by a pervasive venom in the air. But since the epochal observations of Laveran the labors of Golgi and his colleagues and the experiments and discoveries of Ross, it has lost much of its mysterious terror, and the sure way to its prevention and extirpation has been revealed.—New York Tribune

His Legacy. (From Lippincott's) A prominent congressman decided to turn over a part of his law practice to his son. Shortly afterwards the young man entered the office, and with a face beaming with pleasure exclaimed, 'Father, you know that Wilbur case you'd been trying for the last ten years?' 'The congressman admitted that he did. 'Well,' said the young man triumphantly, 'I've settled it!' 'Settled it?' reiterated his father. 'Settled it!' 'Why, my boy, I gave you that case as an annuity!'

One Way to Escape. You will have only yourself to blame if you are compelled to pay an income tax. You can escape it entirely by moving to the Philippines or Porto Rico.—Chicago Tribune

Now, will California kick on that \$600,000 appropriation of Japan's for an exhibit at the Panama celebration?

When occasion demands the Colonel can use the hammer for other purposes than nailing lies.

DISCIPLINE

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

DISCIPLINE in its best sense means to educate. And to educate is to bring out of yourself your very best abilities in orderly fashion. There is no last motion in the action of a well disciplined army. Every move counts. The wonder of any of our great modern business enterprises is its smooth working Discipline.

To Discipline your Will, your Emotions, your Desires is no easy job. To come it is a tremendous task. But to the man who through patient and determined effort finally brings his every ability into control and harmony, there is created a momentum that makes the greatest works come easy and enveloped with delight—all of which is the result of Discipline.

Those privileged with the daily association of President Wilson marvel at the ease with which he accomplishes things. There is nothing marvelous about it at all. For a decade or more he has been practicing what he has been teaching—putting Discipline to work daily in his own personal house.

Gather your forces together Discipline your mind and your body. Do many things each day for no other reason than that you would rather not do them. Draw in the loose cords. Neglect nothing that is important. Put Discipline to work.

Takes Issue With Crop Figures Given

Editor Constitution. I observed recently in The Constitution an article from a banker in this state, who had discovered that Georgia produced an average of only 163 pounds of lint cotton per acre during the year 1912, being with the exception of Florida the lowest state in the cotton-producing section, and drew from that fact various conclusions adverse to the Georgia farmers. It seems to be popular to bait the Georgia farmers with the charge of incompetency these days.

I desire to call the attention of The Constitution and of this banker to the fact that the seasons of 1912 were very unpropitious to the farmers in raising cotton, and that the western states had excellent seasons. I desire to call attention further that in the year 1911 Georgia averaged 240 pounds of lint cotton per acre, surpassing Texas by 54 pounds, Louisiana by 70 pounds, Mississippi by 68 pounds, Alabama by 38 pounds, Florida by 110 pounds, Arkansas by 50 pounds and Oklahoma by 80 pounds per acre. Does the gentleman suppose that the Georgia farmers deteriorated so greatly in one year? He also calls attention to the wonderful production of California. California did not produce in the year 1912 one-third as much cotton as did the county of Terrell.

The statement issued by Mr. H. G. Hastings and accredited to the agricultural department of the state of Georgia, has done more harm to the standing of this state in the north and northwest than any one thing that has occurred in the last decade. I dare say that none of the gentlemen who have quoted these statements that it required the entire cotton crop and cotton seed and \$37,000,000 more to pay for corn, hay, oats, feedstuff, meat, dairy and poultry products had the remotest idea that even in the year 1912 the value of the agricultural products of the state of Georgia surpassed respectively such states as Indiana, New York, Nebraska, Wisconsin, North Dakota, North Carolina, Michigan, California and more than twenty-five others. That in 1911 there were only four states, to-wit Illinois, Texas, Iowa and Ohio, whose agricultural products equaled that of Georgia, Georgia surpassing Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and all the others except the ones named.

In 1911 the corn produced in all United States for all purposes averaged about thirty bushels per capita. During that year Georgia produced over 69,000,000 bushels, and if we imported into the state 83,000,000 bushels, we consumed approximately double the amount of corn per capita in Georgia, that is 60 bushels, that was grown per capita in the entire United States.

It seems to me that the time has come when the papers might say something good about the state occasionally for a change. 'Put up the hammer and quit knocking,' and require before every sensational writer who sees fit to disparage the good people of Georgia can have a hearing that he must exhibit some proof, or at least his article must carry upon its face the appearance of verity.

M. C. EDWARDS, Dawson, Ga., May 30, 1913

Garnets. A fine gem garnet may be worth from \$5 to \$25 a karat, according to variety and size, but it is not, necessarily true that the owner of a garnet mine is a millionaire because his mine produces garnets by the ton. In fact, the bulk of the garnets produced are measured by the ton, but these of inferior quality are used for abrasive purposes. In 1912 the production of abrasive garnet, according to the United States geological survey, amounted to 4,152 short tons, valued at \$137,300, so that the average price for a ton of garnets was not quite \$32, or considerably less than double the price of a ton of hay. The production of garnets in 1912 showed an increase in 108 tons in quantity and \$16,952 in value compared with 1911. The three garnet-producing states are New York, New Hampshire and North Carolina.—Indianapolis News

The Shepherd to His Love. Come live with me and be my Love, And we will all the pleasures prove That hills and valleys, dales and fields, Or woods or steepy mountain yields.

And we will sit upon the rocks, And see the shepherds feed their flocks By shallow rivers, to whose falls Melodious birds sing madrigals.

A gown made of the finest wool Which from our pretty lambs we pull; Fair-lined slippers for the cold, With buckles of the purest gold.

A belt of straw and ivy buds With coral clasps and amber studs; And if these pleasures may thee move, Come live with me and be my Love. The shepherd swains shall dance and sing For thy delight such merry tunes in time As those that their delights thy mind may move, Their live with me and be my Love.—CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE

PRESIDENTS OF ATLANTA CITY FEDERATION OF CLUBS



Top Row—Reading from left to right: Mrs. John Cooper, Porter Springs Educational association; Miss Kamensky, Atlanta Registered Nurses, Mrs. Joseph Morgan Pioneer, society, Mrs. John Justis, Third Ward Civic club, Mrs. J. Kling, Auxiliary, G. A. R., Mrs. William T. Clark, auxiliary, Y. M. C. A., Mrs. T. Stevens, Sixth Ward Civic club; Mrs. Samuel Dobbs, Inman Park Girls' club Second row: Mrs. W. H. S. Hamilton, Decatur Woman's club; Mrs. Leo Grossman, Council Jewish Women, Mrs. E. W. Lazarus, Southern Mountain association, Mrs. Arnold Broyles, Newnan club, Mrs. R. C. Patterson, Round Table Study club, Mrs. A. O. Braswell, Booklovers' club, Mrs. K. G. Mathews, 1908 History class, Mrs. J. E. Oxford, Fifth Ward Civic club Third row: Mrs. J. C. Greenfield, Wednesday Morning Study club, Mrs. Nellie Peters Block, Honorary president, Free Kindergarten association; Mrs. J. E. Sumnerfield, Octagon club; Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, Every Saturday club, Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Woman's association, Mrs. W. L. Gaar, Order Railway Conductors; Mrs. John Pickett, lady board of visitors to public schools; Mrs. Edward Brown, the Needle Work guild and the History class Fourth row: Mrs. Sarah J. Purcell, Home for Old Women, Mrs. Preston Arkwright, Boys' club; Mrs. J. C. McKenzie, the retiring president of the Women's club; Mrs. Floyd McRae, Home for Incurables; Mrs. A. P. Coles, Atlanta Woman's club, Mrs. Milton Arrowood, Atlanta Musical association; Mrs. Jesse Johnston, Typographical union; Mrs. E. C. Cartledge, Eighth Ward Civic club. Fifth row: Mrs. Gilbert Fraser, Sheltering Arms; Mrs. Thomas Felder, Players' club; Mrs. Edwin Behre, Shakespeare club; Mrs. S. W. McCallie, Twentieth Century coterie; Mrs. Linton Hopkins, Friday Morning Study class; Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, Woman's Auxiliary, Tabernacle Infirmary; Mrs. V. J. Adams, Brenau Alumnae; Mrs. H. Hare, relief committee Anti-Tuberculosis association; Mrs. Rose Ashby, Psychological society. Sixth row: Mrs. Vassar Woolley, Nineteenth Century History class; Miss Irene Smilie, Reviewers' club; Mrs. Dan B. Harris, Home for the Friendless; Mrs. J. Jos. E. Brown, wife of the war governor, and mother-in-law of Mrs. Julius Brown, first president of the City Federation; Mrs. J. D. Dunwoody, Kirkwood Civic league; Miss Virginia Woolley, Pen and Brush club; Mrs. R. Dickey, Inman Park Students' club. Seventh row: Mrs. Dan C. Lyle, College Park Woman's club; Mrs. Robert Wallace, Wesley House Woman's club; Mrs. Robert Lowry, Gray Hospital auxiliary; Mrs. P. H. Gay, Second Ward Civic club; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Uncle Remus Memorial association; Miss Jane Prentiss, Burrough's Nature Study class; Miss Mary Wolford, organizer, Chattahoochee, Ga., Woman's club; Mrs. Janet Wey, Associated Charities; Mrs. John B. White, West End Study class. Bottom row: Mrs. F. M. Robinson, Florence Crittendon Home; Mrs. John Spalding, president, Washington Sem-

inary Alumnae association; Mrs. D. R. Bootes, president, woman's relief corps, G. A. R.; Mrs. Kate Burt, president, Industrial Arts League. Photos of Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Arnold Broyles, Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Sumnerfield, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Fraser were taken for Constitution by Wesley Hirschburg; photo of Mrs. Felder and Mrs. Wilson, by Stephenson; photo of Mrs. Wilson, by Mead; photos of Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Lyle and Mrs. White and others, by McCrary.

Y. W. C. A. Purpose and Scope

By Mildred L. Rutherford.

What's the purpose of the Y. W. C. A. The Young Women's Christian association is not a substitute for the church, it is not the rival of the church it is a department of the church itself. It is, in fact, the members of the church reaching out a hand of love and recognition and helpfulness to the young women, not only of the church but of the world.

It cannot proselyte, for no member of the association has voting or office-holding power, unless she belongs to a Protestant Evangelical church.

While vitally interested in missionary work, no missionary can be sent

through the association—she must go through some church board of missions.

It is a training school for the church workers in order to fit them by Bible study and mission study to be better Sunday school teachers, better leaders of missionary societies, and at the same time to be better trained for work in industrial centers. No effort is made to divert missionary gifts from denominational channels, but on the contrary the spirit of missionary giving is so stressed that through intelligent knowledge of missions the gifts become much larger.

The work is thoroughly organized.

The national board, with Miss Grace H. Dodge as president, is located in New York city, 600 Lexington avenue. There are thirty resident members on the board and thirty non-resident members representing the other departments of field work.

The staff of workers consist of forty-two special national board workers at headquarters, with an office force of thirty-two. Then there are fifty-three secretaries on the field and twenty-nine in foreign lands, making a total staff of 159 employed workers.

The home department conducts the work in cities, colleges and in mills and factories. The secretaries are especially trained for these branches of the work.

The foreign department places secretaries in foreign associations, but an association is never established in any place abroad where the church has not

first found entrance.

Training School.

There is a training school in New York for secretaries, under the direction of Miss Caroline E. Dow, dean. This school is in the building lately erected by the national board, a gift from interested friends, and has every thing necessary to make the work effective. A college degree is required for entrance. So great has been the demand for secretaries, owing to the rapid growth of the work, that the demand cannot always be met. Training centers are being started in the territories, and it is hoped that another training school may become a necessity for the south, that our southern girls may feel the responsibility to take the training necessary to meet and solve the problems peculiarly our own.

Biennial conventions, annual conferences, both secretarial and territorial,

are held to plan and to discuss the work of the organization.

There are nine summer conferences so located in different parts of the country as to be accessible to all workers in the United States. They bring together representatives to plan for the work of the associations, and have the finest teachers there to teach the Bible and to study God's plan for the redemption of the world.

During the war "John Happy" (J. B. Roberts), of Kentucky, and our distinguished Henry Waterson aided in our musical events.

In 1867 Carlotta Patti with her troupe gave, in a hall over Maddox & Rucker's bank, the three operas, "Martha," "Norma" and "Barber of Seville." Max Strakosch, her brother-in-law, directed the orchestra.

When we reflect that the talented wife of our governor-elect is an earnest musician and the president of one of our largest musical associations, it is safe to prophesy that during the next regime other stars will grace the diadem of our already thrice-crowned Muse.

THE OGLETHORPE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

By Mrs. John H. Morgan, Brunswick, Georgia.

As Frederica was the scene of the activities of Oglethorpe, the great philanthropist who built for the present generation this great commonwealth—the Empire State of the South, Georgia—so it has been the scene of a great modern day philanthropy.

Rev. A. G. P. Dodge gave up his life to the service of others and consecrated himself to the missionary work of the Episcopal church. He made his home at Frederica, and here he met and married Miss Anne Gould, of St. Simons. To them was born an only son, who was killed in his early childhood in a runaway accident. As a memorial to his son, the Rev. Dodge set aside from his private fortune a sum of money as an endowment for the rearing, maintenance and education of indigent orphan boys. This work was continued by him up until his death in 1898, and since that time it has been continued by his widow.

It is planned to establish here at Frederica a school where the boys may go and receive at least a high school education and at the same time learn a useful industrial trade, or be trained in agricultural pursuits, and largely bear the expense of his education and training by the work he shall do incident to his training.

Mrs. Dodge proposes to donate to the school the Frederica tract of land of 2,000 acres with its houses, buildings and other improvements, to place her boys in the school and thereby to give



MRS. DODGE. Founder of Oglethorpe Institute.

to the institution the benefit of the income from this endowment fund created by Mrs. Dodge will otherwise assist in the building and maintenance of the institution. It is planned to make this school a memorial to Oglethorpe and the Daughters of the American Revolution as their contribution at Augusta this year have indorsed this work.

The Brunswick chapter has already contributed \$300 to the building fund, and the state convention has likewise made a most liberal contribution, and an appeal has gone forth from the state regent asking each chapter to make this an especial undertaking.

The Dodge home will accommodate at least twenty boys, it is planned to immediately begin the building of another dormitory, a study hall and shops. These are the only buildings it will be necessary to erect at once, and it is hoped to have the school in operation by the first of October of the present year.

All communications should be sent to Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Brunswick, Ga.

As Oglethorpe opened the prison doors and brought forth into the gloomy sunlight of hope and opportunity the poor and unfortunate, there was given to the world an illustration of the benefit of practical charity, and this practical charity we wish to memorialize and perpetuate upon the exact spot where he labored and lived, by the erection of this Memorial School to him, opening, as he did, the door of hope to the Georgian who is cast down.

Stratton Loses Place.

Washington, June 3.—Secretary McAdoo has asked for the resignation of Fred S. Stratton, as collector of customs at San Francisco. The secretary declined to discuss the action or his reason for it.

A Group of D. A. R. Officers.



At the Top—Left, Mrs. Joseph Sturges Harrison, state editor of D. A. R.; right, Mrs. Oscar McKenzie, state recording secretary. At the bottom: Left, Mrs. W. H. DeVoe, first state vice regent; right, Mrs. S. M. Dean, state vice regent.

Leaders Woman's Work for Knoxville Exposition



Upper Left—Mrs. J. Y. Johnston. Lower Left—Mrs. W. W. Woodruff. Right—Mrs. William S. Shields. These ladies are members of Woman's Board Knoxville Conservation Exposition, September and October.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT TO BE FEATURE OF APPROACHING KNOXVILLE EXPOSITION

Society Leaders Cooperating

Many of the women most prominent in Knoxville society are working toward the end that the woman's department of the coming big National Conservation exposition may be made a huge success. Many of these women, so interested have they become in their work, have foregone the pleasures of the summer's outing and will remain at home in order that the work entrusted to their hands may not suffer.

At the head of the woman's department is Mrs. Horace Van Deventer. Mrs. Van Deventer is a daughter of Mr. Justice Horace H. Lorton, of the United States supreme court and Mrs. Lorton. She has a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Washington, Nashville, Atlanta and other cities and has been signally successful in interesting these friends in the women's work of the exposition.

Mrs. Van Deventer is getting invaluable assistance from her corps of co-workers. The woman's department maintains offices of its own and there once a week meetings are held. Reports of different committees are heard and the work of the different committees are doing is brought to the attention of the board. These meetings invariably are well attended. The women are enthusiastic and are making fine progress in their work.

List of Committees and Officers.
The full list of committees and officers are as follows:

- Mrs. Horace Van Deventer, president.
- Mrs. C. D. Boyd, first vice president.
- Mrs. W. S. Shields, second vice president.
- Mrs. J. Y. Johnston, third vice president.
- Mrs. G. W. Denney, fourth vice president.
- Mrs. W. W. Woodruff, fifth vice president.
- Reception and Ceremonial Committee—Mrs. E. T. Sanford, chairman; Mrs. W. H. Storrs.
- Young Ladies' Reception Committee—Mrs. John Oberne, chairman; Mrs. William Ross.
- Cafe Committee—Mrs. J. Y. Johnston, chairman; Mrs. W. S. Shields.
- Congress Committee—Miss Mary Temple, chairman, Mrs. Sam McKinney.
- Arts and Crafts Committee—Mrs. J. R. McDowell, chairman, Mrs. Walter Van Glider.
- History and Loans Committee—Mrs. Will D. Wright, chairman, Mrs. J. D. Varnell.
- All Southern Library Committee—Miss Kate Wright, chairman; Mrs. J. D. Varnell.
- Domestic Science Committee—Mrs. Richard McCargo, chairman; Mrs. Lewis Tillman.
- World's Progress in Weaving Committee—Mrs. B. D. Brabson, chairman; Mrs. George Mellen.
- Water Carnival Committee—Mrs. Cuyler Kimball, chairman, Mrs. Orton Patterson.
- American Safety League Committee—Mrs. Tully R. Cornick, chairman; Miss Amanda Gibson.
- Interior and Space Committee—Mrs. Joseph Borches, chairman; Mrs. E. H. Saunders.
- Exterior and Grounds Committee—Mrs. Fayette Van Deventer, chairman; Mrs. Clyde Gothard.
- Mrs. W. C. A. Committee—Mrs. J. B. Coykendall, chairman, Mrs. T. A. Wright.
- Catalogue Committee—Mrs. W. M. Goodman, chairman; Mrs. C. D. Boyd.
- Red Cross Committee—Miss Lucy Rhea, chairman, Mrs. Stella Knaffl.
- Badges Committee—Mrs. H. H. Ingersoll, chairman, Mrs. John S. Brown.
- Tomato Club Committee—Miss Virginia P. Moore, chairman; Miss Margaret Ambrose.
- Specialty Committee—Mrs. Landon White, chairman; Mrs. S. Z. Minskey.
- Awards Committee—Mrs. T. P. Millern, chairman, Mrs. W. A. Bolas.

tion of the woman's department of the National Conservation to make our department distinctive, attractive, and useful.

Some of the Things on Program.
Perhaps I cannot do better than to call to the attention of women—for I know this is a woman's Exposition and one that will be widely read by women—some of the specific things on our program; to call to their attention some of the things planned and some of the things already well under way.

Conservation of human life is the greatest of all conservation work. Therefore, we are going to have a Red Cross day during the exposition. We are going to show in various ways how this precious human life may best be conserved. Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the American Red Cross association, will be with us, and during her visit to the exposition there will be held a Miners' Field day, at which time the United States government will show graphically just what is being done for those men who work below the surface of the ground. The United States government will show what steps have been taken to prevent recurrences of terrible mine disasters and will also demonstrate first-aid-to-the-injured by the work of the mines, under Red Cross instruction.

We are going to have a Peace day under the auspices of the woman's department and have assurances that we will have more than one man of national prominence in Knoxville for Peace day. The underlying idea for

Conserve Human Life." Is it now appropriate that the women of the south should interest themselves in such a movement? Mr. Arthur Williams, president of the New York Edison company is at the head of this movement and has promised to come to Knoxville to assist in the organization of this southern branch.

Our work is so ramified; there is so much to it and there are so many committees of women at work that it is hard to convey more than an outline, a brief idea of what we are doing and what we propose to do. We will exhibit the interesting work of our mountain women, and Mrs. Martha Goslet, of Washington, president of the Southern Industries Association, will deliver a lecture on the conservation of the lives of our mountain people.

We are going to have a homemaker's day, a woman's welfare day, the former under the auspices of the Homemakers' association, composed of the wives of our farmers, and the latter under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. We are organizing tomato clubs among the girls of the rural districts, whose team work and exhibits will be one of the interesting features.

We have a committee that will look after the interior and exterior decorations of the Woman's building and its grounds. We have a committee that has arranged an exhibit to show the progress that has been made in weeping from the days of the primitive loom up to the perfect mechanisms of today.

We will have a Washington day



MRS. HORACE VAN DEVENTER, Head of Woman's Department of National Conservation Exposition.

this day is, of course, the conservation of life that will come when we have a universal peace and no more terrible wars that bring so much suffering, so many heart aches, so much travail to women.

We have under way a plan to exhibit all of the industries and domestic vocations particularly interesting to women; to show the restoration and conservation of the old arts and progress that is being made in all lines pertaining to the arts of crafts.

A committee has in charge the gathering and exhibiting of matters pertaining to history. The south with its historic associations is rich in these things, and we already are assured of a fine exhibit of historical relics and collections, this showing the conservation of history for the sake of the younger and future generations.

Rome Economics and Conservation.
The term "home economics" is a broad one. It signifies much; it embraces much; it means much. Nowhere in the world, I venture to say, is there a greater need for conservation than right in the homes of every one of our people. Woman's work is hard. The one who said, "It is never done," spoke truthfully. Much energy is wasted in the homes of a great majority of our people.

There is endless drudgery in the home and this drudgery means broken-down women, women of impaired health, women old before their time, women consequently who lose interest in life.

And so, the basic idea of the domestic science exhibit, will be to teach the conservation of energy in the home not only by means of labor-saving devices, but by simple expedients. Through the conservation of energy in the home, we are conserving happiness there. So we are endeavoring to make this department of home economics one of the most interesting and most helpful of all our departments.

Library of Southern Literature.
The literature of the south occupies a prominent place in the world's literature. The genius and talented men and women of the south have been very busy. They have left behind them works that will stand for ages. Many of these works are classics in literature. The genius and talents of many of them in the original and will exhibit them at the conservation exposition.

Day to be Set Aside For Children.
We are planning things for the children—the children of today who will be the men and women of tomorrow. We will have an "American Safety League" day, and will organize on that day the first branch of the American Museum of Safety in the

South. This is an organization for children. Its motto is "Now Let Us during the exposition, a Knoxville day, an Atlanta day, a Chattanooga day, a Birmingham day, a Kentucky day, a Cincinnati day and other days devoted to different localities.

Striving to Work Along Practical Lines.
We are striving, here, of the woman's department—to work along practical lines.

We believe we are succeeding. We are thankful for all the co-operation we have received. We ask that the co-operation be continued. We women of the south are proud of the south. The National Conservation exposition is a national exposition. It will portray the glory of the south.

Compulsory Education.
At the last state conference a bill for compulsory attendance at school, to be presented to the next legislature, was indorsed by the D. A. R. conference assembled in Augusta.

See what Mr. Brittain, superintendent of education, has to say:
Georgia is one of the only six states having no force of law with regard to compulsory school attendance. Within the last few weeks North Carolina has adopted this legislation, and besides this, the general assembly requires each county to maintain schools for at least six months in the year, and appropriate \$400,000 extra for this purpose. Conditions in our state, in my judgment, would not enable us to enforce a strict compulsory law. It seems to me, however, that we have waited long enough for legislation along this line. With a reasonable age limit of from 8 to 12 years of age, and a term of four or five months, giving boards of education power of excuse in cases of peculiar hardship and circumstances, affecting the negroes particularly, it should be possible to secure legislation that will be helpful through moral as well as legal effect, and not based upon our people and give us ground upon which to stand for further advancement later. We are in no condition to support or enforce a radical law on this subject, but it is time for Georgia to begin with the work.

M. L. BRITTAİN.

Phone your want ads and replies to Main 5000-or Atlanta 100.

TEXAS STARTS ITS SUIT AGAINST OIL COMPANIES

Corpuscular, Texas, June 4.—Arguments as to whether any associates of Standard Oil attorneys were present opened the hearing which began here today to take testimony in the state ninety-nine-million-dollar suit to fine the Standard Oil companies of New York and New Jersey and certain stockholders of those companies, and to finally oust from Texas the Corpuscular Petroleum company and the Magnolia Petroleum company, both of Corpuscular. George C. Greer, of Beaumont, a defendant, who is also an attorney in the case, said he did not represent and had not represented in this suit the Standard Oil company of New York or New Jersey. The state accepted this statement, declaring it a point for legal settlement.

Richard Maury, of Houston, of state counsel, said E. W. Marshall, of Dallas, is associated with H. C. Coke, of Dallas, and that Coke is an attorney in Texas of the Standard Oil companies. Marshall denied that he is in any way associated with Coke's firm. He said Coke is general counsel for the Texas and Midland railroad, and that he (Marshall) is assistant general counsel for that road, but has no connections with any Standard Oil business. Both Maury's and Marshall's statements were entered in the record.

The hearing adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to permit State's Attorney Maury and C. A. Sweeton to examine the books of the Corpuscular and Magnolia companies, preparatory to examining witnesses.

GA. GIRLS GRADUATE FROM RANDOLPH-MACON

Lynchburg, Va., June 3.—(Special.) Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, this morning delivered the literary address to the graduating class at the Randolph-Macon Woman's college, here, the class numbering eighty-one, and it was the largest in the history of the school.

In the class were the following from Georgia: Ruth Ainslee, Atlanta; Louise Berlien Hamilton, Atlanta; Emily Laura Moody, of Cuthbert, Virginia; Hamilton Peed, of Oxford, and Lillian Dorothoe Lupo, of Atlanta.

Miss Olivia Nelson Dorman, of Birmingham, Ala., was also a member of the class.

11 PERSONS INJURED IN SEABOARD WRECK

Jacksonville, Fla., June 3.—Seaboard Air Line passenger train Nos. 37 and 38 were in collision at 8:30 this morning at Millerton, sixteen miles from here. Eleven persons, mostly tourists, were injured, only one, Express Messenger Floyd, of Tallahassee, seriously. Both his legs and several ribs were broken, and he may die. Both locomotives and the baggage cars were demolished. The wreck was caused by a negro throwing the switch, allowing No. 38 to crash into No. 37, which was on the siding. The negro fled from the scene. The injured were brought here for treatment.

The Nunnally Service

For formal affairs or just simple little parties, we supply ice cream and ices, flowers and candies, place cards and favors appropriate for the occasion. Color Schemes carried out in minute detail in the exclusive Nunnally way.



54 Whitehall 89 Peachtree 105 Peachtree

LATEST REPORTS FROM ALL THE MARKETS

COTTON ABOUT LOST GAIN OF PREVIOUS DAY

Favorable Crop Advances From the South and Selling Orders Caused Decline.

New York, June 3.—The cotton market lost practically all it had gained as a result of yesterday's bullish condition report and closed barely steady at a net decline from 9 to 10 points.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points, on a renewal of yesterday's covering movement and in response to relatively steady cables. Active months sold 2 to 5 points net higher right after the call, but there seemed to be no aggressive demand and the market soon turned easier.

Weather advices were considered very favorable and while Liverpool was a busy new crop month here, sellers with foreign connections were holders of July. The renewal of old crop liquidation helped to strengthen bearish sentiment and numerous favorable level near crop positions were accompanied by a considerable volume of selling orders through houses with southern connections.

After showing a net loss of 4 or 5 points, the market rallied 2 or 3 points on the weekly report of the weather bureau complaining of dry weather in parts of South Carolina, Oklahoma and Missouri, but private crop advices continued generally favorable and a moderate flow of covering prices again eased off.

The lowest point of the day was reached in the late trading, when January contracts sold through the 11-cent level and crop positions generally were within 4 or 5 points of the low level reached before the publication of the government report on Monday morning.

Business was at a time very active and the market was dull during the middle of the day, as though traders were hesitating between the bullish influence of the June condition figures and the almost unanimously favorable reports received as to the progress of the crop since the government statement was made up.

Private cables reported continental covering in Liverpool and some of the buying here was attributed to trade interests, although it seemed quite a general opinion around the ring that the bulk of the demand came from the realization of cotton. Cotton spot prices were lower; middling uplands, 11.0; sales, none.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Table with columns: Station, High, Low, Wind, Clouds, etc. for various locations like Atlanta, Savannah, etc.

Money in Wheat

\$10.00 Bushels of Wheat or Calls on 10,000 bushels of wheat. NO FURTHER RISK. A movement of 50,000 bushels of wheat to call for \$500,000.

Bonds for Investment

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

Ford, Bacon & Davis Engineers

VALUATIONS OF RAILROADS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES. ESTABLISHED 1894.

SPOT COTTON MARKET.

Table with columns: Market, Price, etc. for various cotton grades like Middling, Low Middling, etc.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Table with columns: Market, Price, etc. for various interior goods.

RANGE IN COTTON OPTIONS.

Table with columns: Range, Price, etc. for various cotton options.

BONDS.

Table with columns: Bond Name, Price, etc. for various government and corporate bonds.

STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, etc. for various market stocks.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, June 3.—Spot cotton quiet. 1-10 lower 1/2 cent; middling 1/2 cent on the spot.

Dry Goods.

New York, June 3.—The cotton goods exporters markets were steady today. About 20,000 bales have been shipped to Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, June 3.—Cotton spot in fair demand; prices firm; middling fair, 7.25; good middling, 6.85; low middling, 6.45.

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, June 3.—The cotton seed oil market closed easy. Spot, 7.20; 100 lb. futures, 7.20.

Holiday in New Orleans.

New Orleans, June 3.—The cotton exchange was closed today, Confederate memorial holiday.

WHEAT PRICES HIGHER ON DAMAGE FROM HEAT

Market Closed Firm at Advance of a Shade to Three-Eighths Cent.

Chicago, June 3.—Alleged insufficient Kansas rains helped bring about a rally today, and heavy crops were firm at an advance of a shade to 3/8 cent.

Notwithstanding the dampness were general in the dry sections of Kansas, the moisture failed to check reports of wheat damage from heat winds and premature ripening.

The oats market absorbed heavy offerings, and then evinced some disposition to bulge with corn. Plenty of hogs, here and at other points, made provisions weak.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, etc. for various Chicago market goods.

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

Table with columns: Commodity, Quantity, etc. for various receipts at Chicago.

Grain.

Chicago, June 3.—Cash: Wheat, No. 1 red, 1.00; No. 2 hard, 98¢; No. 3 hard, 96¢.

London Stock Market.

London, June 3.—Further weakness developed in practically all sections of the stock market during the forenoon.

Foreign Finances.

Berlin, June 3.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for the dollar.

Metals.

New York, June 3.—Copper nominal standard 15¢; tin, 15¢; silver, 15¢.

Live Stock.

Chicago, June 3.—Hogs: Receipts, 15,000; steady to 2 cents under yesterday's average.

Country Produce.

Chicago, June 3.—Butter unchanged; receipts, 25,345 cases.

STOCKS MOVED DOWN LATE IN THE SESSION

Improving Tendency Shown Early in the Day Eased Under Liquidation.

New York, June 3.—Renewed liquidation of dividend-paying stocks, some of which had heavy prices earlier in the year, and the unfavorable tenor of the government's weekly water report, put a check on the improving tendency displayed by the market during the early trading today.

The weather report, showing a general deficiency in precipitation over certain sections of the south and middle west and consequently unfavorable crop conditions, was one of the main factors in the increased heaviness of the market today.

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Money and Exchange.

New York, June 3.—Money on call, steady at 2 1/2 per cent; 14-day call, 2 1/2 per cent.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, June 3.—The condition of the United States treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows:

London Stock Market.

London, June 3.—Further weakness developed in practically all sections of the stock market during the forenoon.

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HESTER'S MONTHLY COTTON STATEMENT

New Orleans, June 3.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued today, shows the monthly movement to the close of May.

Compared with last year it shows a decrease in the month of 200,000 bales, or 45.00 per cent, compared with 1910 a decrease of 21,000, or 2.27 per cent.

The movement from September inclusive shows receipts at all United States ports, 8,650,612, against 11,708,974 last year, a 26.42 per cent decrease.

Foreign exports for the nine months of the current season, 8,607,957, against 11,044,000 last year, a 21.54 per cent decrease.

Atlanta Live Stock Market.

Quotations based on actual purchases during the month of May 1913.

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ATLANTA QUOTATIONS

Country Produce. (Corrected by Fidelity Fruit and Produce Company, 25 South Broad St.)

APPLES, fancy, box, \$1.50; Market quotations for various produce items.

Poultry and Eggs.

TURKEYS, live, 12c; dressed, 22¢; EGGS, fresh, 20¢.

Grain.

No. 1 mixed oats, \$1.55; No. 2 mixed, \$1.50.

Groceries.

Cheese—Edam, 15¢; Swiss, 16¢; Butter—1 lb., 25¢.

Provision Market.

Corned ham, 12 to 14 average, 19¢; Canned ham, 15 to 18 average, 18¢.

Coffee.

New York, June 3.—Coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 to 3 points.

Comparative Port Receipts.

Table with columns: Month, Receipts, etc. for various ports.

Interior Movement.

Table with columns: Port, Receipts, etc. for various interior movements.

Groceries.

New York, June 3.—Flour steady; Wheat, 10¢; Corn, 10¢.

John B. Wheat & Company

621 EQUITABLE BLDG. HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Audit Company of the South

C. J. Metz, A. A. President. 627-628 Candler Building. ATLANTA.

Hubbard Bros. & Co., Cotton Merchants

HANOVER SQUARE, NEW YORK.

EDITED BY Dick Jemison

Billies Play Crackers at Ponce Today

The game between the Billies and the Crackers, postponed from last Saturday, will be played this afternoon for the benefit of the grocers' first closing.

Conzelman Has Reported; Other Pitchers May Be Secured in Near Future

Pitcher Joe Conzelman, purchased from the Pittsburgh Pirates, reported last night and will be seen in uniform at Ponce de Leon park this afternoon. He will take the mound at the Auditorium-Armory a week from Friday, will arrive in Atlanta either Friday or Saturday to complete their training for the mill.

Jim Brady Scored Third Win From Vols at Sulphur Dell; Locals Outclass "Alibis"

By Paul W. Treanor. (Special.) Nashville, Tenn., June 3.—(Special.) The Vols showed up for a game with the Crackers today, but for all the good they did against King Brady they might just as well have been there today, and allowed John Abner Dunn to forfeit the affair to Billy Smith's club, as he did on Monday.

NEWSPAPER DAY WAS POSTPONED

Will Be Run Off This Afternoon, Weather Permitting. Billy Shields Has Fall. Not Hurt.

FLYNN AND SAVAGE ARRIVE SATURDAY

Heavyweights to Put on Final Touches for Bout at Auditorium June 13.

HIGHER SCORES THAN EXPECTED

In Southern Golf Tournament—Weather Is Blamed. Seven Atlantans in Championship Flight.

Whiffs

King Third Victory. KING BRADY has the distinction of being the only Cracker pitcher that has been able to score a win over the Nashville Vols this season.

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Baseball Today

Game Called at 4 O'Clock
Montgomery vs. Atlanta

STANDING OF CLUBS.

League	Club	W	L	P	C
National League	Boston	10	10	4	3
	Cleveland	9	11	10	3
	Pittsburgh	8	11	11	4
	Philadelphia	8	11	10	4
	St. Louis	7	11	11	4
	Washington	7	11	10	4

STANDING OF CLUBS.

League	Club	W	L	P	C
Southern League	Atlanta	24	12	10	2
	Mobile	18	14	12	5
	Montgomery	17	17	11	5
	Savannah	16	17	12	5
	Wilmington	12	19	13	6
	Wichita	11	19	13	6

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GREATEST mileage is

a Firestone Non-Skid advantage, proved by the tire records of thousands. But there are other big values and economies possible only with

Firestone

NON-SKID TIRES

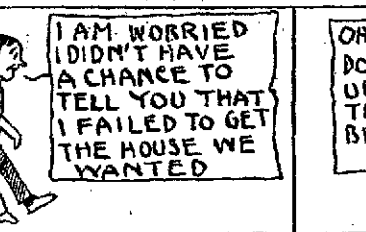
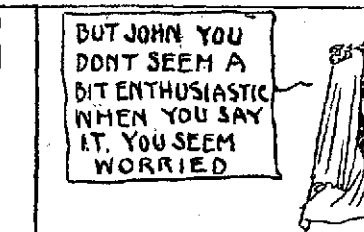
The "give" and road-grip of the deep, buoyant, Non-Skid tread, prevent skid or loss of traction; economize on gasoline; reduce car repairs and increase car efficiency.

Ask for the book, "What's What in Tires," by H. S. Firestone.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers."

THE ADVENTURES OF DOTTO, THE WANT-AD SCOUT--The Near Tragedy of the June Bride



ATLANTA'S STRIDES, DAY BY DAY

Work is in progress on the Hurt building at night... The night work on the Hurt building constitutes a spectacular sight...

WANTED-SITUATIONS-FEMALE

SPECIAL RATES for cash situation wanted ads... THREE lines one time, 10 cents, three times 15c...

A B C of Atlanta

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE COMPANY... BROWN and COCHRAN FURNITURE CO... CAPITAL STORAGE and TRANSFER CO...

FOR SALE-AUTOMOBILES

GOOD USED CARS AT SPECIAL PRICES... TOURING CARS... BUICK MOTOR COMPANY... DOBBS TIRE REPAIR CO...

PHONE MAIN 5000

If you can't bring or send YOUR WANT AD... ASK for Classified, Courteous operators...

WANTED-MALE HELP

BE A DETECTIVE... LEARN \$100 to \$200 per month... BE A SALESMAN... BE A TRAVELER...

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Table with columns for Railroad, Arrival, and Departure. Includes Southern Railway, Central of Georgia Railway, and Atlantic Coast Line.

FOR SALE-SEED AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE-FRENCH TOY POODLE, male, 2 months old... COW PEAS, Valer Beans and all foreign peas...

FOR SALE-AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE-1915 Buick... 1916 Buick... 1917 Buick... 1918 Buick...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

1 insertion 10c a line... 2 insertions 5c a line... 3 insertions 3c a line...

WANTED-MALE HELP

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LOST AND FOUND

Public notice not to purchase... FINE outfit and all-round tailor wanted... WANTED-Young lady in slavery...

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PHONE WANT ADS AND REPLIES TO MAIN 5000

MONEY TO LOAN... SPECIAL HOME BONDS... S. W. CARSON, 24 SOUTH BROAD STREET...

MORTGAGE LOANS... TURMAN, BLACK & CALHOUN, Second Floor Empire Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN... MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE...

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE... MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE...

MONEY TO LOAN... PLENTY OF 6 and 7 per cent money to lend on improved property...

MEDICAL... RYAN'S BLOOD REMEDY... GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON...

AUCTION SALES... THE SOUTHERN AUCTION AND STORAGE CO.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY... WINDOW AND HOUSECLEANING... CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER...

JEWELER... G. T. MURPHY... FINE watch repairing...

GEORGIANS... GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, BRASS AND COPPER PLATING...

TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED... BICYCLE REPAIRS... MATRONS RENOVATING...

BATTERS... CONSTRUCTING PLUMBER... PICKETT PLUMBING CO.

STOVE AND RANGE REPAIRING... DAN, THE FIXER... FIREPROOF STORAGE...

SIGNS... BRIDGE BUILDERS... AUSTIN BROS.

HAIR CUTS - 15c... TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUITCASES... ROUNTREE'S...

FLY SCREENS... METAL AND WOOD FRAMES... SAVE MONEY NOW ON Furniture at HIGH'S.

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY... PHENOLINE... CONTRACT PAINTING AND WALL FINISHING...

FLY SCREENS... CARPETS AND RUGS CLEANED... GAS STOVES...

BLUE PRINTS... DIXIE BLUE PRINT CO... INSTRUMENT MAKERS...

UMBRELLAS... TAYLOR UMBRELLA CO... FURNITURE FOR CASH...

LET US MOVE YOU... PAINTS AND CERAMIC STAINS... C. F. BINDER & SON...

LAWN MOWERS REHARPENED... FURNITURE REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING...

MODEL AND DIE WORK... CARROLL REID NOVELTY CO... FURNITURE REPAIRING...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED ROOMS... 10 EAST BAKER... 358 PEACHTREE...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED ROOMS... 236 CENTRAL AVENUE... 102 IVY STREET...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED ROOMS... 102 IVY STREET... THE PICKWICK...

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FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED ROOMS... ALBION HOTEL... RESORTS AND HOTELS...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED ROOMS... THE MARTINIQUE... THE PICKWICK...

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RESORTS AND HOTELS... THREE HANDSOME NEW STORES... FOR RENT - STORES...

FOR RENT - STORES... SAVE MONEY NOW ON Furniture at HIGH'S.

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... GEORGIAN APARTMENTS, 215 IVY STREET AND 40 E. HARRIS STREET...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... A. F. LIEBMAN REAL ESTATE AND RENTING, 17 WALTON.

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... COFIELD INVESTMENT COMPANY, 605 EMPIRE BUILDING...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... PEACHTREE ROAD LOTS... UNUSUAL BARGAIN...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... E. RIVERS REALTY COMPANY, 8 WEST ALABAMA...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... HIGHLAND VIEW... ATLANTA DEVELOPMENT CO.

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... ATKINS PARK... THE L. C. GREEN COMPANY...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... EDWIN L. HARLING... RIGHT NOW...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... WALKER REAL ESTATE COMPANY... B. F. BURDETTE REALTY CO.

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... PEACHTREE CORNER LOT... HURT & CONE...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... WEST PEACHTREE AT \$250 PER FRONT FOOT... PAULDING COUNTY FARM AT \$20 PER ACRE...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... 43 ROSALIA STREET... 5-ROOM BUNGALOW IN THE GRANT PARK SECTION...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... J. R. SMITH & EWING REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 130 PEACHTREE...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... 43 ROSALIA STREET... 5-ROOM BUNGALOW IN THE GRANT PARK SECTION...

FOR RENT - APARTMENTS... J. R. SMITH & EWING REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 130 PEACHTREE...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... W. A. FOSTER & RAYMOND ROBSON REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOANS...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... ON NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON... SUBURBAN BUNGALOW...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... IN THE FOURTH WARD... IN SOUTH KIRKWOOD...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... REAL ESTATE - FOR SALE AND RENT... REAL ESTATE - FOR SALE AND RENT...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... GEO. P. MOORE REAL ESTATE AND RENTING, 10 AUBURN AVENUE...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF ACREAGE ON PACE'S FERRY ROAD... MAGNIFICENT CORNER ON HIGHLAND AVENUE...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... QUICK SALE... CUT RATE PRICES... A HOME ON WEST PEACHTREE STREET...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... W. L. & JOHN O. DUPREE, 601-2 EMPIRE BUILDING...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... GALLOWAY & SMITH, 518 EMPIRE BUILDING...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... SPECIAL... SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW IN HAPEVILLE...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... GALLOWAY & SMITH, 2,160 ACRES LAND... 14 MILES SOUTH OF TALLAHASSEE...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... R. C. WOODBERRY & COMPANY, REAL ESTATE AND RENTING...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS... RIGHT AT GRANT PARK...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... ON A GOOD EAST SIDE STREET... HURT & CONE...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... ON BEAUTIFUL PONCE DE LEON AVENUE... ANSLEY PARK...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... TURMAN, BLACK & CALHOUN, 203 EMPIRE BUILDING...

FOR RENT - UNFURNISHED HOUSES... HARRIS G. WHITE, 827 GRANT BUILDING...

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WOMAN'S EDITION

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION



ISSUED BY THE GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
FOR THE
ELLA F. WHITE MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

OH, THE CAPITOL IS FULL OF NEWS!

A Warm Interview With Governor Joe Brown; What the State House Officials Are Doing

The capitol has flung into the fire the spring the dingy winter garment has worn for many years, and in bravery of new paint looks particularly clean and attractive.

The three reporters assigned by the Woman's Edition to do the capitol found many things interesting and instructive, and were impressed with the fact that much of the excellent work for the state which is being accomplished day by day in the various departments is unknown to a multitude of Georgians, and least of all, perhaps, to citizens of Atlanta. It seems to be a curious fact that the capitol and its departments are visited to a much greater extent by tourists and strangers than by the people whose government is being transacted there.

INTERVIEWING THE SPHINX.

In visiting the various departments—all directed toward the moral, intellectual or physical betterment of our people and the conditions under which they must live—the governor was the first official interviewed. Always affable and courteous, he met the committee very graciously, expressed his interest in this enterprising effort of Georgia women, and promised all the help in his power. The interview ran something like this:

Reporters—Governor, we want to depart somewhat from newspaper routine and ask you a few questions in which the whole state is really interested. First, will you tell us as an exclusive scoop story for this issue what was in that famous Hoke Smith letter which was returned to you unanswered?

Governor (gasping for breath)—Well—er—er. I would willingly tell you all—especially for such a

worthy object—but that incident was closed long ago and is now ancient history. I have forgotten all about it.

All efforts to refresh his memory were without avail.

Reporters—Your excellency, we find a burning desire all over the state to know your intentions as to the next senatorial race. Honest, now, governor, do you intend to run or not?

Governor (leaning heavily against his desk)—Well, you see, ladies, that has reference to the future. It is a thing way off, and I am very busy now with the problems of the present. Progress is our watchword, and we can do no more than take care of today.

Reporters—Well, governor, as the past is a closed book and you decline to peer into the future, would you mind giving us your ideas on the question of woman suffrage? What would you do, if governor, if the women of Georgia should take things in their own hands and spread wreck and ruin throughout the state as the militant maids are now doing in England?

Governor—My dear ladies, that cannot be. Georgia is filled with southern women and they under no circumstances could be guilty of such conduct.

The reporters thanked the chief magistrate for the bright light thrown upon the questions involved, and he bowed them out with a sigh of relief that they had begged for neither money nor pardons.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

This work concerns the services to the people of every public utility in the state; no complaint is so slight or so humble that when presented to the commission it does not receive prompt attention and investigation.

It may relate to a steam railroad or a street railroad service or lack of

service; to a telegraphic message or a buzzing telephone; to a transfer service or an express shipment; to the quality and charge for gas in the kitchen or in the parlor; to electric current for lighting the back porch, or for illuminating a whole city—every one that reaches this office has a right to the attention of the state, through the railroad commission.

And they come—four thousand of them a year. Frequently they are presented by women, and of course, these have what is called in railroad circles "preferred attention." The following we quote literally from Hon. Murphy Candler, the railroad commissioner:

"Personally, I have but one objection to considering complaints filed by women. Even women are sometimes wrong in their notions, and it is so difficult to decide against them. I hate to have to do it, because one can convince so few of them that an adverse decision is ever a righteous decision. Only last week a lady wanted to know of me if the express charges on a 'dress form' which had been shipped to her by a New York manufacturer were not too high. After investigation, we told her no; that they were based on the correct published rate. But she doesn't believe it, and it is hard to tell who she blames most—the manufacturer who sold her the 'form,' the express company which hauled it, or the railroad chairman who passed on the legality of the express service charge.

"One distinguished Georgia lady, in addressing the commission one day last year on a proposition in which she was intensely interested, naively remarked 'that she knew two of the commissioners; were honest, but that she didn't know the other three.'

"The amazing thing to me is that any corporation can ever be so perverse as to give a woman ground for complaint. I venture the prediction that when all the public service corporations are owned and operated by women, the men will never have cause for complaints. But the millennium has not yet arrived."

And you would and could not come out and from this place you are not and

TAXES PAID BY WOMEN.

From the comptroller general an effort was made to ascertain the proportion of taxes in Georgia paid by women, but this was too hard a question for even the veteran who, for thirty years, has gathered the taxes of Georgia. He could do no more than state that a large proportion of the total was undoubtedly paid by women, which was quite enough to satisfy those who would argue that women are now being subjected to taxation without representation.

In the military department, presided over by Adjutant General Joseph Van Holt Nash, was found a vast treasure of interesting and valuable documents—original letters signed by Andrew Jackson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, General Anthony Wayne and many other worthies dealing largely with Indian affairs and military questions of those early days. There is an original treaty negotiated by General McIntosh, the famous half-breed Indian, who was killed by the Creeks near Indian Springs, Ga., because they suspected him of selling their lands to the pale faces. A letter from his children describing his murder is among these manuscripts. Another Indian document warning those whites who were settling on Creek lands to move or be murdered was signed by "Shoe-Boots," "Standing-Turkey" and "Dreadful-Water." One treaty had a string of beads attached as an emblem of peace.

Few people know of the really excellent state museum on the third floor of the capitol, with its splendid array of specimens of beautiful marbles, ores, hardwoods and all manner of animal and agricultural products. The most unique feature is a gallant array of confederate battle flags.

Every one is familiar with the state library in which are stored thousands of volumes of vast intrinsic, but even greater historic, value. The library is always the center of interest, and there may be found at all times a number of lawyers and students of history, genealogy, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Perhaps no department is more interesting to those who would delve into Georgia's history than the office of Hon. Phil Cook, secretary of state, with its vast store of records covering all the momentous transactions of this government since the colonial days. There may be found side by side evidences of Georgia's earliest and latest developments. Documents connected with the landing of Oglethorpe are not far removed from the automobile record, which shows that 24,400 licenses have been issued since

MADONNA OF THE ROTUNDA.

As the reporters passed through the rotunda they beheld a sight amazing, refreshing and perhaps some would say shocking. Stretched upon the marble floor, in full view and in a not ungraceful attitude, lay a rosy-cheeked, happy-faced young woman of the Buxton type regaling her infant after nature's own fashion. She had come to see the sights and was all unconscious that she was furnishing one "Hurrah," shouted the reporters, "all infants are not raised and reared to artificial life on artificial food, after all."

A visit to the department of education impresses one with the progress that is being made in Georgia schools. Remembering the backset caused by the poverty following the war the showing in this department is one of which to be proud. Two new movements in the department mark long strides in the right direction. First is the rule requiring yearly examinations of high school teachers as well as for the teachers of the lower grades. Then there is the effort now on foot to standardize all the county schools, requiring uniform experience of the teacher and form buildings. Professor M. L. Brittain is throwing his whole heart and trained efficient mind into this work.

THE GUINEA PIG INDUSTRY.

By the way, attention should be called to quite an industry now almost wholly neglected, namely the rearing of guinea pigs for this department. The board of health will gladly pay 25c to 50c for adult guinea pigs, and yet the boys and girls of the state are losing this opportunity to make pocket money and at the same time serving their fellow-men. The board of health now buys its guinea pigs from the north. Why not utilize this opportunity to "keep money at home?"

Of all the infectious diseases in Georgia, typhoid fever is one of the most common and fatal. Although we possess no statistics, it is highly probable that there are in our state more than 1,000 deaths a year from this disease. In view of the excellent results, which have been obtained by typhoid vaccination in the army,



Capitol reporters of Woman's Edition interviewing Governor Brown.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES OF COLUMBUS SCHOOLS

It has been said that education cannot come to a child from the north or south, the east or west, nor can it be handed him done up in a paper napkin. Education has to be evolved out of the life of the child.

No system of schools, to my mind, has realized the above statement more truly than the public schools of Columbus, Ga. The public schools of this city were organized in 1857.

The situation of Columbus geographically makes it a splendid industrial center, with a large part of its population truly industrial people. This, of course, makes the problem of education different to some extent, from that in commercial cities.

In the year 1898 compulsory elementary courses in manual training and domestic science were introduced into the grammar schools, white and colored. Needless to say, the introduction of this work has wrought much, both for the schools and the pupils, and has a secure place in the curriculum.

Next important step was the establishment of a school for the children of mill operatives, known then as the Primary Industrial school, but since changed to the North Highlands school. This school, which is situated in the midst of a great number of the homes of its patrons, is housed in a beautiful colonial home, with ample grounds. The plant includes not only classrooms for ordinary academic work, but an ideal kindergarten, a work shop for boys, domestic science quarters for girls, attractive playgrounds, gymnasium, swimming pool, gardens, poultry yard. High hours are so arranged that the children who attend the school may carry dinner to their parents and relatives who work in the mills, the noon intermission being sufficiently long to permit this. Many of the children carry dinners to other operatives in the mills, charging 25 cents a week to each operative for this service, and in this way are able to continue their school work, and at the same time add something to the family income.

Next initiative in kindergartens. Columbus was the first city in the south to make kindergartens a part of the public school system. Nine years ago a kindergarten was added to each elementary school, both white and colored. The children are admitted at four years of age and have two years in this department.

Lastly, in 1908, came the establishment of the industrial high school, an academic-trade school, giving to its pupils the regular high school academic course (except the languages), and in addition trades courses in textile, arts and mechanic arts for boys, dressmaking and millinery for girls and a course in business training open to both boys and girls; while every girl in the school is required to take the course in domestic science.

This school has proven its efficiency not only in the number of graduates, but in the quality of boys and girls graduated.

Credit is given for work done in the schools of technology for the pupils desiring to do further study and for others, positions have been readily given upon graduation.

EDWINA WOOD,
President City Federation.

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On the contrary, we are equipped at all times with the freshest inspiration of the several great makers.

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We carry a line of the very luxurious features of Silver Service, like Place Plates, Centerpieces, Punch Bowls, the like of which, in completeness of selection and elegance, is not elsewhere shown outside the metropolitan centers, and yet we are enabled to offer equal and better advantages of price.

A Consideration to be Noted Especially in Communities Where Shopping is by Mail Order Then Why Not Atlanta?

We give an equal thought and variety of opportunity to the purchaser of the smaller and more frequent gifts.

Single Pieces and Sets Handsomely Cased

They are delightfully easy to choose from, because they are the best style, material and construction.

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1910, or an average of 40 per diem. As the cost of automobiles will probably average \$1,000, these figures are somewhat staggering.

Some of the officials had evidently been "tipped off" and had fled before the reporters arrived and for that reason some of the most interesting and important branches of the state's service could not be covered in this story.

All Georgians are familiar with the pictures which line the capitol corridors and rotunda—pictures of famous Georgia governors, senators, lawmakers and soldiers. Of the 66 governors who have ruled our state only 18 are represented in this Georgia Hall of Fame. The reporters were informed that a valuable portrait of Governor George Gilmer, painted in 1829, is now in the possession of Miss Jennie Smith, of Athens, having been rescued in excellent condition from a house in Oxford, Ga., and now preserved in the original frame, which has been restored and regilded. As Governor Gilmer left no direct heirs this portrait, it is said, could be bought by the state for a few hundred dollars. It is an excellent piece of work and offers an opportunity for Georgia to do honor to one of her eminent chief executives.

The General Favorite

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The Perfect Soda Cracker, they would become the universal food in all homes where the best for the money is a consideration.

Kennesaw Biscuit are properly baked and packed in airtight, dust-proof packages. They are made in Atlanta, and you can always procure them from leading grocers, fresh, crisp and delicious, for five cents a package.

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Dr. Harris, the progressive secretary of the state board of health, feels that it would be wise for the citizens of our state to be vaccinated against this terrible disease.

We learned from this department that over 400,000 doses of the army vaccine have been given and no serious results have been reported as a result of its use. Elderly people and those who are suffering from some disease should not be vaccinated, however.

By the use of this vaccine and by keeping your premises clean and sanitary, the Georgia state board of health feels that typhoid fever, with its fearful consequences, can be made a thing of the past. Typhoid vaccine and other serums will be furnished by the state board of health free of charge to any one in the state applying for it. Full directions will be sent with it, but the vaccine should only be given by a physician.

One should not leave the capitol without a view from the dome (pronounced "doom" by many sight-seers).

Although the ascent is dark and gloomy, you will be richly repaid by the view of Atlanta and its environs, including a view of Stone Mountain, the largest single mass of granite in the world, and the lovely forests which stretch away to the sky-line on every side. On clear days Mt. Yona, some seventy-five miles to the northeast, can be clearly seen above the surrounding mountains.

MRS. ROBERT L. FOREMAN, Chairman.
MRS. MAUD BARKER COBB,
MRS. LOUISE BIGBY MARSH.

Louise—"Has Pauline's husband a horror of debt?"
Julia—"No; she is most happily married."
Judge.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

WORK FOR DEGREE AT THE SORBONNE

In Atlanta's Spirited Commercial War She Never Overlooked Her Charities

Some Interesting Reminiscences of Years Spent in Study and Travel While in Germany and France.

By Lucy Lester.

European travel was one of the many things I had thought best to stow away in my wagon hitched to the proverbial star. But when the unexpected happened, and the opportunity for study abroad presented itself it didn't take me long to transfer my baggage from Emerson's wagon to the Kaiser Wilhelm, bound for Cherbourg. I was off for Europe to see how much French and German I might acquire in two years. That the supply with which I started was woefully inadequate I am certain, for in common with most American girls fresh from college, I often felt more than I could express and I do not believe it was altogether due to the poverty of the French language.

Three months were spent in the American quarter where I acquired little French, but a wonderful liking for afternoon teas among my own kind. I had, however, cherished, however, an ambition that called for a real knowledge of French life. I soon turned my back on my American cousins, with their rooking chairs and bath tubs and steam-heated apartments and electric elevators and took refuge in a convent in the Latin quarter. My little cell, "Our Lady of Lourdes," overlooked the rue de Chevreuse, known to all Americans as the street where the American Girl's club is located. Never shall I forget that afternoon when Sister Cyrille, in answer to a summons from the Mother Superior, came to lead me through the convent garden, past the beautiful little chapel into the dormitory to my room. It happened to be next her own—the little room furnished with a black enameled bed, a crucifix at the head, a picture of the shrine at Lourdes on the wall and near the door a receptacle for holy water. I was not long in getting settled, and soon Sister Cyrille was back to see if I were comfortable. Scarcely had she crossed the threshold before her hands went up in an exclamatory exclamation of horror. "Mon Dieu! Miss, you have put matches in the Benitier" (the basin for holy water). As far as I know that is the only time I ever transgressed the rules of the house.

Worked hard. In the convent we enjoyed absolute freedom and were left to come and go as we chose, provided we didn't choose to come after seven o'clock in the evening nor go before 5 a. m. This last restriction surely worked no hardship. The nuns devoted themselves entirely to their religious duties and to sewing and to teaching little French children, who boarded in the convent. Foreign students went outside for instructions.

Private tutors in French and German kept me hard at work getting ready for the opening of the Sorbonne. Fortunately I had several months in which to interview the non-committal authorities at the university and arm myself with the yards of real tape required of a foreigner. Even the proverbially hard-up student can furnish the eight dollars matriculation fee, but few can produce instantaneously the diploma packed away at home and that, in the south, almost unheard of instrument, a birth certificate. Indeed, I had never seen one until a young French medical student across the hall showed me hers. Without it let no one hope to enter a foreign university. In vain I begged the registrar to accept as conclusive evidence the certificate I had in my pocket that I was born, the fact that I stood

A FEW WORDS ON PHILANTHROPY IN GEORGIA'S METROPOLIS

By Nellie Peters Black.

A request for information about the founding of the charities of Atlanta carries me back to my early childhood, when in the war years the state, in the year '62-'63, found Atlanta the head center of activities for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the confederacy. There were organizations of women vigorously at work caring for the wounded in our midst. As a child I remember going with my mother to an improvised hospital located in rooms over what is now Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose's furniture annex.

My mother was greatly interested in seeing buttermilk, chicken, jelly and other nourishing articles of food distributed to the wounded soldiers. The thought of the happy faces when the good things were given the men has always lingered with me together with a remembrance of the great train-loads of soldiers who rode through our town on heavy laden box cars.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS.

After the war ended one of the first public institutions of charity (that was organized was the Home for the Friendless. It was located where Bass has his store now, on Mitchell street, where Broad ends. Kindness and other organizations have sprung up as the needs of our city increased until now almost every want of suffering humanity finds a response. The Methodist, Baptist and Jewish orphan homes foster a large number of bright boys and girls, many of them with one parent living, but from stress of circumstances not able to give the care and support which the child needs for its development. The Kings hospital has sheltered hundreds of patients who received the best of medical attention free of charge until the opening of the Grady hospital made it unnecessary to continue its work.

When the grand Cotton States exposition was held in what is now Piedmont park, a notable congress of women brought to our midst charitable workers who gave a wonderful impetus to the movement for the betterment of humanity and we point with pride to the organization of the Free Kindergarten association which has had about \$3000 under its care since 1895.

CARRIE STEELE ORPHANAGE.

We have the Carrie Steeles orphanage for negro children and the name keeps green the memory of a good woman who worked hard for her race. In the great book of life there are many pages which record the patient, unselfish work of women who gave of their time and money to the support of these and similar charities and we can point with much pride to the results for which the early founders are prayed and worked so earnestly. Today Atlanta with her well-organized charitable association, which acts as a clearing house to sort the worthy from the unworthy who appeal for help, stands as an example of well-applied charity which makes her the model for other cities to copy.

We have a splendidly equipped Anti-Tuberculosis association where the nurses care for nearly 500 patients and are faithfully combating the spread of the great white plague. As a center of hospital and surgical work, Atlanta has patients who come from all quarters of the globe, besides the Grady, which takes free patients, St. Joseph's Infirmary, with the Catholic sisters in charge, and the Baptist Tabernacle Infirmary are ready to give free treatment to those not able to pay for it. In the short space of this article it is impossible to do justice to all the institutions that are doing useful work, but I have tried to tell something about those of which I have the most knowledge. What an army of men and women now rest from their labors who were founders of Atlanta's great charities and what an army has been raised up to fill their places and keep the work going on.



Ex-President of City Federation of Women's Clubs, and one of Georgia's First Club Workers.

MRS. NELLIE PETERS BLACK.

phange for negro children and the name keeps green the memory of a good woman who worked hard for her race. In the great book of life there are many pages which record the patient, unselfish work of women who gave of their time and money to the support of these and similar charities and we can point with much pride to the results for which the early founders are prayed and worked so earnestly. Today Atlanta with her well-organized charitable association, which acts as a clearing house to sort the worthy from the unworthy who appeal for help, stands as an example of well-applied charity which makes her the model for other cities to copy.

country on the trolley, with beer or coffee and cake, rarely amounted to more than 15 or 20 cents. Music free. If German workmen belong to the labor union, the school children are not allowed to affiliate. The daily sessions run from early morning until late in the afternoon. But then it requires serious effort to go through high or technical school in Germany. West Point standards are scarcely more exacting than the requirements of a government school. If their curriculum is high it is no less broad. Should you see a cluster of boys hitched on what looks like carpenters' horses,

school of the age, to be allowed to enter the struggle for a living, unless it be absolutely unavoidable.

Choosing a Vocation.

In the largest cities the vocational schools go even farther than the mere preparation of the pupils for work. They offer advice, a sympathetic vocational guidance, that even the most anxious parent cannot give. There are committees of teachers who make a study of the pupils and the individual physical adaptation to certain industries. One of the largest problems of vocational adjustment is the need for information upon which to base a choice of vocation. The boy or girl, who must make a choice, ought to consider not alone salary, chance of advancement, length of hours, but also his special aptitude, the opportunities for mental growth, the service that he may render as a constructive social force.

We need a vocational school in the city of Atlanta. The English-Commercial high school is the logical center for that addition to our public school system; it should be given once its much talked of building, so that the school may carry out its plans and aims cherished for it by Superintendent Slaton, the board of education and all those who care for the system of education which does not neglect the fundamental needs of any group of citizens.

His Objection.

A trolley company was contemplating running its line so that it would join a certain small town, at the time, practically removed from the outer world, with a growing city. In the course of the hearings one farmer, who was prominent in affairs in the small town, argued persistently against the railway entering the village. But he advanced no real reason for his antagonism until the counsel for the railway asked him:

"Mr. Perkins, just what is your objection to our line?"

Then Perkins straightened up. He looked defiantly at every one in the room and said:

"This is a small village. If the trolley is brought here it will be easy to get out, and we might lose all the folks we have. That's my objection."

Similar.

Bacon—"Huxley said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch."

Figbert—"Well, I know both of them run down easily."—Yonkers Statesman.

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For pamphlets containing rates, tuition and other information, write to Miss Virginia Woolley, 402 Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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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 years 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 and museums add much 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.

Seventh session begins September 10th. Parents who desire for their daughters the best instruction under the most favorable surroundings, apply

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The South's finest and most modern hotel.
306 rooms: 275 with private bath. Fireproof.
Rooms with running water and private toilet \$1.00 per day.
Rooms with connecting bath \$1.50 per day.
Rooms with private bath and free electric fan \$2.00 per day.
Rooms with private bath \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day.
Finest Rathskeller, Cafe and private dining rooms in the South. The lobby, dining room, Rathskeller and all public parts of the Hotel Ansley are cooled in summer and warmed in winter with heated and distilled air.
J.B. Pound, Pres. J.E. Letton, Mgr. Chas. G. Day, Ass't Mgr.

COMMERCIAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

BY ANNE T. WISE,
Principal English-Commercial High School, Atlanta, Ga.

When commercial education was first proposed as an addition to the establishment curriculum of the high school, many a citizen shook his head solemnly, and did not hesitate to pronounce it "just another fad." However, wiser counsel prevailed, and what was once a mere experiment has become very rapidly an established fact and an important factor in the work of the high school.

The trend of the day in education is toward the things that are practical, that fit the boy or girl for life. In our English-Commercial high school there is offered at present, but one course, requiring three years for completion. The requirements for admission, promotion and graduation are the same as those in any first-class literary high school. The school offers instruction in general high school subjects; second, subjects intended for the students for work of the first kind of education supplies the necessary elements of general knowledge and culture; however, these general subjects, such as English, history, French, ethics, are taught with a view to their commercial application as well. The commercial subjects are made clear and practical, and they fit our graduates for positions as stenographers, bookkeepers, secretaries.

Our pupils soon realize that to be a successful business woman means much more than merely acquiring a knowledge of the practical studies. Leading business men of this city ask for our graduates, because their training in English means so much in the way of obtaining accuracy in their correspondence. Numerous letters from some of the best known firms in this city and neighboring towns testify to the value of our training.

Long before graduation many of our girls are offered positions paying between \$5 and \$10 a month as a beginning. In June, 1912, this school graduated thirty-one young ladies. Fourteen of that number had positions offered them fully a month before graduation night.

But a school such as ours, is really not filling every possibility until it will have been made a vocational school, equipped with courses in domestic science, cutting, fitting, sewing, millinery, applied drawing and design. Such a school would attract the young woman who does not care for a purely literary course on the one hand, or the commercial work on the other. It would, I am sure, do much toward solving the question of "minimum wages," so far as untrained girls in this city are concerned; for it would keep them in

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Real Estate and Renting

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ATLANTA, GA.

DRINK

Coca-Cola

Delicious . . . Refreshing

Some Basketmakers of Today in Georgia



One of Mrs. McAfee's basketry classes.

What Mrs. Mary Jane McAfee and Others Have Done Towards Reviving Art That Was Dying.

By Sally Eugenia Brown.

THE mother of today in adorning the bassinet for her baby may feel but not express all the poetry and imagination portrayed in the Navajo legend of the wonderful basket made for the first boy born into the world. In this exquisite legend we are told the mother wrapped her babe in a black cloud and laid him in a basket, whose hood was a rainbow studded with stars, the back of the frame a perihelion, the sides of zigzag lightning, straight lightning formed the front, while sunbeams shined on a distant rain storm soiled the fringe and carry straps. Full of faith and hope, the mother took for him an ark of burshes, and laid him in it among the flax by the river's brink.

The origin of the word is unknown, but thought to be of Celtic, the Welsh "baskwed," meaning literally a weaving or putting together of splinters.

There are no savages so rude but have some form of basketry. In the dawn of human existence the primitive woman used for her first utensils shells, gourds and other natural receptacles. She must have been not only a suffragist, "a woman with

a backbone," but a suffragette, "a woman with a backbone," for in wishing to strengthen these she had the courage and the backbone to gather materials and weave coverings around them, than baskets themselves, water tight and clay-lined ones, and from this rough, crude weaving were developed the arts of basketry, weaving and pottery making. So well did this "Mother of Invention" work that today there is not a weave produced but is handed down to us by our savage ancestry in their baskets and kindred work as perfect as we now find it. Professor Mason, of the Smithsonian, writes the first woman making a change in any natural object for the gratification which it afforded her is the starting point of three evolutions; that of art itself, whether textile, plastic or musical; of herself in the practice of it, growing out of a mere imitator to be a creator; of the universal or public appreciation of art, of which might be called the racial or the tribal imitation.

In Prehistoric Days.

So far back as there are relics, made by the human hands in every land, we find traces of basket weaving. Some of the prehistoric graves along the Pacific coast, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, contain so many baskets as to give their occupants the name of "The Basket Makers." The baskets most highly prized by intelligent collectors are the older specimens of the work of the Mission Indians of this region. In studying them we have glimpses of humanity under its earliest and simplest phases, and in them the initiated sees a work of love, a striving after the ideal, a people's inner

life of poetry, art and religion, and come to a clearer knowledge of the oneness of human life.

The Indian woman roaming from place to place in search of food and clothing was ever mindful of her basket materials. The basket was her battlefield in which she won her triumphs or suffered her defeats, as the expert weaver was more sought after in marrying, and brought the greatest price. An unmarried woman never tapered down the grass at the end of her basket, but always left it with an unfinished appearance. Baskets were put to every use in the daily life: were often symbolic, and were used in religious ceremonies. And so it is they fill every human need, from the cradle to the grave.

Baskets are of two kinds, the woven and the sewed. Greater variety of each kind was secured by the use of feathers of birds, beads and all other decorative materials procurable as well as colored stiches. In studying the materials we can often determine the geographic and physical conditions of the country in which the worker lived, the nature of the soil, the color of the rocks, the vegetable growths, for from these she gathered her materials and distilled her dyes.

Permanent, softening by mellowing touch of time and gaining an exquisite combination of color values, altogether imitable—truly a delight to the artistic soul.

A basket crank never wishes to buy a basket made for sale, but her one weaver expected to use in her home life, in which she puts something of herself, her thought, her heart. Of course, one pays for this, and in the Field Columbian collection there is one which cost \$800. In estimating the value one also considers weave, symmetry, outline, of outline, of material, pattern, ornamentation, general effect and size.

The women of today are following in the footsteps of their primitive mothers in using for basket-work materials found in their respective localities.

In Georgia.

In Georgia we have some fine basket makers, who are using wire and crab grass, oat straw, wild rice, low, sorghum cane and fodder millet in their glorious autumn tints, pine needles and other things found in God's open book. Of the long-leaved pine needle baskets the pioneer, our own Mrs. Mary Jane McAfee, is to tell herself in this woman's edition. Of Mrs. McAfee's baskets Mrs. Julian Harris has written, "this natural color, its warmth and depth that is not found in any other material. When washed and polished the texture becomes of a satin luster, and with its beautiful, light, airy, achieved of unusual strength and durability, particularly adapted in hand-some furnishing, both because of its mellow beauty and its substantial form."

The latter of the pine needle baskets, exuding their spicy odor, are a longed-for embellishment of all its stately beauty, its healing fragrance.

America shows following in Mrs. McAfee's lead are Miss Jennie Lotz, Mrs. Halstead and Miss Tigron, of Columbus, and the Martha Berry school, at Mount Berry.

Miss Stella Mullins, of Stilloh makes a very unusual basket of crab grass and oat straw satiny in texture and opalescent in color.

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Besides these basket makers there are women who work in metal, weave fancy counterpane, plain fabrics, day rugs, make netted finger, box, berry, candles, artistic photographs and do the old New England "blue and white embroidery." All these separate industries join, the last week in July, in an annual sale and exhibition. An old barn is used for special exhibits, while the several industries are shown in their own rooms, and each group of workers controls its own affairs. They have gone into detail of this work. If it can be done in Deerfield, by the village women, who do all their own work, besides this work, and the annual sales of one society is \$3,000 a year, the same can be done in any small

town by good work, organization and proper advertising.

The Other Side.

As there are always two sides to every question, it is interesting to read the following which appeared some years ago in the Boston Transcript.

"Dear Listener: I am sorry the basket fever has struck you so hard. We laugh very often about it, but cheer up, after awhile it will abate. You see 'tis this way with the basket germ, during the period of incubation, lasting about two months, perhaps, a little longer with people who have Indian blood in their veins—the fever rages and raffia is very profuse, with some it is highly colored and with some pale. This also is according to temperament. About the end of the ninth week the fever gradually abates, the patient begins to be 'normal,' and generally she is able to go about her usual business. You want to 'watch out' for signs of return of this dreadful disease—it is very contagious; with some 'tis only necessary to see a basket, or even a bit of raffia to bring back an attack of the fever, and 'tis sure to return at greater or less intervals, for several years with less and less severity of outbreak. 'Tis at least the sufferer is made 'actively ill' at the sight of a basket and raffia causes one to foam at the mouth. I shall expect to hear that your fever begins to abate about January 1; meantime bear your germs as cheerfully as you can, and as you suffer take care not to spread the disease—'tis as bad as the brown-tail moth."

Hard to Please.

An old citizen in a country village, being asked for a subscription toward rebuilding the fence of the graveyard, declined, saying:

"I subscribed toward improving that burying high on to forty years ago and my family hasn't had no benefit from it yet."

Public high schools should not set standards beyond the reach of the boys and girls of the community. If the average pupil cannot do a Carnegie unit in one year, the course should be modified to spend more than one year in doing that unit.

WIREGRASS SCHOOL OF FEDERATION'S INTEREST

Although Poplar Springs Industrial school has been and is yet an inspiration to other schools it falls short of what its teachers and its friends would have it.

Since Laurens county has no local tax and supports schools for only five months each year, the burden of supporting three teachers for eight months or more falls heavily upon the patrons of Poplar Springs. After this strain there is little left to spend on improvements. Nevertheless, these people respond to every call and some contribute liberally.

The most urgent needs at present, and those for which the teachers are striving are two sanitary closets and a cloak room sufficiently large for each of the school rooms.

The industrial department is established; the patrons realize its value. But we struggle here in little space with very poor tools.

The school is anxious to raise poultry, but for lack of funds the yard is not yet made. We have a few of the best chickens, which were given by friends of the school.

We thank Mrs. Heard, our director, and our other friends of the Federation for giving us this space in the Woman's Edition, as well as for much substantial aid in the past.

NANNIE FLETCHER.

ROBT. A. OTIS JAS. R. HOLLIDAY
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 Phone M. 178 Atlanta, Ga.

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Let the Ladies Vote

For Home Industries. It's the money that stays at home that builds up a city or a section.

RED SEAL Shoes (made-in-Atlanta) have received the universal approval of thousands of wearers who demand quality always.

Why not start that youngster of yours with the real Atlanta spirit, by putting him in a pair of Atlanta-made shoes.

We make a specialty of shoes made right for boys.

Craig's
Red Seal Shoe Shop
 93 Peachtree

Your Summer Home

should be provided with the Piano that anyone can play, for there will be rainy days and dull evenings.

A Carola Inner Player Will Furnish

Enjoyment for yourself; education for your family; entertainment for your friends.

The Carola Inner Player is the perfected type of player and can be found only in the three famous makes which we recommend and guarantee.

You may not be a Pianist, but if you will exercise care in selecting your Player-Piano you will be able to play any composition accurately and with perfect expression.

Let us demonstrate this wonderful instrument to you, or, if you cannot call, write us for our free book.

CABLE PIANO CO.

GEO. W. WILKINS, Pres. 84 N. Broad Street
LARGEST SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE

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The Empire Life

Continues to Make Insurance History by Its Wonderful Achievements

The Empire Life continues to grow; record after record are being continuously smashed—and insurance history being made every day by its wonderful achievements.

There's a reason for this steady and substantial growth!

The good people of the South are learning more and more every day of The Empire's way of doing business; its clean business methods, its strength and safety, its kind treatment of policy-holders and beneficiaries. And watch The Empire Life's future; there is no heading it off—nothing to do but guide it along the same broadminded, conservative lines as in the past—its coming stronger and stronger every day—it's proving a winner in every territory it enters—its a tower of strength in the Southern insurance field.

The Empire Life's latest statement as filed with the Insurance department of Georgia shows the following excellent financial condition of the company:

Gross Assets	\$ 1,959,628.69
Gross Surplus	651,549.40
Insurance in Force, About	20,000,000.00
Claims Paid Since Organization and Funds Now Held for the Protection of Policy-Holders	
Total	\$2,109,190.88

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We have openings for high-class personal producers for Atlanta, Macon and south Georgia territory. Attractive contracts to right parties. Address Home Office.

Augusta, Ga., April 25, 1913.

The H. C. Letic Company, General Agents, The Empire Life Insurance Company, Augusta, Ga.

Dear Sir: We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Empire Life's check in full settlement of the \$5,000 policy carried in your contract by the late C. A. Wylie. The courteous and satisfactory manner in which you handled this claim is very commendable.

Mr. Wylie made only three payments on this policy, and the policy would have lapsed, but the desirable absolutely non-forfeitable feature of The Empire Life's policy kept it in force, and the claim was promptly paid.

We take pride in The Empire Life, our Home Company, and we commend it to the insuring public.

Yours very truly
 (Signed) A. S. HATCH,
 President Merchants' Bank.

THE EMPIRE LIFE BUILDING
 Home Office of the Company

Toocoo, Ga., April 20, 1913.

Mr. A. L. Fricke, Special Agent, The Empire Life Insurance Company, Boston, Ga.

Dear Sir: We thank you most heartily for the prompt settlement of claim under Policy No. 12354, on the life of Dr. H. M. Freeman, deceased, for \$3,000.00. This check was received by us three days from the time proof of death was made complete and forwarded to your company.

The promptness and courteous action on the part of your company is especially gratifying in view of the fact that it is a Southern Company, and for this reason we wish for it continued success, and take pleasure in recommending it to anyone not now protected by insurance.

Yours truly,
 R. A. FROEMAN, Executor,
 MRS. MARY TALLULAH FREEMAN, Executrix.

THE EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 "The Company of the South"—Home Office, Atlanta, Ga.

A Southern Night.

By MARY BRENT WHITESIDE.

NOT amethyst, that fades in Tuscan
skies,
To milder glory with the waning day.
Athwart the west, that immemorial
gray,
Steals, as the last rose-flush of sun-
set dies,
That gray they were, with young hope
in their eyes,
Who bore our banners all the blood-
red way,
Daring the very borderland that lay
Close to the south and next to—
Paradise.
It is a southern night The flowers
swoon
In drowsy, quiet gardens, and anon,
Swiftly retreating cloudward, the
young moon
Hides for shy love her too revealing
light,
As though all tenderly she smiles
upon
So dear a dream It is a southern
night

THE firefly's wav'ring lamp of gold
den glows
In the dim gardens full of fra-
grances,
Whose sweetness tempts the wan-
d'ring, thievish brood,
That swift to us his careless largess
throws,—
The scent of old time lavender and
rose,
While high and still above the an-
cient trees
And like a ship on calm, nocturnal
seas,
The moon again her silver crescent
shows.

It is a southern night. The lovel-
iness,
The dreams, the hopes of ardent
youth are here;
For now young hearts unto young
hearts confess
The spell of love, and star-eyed
daisies pull
For sweet assurance of the one most
dear—
O wonder world, divinely beautiful!

It is a southern night, and come
and go
Gray shadow mystries Dreamed we,
someone said
The world is old and sad, and
Romance fled?
And once—ah once were stress and
tears, for lo
Here are four grass-enclosed mounds
to show
Of all our dear and forgotten
dead
Yet phoenixlike from their time-
hallowed bed
Riseeth that greater south, that now
we know
Dear was this land the loved one of
Romance
Who wore a spell not easy to forget;
Soft golly stepping came she, and
her glance,
Too shy for day, found here a calm
delight
Ah Romance, who art but a dream,
and yet—
We would dream on! It is a southern
night!

Three Generations of Georgia Club Women

**SAMUEL BÉNEDICT
MEMORIAL SCHOOL
STEADILY GROWING**

The Samuel Benedict Memorial school at Cedartown was founded in 1894 by George E. Benedict, in memory of his father who was years a minister in Marietta and Savannah. The rural schools of that time were not nearly what they are now in point of efficiency, and for lack of funds there was a call in every community for a school that might teach something besides the elements of an English education. Schools that would do something towards training the hand and heart and give a more definite religious and moral influence were needed. This school was one of many that were born to meet the need.

Any success that has come from the work of this school has been due to the untiring efforts of the many women and men who have joined with its founder in working for the good of the individual child, not for money, but for the love of doing.

For years the enrollment has been from 250 to 280. A good number of the well-to-do farmers have sent their children for miles and have kept them in school for eight months of the year until they were ready to go out into life or go away to college. Many of its graduates are holding important positions in the world. But its great work has been with those who pass the lower grades and go back to work in the country. These are ones for whom the work means most.

The great fire of 1904 swept everything to the ground except the mill, and left a large debt to be faced. This, by the benevolence of friends, was wiped out, and a new beginning made. A second fire, two years later, left the school at the ground line, and again it was started seriously crippled. Since then the struggle to do the work as planned has been very difficult.

Perhaps even better work is being done, however, for the agricultural course has been made much more full, and the industrial work for the girls has grown to be a most important feature. The girls themselves have raised a considerable part of the funds needed for the development of the latter, and great credit is due them for their efforts to help themselves.

Outside help has been given to the fund and none is more appreciated than that from the Women's clubs, especially the club of Cedartown, which not only aided the establishment of the department, but has also contributed each year generously to the operating expenses.

A three-room house, such as most of the renting class live in, has been put up and equipped, and in this the girls of seven grades are taught home-making including cooking, sewing, nursing and home sanitation and hygiene. Although the school is classified under the head of private schools, it is a part of the state system to all intents and purposes, and draws a part of its support from the general fund. During the public term there is no tuition for grade pupils, and some of its teachers are employed by the county board of education. During the other months the charge is nominal, and no one is excluded because not able to pay this.

The president, Mr. Benedict, hopes that a department of manual arts may be added next fall, so that boys may have training for all the hand work that needs to be done on the farm.
MRS. WILLIAM PARKER,
Cedartown, Ga. Director.

Mrs. E. L. Connally, Mrs. John Schaffner Spalding and Mrs. Spalding's five daughters.

Photograph for The Woman's Edition by McCrary.



The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

- ¶ It was 66 years old February 24, 1913.
- ¶ It has assets of \$134,375,486.36.
- ¶ It has legal reserves amounting to \$115,572,722, and surplus fund upon special forms of policies amounting to \$9,172,033.
- ¶ It has 195,000 members and more.
- ¶ It has over \$564,000,000 of insurance in force upon a "paid for" basis.
- ¶ Its premium income exceeds \$20,876,000.
- ¶ Its interest income is more than \$6,341,000.
- ¶ It has paid to the families of members \$77,192,263.
- ¶ It has paid to members themselves \$85,162,220.
- ¶ It is purely mutual in its organization; that is, the policyholders are the members and they manage the institution in their interest through the trustees and officers selected by them.

- ¶ It grants every conceivable form of sound life insurance at exact cost, there being no element of profit to the company in the contract.
- ¶ It guards members against lapse of their insurance by an automatic system of non-forfeiture.
- ¶ Its policy contracts are incontestible after one year for any cause, except non-payment of premiums.
- ¶ It pays Death Claims promptly and in full. No honest claimant has to ask twice. Its record in this regard is enviable.
- ¶ It insures women on the same terms as men; that is, at the same cost and on the same plans.
- ¶ It has 20,000 policyholders in Georgia, carrying insurance of \$30,000,000. This amount is probably greater than is carried by any other company.
- ¶ It has upwards of \$6,000,000 invested in Georgia, and its investments in this state are being increased at the rate of about \$1,000,000 per annum.

Those who contemplate buying or selling insurance will find it to their advantage to consult us

BAGLEY & WILLET GENERAL AGENTS
Fourth National Bank Building : : : : Atlanta, Georgia

NEED OF A CENTRAL MARKET IN ATLANTA

City Officials Should Awaken to Imperative Demands of Housewives for a Market House Like Other Cities.

Since the days when Marthasville was merged into and became Atlanta there has periodically been forced upon the minds of her people the fact that her economic conditions were not keeping pace with her increasing population.

Foremost among the needs that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, has risen with such periodical awakening the crying need for a central market. More than twenty-five years ago the city council became so alive to the imperative need of such protection as a market house afforded, that a number of Atlanta men were appointed market house commissioners, empowered to investigate conditions in other cities, and to look into the feasibility of establishing a central market in this city. Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Mr. A. McDuffie Wilson and the late Mr. John Slivey were of the commissioners appointed at that time.

Investigations were made, both at home and abroad, and recommendations made, but the city fathers were so cumbered with building new sewers, paving new streets, and erecting buildings to meet the rapid growth of the city, along with hundreds of other responsibilities, that this most important subject has been crowded out.

Through all these years of activity the heart of the housewife has longingly looked forward to the time when, to provide for her family, she could find clean, pure, wholesome food kept under proper sanitary conditions; no stale fish, stale fruit, stale vegetables, fitted only for trashcarts, allowed to rot or used.

From the beginning of the Woman's Club movement, the club women have ever had in mind the fulfillment of this object, which should take no secondary place in our civic responsibilities. Through years of travel in home and foreign lands, never has the writer found a city with the size and intelligence of Atlanta without the provision offered which a properly supervised market gives when under the city's control. Purchase of supplies, instead of being a pleasure, under present conditions, is almost an insupportable burden, due to the servant in vastly the greater number of homes. All because, in order to get supplies, one has to wander from one shop to another, and accept whatever

SUCCEEDED MRS. PARK.



MRS. ALICE E. CHAMBERS, who succeeded Mrs. Robert Emory Park and Miss Lulu Washington as owner and principal of Washington Seminary of these three, the Washington Seminary Alumnae association is a memorial. Mrs. Chandler gave many scholarships through Georgia organizations.

that particular section has to offer. As wives, mothers, daughters, as club women, we appeal to our city government to make possible for our housewives to properly provide for the good health of our families, the good name of our city and the good example which we should be to posterity, in the conduct and management of the one spot, the home, in which every man, woman and child has a right to feel that he can find comfort of mind, body and soul, in knowing that nothing shall be allowed to enter which would jeopardize the well-being of its inmates.

MRS. A. M. D. WILSON.

WHAT MILLS ARE DOING FOR THEIR OPERATIVES

Extract From Report of G. Gunby Jordan Gives a Clear Insight into Conditions.

Having heard of the splendid betterment work that the Bibb Manufacturing company (main office, Macon, Georgia), was doing for the operatives at its different plants, located in Columbus, Porterdale, East Macon, South Macon and Vineville, we have asked for and obtained a copy of the final report of the then president, Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, concerning this matter.

Mr. Jordan, having served the time that he had agreed to as president of the Bibb Manufacturing company, owing to numerous other engagements in Columbus, Georgia, declined reelection at the meeting this year, and Mr. E. T. Comer, the vice-president, is now the able president of that progressive institution and is carrying out the same line of betterment work which has been in force for several years.

As the actual report tells most accurately and vividly what one mill corporation is doing, we prefer to quote from that. It is as follows:

Betterment Work. Even a careless observer is cognizant of the fact that the question of labor becomes each year more and more a matter of prime consideration to a manufacturing plant. The time has passed when ignorance on the part of the operatives was at a premium, and it is now a unanimously recognized proposition that educated help is the most economical and efficient. The mills at Porterdale, Georgia, being located without the advantage of a municipality, in September, 1910, we began the erection of a new kindergarten building there, and completed it in December of that year. This building is a model of its kind. It has attracted much attention, and is as beautiful as it is convenient and comfortable. We have an enrollment at this kindergarten of about 40 children. There is a model of its kind at 35 at all times, and has been continuously since it was organized. It has done much towards satisfying the operatives, educating the children and assisting in the pleasure and contentment of the parents.

Having incorporated our property in Columbus, Georgia, as a separate village, it was deemed but just and right that the children in Bibb City should have the advantages that they would have had, had they come into the corporate limits of Columbus.

So that under the authority of a letter which was written and signed in 1903, a kindergarten was put in operation there. The attendance has always been high, the enthusiasm great, and it has served its purpose admirably.

That the children beyond the kindergarten age in Bibb City might have the advantages that the Columbus schools offered, the mills at interest, located on the north Highlands, voluntarily entered into an agreement to that effect, to extend the school term of the county school so as to make it conform with that of the City of Columbus. The school building was large, high and well equipped for the purposes intended. This original agreement among the mills was signed up on September 15, 1909, and has been continually in effect since that time. The children in Bibb City the benefit of an academic education co-equal with the children living in Columbus, Georgia. The help thoroughly appreciated this, and the children are better educated and better satisfied.

A Settlement House. In south Macon, where our Number 2 Mill is situated, we established (with the assistance of the city mill board, of which Mrs. Hinton is the efficient head) a settlement house, we putting in the electric fixtures, cooking apparatus, pipe for gas, doing the papering and painting, and putting the building in such shape as to make it entirely convenient for the purposes intended.

They are teaching night school four nights a week there, with an attendance of 50 and an average attendance of forty odd students. They also have a Small boys' club to meet on Saturday nights, and what is known as the Senior Boys' club meets on Friday nights. These are conducted in this building and are conducted by the director of the city Young Men's Christian association. There is also a Girls' club which meets each Saturday night. During the week there are five cooking classes, consisting of nine in each class. There is a sewing class on Saturday afternoons, Sunday school each Sunday afternoon, and vesper services are held Sunday evening. There is clinic three times a week, in which simple diseases of children are treated. A trained nurse visits the homes of these people to see that proper treatment is received. It is evident that our people are deriving much benefit from this institution, and it is being conducted in a highly satisfactory manner.

In east Macon a night school has been established under the direction of Dr. Bunting. This school is conducted in two rooms of our buildings. Lack of space has limited the success of this school to some extent, and it is believed that my successor will allow an increase of the space at this particular point—and, if necessary, even erect a new building.

Sanitary Work. Whenever it was apparent that any local reason existed for sickness, we have tried persistently, as in the past, to correct it. If a marsh were adjacent to our own property, we obtained permission to fill it or drain it. We have screened our villages to prevent mosquitoes from attacking the operatives; placed garbage cans at convenient places among the houses; and instructed the general population to see that proper employees had a systematic use of disinfectants around all the premises.

These regulations we have always persisted in, because it is a recognized fact now that very much of the sickness that humanity suffers, can be easily avoided by sanitary regulations, and care in preventing infection from insects, and contagious.

It is a great pleasure to add that the operatives at all the mills seem contented and happy. They have been fully employed, and there is a feeling of close friendship existing between the officials of the corporation and the help.

Legal Talent Here.

Mother—"I gave each of you boys an orange. Charles, you said you wouldn't eat yours till after dinner. And you, Jack, held the same. Have you devoured me?" Charles—"No, mother, we didn't eat our oranges. I ate Jack's and he ate mine."—Life.

Civics in Georgia



MRS. LOGAN E. PITTS.

By MRS. LOGAN E. PITTS, State Chairman.

The general civic intelligence which has come as a result of a well-directed agitation of questions concerning the betterment of living conditions in manufacturing itself in definite, positive results through the varied avenues of civic endeavor.

This educational campaign promoted by organizations and individuals, and actuated by a realizing appreciation of the vital needs of humanity has brought about the enactment of laws necessary for continuous results.

In the shaping of such legislation and in its subsequent enforcement, the women composing the membership of the National Federation of Women's clubs have played a most noteworthy part.

A GREAT ADVANCE. The last biennial period has witnessed a greater advance in civics than in any other department related to the general federation, and in our own state interest in this feature of work is universal. Clubs are especially active in solving the fundamental principles of health conservation.

Annual clean-up days are generally observed, drinking fountains have been installed in many localities, considerable publicity has been given to the dangers of the house fly and the mosquito and to methods for their extermination, and there is an increasing demand for properly screened markets.

In safeguarding the health of community life careful investigation should be regularly made, especially as regards sanitation and food stuffs, and should be conducted under the direct supervision of efficient experts.

The promotion and preservation of civic beauty are functions of this department that cannot be overestimated for their ethical value.

UPLIFT TO THE SOUL. Within every normal human being is an anesthetic sense which rightly developed is an uplift to the soul and a safeguard against the sordid things of life. Let us continue our efforts for more beautiful, that we may enjoy their ennobling influence.

With tree-bordered roads, well-kept parks, clean streets and a transformation of unsightly back yards and vacant lots, civilization would take a giant stride to the goal of perfection and the earth would be a more desirable dwelling place.

It is hoped that these conditions may be brought to a glorious fruition.

I have touched upon only a few of the many activities engaged in by the club women of Georgia. They have wrought gloriously, but the work done, we hope only part forshadows that which is to come. All are busy with their own peculiar needs, forming a bee-hive industry in which each club is shaping its own particular cell, and all together, are forming the symmetrical whole.

The Wall Paper Shop

AT 71 SOUTH PRYOR ST.

Owned and Operated by

J. L. BURNETT

Has the most complete line of new and decorative Wall Papers to be found in the city. Mr. Burnett needs no introduction to the people. Thirty years in the same business in the same city speaks for itself. Personal attention given all contracts. All work guaranteed. As to prices—you may set your watch by Burnett's prices. They are absolutely right. Call him. Both phones 48.

New Developments

Offered for Sale By Peters Land Company

PENN AVENUE--60-Foot Street

A beautiful new street, extending from Ponce de Leon Ave. northward to Piedmont Park, is now open to the public. The Peters Land Company has just put upon the market a limited number of beautiful lots on this cool, well wooded and most attractive street. There is no section in Atlanta more desirable for an up-to-date home. Water, gas and sewer connections have been made. Bithulithic pavement passed up from Ponce de Leon Avenue to Fifth Street.

A PARK DEVELOPMENT

A tract covering four (4) blocks, north of the Technological School's new athletic field, is now being developed into a beautiful park by The Peters Land Co. There are several desirable building lots on Williams and West Fifth streets, adjacent to the park, that are now being offered at reasonable prices and on liberal terms.

ATLANTA AUDIT COMPANY
210 Empire Building
M. R. MILES, President
Auditing, Financial Statements, Accounting Systems Installed

J. L. WOMACK
Real Estate and Insurance
18 North Forsyth Street
Let Us Build and Sell You a Home on Easy Terms

BIGGS DISCOUNT SALE

222-224 PEACHTREE STREET

A sale famous only by virtue of its extraordinary values. An opportunity to save 25 per cent. If you care for distinctive goods and want to make your home a model of individuality, see us now. 25 per cent reduction for ten days. If you are not acquainted with the Biggs Antique Co.'s line of solid mahogany furniture, in all the original antique designs, every piece distinctive and a real work of art, there is a reason why you should buy our goods. We own our shops, and the goods come direct from the shop to you, with no middle man's profit. You save from 25 to 50 per cent on all goods bought from us. Every piece is guaranteed to be as represented, and you take no risk. Call early and take advantage of this special stock reduction sale.

Biggs Antique Co.
L. H. BIGGS, Mgr.

We Exploit the Work of Women in our offerings of Choice Novelties for Gifts, Prizes & Souvenirs and invite everybody to visit

The Little Shop
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Hotel Ansley
Atlanta

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co. The Western Railway of Alabama

THE West Point ROUTE

Is Synonymous of Excellence of Service

Fast Trains—Through Cars—Dining Car Service

Tourist Sleeping Cars to San Francisco
Every Day Except Monday

These Tourist Sleepers furnish excellent accommodations for Women and Children when unaccompanied.

SAFETY--COMFORT--CLEANLINESS

By ...
EVERY pupil in the public schools of Atlanta has become a member of the ATLANTA PUBLIC SAFETY LEAGUE and is now wearing the League's emblem, the red, blue and gold button, which is reproduced on this page.

This emblem is designed to illustrate the dangers of street traffic. It shows the child outlined against an automobile and a trolley car, signifying the principal elements of danger to children who have not been taught to guard against accidents in the streets.

The street car company and the automobile owners, the drivers of vehicles and motorcycles all have united in an effort to reduce the number of accidents in street traffic. Time and money have been expended in furthering the plan to save life and limbs, particularly among the children. It is now up to the parents of children to join in the movement and help the ATLANTA PUBLIC SAFETY LEAGUE TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Let every mother in Atlanta adopt the slogan, "Don't Get Run Over." Let the grown-ups as well as the children apply the slogan to their movements. Tell it to the children and tell it to each other, and the result will be a surprising reduction in the number of street accidents.

Remember the Slogan: "Don't Get Run Over"



Some of Calhoun's Beautiful Children

Seventy-eight miles north of Atlanta on the Western and Atlantic railroad is situated the thriving little city of Calhoun. Built in the midst of fertile valley, it is surrounded by rich farming lands while in the distance Taylor ridge to the west and the Blue ridge and Cohutta mountains to the east lend beauty and grandeur to the landscape.

The Oostanaula river begins its course just a few miles above the town at the point where the Conasauga and Coosawattee rivers unite. This stream is navigable for large river steamboats. The elevation of the town at its lowest level is about 800 feet but the handsome residences which yearly spring up on the surrounding hills have all the advantages of a much higher elevation.

The present town was chartered on January 12, 1852 and was named in honor of John P. Calhoun, the 16th president of South Carolina. The first commissioners were William H. Dabney, W. W. Wall, Martin Day, David S. Law and Robert Jones. Previous to this time the little crossroads village which had sprung up was named Dawsonville.

Soon after Gordon county which embraces the northern half of the old county of Cass, was organized and Calhoun was set apart for the county seat. Much of the land now occupied by the town was owned by United States Senator John P. King of Augusta. This land was divided up into business and residence lots and sold quickly, and it was not long until the newly organized community became the center of an increasing commercial importance.

Population Exceeds 2,000.

Including the mill section Calhoun has now a population of over 2,000, and is steadily growing by healthy progress. The climatic conditions are such that people come from far and near for the summer months. The water works and sewerage were installed about fifteen years ago and have been a great advantage to the public. The water is taken from two large, cool limestone springs at the foot of Chandler hill on the north side. The reservoir is on the top of Kirk Hill, which overlooks the town. This gives splendid water pressure for fire emergencies.

The electricity which furnishes light for street and home is manufactured by a local plant owned by the town. This source also comes the power to operate the large pump used in conveying the water from the springs to the reservoir. The street are well lighted and one of the prettiest sights to interest the visitor is the view of the city by night when the brilliant lights shine out along the business and residence streets and twinkle far up on the surrounding hills.

Fertile Farming Lands.

No town in Georgia has more fertile and energy than Calhoun, and she has become the Mecca for a farming population which occupies the fertile lands for a circumference of from 15 to 20 miles. In cotton buying she outstrips other towns three times her size, and it is nothing unusual in the fall months for over three hundred bales to be marketed in one day. With three splendid gins and an oil mill the raw material is quickly transformed into other valuable market products. The Echota cotton mill manufactures a sheeting second to none and which competes successfully with the best work of the large and older eastern factories.

Perhaps the most noteworthy product of this bustling north Georgia town is her brick. Two large and up-to-date plants are in constant operation and by means of the very best methods transform the shale and clay into handsome and durable brick. The combined output of the two plants exceeds 100,000 bricks per day and is equally runs from the common type to the high-grade and popular smooth-faced and rough shale. Besides this profitable and rapidly developing industry there are many other numerous to mention including flour and meal mills, saw and planing mills, marble works, etc.

Two Energetic Banks.

Two flourishing banks each with a capital of \$50,000 and the best modern equipment, have efficient management and a host of clients. Their descriptions running the gamut with the promptness and efficiency of the city, all go to make Calhoun one of the most up to date towns of its size.

To these are added free city delivery of mail twice daily, and one of the best public school systems in the state. The high school department of the latter successfully prepares pupils for entrance into the classes of the leading colleges and universities. There are four churches, Baptist Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal the three former of which cooperate flourishing Sunday schools.



MARY NORTON,
Daughter of Mr and Mrs King Norton, Calhoun, Ga. Mr Norton is traveling salesman for Trotter Bros., of Chatsanooga.



DOROTHY HILL,
Daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. Hill, of Calhoun, Ga. Mr Hill is traveling salesman for Cheek-Neal Company, of Nashville, Tenn.



MARY KATE,
Daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Lang, of Calhoun, Ga. Mr Lang is a prominent attorney of Calhoun, Ga.



EDWARD HUTCHISON,
One-year-old son of Rev and Mrs Edward G. MacKay, of Calhoun, Ga.



Travis and Thayer Hopper, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hopper. Mr. Hopper is Cashier of The Peoples' Bank and President of Chamber of Commerce, of Calhoun, Ga.

But besides these numerous assets, Calhoun has that which alone can make a town both prosperous and livable—handsome, neat and sanitary homes. These reflect better than any other feature the advanced moral and social condition of the citizens. Some of these homes are such models of beauty and convenience that they have attracted wide attention. A walk down Wall street, the principal residence street, gives a splendid survey of many beautiful dwellings, surrounded by spacious lawns, where flowers and shrubbery are cultivated with artistic taste. Shade trees are plentiful, and in some cases as on Wall street, the water oaks planted out fifty years ago have developed such graceful and magnificent proportions that they are pointed out with pride to all visitors.

Pine Parks and Playgrounds.

One outstanding feature of Calhoun is the special interest her citizens take in matters of civic betterment and beautification. This interest has borne fruit during the past decade in the establishment of three handsome parks and two playgrounds for the children. These have been a great boon to the citizens and form a welcome retreat from the dust and heat of the summer months.

The central park which skirts the railroad is three blocks long and one block wide. Besides being beautiful shade trees and fine shrubs it is adorned by two fountains which throw unceasingly a sparkling shower of cool water into small pools, where goldfish will nibble and frolic to the delight of the little folks.

Home of Woman's Club.

In the midst of this park is situated the quaint cabin of the Calhoun Woman's club. This structure is built out of brown logs, and with its broad veranda covered with a luxuriant growth of vines has a very picturesque appearance.

A rest room is located here, for the convenience of tired mothers who come from the country for a day's shopping. A competent matron is in charge during business hours and offers every courtesy to strangers. Beside this essential convenience there are sanitary drinking fountains built in rustic style and located close to the courthouse and on the public school grounds.

Most of these improvements are due to the constant and effective work of the Calhoun Woman's club.

One of the great events of the year for Calhoun and the county is the annual week's activity during the county fair. This interesting institution has been growing from year to year in the quality of its exhibits and the number of its patrons. The fair association is composed of public-spirited citizens and has for its president Mr. Earl Vance, who is among the most successful of the young planters of the county. The work done last fall was exceptionally fine, and as well as the farm and domestic exhibits, there were excellent demonstrations from the B. V. Corn club and the Girls' Canning club.

Rich in Historic Interest.

Added to all the natural and commercial advantages which Calhoun enjoys, there are also places of impelling historic interest in and around it, which enrich the lives of the citizens by a tangible touch with the past. Just 4 miles to the north at the junction of the Conasauga and Coosawattee rivers, was situated New Echota, the famous capital of the Cherokee Indian Nation. Here, a century ago, flourished a large and important Indian town in which resided several noted chiefs of the tribe. It was here that the first paper ever published in Indian dialect was printed by means of Senouva's syllabary, and it was successfully maintained for several years prior to the removal of the red men to the west. Here, also, was signed, in 1835 the historic treaty of New Echota, which dispossessed the Cherokees of their lands in Georgia and forced them to seek a new home in the then undeveloped west. There are also many important literary associations which couple the names of famous men of letters like John Howard Payne and Maurice Thompson, with places both within and to the immediate neighborhood of Calhoun.

Calhoun has many geographical, scenic, educational, commercial and social phases and the latchstring is on the outside to all visitors, and a cordial invitation is extended to prospective settlers who would like to have a part in her industrial and business prosperity or to aid in the development of the fertile farm lands of Gordon county.

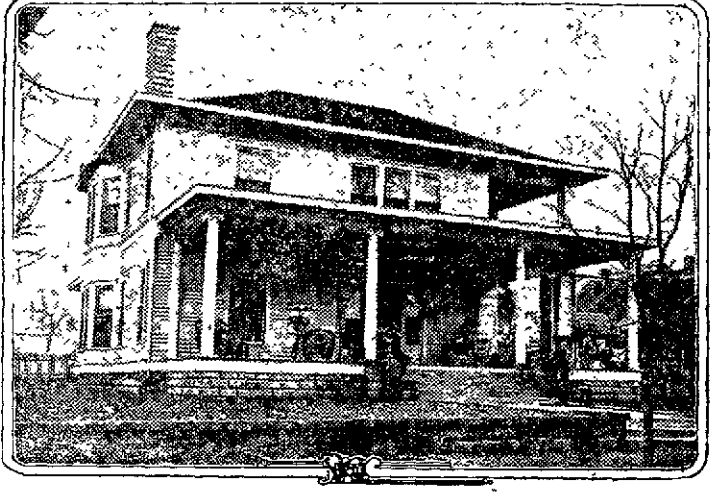
HUSTLING BUSINESS MEN



J. A. STRAIN,
Manager of Echota Cotton Mills and President of Calhoun Oil and Fertilizer Company, Calhoun, Ga.



C. L. MASON,
Manager of Calhoun Oil and Fertilizer Company, Calhoun, Ga.



HOME OF A. B. DAVID
Mr. David is Cashier of Calhoun National Bank and Vice President Chamber of Commerce, Calhoun, Ga.

I HAVE FARMS FOR SALE Near Depot, Schools and Churches.
Land fertile, will grow variety of crops successfully. Located near Calhoun and other railroad stations near by. If interested, write me for full description.
T. W. HARBIN, Calhoun, Ga.

Personal Sympathy and Effort Members of Clubs Can Adopt Most Effective When Applied Splendid and Practical Plan to In the Daily Opportunities. Help Women in Mountains.

By Mary Carter Winter.
"Who gives himself with his gift feeds three, Himself, the hungering stranger and Me."

Organization seems the one word today and indeed, most good things come through the concert of forces and mainly, too, the forces of women. But in all of this union in clubs and other organizations we should not forget what is the real basic power of all.

Organized effort for social betterment grows out of individual sympathy and desire to give of one's self to help others.

The strength and influential power of any organization is in exact proportion to the enthusiasm and interest of its individual members and if personal sympathy and effort mean so much in the organization they are equally effective when applied in the daily opportunities to do good.

Eliminate Formality.

"To do good" seems a stilted and formal phrase but formality is the one thing that should be eliminated from the heart of its relations to humanity. One should keep warm, eyes and all the inner perceptive faculties responsive to the faces, sounds, and little everyday events around about, for thereby one often finds the chance to help some person by expending no more than a smile. A warm question. This personal service need never wait upon lack of opportunity.

A "newspaper on the street, with an especially bright, or unusually worn face sometimes strikes the heart with the impulse to speak and come in question. One should keep warm, eyes and all the inner perceptive faculties responsive to the faces, sounds, and little everyday events around about, for thereby one often finds the chance to help some person by expending no more than a smile. A warm question. This personal service need never wait upon lack of opportunity.

Window-Shopping.

A very little girl and boy stood before a window full of candy, with opening and eager eyes.

"They were 'window-shopping' pick ing out what kind they'd buy if they just had the money."

A girl came by and, struck by a happy impulse, went in and bought two bags of candy, which she slipped into the little, grimy hands as she brushed by.

"Too amazed for words for a second, the children soon broke into delighted chatter and rounding up two or three 'newbies,' began to 'divvy up'."

A little thing, but by no means incidental to the girl, whose heart warmed in the doing of it or to the children to whom, for the moment or means of it, came the ultimate of their "heart's desire."

I know one woman, with six children of her own, and but small funds for the maintenance of the family of eight, who is always helping someone else. If she has not money of her own to give an ambitious girl an education, she makes it her business to interest someone else in seeing that the girl is taught. She has secured several scholarships in a well-known college for girls simply by interesting the college president in the ambition of the girls, and in smaller ways, she had helped hundreds of people.

A few days ago she said, "I am going to have flowers in my yard next year." Knowing her to be so very busy, I asked how she would find time to care for them. "Oh," she said, "I'm not going to look after them. I am going to let Helen have a flower garden in my yard. She has such defective sight that there is nothing she can do to amuse herself or make money. She loves flowers, and by cultivating them she will be able to make a little money and it will be a recreation to her."

The very best things we can give are the things the world most needs are the things that in dollars and cents costs absolutely nothing. Let us not forget that the whole fabric of organized life is based upon the principle of the individual gift of the "cup of cold water."

By Bell Bayless.
The dominant note of the federation meeting in Atlanta last fall was the desire to help others, especially the women living among the mountains of North Georgia, but no really practical plan was proposed. The willingness to give was there, but, because of their sensitive pride, charity is something these people will never accept. The only thing that can be given is the opportunity to help themselves.

One way clubs may do this is by creating a market for the things these women can produce. Let the clubs in large cities send to those in villages printed lists of articles members will buy—poultry, eggs, butter, meats, vegetables, fruits, nuts, etc. to be distributed to all the women in the country who can be reached, and let each club appoint someone to take charge of and forward these things when brought in. A few dollars should be appropriated to start the venture, to be turned back into the treasury when it was well under way. All transactions should be strictly cash, and the market price, less transportation charges, paid. Thus, when eggs are 40 cents in Atlanta and twenty-five in trade at the village store, at least 20 per cent could be saved to the producer, and 20 per cent is not to be despised in any business.

Fruits would thus reach the city women much sooner than if shipped first to a middle man and bought from a retail store, and one profit estimated.

Many estates now shipped into Georgia by the carload such as cabbage, apples and nuts can be grown in our own state and if the young people, by planting small patches of crops in their yards, the food ready for sale, could make a living among their own beautiful mountains, it might check the rapid drift to the cities. It is the hopelessness of their outlook that sends many of them away from home.

Modern methods of raising things could be taught at meetings, and wherever two or three women gather together to discuss these new ways of doing things there is the nucleus of a club, a veritable extension movement, the force of which it would be hard to estimate.

This is a great field for an active committee of the federation.

Health Day March 24.

Governor Brown two years ago, in response to requests from the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, set aside Friday, March 24 as health day, on which problems of health and hygiene will be discussed in all the schools.

The schools of the state and country are the proper place where the fundamental truths of health and sanitation should be taught. The young boys and girls are to be the mothers and fathers of the future and should be taught to know.

Good health is the product of inheritance, plus environment, multiplied by personal habits.

The whole equation can be changed by intelligent thought and study, properly applied.

Health day should be observed in every school in the state.

The Call of Life.
By Florence Earle Buck.
No sooner starts the fire at eve to burning,
Than I draw near to it a rocking-chair,
And sit there dreamily engaged in turning
My thought—and making castles
In the air.

II
For I can build them, in the quiet
gloom,
My head soft-pillowed, resting on
my hands,
High up—like a lone eerie bird this
homing,
I live at first—far from the world's
demands.

III
Yet not content, though sheltered, I
am plating,
To leave my storied castle, and to go,
Our yonder—where there seems to be
reclining,
A hamlet, in the valley's lap below.

IV
The flames leap brightly, and the picture
changes
The glare belies the twilight and
the gloom,
I see no castles high on mountain
ranges,
Nor valley—in the shadows of the
room.

V
It is a smoke-begrimed and sordid
city
Beset by sin, which suffering nations
share,
My soul is yearning—moved to generous pity—
And I must help them—I am needed
there.

VI
Not in the safe, the sheltered, easy
places,
Nor hampered wealth for individual
need,
Mine is the call of life! where all the
races,
Work heart to heart, humanity their
creed.

Money Brought Into Town.
(From General Federation Magazine.)
The Calhoun, Ga. Women's club have widely advertised their town by giving an object lesson of civic pride and achievement.

They secured a plot of ground near the railroad station, and parked and planted it in beautiful flowers. They then built a modest club house upon it, which is also used as a rest room for country women shoppers.

They have a woman to keep the small children of the shoppers and to care for and preserve the property.

Civic Work in Georgia.
(From General Federation Magazine.)
The state federation chairman of divics reports most encouraging activity in the clubs of the small towns. Schools are being used as social centers, parks and playgrounds in many towns, and most of the smaller towns keep rest rooms for country women, and have school improvement clubs. There are in the state about 3,600 junior civic league workers.

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Have a reputation of 50 years' standing and have achieved in that time continued growth and prosperity. Their maintenance of a high standard of good business principles (truthfulness and honesty), have characterized them throughout the years and consequently those who have done business with them respect. A full line of ladies' wear—dresses, gowns, millinery and notions, and also a big stock of general furnishing goods and shoes, combined with supplies for farm use comprise their stock.
When in town come to see us.
ORLANDO AWTRY'S SONS

The S. Lemon Banking Company
Established 1853
The Oldest Bank in North Georgia

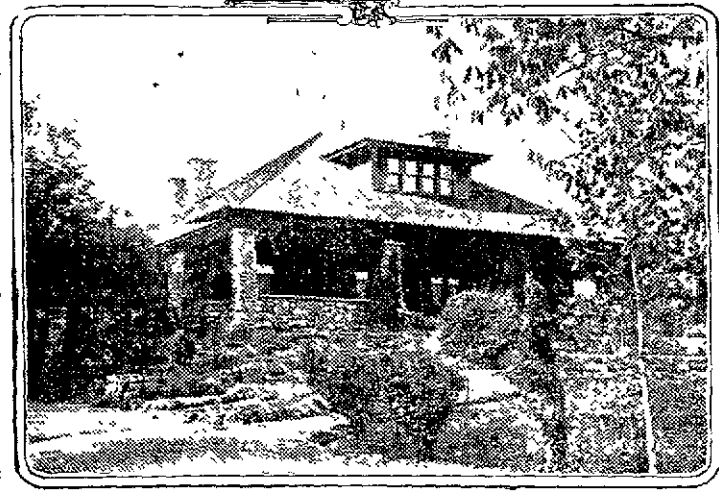
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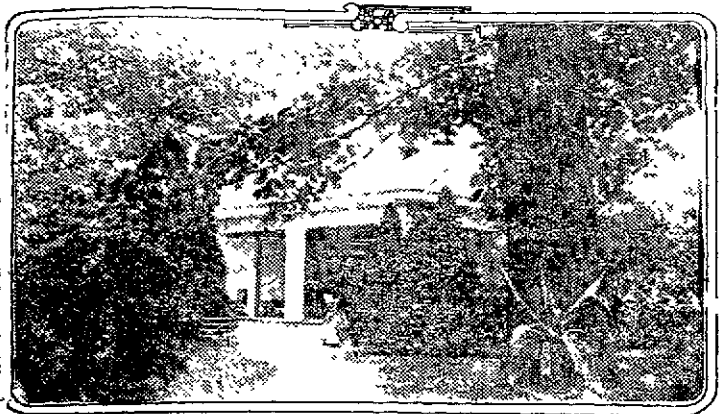
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DURHAM BROS.
One of the oldest and most reliable drug stores in North Georgia. Have been under one management, under one roof, nearly twenty years. Ready to serve you day or night.
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High Grade Knitting Yarns
On Cones 18's to 26's
SELL DIRECT AND THROUGH BROKERS



HOME OF MR. G. A. HALL, CALHOUN, GA.
Mr. Hall is one of Calhoun's best and most public-spirited citizens and is connected with the J. K. Orr Co., of Atlanta.



"OAKLEIGH"
Home of Mr. N. L. Hines. Mr. Hines is ex-Mayor of Calhoun and President of Peoples' Bank.

An Art Creed

By Ella Bond Johnston.

We believe that reference for the beauty of the earth and intelligent enjoyment of works of art are essential to complete living...

We believe in the valuable formative influence of a beautiful environment on the minds of children and deplore the lack of simplicity and beauty in American homes...

We believe that it is as important for the children in our public schools to acquire a knowledge of art as of history or arithmetic...

We believe, since we live in a democracy, that some knowledge of the laws of beauty and art in the minds of all our people is fundamentally essential to creating the "Beautiful America" we dream of.

We believe and glory in the achievement of our American artists, and think we should try to learn about art from them and their works...

We believe in the refining and elevating influence of art, but we know that art is not righteousness, thought it is of the spirit and for the spirit...

Contribution of Mrs. Mims To Art and Philanthropy

By Mrs. Thaddeus Hurton. Among the gifts of the late Mrs. Livingston Mims to the Museum of Art...

home a larger edifice toward which Mrs. Mims has contributed generously. Through possessing only a modest fortune...

The portrait reveals the subject in the beauty and dignity of mature life and in the environment of her own home.

Her Encouragement of Talent. Mrs. Mims was an inspiration to the student of higher things and many young men and women have found their first encouragement in her cordial suggestion of their talents...

Her Friendship. No one ever gave so much in friendship and required so little in return as Mrs. Mims.

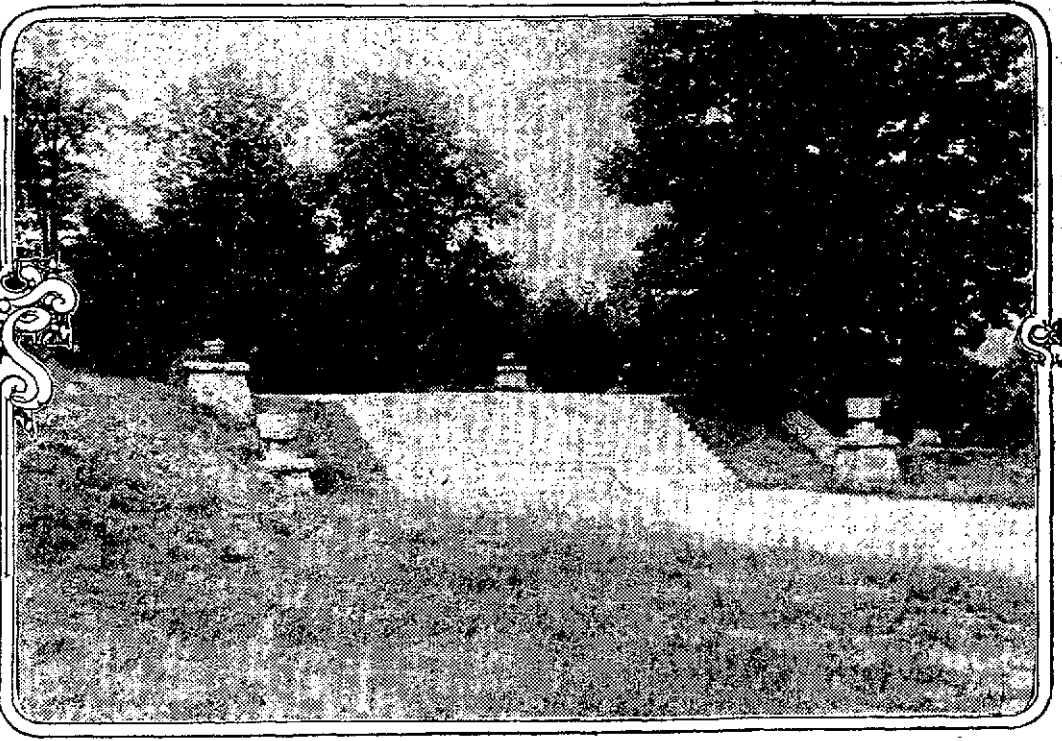
Through her work among Atlanta's poor, Mrs. Mims was among the first to see the need of public institutions for their help...

Atlanta's Next Ambition

The building of a museum of art on the site given by the city in Piedmont Park for the purpose, is the direct object for which the Atlanta Art association is now making.

of Women's organizations, the Alumnae association of the girls high school are united in effort for the art museum.

Atlanta's Art Museum A Dream That Must Come True



Site donated by city for art museum at Piedmont Park.

Great is Atlanta! As a center of business and industrial activity, we easily lead all southern cities.

In the field of education we have accomplished much. Our school of technology is in the first rank. Throughout our borders are such excellent institutions...

Our splendid record in grand opera gives us ground for the hope that Atlanta may some day be the musical center of the south...

It is a fine thing to beat the drums of local pride and plume ourselves on victories won, but the very fact that we have accomplished so much that is really excellent should make us willing to stand for a little friendly criticism...

Our Sister Cities. We are fond of boasting of our superiority over our less enterprising sister cities of the south...

will entitle Atlanta to her place among the cities of the world standing for every phase of higher civilization.

It remains for the people of the city at large to co-operate in this movement, and to respond to the plans which will be put forth at an early date for the building of the museum.

one-third of our population, long ago established the Telfair Art gallery and today has a collection of paintings, statuary and other art treasures which is really noteworthy...

Atlanta's art dream is sure to come true. Chicago was once the butt of eastern critics on account of her alleged lack of appreciation of things literary and artistic...

al to the great poet Sidney Lanier, this to be chosen and placed by the president of the art association.

last half century, and necessarily both had had first to wrestle with the pressing problems of bread-and-butter and brick-and-mortar.

The Practical Side. An art museum is a great resource to any community, and as a part of our educational system would be of immense practical importance to Atlanta.

THE OPTIMIST. I must heartily congratulate the Georgia women who are so active and interested in practical matters which are as broad in scope as is the work of the state federation of clubs.

ALICE BARBER STEPHENS SENDS HER GREETINGS FOR WOMAN'S EDITION

Only Genuine and Sincere in Art Remain, She Says.

Beauty has many manifestations. Fashions there are in art and literature and strange rendering and method come and go, but the genuine and sincere remain.

ATLANTA HAS CELLAR POSITION A BUSH LEAGUER IN THE ART LEAGUE STANDING

If American cities were to figure out their Art League standing, as they do in baseball leagues, Atlanta would be in the cellar.

Atlanta has done less to promote community interest in art than any other city of approximately her size this side of Tombstone, Arizona.

Atlanta is a bush-leaguer when it comes to art. But in the words of the breakfast food advertisement, "There's a reason."

Lack of team work is it. There are hundreds of individuals here probably thousands, who take a keen interest in good pictures and sculpture...

ALWAYS THERE'S ONE REMEDY. The only thing needed is an application of the Atlanta "get-together" spirit.

Stores which fifteen years ago were loaded with lithograph junk, are now handling fine copies of the masters—and handling them profitably.

Families which a decade ago regarded a Gibson drawing as the most superb portrayal ever of a woman, are now handling fine copies of the masters—and handling them profitably.

Here's an illustration that is positively heroic: An Atlanta negro, Georgia-born and Georgia-bred, makes a fortune shaving Atlantans, and decides that as a return for what Atlantans have done for him, he will give Atlanta the finest barber shop in the world.

THIS IS WHAT WE REALLY NEED. Verily, Atlantans have passed the stage where a landscaper has got to have a mother-of-pearl moon in it in order to be interesting.

CHARLESTON HAS AN ART BUILDING AND FINE MUSEUM. The city has long been the possessor of numerous portraits and many family groups from the brushes of such masters as Romney, Kneller, Corneille, Theus, Sully, Gilbert, Stuart and Trumbull...

Organizations Continued. The Woman's Art club and the Carolina Art association were then combined, the women becoming associate members...

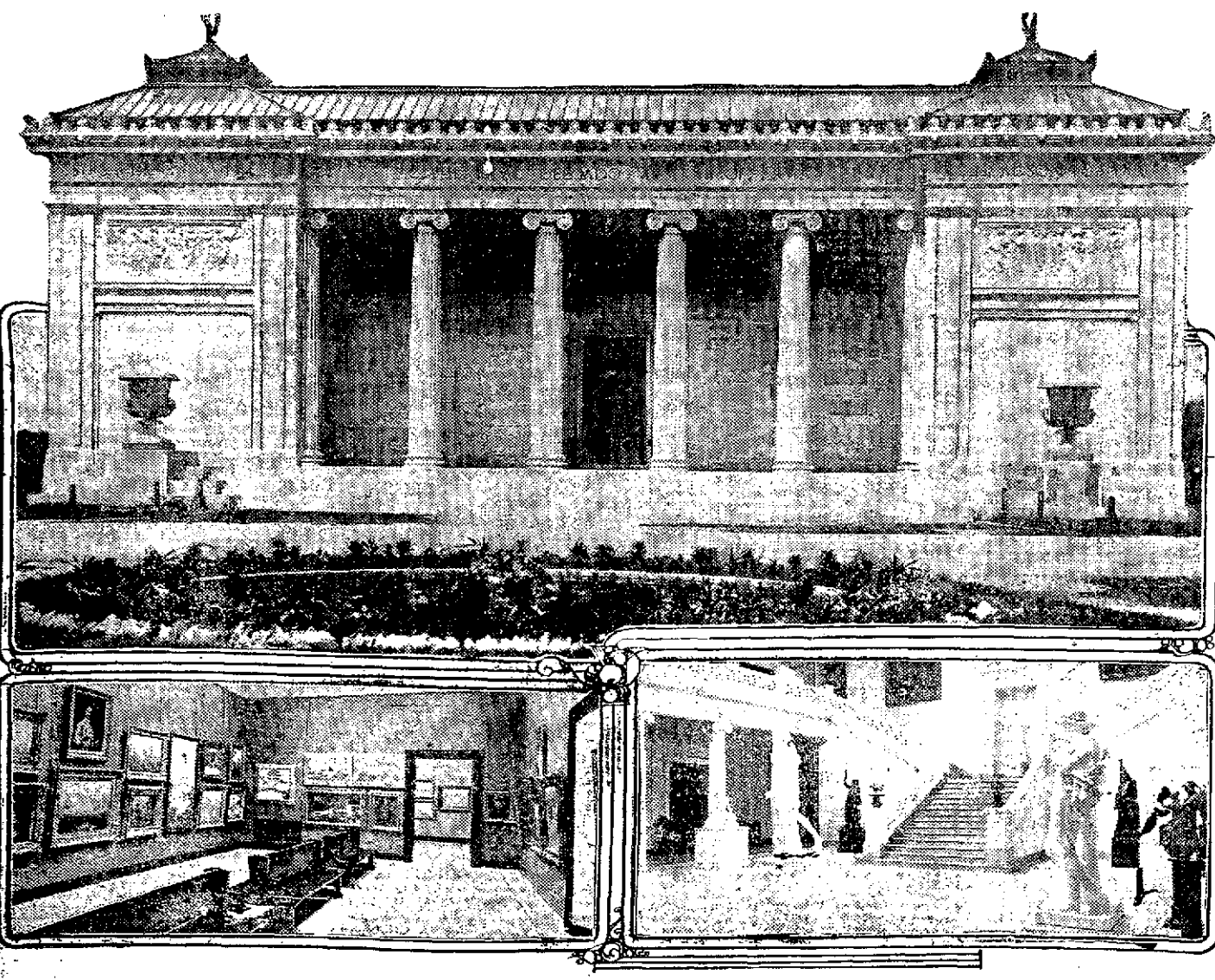
Annual exhibitions of American artists are held in the spring and an exhibition of local talent in December.

The monthly meetings of the associate members usually include a talk on some art subject and concludes with a tea, where, surrounded by beautiful pictures and objects d'art, the Charlestonians and the always welcome stranger within the gates can pass a pleasant hour.

The Woman's club of Cedartown gives \$30 yearly to help the industrial training for girls in the Benedict school. Also it offers prizes for the best kept lawns and flower gardens among whites and negroes.

Two Atlanta Children. GEORGE FONTAINE AND SAMUEL THOMPSON, The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weyman, from the painting by Miss Virginia Wood.

DELGADO ART MUSEUM AT NEW ORLEANS



At top, the museum; at bottom, left, one of the long galleries of paintings; right, interior of Sculpture hall.

HOLIDAY CARDS BY FLORENCE EARL BUEK

To illustrate her bits of exquisite verse, now being published in papers and magazines, and soon to arrive in book form, Florence Earle Buek, of Birmingham, Ala., has had designed a number of Bon Voyage cards...

I wandered east, I wandered west, I sought the rainbow's end. At last I found it—fairy quest, A heart of gold—a friend.

They are set in the prettiest little woodland scenes with enough color to catch the eye.

Mrs. Buek has had great demand for her cards for Easter and Christmas time. She is one of the many gifted women of the moment possessed of means beautiful homes and friends, but who feels that she must express the talent she has in such form that the world may have of it, what there is.

Miss Woolley's Outdoor Class. Miss Virginia Woolley is planning to take a group of her art students to north Georgia during the month of June, where they will enjoy instruction in the open air, and find inspiration in the scenery which has been praised by artists and travelers as equal in beauty to any mountain scenery in the world.

Waukegan, Ill., through its women, opened and supervised a skating park.

TWO ATLANTA CHILDREN



GEORGE FONTAINE AND SAMUEL THOMPSON, The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weyman, from the painting by Miss Virginia Wood.

ART ASSOCIATION IS AFTER MUSEUM

Will Be Erected on Site at Piedmont Park Donated by City—Exhibition Given by the Association.

The Atlanta Art association began with the century like a good resolution the turning of a new leaf on the part of a few art lovers. The association, in the beginning presented the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Since 1904, when the association was organized into a working force and Mrs. E. S. Boyd herself an artist and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of art, was elected president. Frequent exhibitions have been given. The first was a notable one so excellent that it has been impossible to live up to its standard. Finding large collective exhibitions impractical and well nigh impossible under many adverse circumstances the association no longer attempts them but offers instead frequent small exhibitions more easily handled a policy insisted upon by the present president, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman.

Notable among the exhibitions have been the William P. Silva exhibition at the Grand, the exhibition of characteristic paintings and miniatures done by our distinguished Georgia artists, Miss Lucy Stanton and exhibition of the pictures and etchings of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haviland Osgood an exhibition of the portraits of Miss Hergesheimer of Nashville. These exhibitions all given under the auspices of the Atlanta Art association the last ones given in a commodious hall through the courtesy of Messrs. Phil Hips and Crew.

School Work Exploited. Many exhibitions of school work have been given from various cities also exhibitions of etchings drawings, cartoons, art craft and even artistic photographs while the most recent exhibition of drawings was that by Miss Virginia Wood of New York. The August Koopman exhibition of paintings many of them master pieces attracted much interest and enthusiasm resulting in the sale of several of his finest and most characteristic pictures among them the one purchased by the Atlanta Art association and on exhibition at Carnegie library.

Mr. Koopman has also painted the portraits of Mr. J. V. Grant the president of the art association and of Mrs. Grant.

In addition to the exhibitions given by the art association lectures have been given by distinguished teachers among them lecturers being Dr. H. H. Powell of Boston, Mr. Henry T. Bailey also of Boston, Mr. Elsworth Wood ward of New Orleans, Mr. Koopman of Charlotte, N. C., Miss Hergesheimer of Nashville.

Lectures have also been given in charge of the public schools and as motion pictures good photographs of old world master pieces have been successfully shown at the Monticelli theater for the benefit of the children. The interest in the pictures was greatly increased by interpretations given by Dr. W. W. Meminger.

The School of Art. For several years the art association put forth every effort to maintain an art school but was forced to abandon it for lack of funds. However some good results have followed. For some time Mr. Harry Haviland Osgood continued the school in his own behalf and through scholarships given by the association a number of teachers in the public schools have received instruction from him during the summer months. Miss Osgood who was his efficient assistant in the school has now a wide field of usefulness being in charge of the art department of the public schools.

While working for these things of the past and present the art association in others have never lost sight of the great object—an art museum for Atlanta the city of Atlanta having donated the site for such a building in Piedmont park.

A Charter Member. In summarizing briefly the story of the Atlanta Art association the writer recalls with pleasure that among the members who joined the organization and who were present at the first meeting was that faithful and cultivated woman the late Mrs. Livingston Mims. She recited the opening verses of Sidney Lanier's poem on art. In her will she made provision for a seat in his memory, the design and character of the statue and its location in the city to Mrs. Samuel M.

AN EXQUISITE PORTRAIT



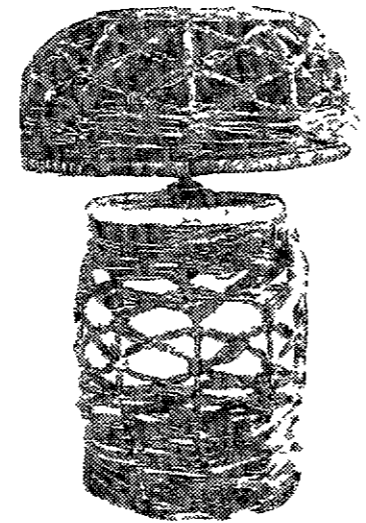
MRS. RICHARD W. JOHNSTON. Of Atlanta from a painting by Frederique Vallet Bisson in 1911.

SHE BUILDS LAMP FROM PICKLE JAR

Talent of Miss Virginia Bowman Discovered in Public School of Atlanta

To illustrate the practical influence of drawing as an integral part of the curriculum of the child in the common school is an artistic lamp which has been fashioned by Miss Virginia Bowman, one of the talented girls mentioned by the instructor of Miss Harry Haviland Osgood, a department of drawing in the public schools of Atlanta. During the directions of Mrs. Osgood as to the possibilities of art in everything which comes under the human touch and how talents can be developed out of the so-called homely thing, Miss Bowman converted a plain cut glass pickle jar into an ornate lamp. She first planned the lamp with

the jar as the basis then worked in the ornamental part finally surrounding it with a shade of her own creation. The lamp occupies a place on her study table and is the first effort of what will doubtless prove an interesting career in decorative art which found its impetus in the classroom of the public school house.



Pickle Jar converted into ornate lamp.

Club Post-Graduate Schools.

(From General Federation Magazine) A club is an excellent post graduate school for the adult woman but as in everything else the more she takes with her into her club life the more she will get out of it. So I would advise the novice in embarking upon this hitherto untried sea to pack her mental baggage with definite purpose, loyalty, harmony, unselfishness, adaptability, responsiveness, altruism and enthusiasm.

SMALL ART CLUBS VALUABLE TO CITY

Only Through Them Will Art Become an Integral Part of Civic Development.

Through the organization of small art clubs here, there, and everywhere, our section will first realize the meaning of the democracy of art. It will be through the small art clubs to which men and women both can belong that art will become a word of common interest in the home, be sent to the school from the home reinforced in the school and through the home and the school reach the community, and finally become an integral part of civic development.

It makes no difference how small the town is nor how small the group comprising the club may be if art is the purpose that purpose will find expression for good. I would like to see every town in Georgia record an art club then I would like to see those clubs federated and thus a state effort organized making for an art life.

An art club of four members might start such a movement. The initiative steps might be to take one good art magazine read and discuss it at their weekly fortnightly or monthly meetings write to other large art clubs, and know what they want and then, to appeal to the city authorities with a certainty of respect and sympathy for their suggestions they having little time for studying the artistic side of city making.

Influence of the Individual.

In every small town there are a few women whose love of flowers and dainty hands make a setting for their homes no matter how simple. These are the women who could organize themselves into an art club or a love of beauty club and with their love of beauty and intelligent study, have their influence over the entire town.

The Atlanta Art association began with a dozen members. Now the membership numbers over one hundred and the organization is alive strong and steadily growing with every good member preaching beauty and helping to spread a love of beauty.

It is only through the art club and many of them correlated that art may become democratic be pushed and finally become a universal knowledge fulfilling the popularly accepted definition.

Art is the practical application of knowledge or natural ability skill dexterity facility power or the embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous form.

Hand in hand with art goes beauty—the perfection of form physical or spiritual resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity.

DR. GRIGGS TO DELIVER SEVEN LECTURES HERE

Of the many organized efforts in the direction of creating public interest in art life none has proven more far-reaching in effect this year than the two lectures given here under the auspices of the Alumnae association of the Girls high school by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs the noted scholar and lecturer. His theme was Art in Relation to Life, and he han-

Growing out of the two lectures in a convincing fashion. His audience was made up not only of the Alumnae of the Girls' High school, but many members of the Atlanta Art association, of the drama and literary clubs of the city, and many members from the society of Ethical Culture.

Invest in Diamonds Before The New Tariff Advances Prices

Selections Sent Anywhere Prepaid Attractive Monthly Payments Allowed

Under the old tariff no duty was levied on uncut stones or "rough" diamonds. Only 10 per cent duty was paid on cut or polished diamonds.

A 20 per cent duty on polished diamonds and 10 per cent on rough has been recommended by Congress and this schedule is almost certain to be adopted.

In addition to this, the big diamond syndicate has raised prices since January, \$15.00 to \$30.00 per carat.

This means an advance in the American market within the next few months which will range from \$15.00 to \$60.00 per carat according to size and grades.

BUY A DIAMOND ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS NOW AT THE OLD PRICES

You can get a correctly graded diamond from us by paying only one-fifth cash. The balance, plus 6 per cent simple interest, can be settled in ten equal monthly payments.

ORDER A SELECTION ON APPROVAL

We are glad to send selection packages on approval to prove that our grades and prices are right. We pay all express charges on such shipments whether you purchase or not.

If not already known to us, you can refer to your bank or two or three merchants.

WRITE FOR DIAMOND BOOKLET

You should read our booklet, "Facts About Diamonds." It quotes net prices on all grades and weights; explains fully all of our attractive selling plans. You can certainly buy diamonds more intelligently after reading this interesting booklet.

Call or write for this booklet and ask also for 160-page illustrated catalogue.

Mater & Berkele, Inc.
Gold and Silversmiths
Established 1837
31-33 Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Charles Sciple's Hollyhock Garden



The Philosophy of Mrs. Newlywed Expressed in Kamper's Store

"When I know I can get good tomatoes and fresh, guaranteed eggs, I feel that I can plan any meal in an emergency, and at Kamper's I go for those commodities," said Mrs. Newlywed, doing her marketing last Saturday for the week end.

You know, the up-to-date grocery store has specialties like all other big institutions, and when I first went to housekeeping I deliberately studied the markets. I tried all of them, large and small and never have I found anywhere the good tomatoes, at any time of year that I do here, while the eggs measure up at all times to the best. The premium eggs I have seen put through the electric test, for I wanted to see how that was done, and then, for my own satisfaction I measured the dozen to the pound, and found how far superior these were to those bought elsewhere for less money.

"And then continued Mrs. Newlywed, enthusiastic over all she knows about housekeeping, I always know I can get the special eggs here from certain poultry farms, the best in the world. I really like everything pertaining to housekeeping and marketing. I come three times a week to look after it, though Mr. Kamper does keep nine men on his telephone exchange who take orders.

"I like to come and traverse the whole 118 feet area of the Peachtree front of the store, for, whether I buy or not, I like to look over everything. It helps one in catering to the varied tastes of the family and then, it assures one as to the perfect cleanliness of the establishment—the ventilation and air—for there are no dark corners in the store where things have to be fished from."

But don't you think that they charge more for certain things here sometimes, whispered a young housekeeper, who said she hated to market, and then Mrs. Newlywed again arose to the heights in her superiority as a housekeeper, when she explained that when women required things out of season, and of the best, the customers had to pay the advanced price, just as the grocer had to pay the advanced price when he met the demand, to say nothing of the fact that the selected goods always had to be well paid for.

THE INSPECTION OF THE ICE PLANT.

"You know, I had the advantage last year when my club sent out a committee to look into the sanitation and screening of local stores to see what the facilities of all of them were," explained Mrs. Newlywed, "and when was my surprise when I came here to find that Mr. Kamper has his own ice plant, and of course his own refrigerating plant, and with the committee, we inspected the five stories of the warehouse, where, like here in the show part of the establishment, there was as much cleanliness and screening and care for appearances that you see in the window exhibits. If women would only know more about what the market really affords here there would be less of that talk about never being able to get what they want. It is a part of their business to know all about what the conditions of cleanliness and refrigeration are in a store. Never did I permit Snookums to eat one bite of bread from here till I found that the bakery occupied the entire upper floor of the establishment, and was light and airy, and perfectly sanitary. You know, the average bakery is stuck off somewhere in a basement or a crowded, out-of-the-way place.

THE POULTRY ORDINANCE.

"I was amazed when I heard all that pow-wow, not long ago, about the drastic measures council were going to enforce about poultry, for I had seen all that done at Kamper's for the two years I have been in Atlanta. The specified facilities for the poultry department were already here established.

"The various members of the firm composed of Mr. C. J. Kamper and his four sons have departments which they personally supervise, it being the care of one, for instance, to inspect all goods before accepted—actually to test it, while Mr. J. G. Walter, the fifth member of the firm, buys the vegetables and fruits, and knows every phase of that important department of the market. He meets the trains which cater to the markets each morning, and the best there is you can make sure he gets, and right in this store sometimes you can find the market "cornered," and Mrs. Newlywed laughed heartily at her own knowledge of the situation.

ABOUT COUNTRY SAUSAGE.

She had another chance to air her knowledge when her friend happened to remark she liked good country sausage. "Call it country sausage if you will, but do you know they make, smoke and cook sausage in a little plant all to itself here in this store?"

"They are as adept in that as they are in the blending and roasting of their own coffees and teas, and in the selection of their canned goods, which are jam up in their meeting with all the pure food laws. The "emergency" shelves here are well filled—that is, what I call the shelves with the preserves and pickles, the cold meats for picnic parties, and those delicious cheeses I know exactly the farms from which the butter comes, and I feel satisfied about it always.

"Do I ever have trouble about getting the perishable things delivered? Never, for Mr. Kamper more and more is using the carton system. His butter and eggs and everything else is delivered that way, and he now has four automobile trucks and thirteen wagons. He employs white drivers, and the office and store force represents seventy-seven employees."

Mrs. Newlywed and her friend here separated, but not until both congratulated each other that they had made every purchase within the one place for the entire week-end. They had ordered their meat and their poultry, their fish for Sunday morning breakfast, and every part of each menu planned for several days.

As the young married woman stated, it is a part of every woman's business to study the market question in its every phase. She should know the entire life of the plant from which she makes her purchases, but it is only in the up-to-date store that the inspection made by Mrs. Newlywed is open. The complete market store should, like Kamper's, one of the largest in the south, be a continued exhibit through its every department of everything which supplies the needs of the "inner man."

The store reflects splendidly the life of Atlanta, for in seven years the business of the establishment has been quadrupled. Continued improvements are being made, up-to-date methods are pursued, and the store as it stands in the most central and beautiful part of the city represents the central market idea improved and modernized.

THE UPLIFT IN ELECTRICITY



GEORGIA RAILWAY AND ATLANTA GAS

OF course Electricity and Gas were unknown work is from sun to sun, but Woman's work is the direct agency of Electricity and Gas, Man's hours, as a rule, while Woman finds not work duties. ELECTRICITY and GAS have ELIMINATED

IN the whole realm of woman's work, from the earliest dawn of civilization to the present century, there has been no uplifting influence greater than that contributed by Electricity and Gas.

Electricity has literally eliminated Drudgery from the domestic life of the woman of today. A casual glance at the illustrations on this page will show some of the phases of this transformation from Drudgery to Domestic Science--all directly due to the wonderful uplift in Electricity. Where woman once wore her life out pedalling a sewing machine, she now merely presses a button and gives the Labor over to Electricity to perform. In the same manner she has risen from the old red-hot flat-iron, the back-breaking broom and the smoking oil-lamp by means of this modern blessing.

The Time thus saved enables womankind to devote herself to the cultivation of those higher aims which are making life everywhere better and brighter.

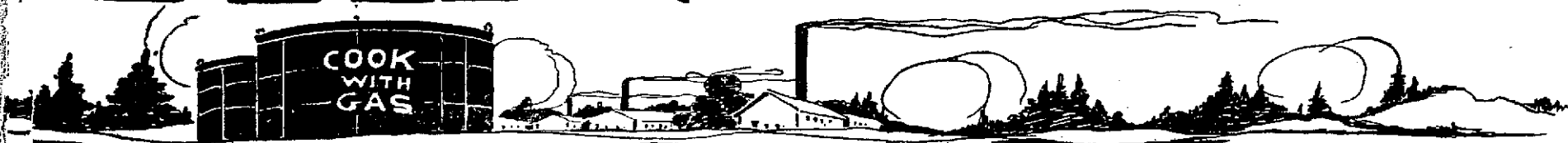
Again, every necessity of life costs more today than it did ten years ago--everything but Electricity and Gas. Electricity in this section not only costs less itself, but today we get practically twice as much light and other service for every unit of electrical energy as we got ten years ago.

The grocer and butcher do not help the housekeeper to buy labor-saving and waste-preventing kitchen utensils, but the electric company Does Help Women Select the Most Satisfactory and Economical Lamps, Appliances, Motors and Wiring.

The housekeeper pays the electric company for Electricity, but what she uses is Light, Heat and Power, and the electric company is doing everything it can to see that she gets the greatest value in light, heat and power from the Electricity she buys.



TRICITY AND GAS



D ELECTRIC COMPANY LIGHT COMPANY

lements when these old lines were penned: "Man's work is never done." In these modern days, through electricity, he is enabled to accomplish his day's work in eight hours and find real pleasure in attending to her household duties instead of BATTERED DRUDGERY from her life.

GAS and Electricity hold identical elements of uplift for womankind. Where Electricity strikes off the shackles of Drudgery that for centuries have bound womankind, Gas in its particular field performs the same service in a similarly effective manner.

Woman as the housekeeper no longer must bend over the wood and coal burning stove in the kitchen or living rooms of her home. The heat, smoke and dirt that in olden days kept her soul harassed and her hands tied to Drudgery have gone into the discard since Gas made its entrance into her life. Time, trouble and expense are saved in enormous quantities in comparison with the household work of our grandmothers.

Here, too, are some practical illustrations of the changes that have come with the introduction of gas-piping in the modern home. We see woman relieved of the burdens of cooking, heating water and other domestic duties. She finds Gas a ready servant, an economical servant and a trustworthy assistant in every department of her home.

It is really an interesting study to follow the development of Gas as woman's aid. From the time the first English producer secured light and heat from the invisible agent issuing from a tea-kettle full of heated coal, up to the present moment when it is sent direct from the huge storage tanks to tips ready at every woman's hand, Gas has been found useful in a constantly increasing ratio. There is a booklet now being circulated showing over 1,000 uses for Gas.

As in the case of the electric company, the gas company is persistently engaged in enlarging the field of usefulness and reducing the cost of its product.



MACON A CITY WHOSE RAPID STRIDES FORWARD HAVE ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF ALL GEORGIA

BY E. H. HYMAN.
General Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.

Within the past few years the city of Macon, Ga., has grown with such rapid strides that it is very hard to believe that so much has been accomplished in so short a space of time, nevertheless it is true.

Macon's aggressive chamber of commerce, composed of the busiest business men of the city, have commenced to blaze away to put forward the claims of Macon to the commercial world, that will leave a trail of prosperity in its wake as we go forward in our march of progress.

Macon's position on the map, from a geographical standpoint, places her in a position to combat with any and all competition, and she is today the most talked of town in Georgia on account of her rapid strides toward development.

With a chain of fifteen railroads lying at her threshold, giving her unlimited resources as to freight and passenger service, and placing her along with the other great cities of the south, as to commercial conditions. With a system of railroads such as Macon enjoys, coupled with her good fortune of having an abundance of raw material lying at her very door, is it a wonder that the progressive manufacturer is coming here and locating where so many advantages are offered to those who seek locations for factories?

It would be useless to go into the task of enumerating all the raw material that abounds here, suffice it to say that we have any and all of them.

Manufacturers of any product can find the raw material within Macon's border, and an inquiry on what is wanted will bring the desired information.

50,000 Population.

Macon has within her borders fifty thousand population and within a fifty mile radius of this city there are over seven hundred thousand population.

It is said of Macon that she has more small towns lying adjacent to her than any city in the south, and some day Macon will be the hub of the greatest Electric Interurban car system the south has ever seen.

What electric cars are to Indianapolis so they will be to Macon. Upon the first visit to Macon the stranger cannot help but notice the beautiful plans by which the city of Macon is laid out. Wide business streets, well parked with magnificent shade trees, broad sidewalks and magnificent buildings all go together to form this beautiful commercial picture, of a city destined to become a great metropolis at no distant day. These predictions were made years ago and are now coming to pass.

We herewith give you some concrete facts concerning Macon and her wonderful strides toward this great accomplishment.

Population.

The population of Macon taken within her corporate borders is 40,655, but there is lying just outside her borders enough people to swell her population to over 50,000.

The scholastic population of Macon is over 10,000 at the present time and her growth in this branch has been nothing short of wonderful. The registration of legal voters runs in the neighborhood of 8,000 qualified voters.

Location.

Macon is proud of her central location, being near the geographical center of the great state of Georgia and at the head of navigation of Ocmulgee river, flowing into the Altamaha river thence to Brunswick, Ga., on the Atlantic coast. This river gives us a great advantage in freight rates and a new transportation is now being formed to operate a line of steamers on same.

Climate.

Macon's mean annual temperature, 63 degrees, is the same as that of Los Angeles Cal., except that the winters are slightly colder, the climate of Macon would seem to be as pleasant. Spring and autumn in Macon are delightful and the winters are not extremely cold. In the summers excessively hot. In winter the average minimum temperature is only 37 degrees though in rare instances it may drop as low as 19 degrees. The average number of days on which the temperature falls to freezing or below, is only thirty.

The average date of the last killing frost of spring is March 30, and the first in autumn is November 14. The mean average rainfall is 47 inches. There is practically no snow in fall. In 1912, there were about 139 clear 11.5 partly cloudy and 132 cloudy days. Thus we have a climate which not only fulfills every requirement of a valid and profitable agricultural, as well as other material interests but which, from an aesthetic point of view, is charming in its infinite variety.

Transportation.

Macon enjoys six trunk lines from which there are branches numbering a total of fifteen railway lines. The principal commodities that are shipped from this city are cotton, cotton seed products, manufactured cotton goods, jobbing supplies and leather.

Surroundings.

On three sides the character of the surrounding country is broken or rolling. On one side level, center of splendid farming section. Within fifty miles of Macon there is a population of over 700,000 people.

The lands surrounding the city are rich in agricultural pursuits. Predominating crops—cotton, corn, wheat, potatoes, water melons, peaches, and practically all garden and truck crops. Minerals and timber, much hard

wood, and other varieties of wood abound in our swamps, several kaolin mines, brick and sewer pipe clays in abundance. Great quantities of these products are manufactured around Macon.

General Conditions.

Macon has improved wonderfully in quite recent years, and is still growing at a rapid rate. Center of population and most prosperous agricultural district in Georgia.

One of the healthiest cities in the United States, now ranking second, and has never stood lower than third since its existence as a city, as shown by the United States Department of Health records.

Home of the Georgia State fair where is held each year in the fall months a state fair with many thousands of dollars in premiums given. Interest and encourage better agricultural conditions.

Industries.

Jobbing—manufacturing of cotton goods, leather, harness, kaolin, sewer pipe, brick, cotton seed products, hardware, lumber, engines and boilers, fertilizer plants, foundry and machine shops. The Central of Georgia railroad operates here the largest railroad shops. The central of Georgia rail employes and having a payroll of over \$65,000 per month.

Number of manufacturing establishments other than shops, 80.
Capital invested in manufacturing, \$8,746,000.
Number of operatives in these factories, 4,840.

Annual wages paid out to these operatives, \$1,854,000.
Annual products manufactured, \$14,035,000.

These figures do not include the manufactured products of the railroad shops in Macon.

City Statistics.

Area of city, 8 square miles, total street mileage, 43 miles, total miles of paved streets 14 miles, miles of sewer, 68. We are laying several miles of sewers and paving many streets.

Our water supply comes from our own municipal plant taking water from the Ocmulgee river; and Tufts springs. Macon has also cheap hydro-electric power, which is supplied from the 24,000 horse-power plant of the Central of Georgia Power Company.

The electric lighting including the "Great White Way," is furnished by the Macon Railway and Light company. Macon has lately had erected within her borders a new electric plant owned by the Public Service corporation of Georgia. This gives us competition in light and power and means a great deal to Macon in the locating of factories that need cheap power.

The street railway system of Macon is operated by the Macon Railway and Light company, who have 17 miles of track and this company is now experimenting the sum of \$300,000 in improvements.

Banking Statistics.

Macon has five national banks, who have a combined capital of \$2,651,000, surplus, \$1,800,000, profits, \$208,622.05, deposits, \$7,380,000, loans, \$7,068,000.

The number of state banks are 8, whose combined capital is \$351,000, surplus, \$171,781.82.



E. H. HYMAN
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.

plus, \$67,500.00, net profits, \$50,974.03; deposits, \$729,514.88; loans, \$797,074.61. Number of trust companies, 2, capital, \$700,000 surplus, \$100,000, profits, \$56,000, deposits, \$561,878.05; loans, \$1,012,000. Bank clearing for the year of 1912, \$312,292,211.44.

Post Office Receipts.
The postoffice receipts for the year 1912 are \$171,781.82. You will see by the above figures that for the size of our population Macon ranks with cities very much larger in size than her own. The chamber of commerce is always glad to answer all questions that are asked of it, and at all times we are prepared to take the greatest care in advising prospective locators as to our conditions and wants as refers to their particular industries.

What Civic Clubs Are Doing.

Our Civic clubs are waging a crusade against tuberculosis and all germ diseases. They work for the extermination of the house fly and mosquito. They work for spring and fall municipal cleaning-up days for well-kept lawns, clean streets, sidewalks, alleys, and back yards, for the conservation of our forests, for Arbor Day, public parks, playgrounds, school gardens, juvenile courts, modern and well-ventilated schools, sanitary drinking fountains, individual drinking cups, rest rooms, public libraries, sane Fourth of July celebrations, international peace, for the organization of Junior Civic leagues for the protection of our song birds, for rural schools boys' and girls' agricultural clubs county and school fairs and extension teaching for the rural women.

Alternates.

"When I get to Heaven," said a woman to her Baconian husband, "I am going to ask Shakespeare if he wrote those plays."
"Maybe he won't be there" was the reply.
"Then you ask him," said the wife

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN MACON HAVE LONG BEEN IN THE FRONT RANK OF THE FEDERATED CLUBS IN GEORGIA

The Women's club, of Macon was organized in February, 1911, with 85 members, by February, 1912, it had 112 members.

Its motto is "Life goes headlong, work, it says to man, in every hour, paid or unpaid and thou canst not escape the reward."

The organization of the various departments is as follows:
Health—Chairman, Mrs. H. McHattin, Mrs. R. L. McKenney.
Civics—Chairman, Mrs. E. J. Willingham, Mrs. A. Schuller.
Legislation—Chairman, Mrs. A. Prouditt, Mrs. Mallory Taylor, Mrs. Walter Lamar.
Scholarship—Chairman, Mrs. Duncan Brown, Mrs. E. W. Gould.
Program—Chairman, Mrs. D. R. Malton.

Pres.—Chairman, Mrs. E. R. Stamps, Miss Carrie Patterson.
Place—Chairman, Mrs. Walter Houser.
Membership—Chairman, Mrs. Robert Jernison.
Refreshment—Chairman, Mrs. George Rowell.
Music—Chairman, Mrs. Zurlie Glover.
Entertainment—Chairman, Mrs. C. Berryman.
Hospital—Chairman, Mrs. E. Gostin.
Finance—Chairman, Mrs. Bruce Jones, Mrs. Flew Holt.
Year Book Committee—Messdames Willingham, Moore, Berryman.

The officers are as follows:
Mrs. S. C. Moore, President, Mrs. W. E. Lamar, first vice president, Mrs. Bruce Jones, second vice president, Mrs. E. R. Stamps, recording secretary, Mrs. E. R. Stamps, corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. F. Holt, treasurer.

Systematic Work Done.
In philanthropic and civic work, the Women's club inaugurated "health days," procured from mayor and council a decree authorizing the cleaning and improving of neglected portions of the city, especially has stressed the work among the negroes, and has secured splendid co-operation from the leaders of this race. The colored boy scouts, so-called by themselves, have done splendid work in these campaigns.

The domestic science department, under Mrs. Clifford Ralston, has been of great value to the members, menus for families of three persons, dinner 18 cents. One week's meals for six people, \$10. Prizes were offered and won by Mrs. B. W. Murrash, \$1 for the successful menu of 35 cent dinner Mrs. J. W. Martin, prize \$2 for one week's meals of \$10.
The employment bureau with Mrs.

Olin Wimberly and Mrs. S. C. Moore, chairman, does persistent work in its effort to procure positions for girls and women and bring about a closer bond of interest between the home and the business world.

Cooking school, dressmaking and business college scholarship for unusual and attractive features.

New Officers of Club.

The new board of officers to be installed in June will be:
Mrs. R. L. Berner, president; Mrs. S. C. Moore, first vice president; Mrs. Bruce Jones, second vice president; Mrs. E. R. Stamps, recording secretary, Mrs. George Wing, Jr., corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert Nussbaum, treasurer.

The greatest and most successful piece of work done by the Women's club for institutions was the linen shower given at Hotel Compose in February for the benefit of the city hospital. Contributed were 79 sheets, 80 pillow cases, 148 towels, 68 crash towels, 7 bed spreads, 43 tray covers, table clothes, \$20 in cash. Chairman Mrs. S. R. Jones, Mrs. S. C. Moore.

MACON HISTORY CLUB

By Mrs. Church Berryman.
In the year 1891, through the generous goodwill of that beloved preceptor, Mrs. J. B. Cobb, and that most gracious of gentlewomen, Mrs. T. O. Chestney, there was organized in Macon the Macon History club, with these two ladies as directresses.

As Mrs. Cobb accused our young people of being "too trifling," the challenge of her to mend our ways was accepted with enthusiasm by the young people.

The members were selected by Mrs. Cobb and Mrs. Chestney, and consisted of the leading young lawyers, insurance and business men and the young ladies of the old "College Hill set."

This representative gathering of young people at the home of Mrs. Cobb was one of the happiest events of Macon's life.

The club met evenings, twice a month, and was conducted as a symposium. Messdames Cobb and Chestney having arranged a delightful sequence of questions, that were handled at respective tables with skill by the contestants, the wit of the young men finding ready response in the vivacity of the young ladies.

Under this plan the study of English history became a joy. As a charter member I am a proud witness in behalf

of this organization, whose enthusiasm has not waned during the intervening years, while under its auspices the habits and conditions of various countries have been closely pursued.

A Live Organization.
The Macon History club today is one of the finest institutions of our city, having a limited membership of fifty representative women, who still cling to the delightful privilege of holding club meetings in respective homes.

From the brilliant and beautiful study of Grecian art and the glorious productions of the renaissance, the Macon History club studied Norway, Sweden, Holland and Spain, then gave as ardent and enthusiastic attention to the history of China and India—a broad field that was comprehensively covered by the Bay View Study course, whose condemnation of historic facts has been a valuable aid in the development of the club.

During the past year, 1912-'13, we have enjoyed the fascinating history of France.

France! The name that breathes plots, intrigues, rebellions and love, lends all her charms to the student, and has many warm admirers among our members.

"La Belle Pays! The country that has given us Racine, Moliere, Dumas, Balzac and Hugo!"

Who among us does not recall with pleasure that old couplet of Owen Meredith's, "When I hear French spoken as I approve I feel myself silently falling in love?"

And, oh, what a galaxy of beauty lurks in the reminiscence of her art treasures, and her wonderful Theater Francais!

Can you glimpse the beauty of the course just completed by the Macon History club?

Charitable Work Done.
Not pledged to charity, nor ambitious in this line, being primarily and solely banded for historical research, its members being taxed in various capacities under charitable work of other institutions of the city, the Macon History club first is a study club, but its charitable inclinations are second to none. Responding readily to calls from the free kindergarten, Helmath hall, civic improvement, Rabun Gap school and various calls of like nature, while last, but not least, is the movement so beautifully launched to raise funds for a memorial for Sidney Lanier, the south's great poet-musician, whose birthplace was in Macon.

A committee of twelve has been in

Continued on Next Page.

MACON, GA., FASTEST GROWING CITY IN THE SOUTH

FIVE NATIONAL BANKS, SEVEN STATE BANKS, TWO TRUST COMPANIES. POPULATION 40,655; BANK CLEARINGS 1912, \$212,922,211.44. Finest Climate in the United States. Stands Second in Line of Health in United States

Greatest Agricultural District to Be Found in the South—Surrounds Macon

WE NEED YOU TO COME HELP US



Looking south on Cherry street on a very busy day. Street 80 feet wide, sidewalks 26 feet wide.

700,000 Population within 50 Miles Radius to Macon.

Cheapest hydro-electric power for factories in the Southern States. Cheap fuel, cheap lights.

"We Need Manufacturers"



Cherry street, looking south, one of Macon's busy thoroughfares—forty-two blocks of great white way.

YOU NEED US TO HELP YOU COME

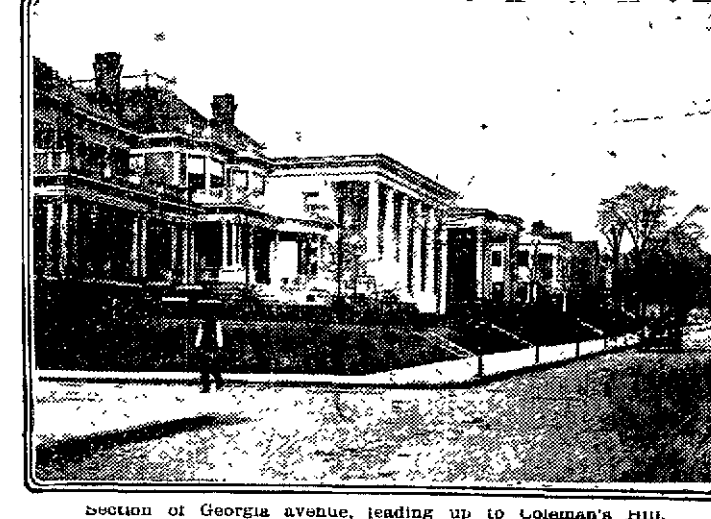
Direct Center of Georgia--15 Railroads Radiating out from Macon--Abundance of Good Labor--Best Freight Rates--Excellent Shipping Facilities

MACON HAS:

- Four Railroad Shops, One of which cost \$2,500,000
- And has a monthly pay roll of \$65,000.
- 89 passenger trains daily.
- 2 free auditoriums.
- Greatest Convention City.

MACON CITY GOVERNMENT
John T. Moore, Mayor
Bridges Smith, City Clerk

MACON
"The Magnetic Center"
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU



Section of Georgia avenue, leading up to Coleman's Hill. Chamber of Commerce. WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION. Bibb County Agricultural Institute. All in Chamber of Commerce Building.

- Purest water in the United States.
- Good schools and churches.
- Postoffice receipts, 1912, \$171,781.82.
- Taxable property \$24,900,000.

For all information of Macon write to the

MACON
"The Magnetic Center"
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
E. W. Stetson, President
E. H. Hyman, Cen'l Sec'y

CENTRAL CITY

Geographical Position Enables
Macon to Combat With Advan-
tage All Competition

OF THE STATE

Continued From Preceding Page

incorporated as the Sidney Lanier memorial committee, whose purpose is to raise funds for a fitting tribute to serve as a memorial for Sidney Lanier, and that shall be an ornament to Macon.

At the last meeting the following officers were nominated for 1913: 1914 President, Mrs. Edwin Davis; first vice president Mrs. W. A. Baker; second vice president Mrs. D. R. Malone; secretary Mrs. W. A. Baker; corresponding secretary Mrs. A. W. Lane; treasurer Mrs. A. Prouditt.

PLAYGROUNDS

Progressive people all over the country, and especially those connected with juvenile work of any sort, will be interested in the report of playground activities coming from Macon.

In the spring of 1911 a committee of public spirited citizens appealed to the mayor of the city for municipal support of recreation centers for Macon. Their appeal met with such enthusiastic approval that June saw the arrival of a trained expert in playground work who immediately took charge of the work with such speed results that the formal opening of the first playground on July 4.

Over a thousand spectators gathered on the new grounds to investigate the apparatus and witness the impromptu program of games, flag drills, callisthenics, etc., which drew a hundred school children took part.

The success of the work being assured public enthusiasm ran so high that another playground was planned for and the site of 1912 saw the opening of Macon's second recreation center, which is, in a rather more convenient section of the city than the first was, and visited by hundreds of young people and grown-ups. In fact it was found necessary to keep these grounds open until very late in the evening owing to the large number of men and women who made use of them after working hours.

Third Playground Opened

The third playground was opened to the public in May of this year, and although all the apparatus was not of in Macon's first playgrounds, the three are situated on the best spots in Macon.

At the first of June this new playground will be kept open till the evening, the lights being switched on for that purpose at the present date.

Besides equipping this new playground and providing it with expert leadership the city has added new apparatus to the other two grounds, and has also done a great deal in the way of beautifying these popular places by planting flowers, shrubs and shade trees, painting the fixtures, grading and fitting and erecting shelter houses.

As a result of the playground supervisors work with the children their interest in wholesome recreation has been aroused to such an extent that grammar school leagues for the various sports have been formed and some exciting games and contests have been played on the playgrounds the winning teams being awarded handsome silver loving cups for their schools.

Play Festival Held

On May 30 a play festival and public school day was held on the largest playground. The festival part of the program included the presentation to the children of a large American flag by a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the acceptance of the same by the children and the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Several groups of children in folk dances of the different nationalities, callisthenics, flag march, a parade and the balance of the day was given over to the sports for both boys and girls comprising races, jumping, competitive games, etc. Silk banners were awarded as school prizes while silk ribbon badges were given to individual point winners.

Fully 5,000 school children took part and a band furnished music for the singing and various events. Thousands of interested spectators thronged the scene, their enthusiasm testifying as to the attitude of progressiveness which prevails in the city of Macon.

all They are first taught how to taste them, run, whip fell and then how to apply these stitches on large backs aprons and other simple garments.

Soon little boys began to come and were given in charge of a special teacher. This past winter these boys have enjoyed the privilege of having a young man carry them on hikes and teach them sports. A cooking class has been in progress for two weeks with Mrs. Rolston domestic science teacher of Gresham high school in charge. Her object is to teach the best and simplest methods of preparing simple food and the necessity of cleanliness.

From fifteen to fifty children ranging from four to sixteen years attend the school which meets every Saturday afternoon.

The pitiful ignorance of many of even the older boys and girls and indeed some of the men show the necessity of a night school.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Bunting city council appropriated \$5,000 a year to maintain teachers for this object. Two schools were opened one at Bibb Mill No. 1 and one at Bibb Mill No. 2. Both are well attended and have done great good.

A mothers meeting is held on Wednesday afternoons. The mothers are quite enthusiastic and while an evening social afternoon are taught to sew very nicely.

Visits are paid to the homes of the various families and material assistance is rendered when found to be necessary.

Practical Teaching for Girls.

Still it is not our ideal that every girl rich or poor high or low should be given in our schools and colleges opportunity for training in the art of house making. It is said that 90 per cent of what is earned is spent for clothing, food, fuel and shelter and yet no training is given as to how it should be spent. Mr. Harvey W. Wiley says: "Four cooking is characteristic of our national life. We have too many pinches and too few cook stoves too much lard and too little intelligent teaching of bread."

Rome's New Club

At the request of the Merchants and Manufacturers association of Rome a new club has been organized in order to be of assistance to the business organization in the city.

House was elected president and a bright future is predicted for the club.

OLD SOUTH IN HANDS

Coming Into Its Own Under the Guidance

By E. H. HYMAN,
General Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Macon, Ga.

Henry Grady the famous editor of The Atlanta Constitution was the originator of the expression The New South. In this particular instance and especially on this occasion we shall have to disagree with his famous slogan of the south. This is not a New South but the same south of sixty years ago but remember but few or a very small percentage of the fast growing population of the south remember anything of the south as it was in former days. The steady march of progress in the manufacturing line has permeated every corner of the south and the Sons of the South of today does not till the soil as his Daddy did, and then the writer contends that the Old South is progressing by rapid strides. It is not by leaps and bounds in this new generation.

As the light of day parts the curtains of the north and east bursting forth in beaming and in streaming splendor to illuminate the verdant valleys and majestic mountains of this glorious Southland of ours it surely cannot fall upon a sadder or more beautiful land.

ories here in the south and give us a chance to get wages while the raw material is in course of manufacture.

Teeming With Colleges.

The southland is today teeming with great colleges and schools which are fast giving to the coming men and women the best learned professors have at their command. Go into any southern city today and the citizens point with much pride to the lofty school houses and church spires and with loud acclaim that we have a great country to rear a family up in. Proud cradle and nursery of today showing to the world that southern culture and true southernness is being passed on to the sons and daughters in a stronger and more perfect union keeping step to the industrial music with which the very air of the land is vibrant today will soon place her in the very vanguard of the progressive sections of the great United States helping in the work of making this the greatest nation on earth.

The question has often been asked what can be manufactured in the south? This is easy to answer. Almost everything from a silk dress to a railroad locomotive. The iron industry is one of the principle outputs of the south to say nothing of the vast belts of virgin timber that are yet within the reach of the lumberman furniture manufacturer and others.

the town's welfare.

Business men all over the south are beginning to realize that just as they advertise their business so must they advertise their town's advantages. Not alone are they content at this stage of the game but they watch the other towns and the fever is catching. One town puts in electric lights water and sewerage—ten more towns catch same fever within one year progress is an example set for us by others. The big dailies of the east and northwest have, by several large special editions, told the world of the south's wealth.

No paper has done more to bring the south in touch with the farmers and manufacturers of the great northwest than the Constitution, whose persistent efforts along this line are bearing great crops for the south in immigration. Folders, booklets, maps and other publicity can now be found in almost any big hotel of the north and east. Millions of gallons of printed ink is used annually in the efforts of the south through publicity to tell the story of The Aladdin of the South and Her Magic Wealth.

Many facts could be mentioned as to why the south is so rapidly coming into her own, but let the writer give you one or two facts that will tend to show that the south's people are awake to the situation many of the men of the south have inherited the energy and sound business acumen of their forefathers and are shrewd and ever alert to the money making investments of their land.

Then the wonderful natural resources of the south has enabled this section to outstrip many of the eastern states. The accumulation of wealth was great even in the earlier period. Vast chances for investment may be found in any part of the south. It is well to remember the above items in summing up the commercial history of the south and its future, for they illustrate more vivid than pictures as to the future growth of the south and the wonderful strides this section will make within the next few years.

It Is The Same Splendid Country

OF A NEW GENERATION

of the town's welfare.

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cheap rates for hydro-electric power for manufacturers. With the creating of these immense power properties which go up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, must come the suburban railways, connecting the larger cities of the south into one great chain.

Power is furnished manufacturers at ridiculously low prices going in some instances as low as 2 cents per K. W. handsome large electric signs, some of which cost for 31-2 cents to 5 cents per K. W. while the residences enjoy a cent per K. W. rate. Having so low electric rate, electric signs necessarily follow and in almost every large southern city can be seen many illuminating large electric signs, some of which cost into the thousands.

Great Development Coming.

The south is today what the bud is to the full-grown rose when it comes to wealth and industrial expansion, but an infant so to speak. Within the next five years many millions of dollars will be invested here and the resources in soil, minerals, climate and many others will surely come into their own.

Four years there lay dormant in the south many sections of the state known as the Wire Grass Country, where a peculiar species of grass which grew rank in low wet places, but which was excellent for stock raising, our people not knowing it was fit for anything use and many thousands of acres of this land sold in the 70s at 50 cents an acre. This same land cannot be bought today for less than \$70 to \$100 per acre. The south will increase the wealth of the United States in fact the south will produce as much wealth as the rest of this country.

To those not personally acquainted with the south this statement of the writer may seem very optimistic in fact too much so but every assertion made in this article can be backed up with sound solid facts and statistics to show that we have tried hard to present clear-cut statements of the conditions as they exist today. The writer being a southern-born man, feels that he can express himself in the fullest, knowing the exact situation as it is in the present year.

HEBREW LADIES' AID

The work of this society is broad and varied in its scope.

The sick and poor committees have met every worthy call for aid that has been made upon the society. The biting winds of winter are never too cold or the scorching rays of the summer sun too hot for them to respond to a call for help. To feed the hungry, clothe the naked, bury the dead, provide doctors and medicine for the sick, pay rent and secure employment are some of the things done. This society contributes annually to the Hebrew orphan home in Atlanta and to the city hospital of Macon and this year to the Mumford industrial home of this city.

It also sent with Prof. Kingsbury's camping expedition a boy whose physical condition had been so poor that he was unable to incur the expense of the trip. The disbursements from April 1, 1912 to April 1913 inclusive.

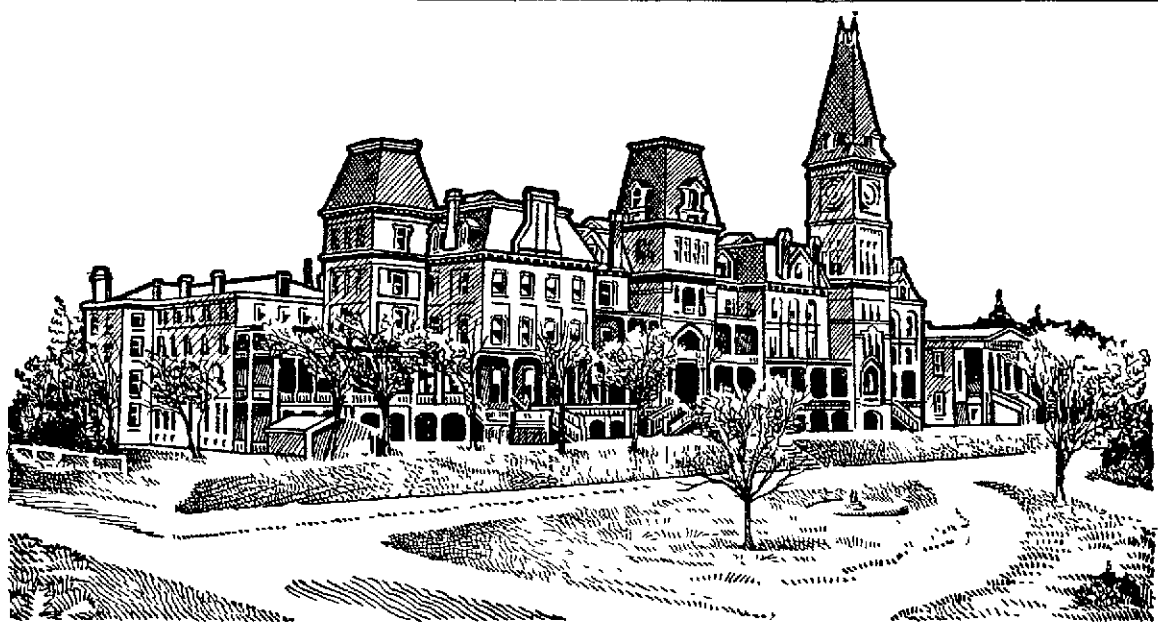
MRS. J. J. FRIKMAN, President
MRS. MONT ABRAMSON, Vice President
MRS. THILM, Treasurer
Secretaries and Board

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Three years ago a sewing class was started for the children of the mill and the working class of Macon. From the beginning it proved to be not only a benefit but a pleasure to the

Office Ga. Life Bldg Phone 2098 Res 425 Ga Ave Phone 60

Harry E. Lindley
ARCHITECT
MACON, GEORGIA



Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.

A Bit of History

As to the College

Foundation and Control—

The Wesleyan Female College was incorporated in 1830 by the Legislature of Georgia under the name of The Georgia Female College. Two years later the Trustees elected a President and Faculty, and on the 7th day of January 1839 the doors of the College were opened to the public. On the first day ninety young women were enrolled, and during the term the number increased to one hundred and sixty-eight.

At first the College was under the control of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, subsequently of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and is now, and has been for years, under the control of the North Georgia, South Georgia and Florida Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Its discipline is in harmony with the law of the M. E. Church, South though not sectarian in any narrow sense. Its teachers are selected for their professional ability and religious character. Students from all churches and students not connected with any church are welcomed. Each is encouraged to exercise her choice as to church and to attend regularly.

Age and Distinction—

The College has the distinction of being the oldest college for women in America, and probably in the world and has for three-quarters of a century maintained the highest standards of educational life. It is the aim of its management that it should be not simply the oldest college for women in America but the best. Its standards of education are being constantly advanced and it has been awarded the distinction of being placed in Class A by the Educational Commission of the M. E. Church, South, whose standards are practically the same as those of the United States Commissioner of Education. An examination of our catalogue will show a large number of high-grade specialists in the College—and particularly will be noted the number of men who have made teaching their life work, having been trained in our best colleges and universities. More than two thousand graduates of the College are widely scattered throughout the world. The diploma of the College has been pronounced the "highest academic honor open to a woman in the South."

Endowment—

One of the most notable achievements in the field of Christian education within the last quarter of a century is the bringing to completion of the campaign for funds for buildings and endowment. \$300,000.00 have been secured in cash and subscription. This fund is greatly increasing the efficiency and strength of the institution and giving it an added pre-eminence in the field of Southern education. This magnificent accomplishment was made possible by the incessant, untiring labor and splendid leadership of ex-President Ainsworth, by the noble generosity of the General Board of Education of New York to whom special thanks are due and by the loyalty and liberality of the Methodists of the controlling Conferences. Many large-hearted men of the church like C. S. Hodge, have manifested very great liberality in gifts, large or small, in proportion to their means. These donors have made possible a very strong college in the heart of our Southland, to be a blessing for ages to come.

- The oldest college for women in America, is one of the few really great institutions for the education of women in the South, and its progress in recent years has been in keeping with its splendid history.
- 1 The College is situated in the heart of the beautiful City of Macon, on a campus providing room for abundant outdoor exercise and field athletics, on an eminence that gives an inspiring view of the entire city.
 - 2 Five large buildings connected by covered passageways, with perhaps a quarter of a mile of porches, offer every convenience for comfortable and delightful home life. The whole plant is worth nearly a half-million dollars, not counting endowment.
 - 3 With nearly a century of history behind her, the Wesleyan boasts some 3,000 graduates, who are among the leading women of America and constitute one of the greatest sisterhoods in the world. The culture, dignity and queenliness of Wesleyan women are marvelous characteristics.
 - 4 The Wesleyan requires 14½ units for entrance, and does as good work as any institution for the education of men in the State of Georgia—though its courses are accommodated to the needs of women.
 - 5 There has been a large increase in the number of teachers for the next scholastic year. No college teacher will do any work in the academy. The department of Psychology and Pedagogy, including Sunday School Pedagogy, will be a new feature of the college work.
 - 6 The departments of fine arts are maintained at the highest possible point of excellence. The Music teachers are among the best that can be obtained in America—having had their training under the leading teachers of the world. Expression, Painting, Drawing and Ceramic Art are taught by artists of the most exquisite ability.
 - 7 While the Wesleyan belongs to the North Georgia, South Georgia and Florida Conferences, and is loyally Methodistic, utterly repudiating everything that the Church condemns and standing religiously for righteousness, yet the spirit is non-sectarian, and young women of every denomination are accorded the privilege of attending their own churches, and of worshipping according to the dictates of their own consciences. Proselytism is studiously avoided. The moral and religious atmosphere of the College is as nearly ideal as that of any institution in America.
 - 8 The Wesleyan has a student body coming from the choicest of American homes.
 - 9 The health of the young ladies is practically perfect. One case of serious sickness, and that Appendicitis, occurring in a whole year.
 - 10 The prices are in reach of all. The College is not run to make money, and every dollar that young women pay is put back into their education, and much more besides.

Write C. R. JENKINS, Macon, Ga.

DECATUR ITS HEALTH AND SANITATION, ITS CIVIC BEAUTY AND ITS MODERN CONVENIENCES, MAKE IT AN IDEAL TOWN

By ROBERT C. W. RAMSPECK,
Secretary Decatur Board of Trade.

Ten years ago Decatur had no sidewalks or paved streets; no waterworks, sewerage, electric lights or modern public school buildings. But Decatur was named after that great naval hero, Commodore Stephen Decatur. When the federal government had a hard task they gave it to the commodore—and it was done. Likewise, when the people of Decatur want something—they get it.

The people of Decatur decided that they wanted city advantages—and they got them. First came public schools, then electric lights, waterworks, sewers, sidewalks and paved streets. They want gas now, and will get it soon.

Decatur is often called a suburb of Atlanta, but that is a mistake in the generally accepted meaning of the word suburb. Decatur is older than Atlanta. It has no ambition to become a part of Atlanta. It is controlled by influences quite different from those that control any great railroad and industrial center such as Atlanta is. The citizens of Decatur, like all Georgians, are naturally proud of Atlanta and of Atlanta's great progress. They have some part in this progress, for many of our citizens are prominent in the business circles of the great city.

Decatur never aspired to be a railroad or manufacturing district. It has modern retail stores of all kinds, however, and wants more such stores in order that its citizens may not have to shop in the crowded stores of Atlanta and risk their lives in the congested traffic of Whitehall and Peachtree streets.

Decatur differs from the other so-called suburbs of Atlanta because it is, the county seat of DeKalb county. DeKalb's magnificent \$15,000 court house, built of DeKalb county granite, stands in the center of Decatur on a beautiful two and a half-acre square.

Objectives at Work.

It is the ambition of our citizens to make Decatur the most healthy, the most beautiful and the most attractive place on earth. They are undertaking and we do not expect to complete the job any time soon. No time is being lost, however, in an effort toward the accomplishment of our aim.

The Decatur board of trade, the city authorities and the Decatur Woman's club have joined each year for several years in clean-up campaigns, with the result that sanitary conditions have been greatly improved, most of the stores and houses screened, and all garbage required to be kept in covered cans.

Fences have given way to green lawns, embankments have been sodded and fifteen miles of the sidewalks laid. Five miles of streets are paved with macadam and work is now progressing on about five miles additional macadam paving, which will connect Decatur with Druid Hills and East Lake.

The Georgia railroad right-of-way, which runs through Decatur, has been greatly improved in appearance by sodding the embankments and planting hedges. The railroad will soon thoroughly remodel their depot here.

Handsome School Buildings.

Decatur's first public school opened in 1905 with fifty-eight students. In its old building. About three years ago a \$25,000 building, modern in every respect, was completed and there is now in course of construction another \$25,000 building, which is to be equipped with the latest equipment. A \$5,000 building for colored children will be erected at an early date. The attendance of the white grammar school now is 475, and in the white high school it is 50. The colored school has an attendance of about 100.

Decatur is the home of Agnes Scott, the south's greatest college for women. The college campus contains about eighteen acres, and on it are fourteen buildings. The buildings, grounds and equipment are worth approximately a million dollars. The college accommodates about 350 resident and many day students.

During 1911 and 1912, more than a hundred new homes were built in Decatur. This growth continues steadily, and the average is now about six homes per month. They are nearly all homes, too, for very few houses are rented in Decatur. There is a demand for renting houses which greatly exceeds the supply. There is also

a great demand for board and a splendid opportunity exists here for several first-class boarding houses, and for families desiring to take a small number of boarders.

Within the past twelve months several new stores and a motion picture theater have opened in Decatur. Other stores are needed to supply the residents of Decatur and vicinity. It is well recognized in all cities now that the right kind of public amusements are essential, and our moving picture theater is no exception that it is really a factor in education, as well as an amusement.

In Decatur people are judged by their character and not by the amount of earthly wealth they may possess. Our people know that the atmosphere

surrounding young people during the formative age has most to do with their future, and they are ever alert to keep out of Decatur that spirit of commercialism which has no consideration for others.

What Decatur Seeks.

Health and sanitation, education, civic beauty and modern conveniences for our people—they are the subjects that are receiving the loyal attention of a progressive body of city officials, of the Decatur board of trade, the Decatur Woman's club, and the citizens generally.

We want Decatur to grow. We want more people, more stores, and modern improvements of every kind, but we want the right kind of each, and we do not want to lose sight of

that great fact that the home is most important—that the early impressions usually control the future actions of children, and that health, character and education are more important to building than great factories, railroads, etc.

If you are seeking a place where the proper environment will aid you in the training of your children—where health is carefully guarded—where the people love trees and grass—where the unnerving grind of the large city is not known—where the air is pure, free from smoke and water, is chemically tested each month—where character is more than earthly possessions, and the spirit of friendship prevails—then you should come to Decatur.

WONDERFUL RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE DECATUR WOMAN'S CLUB IN THE FIVE YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE

The Decatur Woman's club was organized in 1908, with twenty-five members, which increased to eighty members the first two years, under the rule of the first president, Mrs. H. G. Hastings. The work of the club covered the phases of home, school and civic life in which women are generally interested, and is divided into the following departments: Civic, junior civic, literary, social, science, educational, home economics, entertainment and membership. In the first short year of the Decatur Woman's club's history wonderful work has been done through the chairman of the departments. During the first two years a clean-up day was inaugurated, trash boxes placed on the principal street corners, the cemetery was beautified and general interest stimulated in beautifying Decatur.

Mrs. Henry J. Powers was president from 1910-11. Under her able administration, the club established a library in the public school, also a public kindergarten, which was maintained almost entirely at the club's expense. Through co-operation with the city council, trash cans were secured to assist in our city house-cleaning, and a great deal of general welfare work was done through the social service section.

The fourth year of the club was full of accomplishment under the presidency of Mrs. Harvey L. Parry. The kindergarten and free library were the chief interests and the library was greatly enlarged. The civic section accomplished much good work in cleaning and beautifying our town, working with efforts unceasing, hand in hand with our enthusiastic board of trade for a greater and more beautiful Decatur. It was during Mrs. Parry's administration that we had the pleasure and honor of entertaining the fifth district meeting at Agnes Scott college, May 15, and also at many delightful receptions at the kindergarten rooms.

Much Done During 1912.

The year just closing has been one of the most satisfying in our club's history. The president, Mrs. W. H. S. Hamilton, has worked unceasingly for every interest of the club. The library has been enlarged and a great deal of the latest fiction been added. In conjunction with the board of trade

plans for beautifying Decatur have been carried out. The courthouse square has been made into a park, and the Georgia railroad has agreed to remodel their station and put walks around it, and also to add the right-of-way through the town. Through co-operation with the board of education drinking fountains have been secured for the public school grounds. A large reception was given the new club members, the church societies, the school board and the board of trade, thus enlisting the interest of all in making Decatur "The Ideal Residence Town of Georgia."

Story of Human Interest.

(Reported at Annual Convention by Mrs. Henry E. Way, Chairman Student Aid Committee of Georgia Federation.)

This story is about a girl we want you to help. In order to state the case, we quote from a letter written July 30, 1912, by a woman well known in the federation, who thus appealed to the committee:

"When 12 years old this girl lost her mother. She remained at home and mothered six brothers and sisters till she was 18. Nothing would have torn her from them save the cruelty of her father. As much as the children needed her, they helped her to steal away from home. She was grieved by the angry father, but reached the house of an uncle. The uncle stood in the door all night with gun in hand to keep the father out. She secured a home with an old couple, but threatened by her father, she found refuge as an attendant in the insane asylum. Again threatened by her father, she wrote to me for advice, and I sent her to one of the state agricultural colleges, where she has made a good record, and is highly commended by her teachers. She is now teaching a summer school and will graduate in the class of 1913. She wants to go to the state normal for two years, and cannot go without help. She is most anxious to get in position to do something for her brothers and sisters, and I am urging her to go on to school, so that she can be self-supporting when she is again thrust upon the world. Her story is the saddest I know. She has no place on earth

which she can call her home, but her spirit is beautiful, and she is one in a thousand. I do hope that the student aid can help her, because no girl deserves it more."

We took no risk, I am confident, when we assured the interested parties that the women of this federation would see this girl through to the point where she can find success, peace and happiness.

The Georgia clubs are working along wide lines. They are trying for women inspectors for prisons, feeling they were more suited to this than men; for the introduction of a woman court of appeals for working girls and their protection; for social hygiene, so that there would be one code of morals for men and women; and for the forming of the ordinance establishing a washwomen's license.

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Decatur is the finest suburb in Georgia, and with its energetic and influential Board of Trade is making rapid strides toward equaling in beauty and desirability the beautiful suburbs of New York and Philadelphia. I have some splendid lots on which I will build for you, and also have several new homes ready for occupancy. Ask any one in Decatur as to the kind of homes I build and values that I give. You deal direct with me, the owner.
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Club Appreciates Aid of Advertisers

The Decatur Woman's club desires to express the appreciation of its members to the advertisers who have placed advertisements in this edition through their club.

They have the following to say with reference to them:
L. P. Bottenfield has been unusually successful in selling subdivisions. Mr. Bottenfield is developing a subdivision in Decatur now and is bringing many new citizens to the town.
The Trio Laundry and Cleaning company given to Decaturites the best in laundry and "tricleanser."
The DeKalb Supply company can furnish you with all necessary material to build that new home you want in Decatur.

Edwin P. Ansley, the well-known real estate man, is deeply interested in the future of Decatur. His Decatur department will tell you of bargains in Decatur dirt.
H. G. Hastings of the Hastings Seed company, lives in Decatur. He will furnish the seed to beautify your premises or plant your garden.
Weekes Brothers have got it—if its

groceries or general merchandise that you want.
W. A. Ozmer has built some beautiful homes in Decatur. He will sell you one or build to suit you.
Rogers, Cassels & Fleming handle groceries, meats, coal and ice, and their store is screened.
W. H. S. Hamilton has brought many people to Decatur by building attractive homes and selling them.
The Decatur Plumbing company will attend to your plumbing, steam or gas piping and repairing. Their work is the best.
If you want the services of an osteopath, see the Drs. Bradshaw.
THE DECATUR WOMAN'S CLUB.

General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

At the Washington council meeting Miss Helen Louise Johnson, chairman of the household economics department, spoke on "The Meaning of Home Economics," declaring that this did not mean "a study of the house, but of

the people in it." She urged the need of this study in colleges, the desirability of subordinating commercialism to the business of motherhood, and insisted that motherhood is not maternity, but care of the children when they are in the world.—Georgia Federation Magazine.

The Columbus Industrial high school has had another very successful year. The attendance here shows an increase of eleven over the former year, and a comparison will show that last year there were sixteen graduates, whereas this year we are graduating from all of the departments twenty. These pupils have already secured remunerative positions in the several industrial and commercial plants of this city, and without exception they are doing their work in a satisfactory manner. This school is regarded no longer as an experiment, and the novelty of the school no longer entices to it pupils who have no fixed purposes of education and life, but its student body is composed now of a very solid group of young men and young women who wish to accomplish something worth while in life. The present outlook is that we will graduate at least thirty-five from all the departments one year hence.

ANALYZE THIS

The Controlling Influence in Decatur Is... the Home. What Is Most Important in a Home Location?

Is It Health?

DECATUR has a modern sewerage system with septic tank disposal and sixteen miles of sewers. It has pure water, chemically tested each month.

DECATUR had only three cases of typhoid fever in 1912.

Is It Climate?

DECATUR is on the Piedmont Ridge, 1,050 feet above the sea. Water falling on one side of the town flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and on the other side into the Atlantic ocean. This gives splendid drainage.

DECATUR'S mean annual temperature is 61—a splendid all-the-year-round climate.

Is It Education?

DECATUR has public schools, including high school. A new \$25,000.00 building is now being erected.

DECATUR is the home of AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE, the South's leading college for women. The many schools and colleges of Atlanta are also easily accessible.

Is It Modern Conveniences?

DECATUR has 15 miles of curbing and tile sidewalks, 5 miles of macadam streets and about 5 additional miles of streets are now being paved.

DECATUR has waterworks, sewerage, electric lights, the same telephone facilities as Atlanta, and a gas franchise has been applied for.

Is It Social Atmosphere?

DECATUR has all leading churches. It has no saloons or factories. It has no rowdy element. It has few very rich and few very poor people. Its citizens are of moderate means, and their object is to make their town the best place on earth in which to live, rear children, and enjoy the society of good people.

Is It Civic Beauty?

DECATUR'S streets are noted for their beautiful shade trees, and especial attention is given by the citizens to the appearance of the lawns surrounding their homes.

Is It Accessibility?

DECATUR is on the Georgia Railroad, six miles east of the center of Atlanta. It is only thirty minutes by two electric lines from the Atlanta terminus of about fifteen other railroads. It is also connected with Atlanta by paved driveways.

Let Us Tell You More of Decatur

We are proud of DECATUR, and will deem it a pleasure to tell you about our town. It does not matter whether or not you are looking for a home location—let us tell you anyway. Write

Decatur Board of Trade
Decatur, Georgia

22 CAR LOADS

Monuments

In the 26 working days for the month of April we manufactured and shipped 22 solid car loads of monuments. This breaks all records. Twenty-two years under same management and the largest plant in the south, equipped with every modern machine, stands behind every sale. Our goods are sold under an absolute guarantee. We have pleased thousands in quality, price and service.

Drop us a card and we will be helpful in assisting you to make a pleasing selection.

The McNeel Marble Co.
The South's Largest Plant
MARIETTA, GA.

DeKalb County

Its Many Resources Invite Homeseekers

DeKalb county is the ideal location for dairying, poultry raising, truck farming, etc. This is especially true of the western portion of the county on account of its nearness to that large urban population in Atlanta, College Park, Hapeville, East Point, Decatur, Kirkwood, East Lake, Oakhurst and Lakeview.

Most of the milk used in Atlanta now comes from DeKalb, and the percentage is increasing rapidly. In recent inspections of cows for tuberculosis the cows in DeKalb made a wonderful showing, very few of them being found to be infected.

A creamery located in DeKalb county would find a ready market for all the butter it could produce.

The same situation that exists with reference to milk is true of poultry raising, truck gardening and fruit raising.

The urban population in DeKalb and Fulton counties consume about 350,000 of foodstuffs each day. Almost none of this is raised in the towns and cities containing this large city population. Much of it is shipped from Florida and a great deal from south

Georgia. It should be raised at home, and DeKalb county offers the best location for the raising.

Seven electric lines connect the western portion of DeKalb with the city of Atlanta, and three railroads do the same. This furnishes easy and rapid access to the distributing center for this large consuming population. Get a truck or dinky or poultry farm in DeKalb and help feed the city folks. Those who are now engaged in this pleasant occupation are reaping a rich reward for their labors.

Granite in DeKalb County. It is almost impossible for the reader to have a true conception of the immense amount of granite located in the eastern section of DeKalb county, until it is seen with the eye.

DeKalb is the leading granite county in the southern states, and one of its deposits is one of the world's wonders. Stone Mountain is the largest solid rock in the world. This mountain of granite is nearly 700 feet high, and the circumference at the base is about seven miles.

Several smaller mountains exist at Lithonia, also some excellent quarries in the mountain class. Lithonia is the most important granite producing town in DeKalb. Redan has im-

portant granite quarries. It is located between Stone Mountain and Lithonia. The great need of the granite industry in DeKalb is more capital to develop the quarries. Men who have money to invest would do well to investigate this great source of stone supply. The use of concrete in buildings has increased the demand for this stone greatly, and the block granite is being used more and more each year in building residences. The granites of DeKalb are suitable for all purposes, being used for street paving, curbing, etc., as well as for all kinds of building work.

Better freight rates would greatly aid in the development of this industry giving a wider market for the products of the quarries and enabling competition in all the states of the union. It is less costly to quarry the stones in DeKalb than in most sections, but the high freight rates are a great drawback.

Good Roads Multiplying. DeKalbites have the good roads fever, and it's a bad case. There seems to be no chance of curing them of the "fever." They rather like it and they are doing everything in their power to spread the disease.

A few years ago there were no paved roads in the county. All the work done by the changing was temporary, but they are doing permanent work now. There are twenty-five miles of macadam roads in DeKalb and thirty-five miles of top-soiled roads.

Druid Hills, East Lake, Kirkwood and Decatur are all deeply interested in the economy of goods roads. They realize that it increases property value and makes life more pleasant.

Every thousand dollars is being spent in Decatur this year on paved roads. Kirkwood is to spend almost as much and large sums will be spent in Druid Hills and East Lake.

The Clarkston board of trade has started a movement to start the road from Decatur to Stone Mountain, passing through Clarkston. The board of trade in Decatur and Stone Mountain will co-operate.

Ponce de Leon avenue is now being paved from Druid Hills to the courthouse in Decatur. Candler street in Decatur is being paved from Decatur to Morgan street in East Lake, and East Lake citizens are paving Morgan street from the East Lake drive in front of the Athletic Club Country Club to Candler street. Routes in DeKalb, from East Lake drive to Atlanta, will be finished in the near future, work being under way in Kirkwood now.

This will supply the now missing links in the most beautiful automobile drive in the south. When these links are completed the motorist can leave Five Points in Atlanta, drive fifteen miles through the most beautiful residence section of the south and he will never have to pass over the same road twice, and will always be going to some new town.

The Decatur board of trade has been very active in the past in adding the good roads fever and in the future it will continue this policy. The only reference will be that it will devote more attention to the main roads leading out of Decatur in all directions.

The work of the Columbus high school has been conducted in a satisfactory manner during the present year. The standards of this school in most respects were already very high, as shown by the fact that when the pupils successfully complete the course here they readily enter any higher institution in this part of the country, and as a rule have made very creditable records wherever they have gone.

There has been some special work done by some of the departments that is worthy of special mention. For instance, the cases that is studying Georgia history collected, under the direction of the teacher, much valuable information in the way of local history. These notes were put in shape and published, and there have been a sufficient number of sales at a nominal price to reimburse the class for the expense thus incurred.

HEALTH OF OUR BOYS WHAT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL SHOULD MEAN TO ATLANTA



MRS. J. B. WHITEHEAD.

By Mrs. Joseph B. Whitehead.

Though far away today in foreign lands, the realization that the woman's federation of Georgia, in which I enjoy membership, is sending forth a message to all parts of the state and even to all parts of the country, I write to send out my appeal in it for the boys and girls who are being educated in our state institutions where there are, as yet, no infirmaries—no facilities for the right treatment of students who are ill.

I know that all departments of the federated work of the women of Georgia will be exploited by this edition, and that the chairman of the committee on hospitals and infirmaries will tell the story of what the women of Georgia want done, but as a member of the original hospital committee and one who had the privilege of doing my part for the boys of the Georgia School of Technology in promoting the establishment of their hospital, I hope to see this work go farther.

WE HAVE BEEN NEGLIGENT.

I do not mean to decry the work done by any other department of the

federation, nor would I see any part of this great work discontinued. When we consider, however, that the youth of the state—our future citizens—are our most precious and richest possessions and that to keep them well and strong is the first requisite of their development, I believe that we have been woefully negligent in not providing hospital facilities in the institutions where the children of the state must go at an early age, and that the federation women have no greater work before them than to push this department of their work.

No matter what the glories of a climate are, no matter how well or ventilated are the sleeping apartments of a school and no matter how good and wholesome the fare, it can never be known when a boy or girl will be stricken with illness, or when contagious diseases will prevail, in such cases the institutions of the state have not an adequate place to put patients, nor is it possible to separate the children who are ill from the others as entirely as they should be.

NO PLACE TO PUT ILL STUDENTS.

Tragic incidents are related of the illness and death of boys in state educational institutions, because when stricken there has been no place to

By Jesse Muse, Principal.
What should the girls' high school mean to the girls?

What should it mean to the patrons? What should it mean to the community?

The girls themselves are our working material. If they are not correctly impressed, the larger work of touching the community beneficially will fail. Therefore, I believe that the school should be made to meet the needs of the girls, and that this cannot best be done without fuller provision than we have at present in our course of study.

The girls' high school should offer two general courses. One of these should be of literary-classical significance, preparing girls for college, for normal study leading to teaching, and for a broad general understanding of the humanities. In other words, it should give the girl who is going to college or into the work of teaching a ground-work on which to build her further study. To the girl whose schooling must end with the high school, it should mean a good, general education with liberal reading in the classics, solid work in English, and at least one modern language, and a comprehensive training in mathematics.

The other course which I believe essential to the best results must take account of the girl who is not ready for the intricacies of the higher mathematics and the dead languages. It should offer a thorough grounding in applied mathematics, and in such vocational work as will fit her for home-making or for earning her living. The branches taught in this industrial course should be domestic science, including the purchase, care and preparation of food, house-sanitation, and similar subjects, millinery and dress-making, and, later, as the demand in the community arises, there should be added designing, illustrating, and perhaps, advertising and journalism.

Open to all Students.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that this latter course would be open only to students who do not wish the classical course. There is a demand for the classical course, and I believe that it will always have a strong following. But it is certainly true that there are very many of our girls who do not succeed in the classical work, either through temperament or lack of preparation, who would welcome the less-classical and more practical course, and succeed splendidly in pursuing it. At the same time this practical course would be open to all students electing it. I am of the opinion that this course would enable us to retain and succeed with at least half of the pupils who under the present one-course system, either fail or drop out because of inability to do the work as now required.

Since the high school should be a means, not an end, we greatly need such additions to its course as will prepare our girls for the duties of life

and that the mothers of students at Georgia colleges unite now, through the committee of the Georgia federation working for infirmaries, and never cease knocking upon the doors of the legislature until their call is heard and the money they ask forthcoming. In the meantime, there is no more beautiful form of memorializing departed ones than through monuments which will benefit the living, and I would commend to those who love the boys of the state, the idea of who would help where they most need it give toward memorial hospitals at state educational institutions.

LETITIA P. WHITEHEAD.
Paris, April, 1913.

and give them intelligent equipment for their future.

What should the girls' high school mean to its patrons? The school needs very greatly that the people who send their daughters to it shall have a thorough understanding of its ideals and workings. To this end the school should provide such meetings, lectures and conferences as will acquaint the patrons with its plans and methods. The school-house should be the scene of these gatherings and there should be opportunity for full and free discussion. The basis of improved work must be a fuller understanding on the part of its patrons of what we, as teachers, are trying to do for the girls. This can best be had through face-to-face and first-hand conferences in which the parents come to know the teachers personally, and in which informal discussion of the problem of both teacher and parent may take place.

We have made a beginning in this direction and I am sure that good results have been obtained even from the first steps taken by our faculty toward establishing closer relations between the school and its patrons. I should like to see develop a sort of proprietary interest in the school on the part of the parents. I believe this is quite possible, and that when it does come, we shall find it of the utmost value to us all.

To the Community.

What should the girls' high school mean to the community? The high school should be, in large measure, the expression of the educational standards of the community. To make it such, it should be a forum for saving and in which the community should take an active part. Measures and methods that look to the betterment of our school systems and to the enlargement of our understanding of school problems should have the attention and consideration of the gathering. These should be gatherings of citizens, men and women, drawn together by their common interest in educational progress and by their wish to improve local educational conditions.

In this connection, I may mention an illustrative, the public meeting held in the school last autumn, addressed by Dr. Lindholm, the expert of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. He may also mention the lectures provided in April, through co-operation with the Alumnae Association. Plans are already in the making for a course of study to be carried on by the Alumnae next autumn and winter, preparatory to a course of lectures by an expert in the spring.

By such methods as I have suggested, the girls' high school could become an increasingly valuable and significant factor in molding the educational thought of the community—result well worthy of our best energies.

Board of Trade Boosters



CHARLES D. MCKINNEY,
Former president Decatur Board of Trade



WILLIAM J. DABNEY,
President Decatur Board of Trade

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Decatur (SIX MILES FROM ATLANTA) Georgia

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A. J. EVANS, President. W. B. NICHOLS, Vice President.
C. E. MARTIN, Cashier.

FORT VALLEY HAS A WARM WELCOME AWAITING YOU

The mere mention of Fort Valley peaches, reaching more than a million families in the United States, and carrying to all the excellence of a Georgia production. In the county of Houston were originated the three main commercial varieties of peaches, the Elberta, the Hiley, and the Georgia Belle, and it is in this their natural home that these fruits reach their perfection, and it is in Fort Valley that the buyers from the North congregate every summer to compete in buying fruit for their respective markets, so that both in the matter of production and marketing this is the best section in the south for fruit growing. Six canning factories with hundreds of employees consume the surplus stock, and nurserymen buy the seed, so there is no waste here.

Fort Valley has two cotton warehouses; is the largest pea market in the United States, and two flour mills and several corn mills take care of the farmers' production in these lines. Diversification of farm crops is not a dream here, but a reality, and made so by first providing a market for diversified products. In ten years lands have grown in value from \$20 an acre to \$75, and will soon be worth \$100.

Fort Valley welcomes the visitor, and cordially invites all good people looking for a good home to investigate what she has to offer.

A Big Land Deal at Fort Valley.
It is a rare occurrence that in a city the size of Fort Valley, with a population of 3,000, and large suburban districts, the peach center of the world, that there is possible an auction sale

C. G. GRAY, President. L. P. GRAY, Cashier.

THE EXCHANGE BANK

Capital \$50,000.00, Surplus \$12,000.00

Organized 1889, 24 years old. Of lawful age, and under the tongue of good report.

No "cold business." Sympathetic and cheerful, we feel that we are old enough to know how to do business, and honest enough to do it right.

Give us a trial, and we believe we will merit your patronage.

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Of Fort Valley

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FORT VALLEY HAS MOST MODEST OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS

By Ralph Newton.

There are in the state few communities which have done more for their public schools than Fort Valley, or which are more fully committed to the policy of public education. Realizing that the school was not properly housed, the city some two years ago authorized a bond issue for a modern building with every equipment necessary for a progressive system of schools.

A large and very beautiful park in the heart of the best residence district was donated by the city, and upon this a handsome forty-thousand-dollar building was erected and completed in time for the opening of the schools in September of last year.

This building has eleven commodious, well-lighted, well-ventilated recitation rooms, broad corridors, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 800, an office for the principal, rest room for lady teachers, and a library. Two large rooms in the basement are available for domestic science and manual training. The building is heated throughout with steam, is equipped with a house telephone system that enables the principal to communicate with every classroom at any time, and is furnished with the latest and best school furniture. The pupils' desk and chairs are both adjustable to the size and height of the child, thus insuring comfort and the absence of physical strain.

Every precaution has been taken to insure the health of the pupil by providing drinking fountains, and the best and most sanitary system of plumbing. Genuine slate blackboards were installed and only dustless crayon is used.

Efficient Teachers.
The corps of teachers was enlarged. A plan whereby pupils are furnished text-books at a reasonable rental was inaugurated.

The school has been for several years on the accredited list of the University of Georgia, and its graduates are entitled to credit without examination upon entrance at any state institution. Students from the school now in attendance upon the various colleges of the state have made creditable records.

The library has recently been added to with funds donated by the Junior Civic League, an organization composed largely of the older pupils of the school. A handsome flag also was given by the Daughters of the Revolution.

Improvements Contemplated.
The board of education contemplates a number of improvements in the work of the school as rapidly as its means will permit. A department of expression has been added for the coming year. Domestic science will be commenced, and an effort will be made to equip the playgrounds with some open-air apparatus.

The board of education, of which Mr. W. L. Houser is president; Mr. L. Carter, secretary, and Messrs. L. Riley, M. S. Brown, Glenmore, Green, and A. J. Evans are members, is composed of some of the most intelligent and most progressive of the community's citizens. They gave largely of their time and energy in the construction of the new building and in equipping it with the latest and best in every way. They had the co-operation of an enlightened mayor and council and the support of a progressive citizenship.

The town is proud of its new school building, and the people are determined that the school system shall become one of the very best in the state.

OAKLAND HEIGHTS

THREE HUNDRED LOTS

Fort Valley's Most Beautiful Residence District
JUST OPENED

Wide streets, city lighting and water, an ideal location for a bungalow home.
One block from the heart of the city.
60-foot lots, 135 feet to 200 feet deep.

\$200 to \$750

Including brick sidewalk on each lot.

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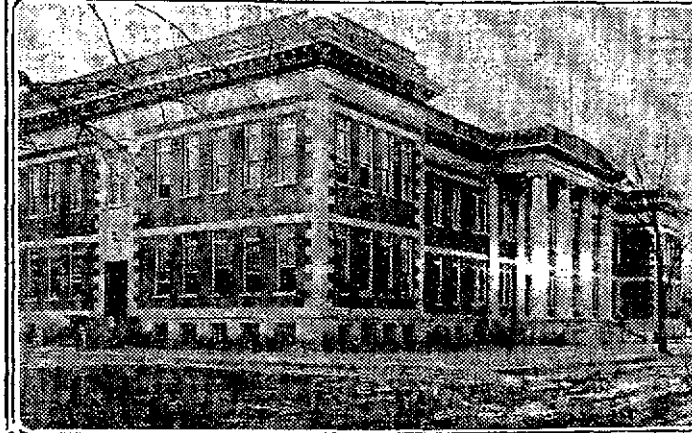
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FORT VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL

Ralph Newton, Superintendent.



Fort Valley Public School, Ralph Newton, Superintendent.

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We buy WATERMELONS Also.

We Will Sell You
Crates, Baskets, Cement Coated Nails, Cushion Covers

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Southern Brokerage Company

FORT VALLEY, GA.

THE GEORGIA PEACH IN THE SOCIAL REALM

Last summer when we parted, sweet Elberta,
You looked quite fair enough to eat,
Elberta.

Yet this for absence may atone:
Since last we met you've finer grown:
Yes though you have a heart of stone,
Elberta, you're a peach!

Your cheeks reflect the sunset glow,
Elberta;
Four rounded outlines lure me, so, Elberta;
Your breath is sweet as summer dew,
Your life blood richly flowing through,
Imparts a matchless charm to you,
Elberta, you're a peach!

You've caused me many an aching pain,
Elberta;
I swore you never should again, Elberta;
Your ripening beauty tempts like wine;
Yet though your charms were all divine,
Touch not your downy cheek to mine;
Elberta, you're a peach!

I would not mar your bloom so fresh,
Elberta;
Nor bruise the fairness of your flesh,
Elberta;
I promised my right worthy mate
That I would be most temperate,
And gaze on you with thought sedate;
Elberta, you're a peach!

I would favour you with my eyes, Elberta,
But gazing never satisfies, Elberta,
So in your flesh so rosy bright,
I'll set my teeth so sharp and white,
For when you're peeled, you're out of sight,
Elberta, you're a peach!
—MABEL S. WITHOFT.

"Where the Peaches Grow."
(Sung to the air, "Where the River Shannon's Flowing")
There's a pretty place in Georgia,
Where I always want to be,
Where the girls and the peaches
Always seem so sweet to me—
And each day I am dreaming
Of my little Valley home,
For I feel the future's gleaming,
And some day to her I'll roam.

CHORUS
Where flowers are ever blooming,
Where the peaches sweeter grow
To my sweetheart I am going,
For you know I love her so—
And joy will be the meeting
And kisses will be the greeting,
And time will surer be fleeting,
Where the Valley peaches grow.

All my love to her I've given,
And my heart is all her own,
To be with her will be heaven—
With my sweetheart all alone—
And I hope that I will never
Leave my girlies any more,
For I want to live forever
Where the Valley peaches grow.
Fort Valley.
—MRS. W. J. BRASWELL.

A Song of the Georgia Peach.
Born of the sun and nourishing rain,
Union of dew and glow,
Flushed with the pride of a hundred dawns,
Cooled by the green below;
Sweetened by smiles of the summer noon,
Hanging just out of reach—
The fairest, luscious fruit on earth—
The beautiful Georgia peach!
Take from me apples of elder flesh,
Rob me of plum and pear,
Lose every orange of july gold,
Let not a vineyard bear,
Apricot's rose from its cheek may fade,
Melon's may dry and bleach,
If thicket in the low green orchard hangs
That beautiful Georgia peach.
Under the moon of a southern sky,
Breathing the ocean's balm,
Gazing afar on the sandy stretch,
Of live oak and pine and palm,
Listening, hushed, for the cuckoo's call,
Learning what love may teach,
There's nothing—nothing—completes
A life's yearning, but the Georgia peach.
Like the beautiful Georgia peach,
MABEL SWARTZ WITHOFT.

Every Wife, Mother, Sweetheart

Has the right to expect a crate of those luscious "LUXURY PEACHES"

Every peach selected and wrapped. Price \$2.50 per crate, f. o. b., cash with order.

Daily shipments, June 16 to July 27.

Luxury Fruit Farms

W. H. HARRIS, Proprietor. FORT VALLEY, GA.

Roberts Brothers

CANNERS

High-Class Goods Only

SUCCESSFUL YEAR BROUGHT TO CLOSE BY HISTORY CLUB

Fort Valley History Club.

The Fort Valley History club has just closed the 1912-13 year under the presidency of Mrs. W. J. Braswell, the retiring president.

The club completed a splendid and well-arranged study of England, and the concluding meeting of the year, that of Officers' day, was uniquely interesting. The next day the program was entirely original, including vocal and instrumental music, a reading, prose poem and story. The membership responded to roll call with original quotations, and before disbandment prospective current events were given. So successful was the meeting that original work will probably be a notable feature of future programs of the club.

The limited membership numbers thirty-five, and the excellent selection of officers for the next year resulted as follows: Mrs. Frank W. Withoft, president; Mrs. A. C. Riley, vice president; Mrs. Leighton Dure, secretary and Miss Eugenia Riley, treasurer.

Mrs. Louis L. Brown, the vice president of the Twelfth District Federation of Clubs, is a former president and prominent member of the Fort Valley club.

Clubs and club women no longer inquire "what do we gain by membership in the federation?" but the question now is: "How can we get into the federation?"

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The Leader-Tribune

Fort Valley's Wideawake Paper
In the Heart of the Peach Country

Hale's Famous Fruits

PEACHES and APPLES

On the Market From June 1st to April 1st

Fort Valley, Ga. South Glastonbury, Conn.

J. D. FAGAN

The "Dozen F" Man

Full Fledged Facts Famous Fagan's Famous

Flavor Flavored Faintless Fancy Fruit From

FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

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BACHELOR PEACH GROWER

Offers a Perfect Peach

Seven Years' Experience With One Commission House

Send your buying orders for

FANCY GEORGIA PEACHES

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MAYOR O. M. HOUSER

And Get Fair Treatment

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Manufacturers of

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

FORT VALLEY, GA.

BILLS WE'VE WON AND THOSE LOST

Federation Has Fought Many Good Fights, But Our Victories Before The Legislature Have Been Too Few.

By Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.

As the columns of this edition cover so many activities of the Georgia Federation, where complete success has been attained. It is permitted to mention one field in which even the most optimistic must admit that love's labor has apparently been lost.

One of the first acts of the body was to assist in the passage of a bill allowing women to act as assistant state librarians. At the same time, the Federation was instrumental in forming the State Library association, which has since proved itself a great educational force in the state. One year later the club women had to protect that which they had won.

Late one afternoon word came to the state president that a bill would be introduced the next day in the general assembly to prohibit women holding the office of assistant state librarian. Then the club husbands in the legislature came to the rescue and work went on nearly all night. By morning a message came to the president if she would see the gentleman who had intended introducing the bill and request if he had promised to withdraw the bill. This the president gladly did and thus ended for the Federation all further controversy of the eligibility of women for assistant state librarians.

An interesting sidelight upon the much-discussed question of woman's influence as well as some interesting statistics may be found in the following summary of legislative bills won and lost by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.

BILLS WON THROUGH FEDERATION.

After years of work the child labor bill was passed, but it was the happy day. It had been presented to the general assembly by several different bodies. The motto in the Federation was "Pass the bill."

If there is any organization in the state that can free the Georgia child let them do it. And in each case the Federation stood either behind the work or in the thick of the fight.

That the club women were ever faithful to the effort is proven by the fact that the bill which the governor signed the bill is now in the possession of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, having been so presented after consideration of what association had done the most work for the longest time.

In addition to the above the Georgia State Federation adds to its laurels the work done by the Atlanta City Federation in obtaining a reformation of the juvenile courts.

And here ends the list of bills presented by the Georgia Federation and passed by the general assembly of Georgia.

BILLS PRESENTED, BUT LOST.

All bills ever presented by the Georgia Federation will be passed by a general assembly of the state in the time, because the bills were each too important to ever die. Therefore, they are not dead, but sleeping.

An act to make the mother eligible to be joint guardian with the father in the person and property of the child.

An act to make women eligible as county school commissioners.

An act to permit the admission of women to the State university and the textile department of the School of Technology.

An act to raise the "Age of Consent" of the little girls of Georgia to 12 years.

An act to add \$1,800 for two years to the appropriation of the State Agricultural school for courses in domestic science.

In 1912 a bill providing for an appropriation in the state, sufficient to build infirmaries at the state institutions had one reading—we hope for an early passage.

Since 1896 the federation has been urging compulsory school attendance, having presented several bills, each one of which has been lost with the decreasing majority.

A bill of the same nature will be presented to the incoming general assembly with the hope that the next list compiled of the legislative activities of the Georgia Federation may have the pleasure of reporting it in the list with "Bills Won."

ATLANTA IS PROUD OF HER DISTINCTIVE CLUB OF PLAYERS

Atlanta is justly boastful of her social clubs, her literary clubs, and those for educational and artistic purpose, but none is more distinctive than the Players' Club.

The club was organized several years ago with Mrs. Barbour Thompson as president. The first play produced was that of "Lady Windermere's Fan" with Mrs. Ullie Atkinson in the leading role. She was so good from the moment she appeared scolding Lydia Languish, one moment, coquetting with Sir Anthony Absolute the next, and every moment indicating her appreciation of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's greatest play "Colonel James's Army" was Sir Anthony, Captain Barnes, Sir Lucious O'Trigger, Mrs. Thornton, Lydia Languish, Mr. Mitt Saul, Jack Absolute.

Mrs. Slaton had the star part in "The Ideal Husband," a play by Oscar Wilde, and Mrs. Jarzagin in several roles, has demonstrated her histrionic ability of rare merit.

Mrs. W. P. Siscoon and Captain Henry Bank have shared honors in the production of the "Wife," their work

COVERING CITY HALL ISN'T SUCH AN UNPLEASANT TASK; MAYOR IS COURTEOUS ALTHOUGH HE'S NON-COMMITTAL

Some Interesting People and Some Interesting Work



Photo by Francis E. Price. Mrs. Ida Howell Cramer interviewing Mayor Woodward. On her left is Mrs. Dudley Cowles. On right is Mrs. Ransom Wright. Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Wright are the city hall reporters for the Woman's Edition.

MAYOR WOODWARD A SUFFRAGIST AT HEART, BUT DOESN'T SAY SO; DOESN'T LIKE COUNCIL ONE BIT

By Ida Howell Cramer.

WHEN we three ladies, forming the committee appointed by the City Hall started upon our assignment the figure loomed largest upon the city hall horizon was naturally attacked first.

This was the mayor, and judging from his expression when we burst in upon him, the word "attacked" is a good one. He admitted afterwards that he was wondering what he had "run into." But was good enough to say he was agreeably surprised.

He found him most affable and non-committal. Very few of the first topics broached for our interview, which was to cover some of the live issues of the day, was the live one we could think of—Woman's Suffrage.

At first he positively refused to be interviewed on that subject. Being such a good politician, he may have thought that if he expressed adverse views it might prove inconvenient, should the women happen to have the ballot, when he wanted to be mayor again or governor or senator.

The following expressions were extracted from him, however, with more or less force and proved conclusively to us that although he doesn't know it, the mayor is a staunch advocate of woman's suffrage.

"I don't want any woman's suffrage like they have in Europe. I don't think there is any cause that justifies that kind of vote. But the subject has been the source of a great deal of study to me and to be candid, I think it's coming. I know that the good of the state and country would not suffer with the ballot in the hand of the women, but I am afraid that they themselves would. Undoubtedly the women who own property and are not represented by a male vote should have the ballot, but how to make it lawful for only those to vote is beyond me."

"I think their greatest sphere of usefulness is in influencing the men and in beautifying the city. They should hate to see them in politics, and believe they have more power as they are. But maybe after all they could run the mayor's office better than I have. I do think, though, they would need a little practice."

"In a few years after it has come and we have gotten used to the women going to the polls with us—it will not seem so strange as it does now. I expect I am just a little bit out-fashioned when I say that I most heartily approve of equal

Bacteriologist Is Doing Great Work For City's Health

By Virginia Cowles.

WHILE we were making ourselves at home in the city hall, the "findings" of a wonderfully interesting place, abounding in courteous treatment towards would-be editors, we had the rare privilege of an interview with Mr. Claude Smith, city bacteriologist. We found him to be a quiet, earnest man, deeply absorbed in his chosen work, that of bringing about the health and security of the citizens of Atlanta.

Among the interesting revelations made by Dr. Smith was the fact that Atlanta leads all cities in the United States in the reduction of infantile mortality statistics showing a decrease of 56 per cent in ten years, Indianapolis following with 39 per cent in the same length of time.

Possibly the most interesting thing done by Dr. Smith at the present time is his fight against the house fly, commonly referred to by scientists as "the typhoid fly" because of the dangerous nature of this insect as a bearer of typhoid fever germs.

Until recently comparatively little thought has been given to the fly, except as a "disturber of the peace." Some have even regarded this insect with favor fallaciously believing it to be a friend in the capacity of a scavenger. Moses probably had some slight realization of its true nature, for it was his pest which ravaged among the Egyptians during the captivity of the Israelites. Unfortunately, since that time, the fly has been man's constant companion. Indeed, it is so ubiquitous that it could exist without the shelter, food, and protection furnished by man.

Dr. Smith pointed out the fact that for years an attempt made to discredit this dangerous insect, or to bring it into its true light before municipal authorities, met with laughter and ridicule. Scientists have now proven, however, that flies carry on their feet and in their bodies, germs of typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and infantile paralysis. While these germs are carried by other means, flies are believed to be the most important agents of transmitting these diseases.

Dr. Smith showed us a most interesting chart which he has on exhibition at the city hall, showing actual photographs of the fly in several stages of development. This chart begins with the adults that have hibernated in some sheltered crevices during the winter, and have come forth in the first warm days of spring to start another brood. The female lays her eggs to the number of about 120 at a time in manure, garbage, and filth of various kinds. In only four days, and sometimes a shorter time, these eggs hatch and the tiny maggot crawls out of its shell. This stage may be compared to the caterpillar stage of the butterfly, or the "swiggler" stage of the mosquito. The maggot breeds on filth and grows rapidly for six days, and then draws up inside its skin, which hardens into a snail, gradually changing in color through brown to dark red. This stage corresponds to the chrysalis stage of the butterfly, and lasts about four days, during which time the maggot has changed into a fly. The fly then breaks through the "shell," crawls around for a few minutes until its wings are spread and then flies away. Thus we see that within two weeks after the eggs are laid a new generation of flies is ready to perpetuate the race.

In his fight against the fly, Dr. Smith lays emphasis on their destruction of its breeding places, and its source of food supply, both of which are usually furnished by stables. When

FOR STUDENT OF HUMAN NATURE, THERE IS NO BETTER SCHOOL THAN CITY HALL OF ATLANTA

FOOLS rush in where angels fear to tread, is the truth demonstrated so often that not in this case, however, the fact of "rushing in" was greatness thrust upon me.

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By Mayor James G. Woodward.

THE statement that Atlanta is the city most interested in suffering because of the indifference of woman is, in my opinion, not well founded.

Atlanta's women are taking a keen interest in the municipal affairs of the city. This is an attitude I believe the great trouble in that women do not stand in the forefront of public affairs.

No government can ever have been so thoroughly efficient without the assistance of women. Some of our most patriotic and competent public officials have been inspired by women, and some of the most successful achievements stand as monuments to the women who projected them.

I believe the Constitution's Women's Edition will awaken interest among the women in city affairs. I am assured it will believe that the women of Atlanta can make the city government more efficient by studying the needs of the city.

Our women should study our municipal problems. We have many of them. They should attend the meetings of council, confer with the heads of the various departments, and visit some of the important agencies that are being worked out.

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GIRLS ARE TRAINED TO BECOME LEADERS

Activities of Young Women's Christian Association Are Varied and Results Achieved Are Not Able and Far-Reaching

Once upon a time—about forty years ago, to be exact—there was started the first student Young Women's Christian association. In Georgia alone today there are associations in seventeen schools, varying in size and importance from one of the best colleges in this land to a little mountain mission school.

In one of the district agricultural schools the young president of the association told the student secretary not long ago that she wanted to learn all she could about the work because her village needed it.

Training for leadership! That is one of the watchwords, and if the association can gain the co-operation of faculty and friends everywhere it can have a large share in solving the problem of the city as well as the rural problem which is justly demanding so much time and thought from the best minds of the present day.

In one of our oldest colleges the president said not long ago that he would not try to do without the Young Women's Christian association. In another the dean remarked that but for the work of the association's social committee in meeting and caring for new girls during the first weeks of the school, when lady principal and president were called away, they could not have gotten along. In one of the little mountain schools, which is doing such fine work, the principal says she considers the work of the girls in the association activities as important as any branch of the curriculum and feels that it is only a helpful, broadening influence for them to be a part of the national work, and so have touch with the world-wide work.

Yesterday one new have been talking with girls on her way to China for mission work who acknowledged that the Young Women's Christian association was the strongest influence of her college days. Today it is a group of girls off for a cabinet party, having a special time in a wholesome way, which proves that it has not quite gone out of fashion for girls to be gentlewomen. Tomorrow, among others, may come a girl who through the year has been seeing things in a different light because of Association Bible and Mission Study classes and has come to realize that strong faith in Christ is just as necessary for the little every-day cares of school days as for the big world outside.

One student in far away Japan forgot during student conference days half the disappointment over having to give up a cherished dream, and went home with a new ideal of service. The result was a happy summer filled with work which brought joy to the hearts of many children who learned to love Sunday school even twice a week, and work and prayers which brought both father and mother to Christ before another year came to its close.

Many good things have come and more are coming to this country because our girls are being trained for leadership in the Young Women's Christian Association.

Student Secretary, S. A. Field Com.

but the next. Various means are employed to catch and hold the intelligent interest of the children, chief of these being lectures by Dr. Smith, which are accompanied by exhibition views and by charts prepared by Dr. Smith and hung in public school buildings, showing the fly in its various stages of development and its destructive activities when grown.

The city health department is recognizing the value of Dr. Smith's struggle against the fly, has offered \$100, to be divided into prizes of \$5 to \$10 each, for both white and colored schools, for children working out the best methods of preventing the spread of flies, or about the premises. These prizes are arousing much interest and enthusiasm, and many children are turning their attention to practical ways and means of getting permanent rid of one of the greatest of all household pests and one of the most dangerous of all insects.

It is not startling to learn that the number of diseased bacteria on a single fly may range all the way from 250 to 6,000,000. The chief health officer of the city has said that in southern cities there is no one who is not estimated that 50 per cent of the cases of typhoid fever contracted in his city has been transmitted by flies. It is also stated, on high authority, that the greatest danger to a child's life is a second summer—comes from the infection of milk through the fly. The Merchants' Association of New York City, in making a vigorous campaign against the house fly, has gathered a large body of opinion among the city's bacteriologists furnish the following interesting statement:

"Regarding in the light of recent knowledge, the fly is more dangerous than the tiger or the cobra. More than that, he is a creature of our climate, and to be feared than the mosquito, and may easily be classed the world over as the most dangerous animal on earth."

Equally startling facts might be furnished as to the expense of this dangerous insect to a community in the enormous sums of money paid in doctor's fees, drug bills and hospital bills on account of diseases transmitted by the fly.

It would be unjust to Dr. Bohnsman of Americus, Ga., the state veterinarian, if we would not pay a tribute to the excellent work that is being done in his department. His exhibit of the tubercular lungs of a cow may be seen in the office of the city bacteriologist and most interesting it is the statement made by the department that within a year he will have a tubercular test of every cow that supplies milk to the city of Atlanta is at least a credit to the city.

How inspiring it is to realize that so many able men and women, who combine efficiency with great heartiness and vigor in the improvement of the public health, may each and every one uphold and support in their own way that which is being done.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"I don't want any woman's suffrage like they have in Europe. I don't think there is any cause that justifies that kind of vote. But the subject has been the source of a great deal of study to me and to be candid, I think it's coming. I know that the good of the state and country would not suffer with the ballot in the hand of the women, but I am afraid that they themselves would. Undoubtedly the women who own property and are not represented by a male vote should have the ballot, but how to make it lawful for only those to vote is beyond me."

of finished and professional character. Miss Elizabeth Rawson, now Mrs. Clarence Hawerty, was the bright star of the "Tales of the Walls," and in other plays, Mr. Mikell, Mr. Marrye, Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Mr. Walter Stearns, and other talented members of the club have done excellent work.

Mrs. Frank Ellis succeeded Mrs. Thompson as president of the club, and Mrs. Albert Thornton succeeded Mrs. Ellis.

Mrs. John Marshall Slaton was president of the club last year, and she was succeeded by Mrs. Thomas E. Felder, now president.

Mrs. Thaddeus E. Horton was the organizing spirit of the club, and has directed the work of every performance. A professional coach is always engaged to complete the work on the plays, and all the members assist in the various departments of a stage performance. Brics-a-brac and furniture have been generously loaned by professional dealers, as well as from the homes of the members, and the audiences greeting the players have always been record-breakers, in the matters of box receipts.

While contributing to the pleasure of Atlanta people, and encouraging and developing local talent, the Players' Club has contributed generously to Atlanta's charitable institutions, always giving a large portion of the proceeds of their entertainment to charity. Socially the club has been a contin-

A Remedy.

(From Judge)

Secretary—A subscriber writes to ask us the best way to prevent the annoying attentions of strange men who follow her.

Corresponding Editor—Tell her to turn and ask the man for a donation for the militant suffragettes.

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It was at the close of our interview with the mayor it dawned upon me suddenly that the "female of the species" had given forth most attractively. It was not for our opinions but Mr. Woodward's we came. I looked with all the real and assumed sweetness I could muster and said, "Your honor, do you really want to help us?" and in just as convincing a manner he assured me he did. I stated then, "I want you to write your interview. What you read here shows how charmingly he has soared up."

By Mayor James G. Woodward.

THE statement that Atlanta is the city most interested in suffering because of the indifference of woman is, in my opinion, not well founded.

Atlanta's women are taking a keen interest in the municipal affairs of the city. This is an attitude I believe the great trouble in that women do not stand in the forefront of public affairs.

No government can ever have been so thoroughly efficient without the assistance of women. Some of our most patriotic and competent public officials have been inspired by women, and some of the most successful achievements stand as monuments to the women who projected them.

I believe the Constitution's Women's Edition will awaken interest among the women in city affairs. I am assured it will believe that the women of Atlanta can make the city government more efficient by studying the needs of the city.

Our women should study our municipal problems. We have many of them. They should attend the meetings of council, confer with the heads of the various departments, and visit some of the important agencies that are being worked out.

The Constitution I congratulate on its enterprise in allowing, through its columns, expressions from Atlanta's and Georgia's most thoughtful women. I am glad to see that the women of Atlanta can make the city government more efficient by studying the needs of the city.

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Since Organization in March, 1899, Federation Has Done Great Work

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY CITY CLUBS

Members Have Taken Prominent Hand in Practically Every Movement Looking to Betterment of Conditions and for General Uplift.



MRS. WILLIAM LEWIS PERCY, secretary of the City Federation.

THE City Federation of clubs was organized at the home of Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, March 23, 1899, with representatives of sixteen clubs present.

Mrs. Julius Brown was elected president at this first meeting of the Federation accepted the invitation of Mrs. Wm. B. Lowe, president of the General Federation, who was present, to join that organization.

FOR A JUVENILE REFORMATORY. In 1900, Recorder Broyles, in presenting his report, called attention to the great need of a Juvenile Reformatory, and asked the City Federation to help establish one.

This committee went before the Grand Jury and asked them to order an election. The co-operation of the press, clergy and the general public was secured.

PROBATION SYSTEM. In the spring of 1902, a committee was appointed to go before the city council and present a petition for the appointment and maintenance of a probation officer in the recorder's court.

CITY BEAUTIFUL CLUBS ORGANIZED. Mrs. Sam D. Jones was elected president in 1907. Her term was distinguished by the efforts of the club in civic work.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TABERNACLE INDIAN. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Tabernacle Infirmary was organized November 28, 1900, with a membership of twelve, which gradually increased to thirty.

THE ORPHANS' AID SOCIETY. The Orphans' Aid Society was organized in 1898. Its object is to purchase clothing for the children and give them as much pleasure as possible.

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the fund for buying the Woman's club building, giving twenty-five dollars for that purpose.

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either by professional talent or by the gifted members of the coteries. To this meeting each member is permitted to invite two guests, an afternoon in one of great pleasure.

UNCLE REMUS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. When four years ago tidings of the passing of Joel Chandler Harris, known and loved as Uncle Remus, saddened the civilized world, spontaneous desire to honor his memory crystallized into the organization of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association.

THE HISTORY CLASS. The History Class is the oldest study class in Atlanta. The membership is limited to twenty-one. The study of the drama of the world will be continued.

WEDNESDAY MORNING STUDY CLASS. The Wednesday Morning Study Class was organized in September, 1910, by a few congenial neighbors who desired an opportunity to meet regularly for mental improvement and social pleasure.

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Booklovers Club. The Booklovers club is composed of seventeen congenial members and though the object of the club is self-improvement, the sick have been visited and contributions have been made to the Westley Home for Incubables and private charities.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION. The alumnae association was informally organized in May, 1912. The first regular meeting was held the first Thursday in September and the first official vote taken made the association a member of the federation.

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GENERAL FEDERATION DEPARTMENT

MRS. BOLLING JONES
EDITOR

GENERAL FEDERATION GREETINGS EDITORIAL BY MRS. BOLLING JONES GEORGIA STATE FEDERATION

"What is a Woman's Club? A meeting ground for those of strong, great and broad and strong. Whose aim is toward the stars; who ever long To make the patient, listening world With sweeter music; purer, nobler tones. A place where kindly, helpful words are said. And kindlier deeds are done; where hearts are fed; Where wealth of brain for poverty tones. And kind hands hand and soul find touch with soul. This is a woman's club, a haven fair, Where toilers deep an hour their load of care."

To bring to an organization like the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs—splendid in numbers, grand in strength and magnificent in purpose—the greeting of the general federation, the greatest woman's organization in the whole world, is unquestionably a rich privilege and such is mine today. As the connecting link between these two great organizations I greet you, and not only you, but to all women working in organizations for mutual help, for patriotic service and the coming of the kingdom of heaven on earth. I bring greetings and wish you God speed!

The early days of the New Year brought a great sorrow and loss, not only to our own state, but to our national ranks. Our beloved state president, Mrs. H. C. White, was called from her work on earth to sing everlasting songs in the paradise of God. That death leaves a shining mark is the thought that arises in our minds as we think of the passing of the precious life of our friend and faithful co-worker. Dear to her heart was all club work whether of state or world-wide significance, and she will ever be of blessed memory. No work seemed a burden, but with the love which lightens labor she gave the cause her best. This very Woman's Edition speaks the love which her sisters in the work bore her and the endowment which bears her name and for which we labor in fitting tribute to commemorate her beautiful life full of loving deeds and service, not for self, but for others.

"And ever near us, though unseen, The dear immortal one shall tread, For all the boundless universe In life—she is not dead." It is my precious privilege to bring you messages from many of our most brilliant and talented women, those who are really doing the big things of today; women from our own cherished Georgia and women of superior mind and ability from the north, east, south and west, whose minds and hearts are reaching out towards the whole united sisterhood of women, lifting them out of apathy and helplessness and compelling them to reach outward and upward with a new desire to help and uplift the world. A message of good cheer comes from

our beloved and honored president, Mrs. Pennybacker, who is holding in the hollow of her hand the experiences of the past, wisely adjusting them to the present state shaping for the future of the general federation a glorious destiny. Mrs. Pennybacker was a woman of big achievement before becoming the head of the largest women's organization in the world. She was a wonderful factor in the educational and civic life of her own state, Texas. While serving as state president, she wrote the "History of Texas," which is the authorized text book on the subject in the public school. She is brilliantly educated, socially charming and has wonderful personal magnetism and exquisite adaptability. Her visit to our last state convention still lingers with a rich fragrance and inspiration in our memories.

A World's Masterpiece. Our recent ex-president, Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, brings a word of love and greeting. Wise in council, untiring in labors she still possesses the enthusiasm and whole-heartedness which enabled her to undertake and faithfully discharge every trust committed to her for four years. In bringing to you the last message of our sainted ex-president, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, I know I bring you a world's masterpiece of mentality, wise counsel, sound judgment, courage, fortitude and optimism which strongly marked her character. Mrs. Decker's life was identified with all those forces which make for tangible achievement in municipal, philanthropic, patriotic and educational work. To enumerate the organizations and spheres of life in which she saw service as an officer or director would be to name most of the factors in the whole world's civic life. Every avenue of altruistic service testified to the catholic scope of her activities, and the humanitarian breadth of her sympathies. A friend aptly summed her: "Of rare worth as a woman, of great merit as a citizen, of wisdom as a counsellor, of inexpressible value as a friend." If it be indeed true that "he most lives who thinks the most, feels the deepest, acts the best," then surely Sarah Platt Decker splendidly rounded out her destiny on earth and made her life an ideal of signal achievement within herself and for others.

In bringing you a word from our national and also state officers and chairman I feel it is giving you a panoramic view of the club work of the world as our departments run the entire gamut of intellectual, educational, philanthropic, scientific, legislative, charitable, and civic endeavor. So sincerely do I believe that the state for a few of our most brilliant Georgia lovers, and with equal pride I bring my own state president, vice and general federation should be one in aim and service that in my beautiful national garden I have reserved space for president, ex-state president and other faithful and cultured women with their messages to you for their conscientious and faithful examples are an inspiration to every club in the nation. Can anyone blame when I dare to give special mention to one woman

who belongs not only to Georgia, but to the nation, a woman who has helped conquer more club difficulties, scaled more walls of club obstacles and given us, unselfishly, loyalty and devotedly of her time, energy, judgment and wisdom that she has earned the well-deserved title, the "ideal club woman!" I mean our brilliant journalist, Miss Isma Dooley. Said a little one, one evening when she noticed for the first time the silver crescent of the new moon in the glowing western sky. "What's that?" "The new moon," was the reply. "I want it," she said in positive tones. "But I can't get it for you." "Why not?" she pursued, with the insistence of a baby to whom nothing is denied. "Because it is too high for me," was the reply. "Well, then," she concluded, "take a chair." The press is the chair by which the club movement reaches up to the sky of high purpose and noble endeavor. Nothing is too high for us to reach; nothing that cries out for help is too hedged about with difficulties for us to lend our hearts and hands to deliver, if the press with a woman like Isma Dooley, was the chair. The press, as it always has been, our very present help in time of need. The press has co-operated in every movement which makes for development and uplift of humanity. American journalism leads the world! American journalists lead all others! Hand in hand what shall we not achieve? More capable pens than mine have given you a brief history of the beginning, advancement and glorious developments and achievements of the general federation of women's clubs. We are no longer in our infancy, several agencies we passed our majority and now number far more than a million women. We count in our ranks not only the born leaders, the courageous, progressive woman, but also the strong, conservative, distinctly domestic woman with a desire for intellectual development, not for self alone, but for her home and children. Some one has beautifully said, "The general federation of women's clubs is the consecrated motherhood of America, for like motherhood it represents all that is unselfish, pure and beneficent." It is our pride and glory we join hands with every agency known for the betterment of God's great world. Of all the crops which each year add to the importance and wealth of this nation, it is almost a truism to say that none will bring richer returns and more enduring strength than the annual crop of earnest, enthusiastic, philanthropic women who are giving their very selves to all lines of moral, physical, spiritual and educational development, reaching into every nook and corner of our cities, towns and counties. Mrs. Decker put it concisely when she said: "To the conservative woman it brings the knowledge of the individual point of view, the best lesson ever learned; to the lonely woman it brings friends and fellowship; to the unhappy woman, useful work and forgetfulness of self; to the rich woman it has brought knowledge of the obligations entailed by her possessions; to the poor it has brought generous help and uplift in a multitude of cases."

Federation and Reciprocity. Is there a woman or a club in this grand old commonwealth of ours who does not long to be a part of this stupendous force for good which is moving our world today? Can any club afford to hold itself aloof from this great national body? To maintain our highest efficiency every element of strength should be worked and to increase strength we must increase membership. We want to feel that every club, however small, is standing shoulder to shoulder with our mother club, willing and wishing to do its share. "To preserve, protect and defend" this noble work and the righteous principles to whose highest welfare we are all committed. With federation comes a real reciprocity, not only a breadth of outlook, of purpose, of association of work, but a broader charity, a sweetness and strength of sympathy, a concerted movement for common good. In scanning the horizon we find at no time in the history of the world has so great a number of economic and sociologic questions engaged thinking minds. The plummet of research has never dropped to such depths; creative and preventive measures are being applied to all the ills of the body individual and the body politic. Governments and communities are

Head of General Federation



MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Her home is in Austin, Texas.

looking upon the individual not as an unrelated atom alone responsible, but as a constituent part of the mass. Problems of arbitration, the kinship of trade and commerce, the kinship of capital and labor, all these questions indirectly affect us and through these great questions the world has been forced to assume its thinking cap. Every facet and angle of humanity reflect an interrogation point and out of this questioning good is obliged to come. Club women of Georgia, do you not want to become a part, a mighty factor, in this army of builders? Then I urge you to give your loyal, unwavering support to the general federation. Whatever helps, stimulates and strengthens the individual, benefits the whole. "Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense of service which thou renderest."

IN MEMORIAM.
MRS. SARAH S. PLATT DECKER, President General Federation, 1904-1908. Died July 7, 1912. OUR FRIEND, the friend of all humanity, has left us. We are stunned and without words to express what her loss means to the work of the world, what it means to the intimate circle of those in the federation. She was brave and loyal, sane, conservative and beyond everything progressive. No one can speak with more certain knowledge of her power than one who served with her closely for the four years of her presidency, and no one can speak with more loving appreciation of her generosity than one who received from her during the next four years sincere and constant friendship, cordial co-operation and hearty, whole-souled approval of advance that must come if the federation does not fall below the mark. We were joyful in her presence at the convention, realizing that every word she uttered was full of inspiration. We knew her strength, in her disapproval of certain issues which many wished to bring into the convention. We were anxious from the moment the serious nature of the attack was known, on account of the similar, longer illness of the summer before. Her last message to the convention was characteristic of her very optimistic intent, wishing to reassure each and every one and thus make the closing hours as happy as if she herself had been present. "I send a message of love and good cheer. I am sure your thoughts and prayers have been helpful in this hour of need. With sincere regret that I have not been able to fill my part, I promise to be present in 1914." Present she will be in spirit; and the best memorial we may raise to her is to carry out the policies of the federation, dear to her heart. Were she to speak she would bid me say: "God's in His heaven; all's well with the world."

In loving remembrance,
EVA PERRY MOORE, President 1908-1912.

"You can help make this world better if you'll only lend a hand; You can help to scatter sunshine Everywhere o'er earth's broad land. "And there is no one so humble But she has some work to do, That will make this world better; There is work for me, for you." MRS. BOLLING JONES, General Federation State Secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

The women of Terre Haute have carried on a vacation school for three summers.

PRESS WOMAN'S VIEW OF VALUE OF WORK OF GENERAL FEDERATION

I have never attended a meeting of the general federation of women's clubs, but if I were asked what had proven one of the most inspirational influences in my work as the press club woman, I would say the messages which have been brought to me from time to time by the women who have gone from Georgia to the meetings of the General Federation. Our women from the state federations go to the meetings filled justly with pride in the achievement of their state work. They go with the note: "My club has done this or that" or "my state federation is a wonderful institution," but they come back thrilled with the magnitude of the great federated movement, and the note is "What the women of the nation are doing to fulfill their obligation in the onward march of civilization."

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is an organization of incalculable value to the nation, for it not only represents the largest organization of women, but their principle and activity are on the broadly democratic basis which draws women of all elements and all interests together for the common cause of humanity. The wonderful programs which are presented at the biennials represent a university of knowledge to the modern woman, for there in systematic form is presented every department of work which the organized women of the nation are doing. Not only is the origin and purpose of these departments fully exploited, but every phase of it is presented, and the woman who hears the talks and discussions pertaining thereto is equipped on her return to her State Federation and local club, to inaugurate the work there and bring her club sisters into direct co-operation with the women of the nation.

Not only has she heard related the experience of the women workers elsewhere and their achievement, but she has heard from the expert in whatever line of work may be, the very last message on the subject, for a great carrying influence of the general federation program is that there has been drawn into it each year the master minds of the country both among men and women, and that whatever is the dominant thought of the nation at the time is expressed at the biennial meeting. The first step forward a club takes when it is organized should be to join the State Federation, and the General Federation, for then, and then only, is the individual club a part of the great union of forces, which is not only the first principle of the federated movement, but the first principle of twentieth century civilization.

ISMA DOOLEY, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. The Usual Variety. (From Judge.) "Paw-uh?" "Well?" "Paw, what is an explanation?" "An elongated, circumambulatory, inverted, turgid statement, my son, which does not explain."

Fourth National Service

"The interests of our patrons are identical with the interests of the bank itself." This is the basic idea of the service we offer the public. Hence it is of the greatest importance to conserve the welfare of those who do business with us and to provide them with a banking service that looks to their convenience and benefit. Location, equipment and methods all contribute to this end. Owning our magnificent building and providing every facility for the transaction of business, we are enabled to handle an immense volume of it—both local and foreign. Eleven years ago the Fourth National gave substantial recognition to the woman movement by opening a department exclusively for women, in charge of a woman teller. This was the first of the kind in the south. It has been a success from the start. The large and increasing patronage of women has shown their appreciation of the service rendered in the department, and its growth has indicated its popularity.

Other departments are those for Savings, Safe Deposit Storage, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Travelers' Checks, Letters of Credit. The strength of the Fourth National is shown in the fact that its Capital and Surplus are a Million and a Half and its Total Resources more than Eight Millions. Its building itself is carried at \$515,000, and the lot on which it stands at \$110,000. In addition to the rigid examination into the affairs of the bank by the United States Bank Examiners, the Fourth National maintains a system of independent audits, providing for frequent unannounced examinations by an outside audit company. A monthly count of all the cash is made by this company, with no previous notice to the bank. Reports of these audits are made to the Directors in their regular monthly meetings. The Officers of this bank devote their entire time to its affairs. In addition, a committee from the Board of Directors meets in the bank every business day for the purpose of examining and passing upon all loans.

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JOHN K. OTTLEY Vice President
CHARLES I. RYAN Cashier
Assistant Cashiers:
WM. T. PERKERSON, F. M. BERRY,
STEWART M'GINTY, H. B. ROGERS.

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EDWARD C. PETERS, JAMES D. ROBINSON, J. R. HOPKINS,
CHAS. A. WICKERSHAM, ALBERT STEINER, D. N. M'ULLOUGH,
W. T. GENTRY, JAMES W. ENGLISH, DANIEL B. HARRIS,
JOSEPH WIRSCH, JOHN J. WOODSIDE, GEORGE W. PARROTT,
DAVID WOODWARD, CHARLES I. RYAN, CLYDE L. KING,
JOHN K. OTTLEY, HARRY L. ENGLISH.

Fourth National Bank ATLANTA

SOME STRIKING IMPRESSIONS GAINED AT THE MID-BIENNIAL COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

It gives a peculiar feeling of pride and joy to be one of a great body of great women like the one meeting in Washington at the Mid-Biennial Council on April 21-24.

What a revelation this council was, and what must a biennial be!

The members in attendance—more than two thousand—and the interest manifested were greater than at any previous gathering of the kind. To come into touch with the personnel of the administration of the general federation, to be brought to realize the scope and advancement along all lines of work, and to hear discussed the various departments having in charge the activities of the organization is a wonderful privilege.

Upon each one in attendance should rest the responsibility of carrying back to her club the inspiration and the broad vision gained, that the work all over our land may be uniform.

Gateway to Service.

A council meeting is truly a gateway into wider fields of service. To those who stand shoulder to shoulder in their state work, it is the most natural and beautiful thing in the world that they should join, not only in heart, but in actual hand grasp with the larger federation to go forth together to execute their world wide commission.

We must visualize the needs of the various sections of our country, think of them and talk of them in order to work in unity. We can never rightly estimate the dignity and meaning of our own work until we can in some sense relate it to the work of the national federation.

Second only in importance to the work itself are the workers. The development of the feminine mind is a constant revelation.

So many spoke in appreciation of the faithful officers, especially of Mrs. Pennybacker, whose efficient efforts have made possible such great meetings.

The Official Family.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Mrs. Pennybacker as a presiding officer and a wonderfully magnetic woman. She carried through the very full program with great ability.

The other members of the official family are women of national reputation whom we were glad to meet face to face. Among the prominent speakers, Mrs. Melville Johnston was very attractive, and delivered an excellent address on Art and Democracy. Splendid speeches were made by Mrs. Imogen Oakley, chairman of civil service reform; Mrs. George Zimmerman, on Civics; Mrs. Emmens Coecker, on Conservation; Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, on Housing Reform; Mrs. J. W. Barry, of the education department; Miss Helen Louise Johnson, on Household Economics; Mrs. Horace Mann Tower, chairman of the legislative committee and Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, on the Inter-Relation and Inter-Dependence of Rural and Urban Life.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan and Miss Margaret Wilson, added distinction to the council and impressed every one most favorably with what they had to say. Mrs. Bryan spoke on "The Rural Church as a Force in Solving Economic and Social Problems of Rural Life."

Miss Wilson featured in the discussion of the topic, "In How Many Departments Would the Successful Establishment of Social Centers be of Vital Help?"

Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, past president, is splendid, so alert, suggestive and with unlimited vision. She brought a report from her foreign correspondents in the Philippines, France, Sweden, Bombay, East Africa, South America, etc.

The motto of the Bombay Sorosis is "Tell them the world was made for women also."

Years Do Not Count.

One of the finest things about club women is that they do not let years count.

The greatest percentage of that assemblage have passed the center milestone of life, but they can never grow old because they love their work of service and spend their lives absorbed in it.

Margaret Deland says, "The three deadly symptoms of old age are: selfishness, stagnation, intolerance. We have three defenses which are invulnerable: sympathy, progress, tolerance."

The receptive faculties of our younger club women must be awakened and developed if we would devise, plan and execute new endeavors, and "copy" fair those who have shaped a glorious future for the federation of women. The best place for this educational expansion is in the great national gatherings.

It only requires the knowledge of larger, national outlook to respond at once.

We feel constrained to say, "Old things have passed away, behold all things are become new!"

MRS. HARVIE JORDAN,
Editor of Georgia Federation Page.

Message From General Federation Council.

To the Women of Georgia:

I want you to know directly from me how delighted I was that Georgia sent seven earnest women to the council meeting at Washington.

While I missed sadly some friends whom I had confidently hoped to see, yet I was deeply grateful for her able Mrs. Charles Haden and the other delightful women who were in attendance.

On the last evening at our memorial hour tributes were paid to your beloved Mrs. H. C. White, as well as to Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Buchhalter.

The Chairman of the educational department also paid a loving tribute to Mrs. White.

I have been away from home for five weeks and have still four weeks more before my itinerary is completed.

With every good wish for each of Georgia's band of noble women, I am, cordially yours,

ANNA PENNYBACKER,
Pres. Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs,
Austin, Texas.

SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF GENERAL FEDERATION

Their Accomplishments Described by Mary I. Wood, of Bureau of Information.

In summing up the history of the general federation in so short a space as that accorded in a newspaper article, the account must necessarily be very brief and sketchy.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs came to life in April, 1890, the seed having been sown the year previous at the famous birthday celebration of Sorosis, the most notable New York city club. The new organization was launched with Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown as president, and while it was not the writer's privilege to have known Mrs. Brown, the more fortunate ones who still remain tell of the remarkable fitness of our first leader. Chosen by a notable collection of women, gathered from every section of the land, drawn not by curiosity nor by the love of personal display, but by a sincere inner conviction, about but dimly expressed, that there was a great work for them to do, Charlotte Emerson Brown, careful, cautious and wise, was undoubtedly the best possible president to effect a permanent organization, to give to it the dignity and stability which is so necessary with new ventures. A fit summing up of the purpose with which Mrs. Brown accepted and fulfilled the responsibility placed upon her is summed up in the closing words of her farewell address: "As I have committed this work to Divine guidance a thousand times, so again I commit it here and now, may God's blessing be upon it and upon us all!"

Mrs. Brown's successor was equally valuable for the work at hand. Mrs. Henrietta had, by virtue of wide experience and culture, the highest ideals. The keynote of her reign was soundness in her speech of acceptance. She said: "The work of the federation is to create a healthy public sentiment. . . . The world's greatest benefactors, therefore, are the mothers of its thought. . . . The other organizations of women, of which there are many, represent each a single cause; the federation represents the sum and goal of all causes, the home and society."

Federation of Federations.

As Mrs. Brown's work had resulted in a federation of clubs, so Mrs. Henrietta's efforts brought about a federation of federations. Following Mrs. Henrietta came Mrs. Lowe, the first southern woman to wield the gavel over the growing body of workers. During this regime came a great task of adjustment, and the federation first began to feel itself affected by questions of great national import, and to learn that the federation was greater than any local question, and that all differences might be settled by mutual courtesy and concession, a lesson by which it has ever profited.

Following Mrs. Lowe came Mrs. Denison, whose grace of manner, elegance of diction and fine literary attainments made for her a lasting place among those whom the federation has delighted to honor.

Mrs. Denison's term of office was a short one, since she positively declined a re-nomination, but it was, none the less, one to be long remembered in that a great impetus was given to committee work at that time.



MRS. BOLLING JONES,
General Federation Secretary.

The president who followed Mrs. Denison has so recently been called from us that it is difficult to write of her dispassionately and without exaggeration. Mrs. Decker was a great woman, endowed with all the qualities which go to make up a great leader. By nature, generous and impulsive; by experience, conversant with affairs of public import, she was a woman whose broad sympathetic vision was needed at a time when there was danger lest the state federations, grown strong in themselves, should lose sight of the fact that in order to become a national force, there must be co-operation and union of action between them.

A Great Woman.

Mrs. Decker was, indeed, a great woman, one in whose presence all lesser folk felt themselves raised to their utmost in order to meet her expectations of them. She was generous to all and was quick to recognize greatness in others. She was noble and never failed to see nobility in those with whom she worked. She was a woman, "take her for a' in a' we never shall look upon her like again." What this woman's influence was upon the club movement, and especially upon the federation

Mrs. Barnum Describes The Work Accomplished On Educational Lines

The new work of the education department for the biennial period 1912-1914 is of vital and absorbing interest. The readjustment of departments and committees, which was recommended by Mrs. Moore at the biennial convention at San Francisco, has been actually begun in this department by the organization of committees on peace and political science. Concerning the last, Miss Howwell writes:

"The interest in the intent and scope of this committee is tremendous, and has demonstrated already the wisdom of its creation as a part of the serious work of the general federation."

The new work directly for schools and school children is that of promoting vocational training and guidance. It was chosen because immediate help is needed in every community if we would prevent, or rather check, individual wreckage and social waste—physical, moral, industrial. The safety and livelihood of millions of children depend on swift measures of relief and wise provision. Social and industrial problems, which are causing a crushing force upon the public schools, in consequence, public attention and criticism are being concentrated on them as never before. In this time of trial our clubs should unflinchingly continue their friendly assistance and greatly increase it in efficiency and extent. While it is safe to assume that the children of your community are not getting from your schools the training they require to meet the living conditions of today, it is also safe to assume that our teachers are doing all that they can and more than they should without aid, without the concerted aid of all the organized women of each community.

MRS. O. SHEPARD BARNUM,
Chairman of Education of Gen. Fed.

ure, combined with her natural grasp of detail, made every number of a convention program, as well as every personal engagement, completed at exactly the schedule hour.

At the end of four years, Mrs. Moore was succeeded by Mrs. Anna J. H. Pennybacker, a former member of the executive board, who brought to the general federation a renewed interest in organization. Small in stature but large in magnetism, frail of body but strong of spirit, the new president took the helm with no uncertain hand.

Only one year has passed, but if the Washington council is to be a criterion, the general federation is to go ahead by leaps and bounds. Certain it is in the minds of all who know the brilliant leader that the organization is in the hands of one well worthy of the long term of splendid women who have preceded her.

Such, then, is the brief outline of the general federation under the different presidents. Each one is remembered by what she has done, and the general federation, under such guidance, can well be considered to be, in the words of the greatest club woman America has ever known, "a mighty factor in the civilization of the century. If wielded as a whole, an army of builders, ready, alert, systematic, not only a potent force in this generation, but transmitting to the next a vigor and strength which has never been given to any race of women to their inheritors."

As Presiding Officer.

Combined with her other qualities, Mrs. Moore possessed an unusual ability as a presiding officer, and her knowledge of parliamentary procedure

MRS. FITZPATRICK SENDS A MESSAGE

Council in Washington, Says State President, Was Intensely Interesting, and Is Part of an Education.

The council in Washington was of intense importance to women all over the country and deliberations there are bound to have far-reaching effect. While listening to the addresses of some of the most intellectual women in our country who are leaders in the federation work, I was deeply impressed with the fact that "The hour is now upon us when the clubs must be closely related to their national head, all carrying out the broad work which can only be adequately planned and directed by officers and heads of departments who are in a position to survey the whole field," and the best wish I could make for our clubs is that each one of them might be a member of the General Federation where they get full value of suggestions made by the departments.

How little we realize the hours of thought and labor given by the leaders to our work in order that the women in the remotest part of our country may be encouraged to help on in this work to help humanity.

Whoever is true to God is true to his fellowman.

All honor to the women who sacrifice their own time and personal comfort to render a service for which "no money can compensate."

Mrs. Pennybacker proved herself entirely equal to the occasion. She is a great presiding officer. She keeps perfect order, begins on time, quits on time, keeps the people in good humor and makes things move.

Many great subjects that interest us as club women were discussed, but the endowment, perhaps, was the most talked-of subject. State co-operation in the enactment of laws requiring health certificates before marriage was much stressed. Let us not forget to lend our influence for the passage of such a bill now before our own legislature.

To attend one of these meetings is part of a liberal education. I am grateful, indeed, to the club women of the second district who, in their loyalty to our state federation and their appreciation of the value of the council, so graciously provided for the state president to attend the council at Washington.

MRS. Z. I. FITZPATRICK,
President Georgia Federation Women's Clubs.

"May every soul that touches mine, Be it the slightest contact, get there from some good."

Some little grace, some kindly thought, One aspiration yet unmet, one bit of courage

For the darkening sky, one gleam of faith

To brave the thickening fogs of life, One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mists,

To make the life worth while and heaven a cure heritage."

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WHAT ASSOCIATION IS REALLY DOING

"It is an Agency Quietly Doing a Giant's Work for the Conservation of Young Womanhood."

By Mrs. Harry Dewar, Editor.
WHAT is a Young Women's Christian Association?

Nothing could better answer our question than a recent editorial in a Philadelphia paper:
"The Young Women's Christian Association is primarily a religious institution. Its foundation is the Rock of Ages. But its spiritual appeal is to those who serve, and it does not impose any religious test on those to be served. It promotes the zeal of its members through religious meetings. It cultivates the spiritual side of Bible classes. It is an agency quietly doing a giant's work for the conservation of young womanhood."

A Challenge to Service.
Is not this a challenge of Christ to service? A clarion call for deepened fellowship? How best to answer it? Certainly, first, all co-operators in this work should definitely understand the structure, the mechanism of this most effective engine of women's activities.

Away back in the years, about 1850, began parlor meetings in quiet homes, for Bible study and prayer, developing later into local associations, increasing in number, size and scope. There are now nearly 500 of these local associations composed of 250,000 members forming a great national body which meets bi-annually in convention to further its varied purposes. There is also a central organization of all the Young Women's Christian Associations in the United States, called the national board, the members of which are elected by the organization in each state.

Territorial Committees.
For speedier touch and most efficient help the national board has divided the whole country into "territorial committees," of which there are eleven in all, ours being the South Atlantic committee, and composed of the five states of North and South Carolina, Florida, Virginia and Georgia—the head office being in Charlotte, N. C.

Thus are evolved suggestions for local self-supporting boarding houses, employment bureaus, general educational classes that begin where school left off, cafeterias, gymnasiums, Bible study, suggestions for happy wholesome social life, these being the ones are domestic science classes, summer camp, junior work, and a host of other possibilities for whoever may wish such classes established.

Y. W. C. A. does not reach limited groups of women—it is not concentrated, and fixed by purpose, hour, or schedule as are the foregoing quartet of social effort. In it one does not work down to girls.

It is girls, 500,000 of them, and they need leaders! What of them? In no place in the world are there proportionately more earnest, clever, able women, eager to identify themselves with the great spiritual awakening of the times than in Atlanta.

How can these valiant workers be made to see that there is no work demanding higher powers, keener sympathies or richer natures than is pleaded for by the ringing call "to arms" of the Y. W. C. A.?

So far a few have borne the burden of working with inadequate tools and a plentiful lack of co-operation. Reverse these conditions and what happens?

There is work not only for trained secretaries but still more for the worth while leisure women who will serve in a volunteer or advisory capacity, contributing from the rich experience of a woman of affairs, and often from the much deeper experience of wifehood and motherhood.

At the recent bi-ennial convention of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States held in Richmond, Va., one could fairly see the dynamic power of personality depersonalized, vivifying the gatherings. One moment it shone in the loyal devotion of women famous in the social and financial life of America, who were seen working with shining faces and ringing voices for the bringing in of Christ's social ideal to the cause of women and girls. Prominent among these was Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, our president's daughter. She is a high and able officer of the national board, devoting much of her time now (as before increased public duties in Washington came to her), to furthering the association work as an author of no mean ability and composed a series of petitions called "A Delegate's Prayers," for use each day during the convention. Owing to Miss Wilson's extreme modesty it was not generally known that she was the author of these helpful prayers. She avoided all needless publicity, working enthusiastically and with great simplicity every day of convention week, especially for the greatest event of the week—the prayer.

Ideals of Association.
This was a dramatic presentation of the highest ideals of the association, teaching by poetry and song, color and rhythm the innermost meaning of it all, under the name "The Ministering of the Gift." Some day we may have one like it in Atlanta.

Meantime, the women of the Atlanta Y. W. C. A. confess to dreaming dreams and seeing visions of their own. The work has led them, too, to a field of great opportunity, and thanks to those who have labored in the past, they now stand at the crossroad of endeavor. The "Association Spirit" speaks:
"Where cross the crowded ways of life, beyond
There lies the city—lies and calls
The thousand little voices of its toil,
The thousand lighter voices of its joy.
Come up the wind, and form its common tone—
The call, call, call, that urgent beats
At all the heart of youth back in the fields.
Till down they throng, to tread its crowded ways,
And they must find me there with open hand,
And open heart, and open door.
So that they may see through all the myriads of sounds,
Still hear Thy voice, O Son of Man!"
—Alice G. Devar.

THE Y. W. C. A.
"The old gods came and went,
Hailed each by his own nations, until all
Had passed, yet with expectant
Had faces still
The world was waiting, and mine
Own heart stirred
I knew not why, until afar I saw
Among the people one who long
Unknown
Had moved among them.
None named his name nor worshipped
yet as when
The day-king tops the mountains
Here and there
A lonely pinnacle shines back at him
While all else is in shadow, so the
souls
High on Life's skyline kindled one
When this King rose upon them.
We have had gods before but none
like Thee—
We know Thee now: Thy name is
Love,
O Brother Friend and God of all.
—WM. HENRY WOOD.

HOW ASSOCIATION MAKES APPEAL TO BUSINESS WOMEN

There is no subject that appeals to me quite so strongly as the Young Women's Christian Association. I have been closely identified with the Atlanta association almost since its organization, and am, therefore, prepared to speak experimentally of the greatness of the work. It is broad in its scope, standing for the physical, social, intellectual and spiritual development of all young women. The "all" includes the leisure woman and the college woman, as well as the business woman. There should be a spirit of co-operation on the part of all members. If not, the association has failed in its purpose. While, of course, there are works of charity to be done by the Young Women's Christian Association, the association itself is not a charitable institution. We are women united for the purpose of helping one another along the lines for which the Young Women's Christian Association stands.

"Love is not getting but giving," and to any woman who is willing to give herself to the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, I can safely guarantee that the profits on her investment will far exceed her expectation.

In soliciting membership I am often confronted with this question: "Well, what am I going to get out of it?" My usual reply is: "The benefits you are to receive will depend on how much of yourself you expect to give."

The club work of the association particularly appeals to me. I am especially interested in the S. I. S. P. club, of which I am a member. This club was organized in 1904, and since its organization has had on its roll of membership some of the most representative business and professional young women of the city. We have embodied in the name of our club the object of the Young Women's Christian Association, viz.: the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical welfare of all young women.

Our time of meeting is Monday of each week. Schedule: Vespers, 8:15 p. m.; supper, 6:30; business or literary program, 7 to 7:45; gymnasium, 8 to 9.

There is a demand for an ideal association in Atlanta. Let us have it! As stated, the work is a great one, and I appeal to the young women of the city to unite with us in building up an association of which we as members and the city as a whole will be proud. This can be done only through the realization on the part of each young woman of her personal responsibility in the development.
GENEVIEVE K. SANDERS.

BUILDING IS GIVEN NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Sheppard, Formerly Miss Helen Gould, Makes Present of Lot in New York.

A beautiful gift has been made within the last year to the girls and women of the United States in the building for the National Young Women's Christian Association headquarters in New York City. Miss Helen Gould, now Mrs. Sheppard, gave to the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, a valuable lot on the corner of Lexington avenue and 32nd street, as a location for the building. Mrs. Sheppard, who has been a member of the National Board for some years, made this gift because she realized the need of such a building for headquarters and the value of such a gift to the whole country. Several other women of wealth and of wide religious and philanthropic interests gave the money with which the building has been erected, agreeing with Mrs. Sheppard in her thought of this building. It was finished in October and stands now a beautiful twelve-story structure which is said by leading architects to be one of the most architecturally perfect buildings in New York City. It stands for permanency, simplicity and efficiency.

The Lexington avenue entrance admits to the offices, committee rooms, exhibit rooms, publication department, etc., of the National Board. On the seventh floor of this side is a cafeteria, which is used by all of the secretaries and stenographers engaged in the building, a staff of about one hundred and fifty.
The Fifty-second street entrance admits to the National Training School, where young women are receiving special training for association secretaryships. The course in this school is said by noted philanthropic leaders throughout the country to be the best course of training in social service offered today. Young women from all over the United States not only are in training there but also from England, Canada, Scotland, Germany, India, and China. They are college graduates who have proved their fitness for social service by definite work or through success as teachers and high school principals, etc., since graduation. One young woman from Georgia has been in training there this year and several more will enter soon. It means everything to the women of the country today that strong leaders like Miss Grace H. Dodge, president of the National Board, and Mrs. Sheppard and other co-workers should have evidenced their faith in women's work by such a generous gift.

Y. W. C. A. BOARDING HOME FOR GIRLS

Opened in November, 1907, It Is Now One of Important Features of Work in Atlanta.

The Y. W. C. A. home for business girls, one of the most important features of the work, was opened November 15, 1907, at 19 Baker street, Atlanta, though not ready for occupancy until several days later. That very night two young business women came to the home, seeking care and protection. Everything was a chaotic condition, but they were willing to put up with all inconveniences, so they were admitted, and there they remained until they left the city. The association will always feel grateful and deeply indebted to the board of managers of the Woman Co-operative home, which was just closing, who made it possible for the home to be opened at this time, by giving to them iron beds, mattresses, dressers, washstands, etc.

In May, 1909, we bought the house we now occupy, No. 19 Baker street, making a payment of \$1,400. As the notes have fallen due they have been met from the campaign fund. We paid for the property \$12,500, making the last payment in November, 1912. Thousands of working girls are rushing into Atlanta. Where will they find homes? Fabulous stories have reached our sisters in the outlying districts of the easy jobs and good wages awaiting them in our big city. They are strangers within our gates, homeless and friendless.

For instance, a young mountain girl came to Atlanta not many weeks ago, and fortunately fell into the hands of a good man, who sent her to the rooms of the association. Filled with a longing for something higher, better and broader than she had in her little cabin home, her one thought was the city. A timid, unsuspecting girl stood before our secretary, her ears all tied up in a little bundle, and 40 cents in her pocket. When asked what she could do, she replied, "Nothing."

She was kept in the home until we could place her, and she is now making good in a Christian home in our city. Suppose she had not been sent to the association rooms? Suppose we had had no home to shelter and care for her? What then? In a Christian community, Christian home life should be available to all of the girls we can reach living away from home.

The policy of the home is the very best of everything for the little remuneration as possible. The highest price paid per month is \$15 which covers three meals a day, hot water, heated rooms, lights, etc., and best of all, a Christian caretaker. A serious problem confronts us. The crowded condition of the home—four girls in most of the rooms. Often the girls are taken care of for much less, and sometimes for no compensation whatever until positions can be found for them. This home has sheltered and cared for hundreds of girls.

What might we not do if we had a large up-to-date building which could shelter hundreds more?

Another hope of the association is to open other homes in different sections of the city.

We ask all good women to have a prayerful care and a kindly thought for the girls, and give their hearty co-operation in providing a safe and wholesome refuge for those who are attracted toward the large cities.

MRS. J. P. AVERILL,
Chairman of Y. W. C. A. Boarding Home Committee.

Y. W. C. A. VACATION CAMP FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Many young women in Georgia may be interested to know that there is a vacation camp in the North Carolina mountains to which it is possible for girls to go who want a good wholesome vacation at small cost.

This camp has been made possible through the generosity of a North Carolina woman who has loaned her property to the South Atlantic Field Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association. This committee has charge of the camp, which is open from the middle of June until the last of September, and to which young women can go for a two weeks' vacation at a rate of \$3.50 per week, plus the registration fee of 50 cents.

The camp is in the woods near Tryon, North Carolina. There is provision for swimming, horseback riding, tramping, rest and general good times.

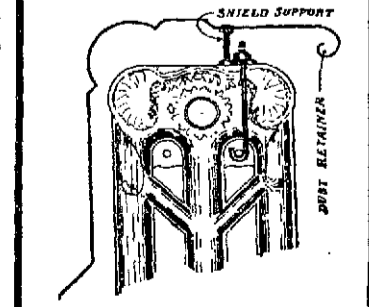
Further information concerning it can be secured by writing to the South Atlantic Field Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, 515 Commercial Bank building, Charlotte, N. C.

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Y. W. C. A. BOARDING WORK FOR PANAMA EXPOSITION GIRLS

By Sara Converse.
The Y. W. C. A. is in no sense a charity carried on by specially favored women for those less fortunate. On the contrary, it is a banding together of all women from all stations of life for mutual help and uplift. To this work the woman of wealth brings leisure and her special advantages; to it the business woman brings her knowledge of business methods; to the task the college woman brings her trained mind and her vision of the need for the work. By association and co-operation all classes of women learn to know and appreciate each other, thus escaping the provincialism which comes from isolation either of class or community.

The scope of the work is perhaps best indicated by the activities of one of the departments—the educational. Provision is made for the child-worker who has not even completed the grammar school and for the unskilled worker who wants to move up into the class of the skilled business woman. To train women in the work that is peculiarly theirs, there are classes in cooking, sewing and millinery conducted by trained teachers. There is also instruction in English and history, in modern languages, in art and arts and crafts, for the girl who has completed her school course, but who still seeks her opportunity for mental growth.

More and more we are realizing to-day that efficiency and happiness depend in great measure on bodily health and vigor. The physical departments of the Young Women's Christian Association are doing a splendid service in giving to women the opportunity to attain strength and poise. In practically every large city in this country there are well equipped gymnasiums under the direction of trained teachers. The need for physical training is shown in the eagerness with which it is received. In Atlanta, even with unattractive quarters, there were one hundred and eighty members in the gymnasium during the past year with classes in the morning, at the noon hour, and in the afternoon and in the evening. When the time came to close the gymnasium for the summer there came eager requests for "just one more week" of work.

Atlanta will surely, never be content until this line, as in many others, she has reached the full measure of opportunity in this limitless field of social usefulness.

Diogenes, at length convinced of the uselessness of his lantern went on his search without it. He returned triumphant. "Eureka!" he shouted. "I have found honest men by the score!" "How?" questioned his cynic companions. "By direct inquiry," answered the great philosopher.

ANNA D. CASLER,
Executive Secretary South Atlantic Field Committee.

PRAYER FOR THE Y. W. C. A.

"O Living Lord, able and willing to help, we thank Thee that in all our perplexities Thou art with us to lead us through them. We cannot see the way, but we trust Thee. So often Thou leadest us in ways that seem strange to us, guiding us a long way around when to us the direct way had seemed the more beautiful and even the more serviceable. For Thee, again bidding us climb straight forward toward impassable seeming rocks when a fairer way led gently at their foot."

"Yet always, knowing our weakness, Thou leadest us in Thine own time to a high place whence looking backward we may see our road and cry with thankful hearts, 'Hitherto hast Thou helped us, O God!' Dear Lord, in the work we are doing in Thy name we grow discouraged the raising of money, the winning of girls, the entering into new places, the breaking down of prejudice, the holding fast to Thy name as our basis of inspiration, all tax our utmost strength—and we would have it so, for only thus may we attain the fulness of Thy presence. But let us see Thy face with increasing clearness. Withdraw not Thyself from us, but lead us, guide us, cheer us. O Thou who livest and lovest us. Amen."

—BY JESSIE WOODROW WILSON.

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A Well-Lighted, Sanitary Store That Sells Only the Purest Meats and Provisions at the Lowest Prices.

This store not only offers you the very best goods procurable at the lowest prices, but it offers a courteous service without regard to the size of your purchase. "Make friends of our customers" is the command of R. H. Barnes, the proprietor. Nothing is left undone to give you what you want when you want it at a fair and square price.

No, they don't deliver. You take home your purchases—but you have more goods to take. Instead of charging you with delivery expense they give you the benefit of the saving in better goods for less. And, instead of making up bad charge accounts on paying customers they sell only for cash and give you the benefit again. You'll like Barnes' Cash Grocery at 7 E. Mitchell, the atmosphere that pervades the place, the goods they sell and the men that serve you.

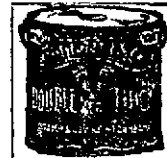
Two Pictures on One Canvas.

A graduate of the Moscow school for painting, sculpture and architecture has invented an interesting artistic device, which may be used with much effect on the stage, and perhaps can be utilized for the home. This invention renders it possible to paint several different scenes on one canvas. When the light on the stage is changed the decorations also change.

A panel was exhibited at the Moscow Artistic theater, which represented a scene with beautiful autumn tints in the red light of a sunset. The light was changed; the scenery changed at the same time, and a nymph was discovered in front of a tree, bathed in moonlight. The invention is based on the physical law concerning the complementary colors of the spectrum. It is claimed that wall paper printed by this method is one color in daytime, different during twilight and changes again by moon or lamp light. The changes can be brought about by switching electric lights.—From a Consular report.

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ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK

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Queen of Mothers She's Crowned HISTORY OF GEORGIA CLUBS FOR 20 YEARS

A Royal Mind and Heart

And a Queen of Mothers She Is



MRS. T. H. WILLINGHAM.

There are many queenly mothers in Georgia, but the only one who has actually been crowned queen of mothers is Mrs. Thomas H. Willingham, of Tifton, the mother of seventeen children, ten of whom are living.

The ceremony took place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Tift, in Tifton, on the 10th of January. On this occasion when she had passed the eightieth milestone of life, a little surprise was arranged for her by her children. A throne was erected in one of the rooms. It was covered with plush and garlanded with beautiful flowers. The company, numbering more than one hundred, all her immediate descendants and other connections by marriage, gathered in the room and then the venerable lady was

ushered in and given a seat upon the throne. A number of tender speeches felicitating her upon the happy occasion were made by her sons and sons-in-law, after which Mr. Winnie Joe Willingham with a beautiful wreath of white camellias advanced, and placing it upon her head, already adorned with the almond blossoms of age, the crown of glory, crowned her Queen of Mothers.

Most Remarkable Woman in Georgia. Mrs. Willingham is without doubt the most remarkable woman in Georgia today. She is now in her eighty-fifth year, but she is still hale and hearty, none of her faculties impaired except her hearing. She is as active as a girl, taking a walk every morning after breakfast and visiting daily many of her friends. She walks at least two miles every day, runs up and down stairs, is never tired and never sick. In all the long years of her life she has had only three attacks of illness.

We all know how the woman's clubs had to stand the slighting comments on women in public, and while there was nothing unpleasant said, there was a chilling sensation in the atmosphere when woman's clubs were mentioned. But the work went on, and today when we "view the landscape over," what a change! Daily papers are only too glad to give them notices of their work, and a page for their special use. If the chamber of commerce wants any special civic work done, they call on the woman's clubs and in all the public movements of the day woman's clubs are the backbone.

So marvelous are the changes and growth of woman's work that one can scarcely draw the comparison. The good influence of their work is felt in the home, in the city and state. The federated clubs of Georgia have a noble work raising the standard in our state to create higher ideals and to make them so beautiful and desirable that all will seek them. The time has come when we can truly say:

"They talk about the woman's sphere, As they had a right; There's not a place in earth or heaven, There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whisper 'yes or no,' There's not a life, a death, a birth, There's not a feather's weight of worth, Without a woman in it."

Southern Literature. The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs seems destined to lead in many noteworthy movements which later are followed by clubs in other states. For instance, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, state president, has issued a proclamation to the members of the organization expressing the hope that during the ensuing year the members of the women's clubs of Georgia will make a special feature of the study of southern literature. The federation wishes to create an audience and stimulate an interest in indigenous southern writers, and to commend Dr. Edwin A. Alderman and his able associates for the research work undertaken whereby the authors of the southern literature are known, studied and made home companions.

Heretofore this has been an impossible suggestion to club women, for the reason that such a large part of the writings of southern authors has not been available. President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, in association with nearly 300 men of letters in the south, has reclaimed and put into permanent form the writings of the great men and women who were pioneers in the literature of our country. Since these records of our talented ancestors have been provided us, it behooves us, as club women with patriotic motives, to assist in their distribution. We are proud to have an opportunity to help introduce these great works to the people of Georgia. Here is a great nugget of literature, written years ago, that the world, for the most part, has missed.

With the united indorsement of club women, Dr. Alderman's dream of the enlightenment that would result from a study of these re-discovered treasures can be realized.

MRS. M. M. McCALL, Atlanta, Ga. The Pioneer Real Estate Builder and Designer Exchanges a Specialty Residences: Piedmont Hotel

Surely, in the language of the wise man, she is a "woman whose price is far above rubies, whose mouth opens with wisdom and upon whose tongue is the law of kindness. Grace is deceitful and beauty is vain, but she that feareth the Lord shall be praised."

Slighting Comments We Met With at First, But Good Influence of Work Is Now Felt Throughout the State.

By Mrs. William C. King.

It has been exceedingly interesting through a long life to have watched the development and success of woman's work for the past twenty years; one organization following another in quick succession until perfection has been reached, and as I look upon the present state of affairs, I feel like exclaiming: "Now, Lord, let Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen" not the salvation of Israel, but the glory and salvation of the poor and ignorant, in the educating and uplifting of thousands who would otherwise have sat in darkness, and this done by organization of women all over the country.

The first club in Georgia for press work was organized by Mrs. Edward Evington, of The Columbus Ledger, in 1890. A few women met in the Kimball house parlor. The few I recall were Leadora Beck, Rosa Woodberry, Corinne Stocker, Maude Andrews and myself and many others. This was the Georgia Woman's Press club.

Mrs. Evington was elected president. The club was always a success. I had the honor of being president many years, being in my possession now letters of greeting from such prominent people as Mrs. Donald McCall, Mrs. Westover Allen, Mrs. Fanny Grody, editor of Success Magazine, and many others.

From this club, as delegates, Mrs. Evington, Miss Rosa Woodberry and Mrs. William King were sent to the first annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago.

The visit to this club was a revelation. It was a very impressive body, and was presided over by Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore. The meeting was a great success and the social feature delightful. We met with many prominent women, such as Susan Anthony, Frances Willard and others. The Atlanta delegates came home thoroughly enthused with club spirit, and made efforts to arouse it among our home women, but the time was not yet.

The Mothers' Congress. The organization of the Mothers' congress by Mrs. Theodore Birney came next. I was fortunate in being sent as a delegate to the first annual meeting of this body at Washington, D. C. The club's welfare was the subject of discussion by the most interesting men and women in the country, and the congress proved a great success. I was honored by the Atlanta Woman's club some years later, being sent as a delegate to this congress to represent the club to the honored Mrs. Birney, which I did before an audience of 2,000 people. Her memorial exercises were attended by all classes. From the white house to the humblest of homes, for she was beloved and admired by all.

We have now looked back upon the woman's clubs and their beginnings. Now we can see the great changes the years have brought. I remember how many little jokes were thrown at us; one was that the "Mothers' congress was composed of old maids and men," but the women worked on, and the society grew until today it is a power in the land.

The Club Movement. We all know how the woman's clubs had to stand the slighting comments on women in public, and while there was nothing unpleasant said, there was a chilling sensation in the atmosphere when woman's clubs were mentioned. But the work went on, and today when we "view the landscape over," what a change! Daily papers are only too glad to give them notices of their work, and a page for their special use. If the chamber of commerce wants any special civic work done, they call on the woman's clubs and in all the public movements of the day woman's clubs are the backbone.

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Bring your prescriptions and repairs to us. We can please you.

Remember that our work (the best) costs you no more than you are now paying. Patronize a house that is ALWAYS FIRST.

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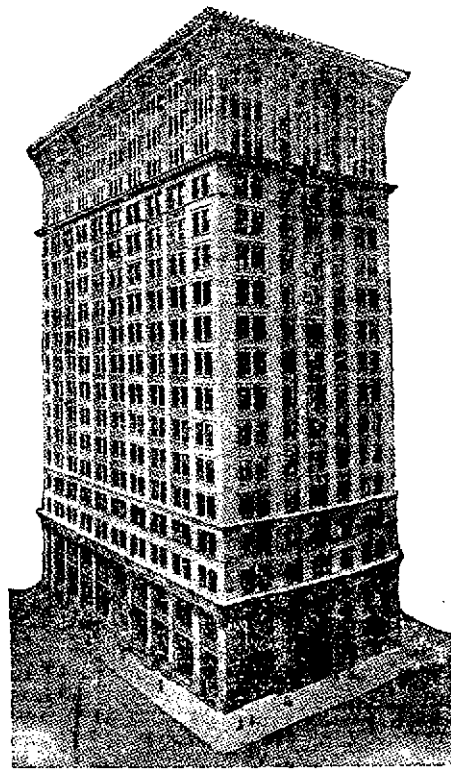


Mrs. John B. Gordon, widow of General John B. Gordon, pinning the McCarthy medal in the U. D. C. contest on "the Gallant John B. Gordon" on Howard McCall, Jr., of Marist College, grandson of Captain R. W. Tidwell, who was with General Gordon at the "Charge of the Twelfth of May."

SUNLIGHT SARATOGA CHIPS Are made from fresh, sound potatoes. Recommended pure and nutritious by Drs. H. E. and F. T. Truax, of Atlanta. 10c a Package at Your Grocer's Made by R. & K. Specialty Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE Carnegie Library of Atlanta Only library school south of Philadelphia. Trains students for library profession. Entrance by examination. For information and handbook apply to Principal, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

During Colonial Days



George Washington said a great deal about Industry and Thrift. He heartily approved of Franklin's Philosophy: "work hard, be just, save something."

The Father of His Country in giving advice on foreign relations said:

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Interpreting this in your individual case it would mean--keep out of debt, do not consider any proposition that takes your money without giving you adequate returns for it.

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This income is absolutely dependable--your principal is always available.

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Sanitary Felt Mattresses; Elastic Spring Beds; Feather, Down and Cotton Pillows; Box Springs and Coils—made in our perfectly equipped factory by skilled workmen of long experience.

Sold by YOUR dealer; if he does not carry our line in stock insist that he communicate with us. We can and will supply him. We sell to dealers only.

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ATLANTA TENT & AWNING CO.
PRICES AND ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED

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LaGrange, Georgia

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The case is full nickel, of the separate type, permitting the insertion of refill by the user in less than a minute. Refills at all dealers.

The new Thermos exhaust system just installed in our seven-acre plant at Norwich, Conn., enables us to secure a higher vacuum than has heretofore been possible—this means bottles that will keep hot or cold a greater length of time. In these models the consumer secures the benefit of not only a greatly improved product, but a much lower price.

Pints, \$1.50 Quarts, \$2.50

THERMOS ON THE THAMES
at Norwich, Conn.

New York. San Francisco. Toronto.

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WE HAVE KODAKS TO FIT THE POCKET AND PURSE
And Will Gladly Assist Your Selection
SEND US YOUR FILMS FOR DEVELOPING AND FINISHING
"QUALITY ALWAYS"
GLENN PHOTO STOCK COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
"THE LARGE KODAK STORE"

THE MISSION AND MESSAGE OF THE GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN
PIONEER OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

By Mrs. Hugh M. Willet.

In Atlanta, seventeen years ago, a small band of women, from various parts of the state, feeling their power to serve, banded themselves together and formed the Georgia Federation of Clubs.

Their purpose was not political, nor has their aim been self-exploitation. By an unwritten law, office in the federation has always sought the woman, never the woman the office. Like General Lee, we believe that "high position is simply high responsibility; a superior is simply one who has higher duties." Our object? Clearly stated in the constitution: "Mutual counsel and helpfulness, and to unite the influence of women in promoting educational, civic and moral advancement of the state."

OUR MISSION IS TWO-FOLD.

Our mission? Two-fold. First: "To broaden and develop the individual member that she may more and more clearly distinguish between the essentials and the non-essentials of daily life." Second: "To unite every citizen in the effort to better that community in every possible way." This democracy of women breaks down social and denominational barriers, and frees the united force of the "eternal feminine" as nothing else has ever done.

What has this force accomplished? Our scrapbooks and records for seventeen years answer: "Pretty nearly everything." The Georgia Federation has been the pioneer of social progress. In every great and essential advance that has come about in the life of our state in the past seventeen years, we have broken virgin soil.

The recent, explanatory, popularizing work that has brought more rational methods into our educational system was done more by our organization than by any other medium.

And we not only talked new methods, but set the example by inaugurating them. The first Georgia teacher ever trained industrially graduated at Columbia university on the dollars and dimes of Georgia club women. The first Georgia teacher to receive the domestic science was our Oread scholarship girl. The first rural schools which ever put industrial and domestic training into their curriculum were the model schools of the federation in which these features were maintained. Ours was the first popular voice to raise the cry for better normal training for teachers, and to stand behind that struggling new idea until it has

or responsibility, but has continued the hardest worker on the staff, the one to whom all have turned for counsel and advice. In fact, she has been the inspiration of the entire body of workers.

Our desire has been to do creditable work for our Federation of officers and sister club women.

It is our desire to build a monument in honor of our late beloved president.

If you are pleased, we will know we have succeeded in our endeavor.

If we have not reached the standard you expected of us, we can only say: We have done our best.

Fraternally, Your Editor,
MRS. J. LINDSAY JOHNSON.

Open Letter to Georgia Clubs

Your Special Edition is before you. Your editors have fulfilled the responsibilities placed upon them. Your commendation is desired.

Therefore, Mrs. Edward Brown, Mrs. Charles Haden and myself wish you to know that while we have given you of our best, the one to whom your thanks are due for this grand achievement is our co-worker, Mrs. J. K. Ottley.

The one regret of all, during the weeks of work which build your edition, was that illness in her family prevented Mrs. Ottley continuing to hold the office of editor, to which she was elected.

But in resigning the title, Mrs. Ottley did not resign the burdens

GIRLS' NIGHT SCHOOL PROVES MARKED BENEFIT TO ATLANTA

By Mrs. Laura M. White, Principal.

In the fall of 1909, Mrs. Joseph N. Moody, chairman of one of the district committees, with the members of her committee, became so strongly convinced of the need of an evening school in Atlanta where girls who have to work during the day could have the opportunity to secure some education, that they began an active effort to establish such a school. Through the interest and co-operation of Mr. Joseph C. Logan, the salary of a teacher was guaranteed for two months to make the experiment, and they rented a room at the Anne Wallace library on Luckie street.

On the evening of the first Monday in January of 1910, the first class of four girls, who had walked out from their work without any supper, eager to seize the chance to improve themselves and increase their earning capacity through a better education. From this nucleus has grown a school which is now an integral part of the public school system of the city, with four regular teachers and an enrollment for 1913 of 160 girls.

The school has passed through many vicissitudes at one time the burden of the expense was met largely by the first chairman of the committee out of her own pocket; but its purpose and its scope have been so deeply rooted in the realities of betterment and constructiveness that it could not be choked back. Its friends have stood by it through every wind of fortune, be it fair or foul; and today scores of girls in Atlanta are in better shape to meet life's struggle because of the guidance and instruction they have received in this institution.

Typographical Union Interested.

After some six months of struggle, through the efforts of Mr. Henry A. Atkinson, one of the original committee interested, the interest and influence of the Typographical Union of Atlanta, were enlisted in our behalf; and they took the matter before the board of education, earnestly asking that we be incorporated in the regular city school system. This was not done without considerable parleying; and the school was placed on what might be termed an experimental basis. At the end of the spring term of 1910, a large committee of citizens shouldered the cause of our girls, and the board of education made the school a regular public school, on the same basis as the Boys' Night school, which had been in existence for over twenty years, with the exception that the school was to be held only four nights in the week; and the teachers were paid only a little more than half the salaries paid in the other night school.

In September of 1912, to the grammar school curriculum, which had been taught as fitted to the individual needs of the girls, was added a class in shorthand and typewriting, to be taught on the other evening; and since that time, every teacher in the school has had to be employed regularly the full five evenings, because of the fact that many girls who could not attend regularly will take advantage of that evening to make up lost lessons. The shorthand and typewriting are taught by the principal of the school,

or responsibility, but has continued the hardest worker on the staff, the one to whom all have turned for counsel and advice. In fact, she has been the inspiration of the entire body of workers.

Our desire has been to do creditable work for our Federation of officers and sister club women.

It is our desire to build a monument in honor of our late beloved president.

If you are pleased, we will know we have succeeded in our endeavor.

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MRS. J. LINDSAY JOHNSON.

or responsibility, but has continued the hardest worker on the staff, the one to whom all have turned for counsel and advice. In fact, she has been the inspiration of the entire body of workers.

Our desire has been to do creditable work for our Federation of officers and sister club women.

It is our desire to build a monument in honor of our late beloved president.

If you are pleased, we will know we have succeeded in our endeavor.

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Medical Massage Facial Massage
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Corrective Gymnastics
Treatments given at patient's home if desired.

Miss Sarah Elizabeth Moorman, R.U.
Graduate:
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Telephone Ivy 6045-J.

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—you eat the tenderest young Georgia pork smoked over a slow fire of Georgia hickory and wrapped in sanitary coverings—the freshest, and finest flavored products of their kind that anyone can offer you at any price.

Just Ask Your Grocer Today for CORNFIELD HAM.

White Provision Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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Through Sleeping and Dining Cars
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RANDALL BROTHERS
tender their sincere congratulations to

The women who have produced this splendid Memorial Edition, many of whom have for 28 years (since 1885) bought our high-grade Anthracite and Soft Coal for furnace, kitchen stoves and open grates

FROM OUR 5 YARDS
(One in Your Neighborhood)

Low Prices and Prompt Deliveries

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PURITY QUALITY

Uno Coffee

Blended and Roasted with the view of giving the discriminating Housewife a cup value that is unequalled at any price.

McCord-Stewart Co.
Coffee Roasters

ATLANTA ROME

Where Anything That Grows Will Grow WARE COUNTY

Waycross, the gem of south Georgia, is located in the northern part of Ware county. Ware is comparatively a new county, having been formed in 1825 from the immense domain of Appling, which once included the five adjoining counties, and comprised the area of a small state.

A portion of the Okefenokee swamp extends over the Florida line into the southern border of Ware county. It was upon the islands of this swamp that the Indians fortified themselves so long during the Seminole war. It was a mystery to the army how they maintained themselves until an entrance to the "bow house," an elevated fertile island, was discovered by the scouts of General Floyd's army. Through this opening they had driven great numbers of the small black cattle that were found so numerous in south Georgia when settled by the whites.

It is said the word "cracker" originated from the use of the long whips used by the early settlers in driving these herds. The popping of the whips on every side to keep the drove from scattering gave the term to the whip and therefore to the driver, and so we have the word "cracker," so commonly applied to the rural population of the south.

A ridge runs through the country upon which the town of Waycross is located, all streams to the east of it flowing into the Atlantic and those west into the Gulf of Mexico. Thirty years ago immense forests of yellow pine were abundant in Ware county except near the water courses, where other varieties of trees were abundant. Saw mills and turpentine farms have given employment to thousands and brought into this country considerable wealth. Thus it is that large bodies of land have been denuded of the best timber and the soil being fertile and easily cultivated agricultural interests have developed greatly in the past few years. Although the saw mills and turpentine farms are growing fewer each year there is still in this country large bodies of the uncut timber of immense size. Among these are the curly pine in great numbers are found and through them runs the historic stream of Kettle creek where the Wilden family was massacred in 1838 by the Indians.

Fruits of All Kind in Abundance.
This soil is the home of the watermelon, the grape and the peach, peaches, sweet and Irish potatoes and garden vegetables of every kind. Sugar cane, highland rice and oats yield fine crops. Cotton both long and short produce well and those who plant wheat have a fine crop, although the latter is a crop that has not been extensively cultivated. Groves of apple-shells, peach and flourish in the city and county.

The southern division of the Atlantic Coast Line centers at Waycross, giving five lines radiating out from the town to Jacksonville, Tampa, Savannah, Brunswick and Albany. It is 98 miles to Savannah, 60 to Brunswick and 76 to Jacksonville and the roads connect at these points with foreign and coastwise Atlantic steam lines at Tampa with Cuba and the Gulf ports, and through Albany and Bainbridge with the north and west.

The Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, by construction and purchase, is adding new lines to their system which pass Waycross in direct line with the coal fields of Alabama. The facilities in freight in every direction is unsurpassed, and the passenger service is superb. The road now being built from St. Marys will give the town direct access to the road the Waycross and Western, connecting the town with the interior points in successful operation 32 miles.

The villages of Waycross, Manor and Glenora in this county have churches, schools and many pleasant homes. There are other settlements at mill sites and church and schools throughout the county.

Remarkable Increase in Population.
In the year 1870 Waycross was only a village, consisting of a few houses, saw mill, a few cottages and not over fifty inhabitants. With the building of the short line into Jacksonville and the renewal of business life in the south, gradual began the development of this section and in 1880 Waycross numbered 824.

In 1880 a prohibition contract began and a license of \$20,000 was established by legislation and went into effect in 1883.

In 1890 the population has increased to 3,364 and the taxable value of county property five times. The license was increased in 1892 to \$30,000 and Waycross is an object lesson showing that towns can progress and become permanent when the interests of the people are not neglected, but are steadily growing since that date and in 1900 numbered 5,912.

In 1910 the census gave 11,515 and in the past three years without doubt 3,000 more. The building of the Atlantic Coast Line through the south, employing 1,500 men, with the railroad, with a good income into the city, has done much to increase the population. Waycross is destined to become the metropolis of south Georgia.

A plant for the manufacture of paper pulp is now being erected. The system of graded schools is excellent. Two buildings at a cost of \$25,000 for whites and colored, were completed in 1904. So rapid was the growth of the town that two new school buildings at a cost of \$12,500 were erected last year. In the northern and the other in the southern section of the city and two additional ones are now being built.

The Baptists have built a college on Williams Heights an imposing structure, that has passed its third successful year. Two M. C. A. buildings, costing over \$100,000 have been completed, one being a railroad M. C. A. and the other was built by the citizens.

The town has a complete system of artesian waterworks and an electric plant, two factories, planing mills, three banks and two good hotels. The Waycross Herald, and also The Journal, have excellent printing establishments and issue daily and weekly papers.

Many enterprises that would be profitable are yet untouched, and visitors are invited to investigate and judge for themselves the advantages of this section.

Beautiful Homes and Gardens.
The chief charm of Waycross, however, is in its delightful homes, surrounded by its beautiful gardens. Orchestral flowers are grown in open gardens. The proximity of our county to the sea and Gulf renders the temperature equable and far pleasanter in summer than in localities farther north.

There are eighteen churches—twelve

white and six colored—of Baptist, Methodist, United Brethren, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic denominations. The strong temperance sentiment that has existed in Waycross since it was a small village has increased with the growth of the town, and the absence of saloons has developed a high moral standard among the people.

In 1881 and again in 1897 two revivals occurred in Waycross, and only permeated this community, but extended throughout the county, reminding those who came under their influence of the spiritual power displayed in apostolic days. It is the earnest prayer of a good people of the town that its religious life will keep pace with its rapid material development.

With every advantage of soil that yields the best return for the least

Mrs. Parker Has Verified This Farm; Read What She Says

In a recent visit through South Georgia in the interest of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, I had the pleasure and profit of a day's visit to Astoria, the great co-operative farm just out of Waycross, Ga. I was amazed at the wonderful development in progress at that place. Eight stump pullers in active operation in the last year have cleared hundreds and hundreds of acres of land, and a great forty-five horsepower traction engine was breaking twelve feet of soil eight inches deep, with immense harrows attached putting the soil in planting condition. It was certainly an inspiration to see such work handled in so masterly a way.

With Mrs. George Deen, the wife of the president of this splendid organization, I visited the truck gardens and saw the Bermuda onion as mammoth and thrifty as I have ever seen, along with all kinds of vegetables.

Acres and acres of this splendid farm have been set in fine paper-shell pecans and the scientific fertilization and intensive cultivation is demonstrated in the thriftiness and rapid growth of these trees.

This immense, co-operative farm is to me a wonderful investment, and its value is a demonstration of what can be done on thousands and thousands of acres of Georgia land that have been stripped of pine forest. The climate and rainfall makes possible for this section one of the richest truck growing regions in the south.

Mr. Deen is one of the biggest little men I have had the pleasure of meeting, estimated by his fellow citizens, respected and appreciated by the officials of the state of Georgia and known throughout the country as one of the best wires in the real estate world.

I am glad to say these photographs are exact reproductions of conditions as they exist and going carefully through the advertising of this farm I found nothing over-rated or extravagant.

MRS. R. B. PARKER
Business Manager Woman's Edition, Atlanta Constitution

Soils Suited for All Crops.
In 1909 under the direction of the national government, an official survey or examination of the soil was made by a party of experts from the department of agriculture, at Washington, D. C. The official report shows that the soil of this area is unusually well adapted to trucking and equals the famous trucking soils of eastern Virginia, and is much earlier, being farther south. The soil is of the Norfolk and Portsmouth series.

It is peculiarly adapted to the growing of early crops, such as lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, early Irish potatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, strawberries, etc.

The fine sand type makes the best trucking soil on account of drainage conditions, and is especially adapted to the growing of cucumbers and cabbage in addition to the other truck crops mentioned.

With the warm soil of the best trucking areas and the mild winter climate prevailing lettuce, radishes, onions, etc. can be grown and marketed at a time when they command high prices in the northern market.

Cucumbers, straw berries, peaches, and water melons can be placed on the market early enough to bring satisfactory prices.

Sandy Loam Type of Soil.
The sandy loam type is the most important soil. It is a surface soil and contains a high percentage of iron concretions. The subsoil is a sandy clay.

The texture of the soil makes it easy to till and assures good surface drainage. The open structure makes it an early warm soil with a free movement of the soil moisture and the texture and structure of the subsoil aid in the conservation of the soil moisture.

It is one of the strongest soils and is best suited to the growing of sugar corn. On account of the limited area in the United States in which the long staple of sea island cotton can be grown it is especially valuable for that purpose.

The fine sand loam type is admirably adapted to the production of the heavier truck crops, like tomatoes, cabbage and Irish potatoes. It is a stronger soil than the fine sand type but not quite so early, and yields better crops of these vegetables.

It is also very desirable for the sea island cotton, and produces about a bale per acre.

Cane will make from 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Sweet potatoes from 250 to 300 bushels. Oats about thirty bushels.

Of the Port-mouth series, about the same relations exist, but both types are affected by drainage conditions.

Can Raise Anything in Ware County.
It could be far easier to enumerate what can be grown than it would to tell what can be raised in Ware county. Any fruit or vegetable that grows in the north can be grown successfully here. It is Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, lettuce, celery, water beans, snap beans, green peas, corn, oats, eggplant, okra, tomatoes, asparagus, spinach, carrots, cow peas, sugar fligs, all varieties of grapes, strawberries, or any other farm or garden product. The big paper shell pecan grows to perfection here, and is going to prove to be a bigger money-maker to the grower than oranges in Florida.

The principal crops grown are cotton, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, corn and vegetables. Cotton is the chief money crop, the long staple sea island

variety being more extensively grown, as the climate is considered ideal for its production, and with the limited area in this country in which it can be successfully grown there is a great opportunity for splendid results.

The growing of sugar cane for the manufacture of table syrup is of considerable importance.

Pre-eminent in Raising Sugar Cane.
Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemical industry, United States department of agriculture, says:

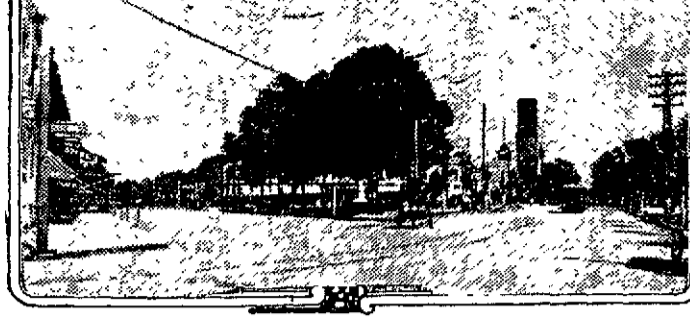
"In one particular industry the southern part of Georgia stands pre-eminent, and that is in the manufacture of table syrup from sugar cane." To cane grown in this section makes a syrup of exceptionally fine flavor. The analysis of twenty-two samples from this county gave the following results:

Sucrose, 13.42, reducing sugar, 112.

DEAN FARM AND LIVESTOCK CITY

Get 7% on Your Money and Share in the Profits of the Farm

Under our brand-new plan you can buy a good farm, a few acres at a time. Buy it cheap, and pay for it on easy terms. Instead of paying interest, you get 7% on your money, besides a lion's share of the profits.



Street scene in Waycross, Ga. Population 18,000. Grew faster than any city in Georgia, according to last census. Rate of increase in population last ten years 146 per cent.

Located Near a City of 18,000 Population

This property is within a few minutes' drive of Waycross, Ga., with a population of 18,000. If there's such a place as a "farmers' paradise" this is it. City growing faster than any other in the whole state. Good local market. Big railroad and manufacturing town. Pay rolls \$300,000 a month. One shop works 2,000 men. They pay roll for one month was \$170,000. One big manufacturing plant works 1,000 men. Other shops and plants employing large forces in the city. These men and their families have to be fed. Top-notch prices prevail on local market.



What the Land Will Grow

The land is some of the most productive soil in South Georgia. You can raise two, three and even four crops a year on it. Good water; ample rainfall. Easily cleared. Well drained. Community building up rapidly. Congenial neighbors. Good local market. Ideal climate. Healthful location.

This land will grow all kinds of early vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, English peas, radishes, pepper, okra, collards, parsley, beets, turnips, rutabagas, onions, strawberries, also staple farm crops, as Irish and sweet potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, sugar cane, cotton, corn, pea vine hay, oats, etc. In fact, anything that grows anywhere in the south.

Our soil is most especially adapted to the growing of PAPER SHELL PECANS. Some of the best groves in the country are to be found right around our property. One grove of three and one-half acres right near this farm produced \$1,250 worth of nuts last year. You can cultivate between the trees.



45-h. p. Traction plow in operation. This picture shows our 45-horsepower traction plow sowing raw land, 25 to 30 acres per day, at an expense of less than 50c an acre. plows a strip 16 feet wide at one operation. This is just one item of the big saving on our plantation. This outfit does the work of ten teams.



Corn from 10 to 12 feet high. Above shows first corn crop on our newly-cleared land, from two to four ears to stalk. South Georgia grows as fine corn as Illinois. Good local market for every bushel at top-notch prices.

You Do Not Pay Us Any Money A Trust Company Acts As Trustee

All payments are made to a trust company. No money comes to us direct. This trust company acts as your trustee. We deed your land to them to be held in escrow for you until you are ready to take title to the farm. There's no possible chance for you to lose a dollar. If hard luck overtakes you before you finish paying for your place, a finish is made for you. The plan is absolutely brand-new.



Pea vine hay is a money crop and a soil builder. One and a half to two tons raised to the acre. Good local market \$22.50 to \$30 per ton. This hay crop grew on the same land as the oats shown above. This crop followed by soy bean hay, making three money crops growing on the same land in one year.

Prices and Terms

The prices are so reasonable anybody can afford to own a farm. Terms will suit your pocketbook. No interest on deferred payments, but instead 7 per cent and share of the profits are paid you. You can select your own farm. You do not have to come down now to pick out your place. By request we will select you the best farm we have, allowing you the privilege of making a new selection when you come down if the one we make is not exactly what you want.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co. GEO. W. DEEN, Pres. Waycross, Ga.

Send in This Coupon

COUPON

Hon. Geo. W. Deen, President, Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co., Waycross, Ga.

Please send me your literature fully describing how I may invest my money getting land as security and seven per cent as well as share in the balance of the profits of your \$1,000,000 corporation and big plantation.

This request does not obligate me in any way. If I decide to accept your offer I shall invest about \$.....

for a (State whether for investment or a home)

Name.....

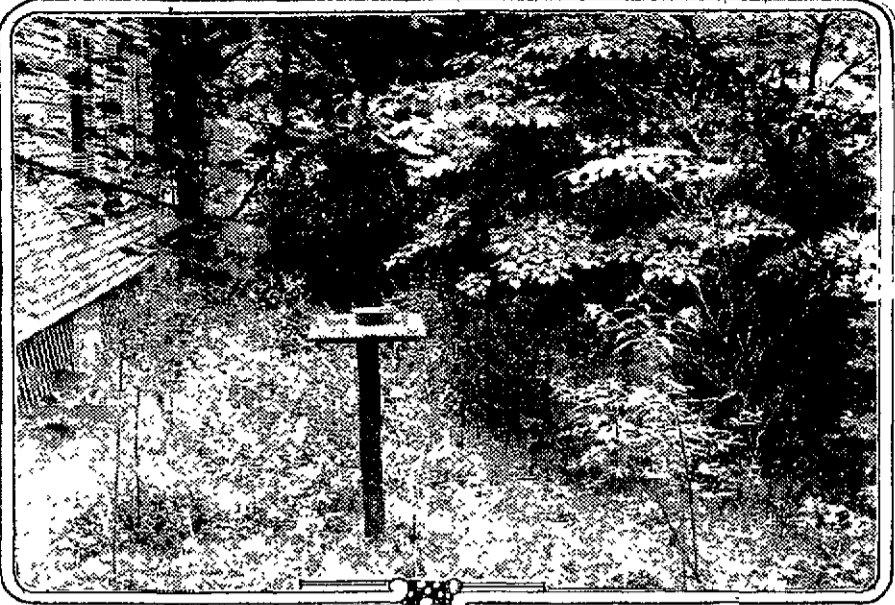
Address.....



Paper shell pecans are better than life insurance. This grove has four acres in it; netted the owner last year more than \$1,500. Our land is especially adapted to pecans. We will have a 5,000-acre pecan grove on our plantation.

SHE FINDS JOY A WORLD OF IT IN HER GARDEN

The Divided House



At the left: Elfreda Bennett Taylor's "Garden of Content."

At the right: "The cat-proof drinking fountain for birds near my window."

A LETTER FROM MRS. A. P. TAYLOR of Thomaston, a distinguished botanist and ardent lover of plants and birds and flowers.

MY GARDEN is blinding in its brilliance this afternoon—an unbroken mass of beaten gold fit to be the dowry-gift of some rare, fairy-princess! This swiftly changing wash of color is one of the garden's never failing joys.

One time a sea of deepest blue, then red, red poppies, "dashed with warm sun-wine" a soft float of lark-spurs or the tall, pure reign of lilies white and, sometimes, there's a sheet of baby-pink primroses, those young-girl-blossoms, perfect in tint and all so maiden-weet!

To this fair garden close of mine, each early morning, comes a shy but radiant troubadour, in black and yellow, and sings his heart out to the dewy freshness of the flowers. The ardent sun with his fierce wootles never finds the Orchard Oriole lingering among the flowers. His early carols sung, this radiant bird slips back within the shadows of the great, green wood.

Another drama in my garden.

Another early morning drama—daily action—goes on in my garden daily

now. Watch only once the systematic picking which a small army of English sparrows give every morning to that hedge of sweetpeas, with its back-ground of lark-spurs, and you will be convinced that every little scavenger earns every day its living in a garden.

I intend to have far more cat-proof tables all through the garden like the one of which I send you the picture.

I am sorry that the Jay Cardinals and Thrashers who usually adorn it refused an children do, to sit for their picture, but flew up into the dogwood tree overhead and peeped and chattered as I snapped their banquet board. They will come back when next I give the tags upon the board which is their dinner horn!

Nearly every day since I spoke about this cat-proof table at the woman's club here, some one has come to borrow its pattern from me.

The other place I love somewhat as my own dear garden lies nestled deep in pines not far away. At restful hours I give the tags upon the board which is their dinner horn!

Nearly every day since I spoke about this cat-proof table at the woman's club here, some one has come to borrow its pattern from me.

The other place I love somewhat as my own dear garden lies nestled deep in pines not far away. At restful hours I give the tags upon the board which is their dinner horn!

Nearly every day since I spoke about this cat-proof table at the woman's club here, some one has come to borrow its pattern from me.

garden-making and stimulate the love of gardens just as there are Burroughs clubs for nature-lovers.

Perfect Color Scheme in Massed Effects.

At "Vintogreen" Mrs. Wheeler has practiced all the art that "Content in a Garden" so well preaches, for a perfect color scheme in massed effect connects the main house. A riot of pale wisteria and purple deep bignonia overhangs the pergola, white the

ground beneath the lichen-covered shack is carpeted with dark blue periwinkle.

But it is not only gardening, with all its joys of perpetual resurrection, that serves to keep this wonderful woman-sage young and fresh and vital. At a great banquet in Washington, not long ago, Candace Wheeler was toasted as the "Dean of American Textile Art."

And then the wonderful people she has known and known! Mark Twain.

William Cullen Bryant, Walt Whitman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Bigelow and many other great men and women, too, have been her friends and familiars.

I carry in my mind a gracious picture of her and the lingering caress of her slow smile, in this last made garden of content where she writes out for the world to read some of the varying interests that still fill up that vital life of hers.

ELFREDA BENNETT TAYLOR.

Club Women and Tifton Fair.

Mrs. H. H. Tift and Mrs. Nicholas Peterson worked hard over an exhibit for the woman's building of the south Georgia Land and Agricultural exposition. One feature of their work could be profitably copied by clubs at other expositions. During the fair orders were taken for goods at the demonstrations in the commercial and manufacturing booths for the benefit of the owners, but at the end of the fair the material furnishing the exhibit became the property of the Twentieth Century Library club, of Tifton, and was sold for the benefit of the library fund.

EPITAPH
(Copied from a Mid-Victorian Headstone.)

Here Lies
MARTHA ANN,
Wife of
JOHN THOMAS PETERMAN,
Who Died
January 10, 1847.
Aged
18 Years, 3 Months, 27 Days.
She Was a Faithful Wife and
Mother.

Knowledge of a Great Power.

Look about and see who succeed. It is the knowing ones.

Knowledge is power and force and everything that makes for good and happiness.

The great Channing said "Every mind was made for growth—for knowledge; and its nature is shined against when it is doomed to ignorance. Progress consists in nothing more than in bringing out the individual, in giving him a consciousness of his own being, and in quickening him to strengthen and elevate his own mind."

To get real power and force we must improve the mind in every possible way.

From one of our former and much loved club members comes the following amusing account of the story of a house divided against itself. On account of the food on the pantry shelf.

"They'd been 'happy, though married,' for ten fair years. So it seemed rather late for hysterics and tears. She was awfully nice, and pretty and wise. With hearing ears and seeing eyes.

She went to lectures and clubs and teas, and learned a lot at all of these.

Rebut—one day, "no steak!" said she, "A vegetarian I'm going to be!"

The handsome Head of the House looked up. "You're joking, of course! please, one more cup." "No more dead animal tissue!" she said. "It's bad for the stomach, it's worse for the head."

He argued—and vainly—got mad—went uptown. Saying: "Chicken for dinner, and have it done brown!" And now every meal was a field of pitched battle. She for her cereals, he for his cattle.

She talked about "microbes," of "fungi" and "germs," and pitched into butchers, in no gentle terms. He muttered "cranks!" said the darned word "nutritious," was enough, in itself, to turn a man vicious.

That "Germa," "Force," "Whole Wheat" and those "Triscuits," were sawdust and shams, and he'd stick to biscuits! He said many things! No peace was in sight, When a telegram, luckily, reached them one night.

It read: "I'll be with you, the last evening train; Be certain to meet me: Your Aunt Mary Jane." "Aunt Mary worth millions, she will know of the battle! Will she say we are fools, with our herbs and our cattie?"

Next morning the table was gay with fresh flowers; The cook had been cooking for hours and hours! But Aunt Mary was quiet, seemed ill at her ease, It was odd! She had always been easy to please.

Says the Head of the House: "A chop, Auntie, dear!" I remember you liked them when with us last year." "No! Then eggs? Or perhaps you prefer?"

Says the wife: "Can't you leave the decision to her?"

Aunt Mary grew red, then, with mischievous look: "Since the last time I wrote you I've dismissed my cook. No cooked food for me, any more, while I live! I want all the life that the live things can give."

"Just bring me a carrot, a raw one will do, And, if quite convenient, a dry fig or two And have me a pineapple, fresh, for my lunch; I've brought my raw biscuits, and water's my punch!"

"Aunt Mary! You Angel and not in disguise! So you are a food crank, you who are wise!"

"Oh, John! Let's be happy, each have what we please! You turkey—expensive—but I'll save on peas!"

"And then the dead babies, pulled this way and that, Can eat in some comfort, and laugh and grow fat. And when they get older," she smiled, "we will see!"

"Yes!" said John, "if they're solid, they'll take after me!"

Aunt Mary said nothing, but thought to herself: "By that time the stove will be laid on the shelf!"

—FRANCES FORT BROWN.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel, "The Woman With A Vision," Her Great Work For Womankind--How Her Vision Is Being Realized

In Providing the Right Kind of Education for Young Women—One of America's Most Famous Lecturers, a Noted Physician and Author, Is at Work for Georgia Girls as Dean of the Department of Health and Home Economics at Shorter College, Rome, Georgia.

Rome, Ga., June 8.—(Special)—"A woman with a vision" was the sobriquet applied to Dr. Carolyn Geisel, physician, author and lecturer of national reputation, as she traveled throughout America appearing upon the platform. "A woman with an opportunity" is the name given her since she has become dean of the department of health and home economics of Shorter college, Georgia's great institution for the education of young women. Dr. Geisel has been given carte blanche to develop this department after her own ideas, and it is rapidly becoming the reality of a vision—a vision of better things for women.

In this instance the woman and the occasion have met, and it is indeed fitting that the person best equipped perhaps of any in the United States should have charge of the first "department of health" ever established by a woman's college. Not only Georgia, but the whole south, is aflame with enthusiasm over the project. Everywhere that Dr. Geisel has told of her work it has been to packed houses, amid the plaudits of the best people of each community.

It is fitting, therefore, that something be said of the remarkable personality of this gifted woman and of the magnificent plans now becoming glowing realities for the department of health and home economics at Shorter college. Summed up in one of Dr. Geisel's terse, forceful sentences the key note of the crusade is this: "Much has been said concerning the miseducation of the foreigner, much more might be said concerning the miseducation of the negro, but the crying need of the time is to see that something be done to correct the miseducation of women."

Dr. Geisel needs an introduction to the people of the south. As a "schoolma'am" large for the last fifteen years she has appeared before innumerable chautauques and assemblies as lecturer and instructor on health topics. She has probably addressed more people than any other

lecturer, man or woman, now on the American platform. In addition to carrying on her duties as a practicing physician and lecturer, she is a member of the health committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, associate superintendent of the health and heredity department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, national lecturer for Medical Temperance, national lecturer for the Anti-Cigarette league and chairman of the health committee of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs. One is forced to ask in amazement how she could have undertaken so many tasks. The only answer is out of the goodness of her heart and the endurance of her wonderful spirit. Although of frail physique—the legacy of a struggle with disease early in life—she is able to perform a prodigious amount of work by practicing what she preaches. When she talks of right living one sees before him the convincing testimony of the truth of every claim.

Intensely in earnest, a powerful speaker, a cultured conversationalist, the charm of a crystal clear spirit radiates from every word and action of the doctor. She has a magnetic personality that holds the close attention of her auditors, a flashing eye, a melodious voice, and a sincere belief in her precepts—that all goes to carry conviction. As Dr. Allen G. Hall, of Vanderbilt, said of her, at the Monticello chautauque: "The people may be willing to do without Garibaldi and Wendling, but they riot when Dr. Geisel fails to come."

Yet with all her platform experience, and accustomed as she is to playing a big part in the world's affairs, Dr. Geisel could not by a remote stretch of the imagination be called a "strong-minded" woman in the common acceptance of the term and certainly she is not a "suffragette." On the contrary, she believes that the pressing responsibilities of womanhood and the desire for the ballot is based upon defects in America's educational system. Discussing this point, she says: "Schools for women should do what



DR. CAROLYN GEISEL, A. M., M. D.
Dean of the new department of health and home economics, a woman who is known throughout America for her great work in behalf of the education of women.

makes her mannish. Error No. 2 is the 'female seminaries' or finishing school that neglects the practical to endow a young woman with the aims and graces of society. The correct procedure is a departure from both of these, and the preparation of girls, while they are in school, for the lives they will lead after they leave school."

Dr. Geisel's activities take her throughout the entire country. For instance, during the course of a single year she traveled 31,122 miles, and spoke in twenty-one states. Naturally she was known by reputation to educational circles, and when she visited Rome in the course of her travels, the president and trustees of Shorter college, in a flash of inspiration, realized that she was the one person peculiarly adapted and particularly qualified to carry out a tremendous work that they had in view. That work was nothing less than the establishment of a department of health and home economics, not merely a domestic science branch, or a cooking school, but a genuine broad-gauge, well-rounded department to teach girls how to take care of themselves, their homes and the families that dwell therein.

Now a word about Shorter—an institution that is winning a reputation as "the college that is different." For many years Shorter followed the usual course of colleges for women in the south, and was moderately successful in a small way. With the coming of Dr. W. VanHoose to the presidency four years ago, all that was changed. Through the magnificent donations of the people of Rome and of Baptists throughout the state, funds were raised sufficient to erect modern fire-proof buildings, on a magnificent new suburban campus on a lofty hill, surrounded by 165 acres of woodland and valley, within the college grounds. The plan and equipment is modern throughout, and the curriculum is notable for the absence of trills and furbelows. The student body is distinguished for the devotion of its members to earnest work and high ideals, and the watchword of the college authorities is "efficiency."

The trustees of the institution were unanimous in agreeing that the woman and the occasion had met, and count themselves most fortunate in having secured Dr. Geisel to take charge of their choicest project, the department of health, while she likewise rejoices at the opportunity to put into practice the theories she had been so earnestly expounding for years. The doctor is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, and has the degrees of both A. M. and M. D. She has two other medical diplomas and has pursued advanced medical studies in the schools and laboratories of Europe. While she has not entirely relinquished her other activities, the major portion of her time and energies is devoted to the development of the new department, and she has brought to the department a wealth of experience, a breadth of vision and a depth of sympathy that spell certain success.

"The plans and purposes of the department of which she will be dean are best outlined very briefly by a few quotations from the doctor herself. She says:

"There is no reason why our girls should be left to learn the things they need to know, after they have become wives and mothers. It is the purpose of Shorter's new department of health and household economics to teach them the things that they need—to teach them the things that many women learn only by experience, while so many others never learn them at all. Ignorance takes an appalling toll of happiness, health and life itself. Need I argue for health instruction, when government statistics show that 350,000 babies—dear, helpless little babies—die in a single year from preventable diseases?"

"First as to what we propose for the physical training of the girls un-



Outdoor gymnasium classes of Shorter college at exercises and play among the pines on the campus of 150 acres. Upon this site is being erected the model cottage, with sleeping porches, gardens, and everything else pertaining to a modern home of culture. Here members of the senior class, under Dr. Geisel's direction, will have practical experience in the management of a household.

der our care. There is no reason why a girl, after four years away at college, should not return to her home stronger and better in every way than when she left. Yet an astonishing number of 'school cripples' are turned out—girls who are pale, anaemic, ill-nourished or victims of that dread American malady, dyspepsia. We propose that the daily lives of our girls shall be under circumstances of perfect sanitation. At every meal they shall have a scientific diet, eating the things they need. Their physical exercises shall be under the direction of experts, and largely taken in the open air, as the climate of our campus permits, the year round. We have a resident physician for frequent examinations to discover defects and to show progress. We have a resident trained nurse in case of illness. Self-drugging, the taking of headache powders and patent medicines at their own volition will not be permitted. Even under the old conditions there has never been a death in the student body of Shorter during its forty years of existence, and never a serious epidemic. With these new plans we shall, we think, we shall be able to banish illness from the campus so far as is humanly possible—and that is very far, indeed.

"The second part of our work will be to give the student a knowledge of health that will enable her to take care, not of herself alone, but of her family. I believe one reason women have become restless and sought the ballot and positions in the commercial world, is that they are tired of doing things in an unscientific way. We propose not just to teach cooking, but we will teach our girls how to make a loaf of bread, what is in the loaf of bread and what the loaf of bread will do for the human body. We will teach the girls how to mark how to know the actual nutritive value of the things she purchases, how to recognize adulterants and preservatives. The student will be taught how to differentiate between the things necessary and the things merely desired. We will teach her the balanced ration, the menu that the secretary member of the family needs, as contrasted with the needs of the out-door worker. We will teach her to recognize the difference between all-wool, proper education of our girls."

all-silk, all-linen and their substitutes. By these means we feel sure we will be able to reduce the high cost of living, of which there is so much justifiable complaint.

"These things will not be a matter of text-books, but of experience. We are erecting a 'model cottage,' a real home, with sanitary plumbing, sleeping porches and the latest ideas in house construction. Here our seniors will live as a happy little family. Each girl will have actual experience in the ordering of a household from collar to garter. She will be taught cooking, sewing, laundering, marketing, ordering, preparing, serving, entertaining, and in fact everything that enters into the life of the modern housewife.

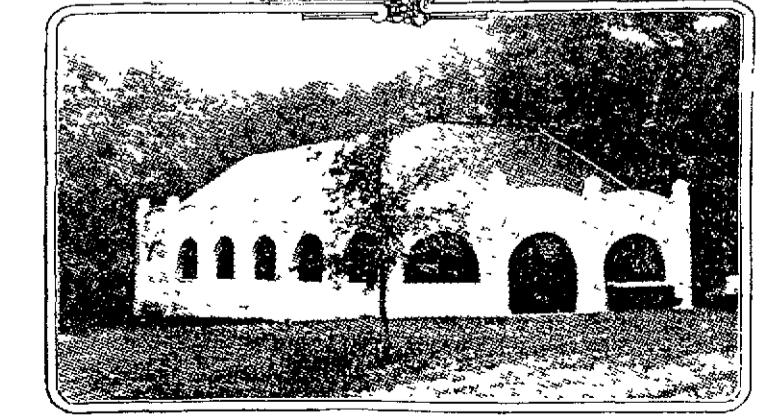
"These girls will be taught simple home-nursing, emergency measures and even how to tell stories and sing lullabies for the children. We shall try to leave nothing unprovided for."

This is not a dream of the distant future—this department of health and home economics—but it is rapidly becoming a reality. Endeavors are being made to raise an \$80,000 endowment to insure the permanency of the project, and already a goodly portion of that sum has been raised. America, Moultrie, Dublin, Columbus, Augusta, Dawson and a score of other Georgia cities have heard these plans outlined by Dean Geisel in person, and from her have caught the inspiration of a high resolve. Press and pulpit and public have recognized the splendor of the conception, have been unstinted with their praise of the idea and of its exponent, and are determined to have a part in the radiant realization of Dr. Geisel's vision.

At the annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That whereas the work of Dr. Geisel during the past year has excited our united amazement and admiration, we being proud of so honorable, unprecedented, widespread, far-reaching, invaluable and unselfish service to the federation and to all women, we hereby extend our hearty congratulations to Dr. Geisel and her staff."

The people of Georgia and of the south are passing a similar resolution and are amending by adding the words "and extend our energetic co-operation in the realization of her vision."



This is a picture of Gaisel Hall, on the grounds of the chautauque at Lincoln, Ill. There are four buildings bearing a similar name, and found at four different chautauques in as many states. The buildings are erected for the health courses at the annual meetings, and are named in honor of Dr. Geisel.

they have not done—they should teach a woman her own business, or in other words, prepare a woman for a woman's life. In the past we have fallen into one of two errors. Error No. 1 is co-

education, the teaching of a woman just the same things that are taught a man. This naturally and inevitably turns her thoughts to commercialism, makes her want the ballot; in a word,

ORGANIZED CLUB WOMEN Have More Than Done Their Share IN COLLEGE PARK

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEES OF COLLEGE PARK WOMAN'S CLUB SHOW MUCH WORK ACCOMPLISHED

ORGANIZED WOMEN ACTUATED BY THE DESIRE TO SERVE

FROM SMALL BEGINNING THIS CLUB GREW

Educational Committee Report.

On October 16, 1913, to this committee was accorded the privilege of furnishing the program for the initial meeting of the club year—inaugurating the activities of the expanded club life.



MRS. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Newly elected President of the College Park Woman's Club.

What more befitting on this afternoon than for our state superintendent of education, Mr. M. L. Brittain, to address the club members, old and new, on the vital subject of "The Best of the World."

The College Park Woman's Club, also having caught the vision and leading of service, were eager and expectant listeners upon the words of our honored friend, Mr. Brittain, who in his own tactful way commended former efforts of the club while holding up to view larger and more extended opportunities for service.

Mrs. Jarman, of Atlanta, added grace and beauty of person to the rapturous beauty of her song, thus in a three-fold manner delighting her audience.

Following the instruction given by Mr. Brittain, your chairman asked the privilege of substituting for the usual Thanksgiving program in the sixth grade of the public school, a catechism drill on "The Making of the Constitution of the United States." In the execution of this plan two members of the committee, Mrs. W. B. Whitehead and Mrs. Oscar Palmer, co-operated. The program drew strength and interest from the approaching inauguration of our own democratic president, Woodrow Wilson.

Martha Washington Reception. One other program was entrusted to the educational committee. The Martha Washington reception, on February 23, given by the club of the Cox college faculty and students, was joyfully undertaken by the entire committee, and the happiness of all was thereby promoted, we believe.

The club's scholarship in Cox college, shared jointly with the Home Economics department, was joyfully undertaken by the entire committee, and the happiness of all was thereby promoted, we believe.

The following appropriations for schools have been made by the club as a whole:

Table with 2 columns: School Name and Amount. Includes Tallulah Falls school, Mineral Bluff school, Casa Station school, and Students' aid fund.

Home Economics Report. Realizing—that the ten billion dollars expended annually in the United States for food, clothing and shelter, with greater knowledge and efficiency better satisfaction could be obtained, and \$1,000,000,000 saved for higher things; That half a million lives are out

hands of the women of America, is as important as the spending of money. And the economy does not mean spending a small amount, but getting the largest returns for the money expended.

That the most profitable, the most interesting study for women is the home; for in it center all the issues of life, and that the study of home problems may be made of no less cultural value than the study of history or literature.

These fundamentals of home economics your committee has endeavored to present in an acceptable manner. For much of the help and inspiration are due Dean Calvin, of Corvallis, Ore., and the Chicago School of Home Economics. We hope next year the work will be taken up more in detail, and that the next committee may see definite, tangible results from the foundation we have laid.

MRS. A. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

short and 5,000,000 people made ill by preventable diseases. When, with a knowledge of hygiene and sanitation, these could have been made more comfortable.

That hundreds of thousands of infants under two years, and their little span of life yearly, while millions of children fail to reach their best physical development, because of the ignorance of parents.

That all must live in some sort of a home—that everyone finds his chief happiness there—that the home-makers of America have the making of the nation.

That on the breadth of the base depends the height of the pinnacle, and on the home foundation we rear the pinnacle of all that is good in state or individual.

Home-Making a Profession. We believe—That home-making should be regarded as a profession.

That health is more the business of the individual than the physician; That the spending of the 90 per cent of the world income, which is in the

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It has been said that if God should send two angels to earth, the one to rule a nation, and the other to sweep away its iniquities, they would feel no inclination to change places. The eye of the Master being upon each, the reward would be equal for service rendered.

This thought of service has made sweet the task that each woman has undertaken in this great memorial edition of The Constitution.

It is a well-known fact that woman's in the world is in direct ratio to her strength of character and the distinctiveness of her personality. Christian woman's first impulse has ever been to safeguard the home.

This great United States man of war with hundreds of troops on board, was caught in the teeth of a hurricane and rages in fury for hours. The life-saving crew on shore seemed powerless.

For forty-eight hours the hardy ones clung to the mast of the tempest-tossed vessel, while those on shore watched.

A Human Life Idea. When all other means had failed, for no life boat could survive such a surging sea, the brave lifesaving crew banded themselves together by cables of iron and joining hands, with a grip of steel, threw this human chain far out into the mad waters again and again till the few survivors of the ship were safely landed.

The world applauded this daring heroism of dauntless heroes and we, too, said "all hail," when the surgeon of this ship recounted this story. Samaan shores does undying courage and purpose exist, but united womanhood of Georgia through the human chain of 18,000 club women of this state has linked brain and heart and hands for the education and salvation of Georgia's helpless oppressed masses.

With a courage born of determination and a faith in an overruling providence let us clasp hands tighter to hand, and by this cable of love which is stronger than steel let the federated women of Georgia reach from mountain top to seashore in the rescue of the perishing. MRS. B. D. GRAY.

Committee on Civics. On February 19 the chairman of civics gave to the club a rare treat in the visits and talks of Mrs. H. J. Hastings, of Decatur, who spoke on "Junior Civics," and Dr. Frances Bradley, who in her talk on "Civics and Love," opened a new world of endeavor to our club women.

A committee from the Woman's club has undertaken to see that the College Park cemetery is made a beautiful resting place for the dead. At the request of the ladies of the committee, the cemetery committee have agreed to make many permanent improvements, including a handsome iron fence.

The town of College Park will carry city status for the cemetery gates. The ladies of the town have offered to beautify the grounds with flowers and shrubbery, and a caretaker is to be employed by lot owners and the company jointly. MRS. D. C. LYLE, Chairman.

Report of Treasurer. RECEIPTS. From August 14, 1912 to June 1, 1913: Cash brought forward, \$185.65; Initiation fees, \$40.00; Dues, \$132.00; Reception fund, \$7.75.

DISBURSEMENTS. From August 13, 1912, to May 21, 1913: College Park fire department, \$9.00; State federation entertainment, \$10.00; Stationery, postage and drayage, \$4.48; Calendars and membership blanks, \$9.00; Cards and printing, \$3.00; Tallulah Falls school, \$2.00; Mineral Bluff school, \$11.00; Students' Aid Fund, \$10.00; Massachusetts Georgia school, \$5.00; General federation endowment fund, \$9.00; New Year's reception, \$21.62; State federation dues, \$3.00; General federation dues, \$2.25; Welfare fund, \$10.00; Educational fund, \$10.00; Reception to Cox college, \$11.50; Welfare committee, \$19.00; City federation dues, \$1.50; Lectures, \$10.00; National committee on prison labor, \$5.00; Young Women's Christian association, \$5.00; Associated Charities, one year, \$5.00; Welfare committee, \$5.00.

Balance June 1, 1913, \$182.54. EVA L. THORNTON, Treasurer.

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MRS. MARSHALL, Chairman.

MRS. MERRIAM, Chairman.

MRS. THORNTON, Treasurer.

MRS. HOGAN, Librarian.

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ORGANIZE WOMAN'S CLUB WITH IDEA OF SERVICE

During the enforced quiet of convalescence from a slight illness nearly 17 years ago my thoughts turned constantly and gratefully to the friends of my little home town, and, as is so often the experience of convalescents, there came to be a very great desire to be of service to those about me.

It is a well-known fact that woman's in the world is in direct ratio to her strength of character and the distinctiveness of her personality. Christian woman's first impulse has ever been to safeguard the home.

This great United States man of war with hundreds of troops on board, was caught in the teeth of a hurricane and rages in fury for hours. The life-saving crew on shore seemed powerless.

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Willingham, Mrs. E. W. Martin, Mrs. Dan C. Lyle.

Each year, as the possibilities of club work have enlarged and the spirit of service among women has expanded, the work of the club has grown and strengthened until today it stands in the community for civic and social purity, its open doors welcoming more than 100 progressive, earnest members about whose accomplishments the state has heard wonderful things.

While the greater growth has come in late years, since connection with the club was necessarily general, I am very proud that I anticipated some one else in founding it, and with all my

I felt sure that, nearly all of us being busy mothers and housekeepers, we needed something to make us keep up our studies; and as our community was so charming, even at that early date, I knew it would mean better acquaintance and, therefore, more happiness for us all.

Our regular membership we decided to limit to 25, honorary 5, these last two include the ministers' wives and such others as we might elect to be so complimented from time to time.

First Officers of Club. The officers elected (you see they felt they had to be sweetly courteous to me in my own home) were: President, Mrs. W. Woods White; vice president, Mrs. Emma Connally; secretary, Miss F. Mason (Mrs. Miles); treasurer, Miss W. Abbott (Mrs. Mason).

Other members of our club possessed regular hours every Tuesday at my home, Whitehurst, to carry out a definite program of work comprising certain studies in ancient history, English literature and the languages. The last Tuesday of each month was devoted to a program of music arranged for piano, violin, or voice, from the works of the composer we had selected to study outside of the club during the month preceding.

In those days the Barille lived in College Park and many fine musicians from the Cox college music faculty contributed numbers on our programs. Other members of our club possessed sweet voices or were otherwise talented; so these afternoons were really delightful. These programs were followed by refreshments served in the informal manner we all loved.

I am sure none of us can forget those first years of sweet neighborliness, of increasing mutual interests, of charming gatherings and closer friendships.

Mrs. Graves Made President. After two years, Mrs. John Temple Graves was elected president, and following her continued and popular presidency, these ladies have at different times been selected to head the organization. Mrs. W. E. Willingham, Mrs. E. L.

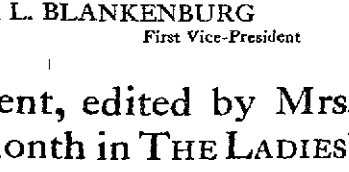
heart I bid it godspeed in a future of still greater service and usefulness. MRS. W. WOODS WHITE.

More Ways Than One. (From Judge.) Crawford—You can't throw dust in that fellow's eyes. Crabsham—Then why don't you pull the wool over them? Oh, Mercy!

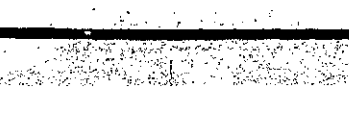
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An ideal place to live. All wants supplied by BASKIN & NICHOLS, The all-round store. Groceries, fresh meats, dry goods, notions and shoes.



THE WATER TREATMENT OSTEOPATHY DIET, REST SPECIALTIES NERVOUS, DIGESTIVE & HEART DISEASES ROBERTSON SANITARIUM ATLANTA GA ASK FOR BOOKLET.



MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, President General Federation of Women's Clubs

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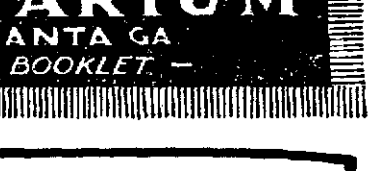
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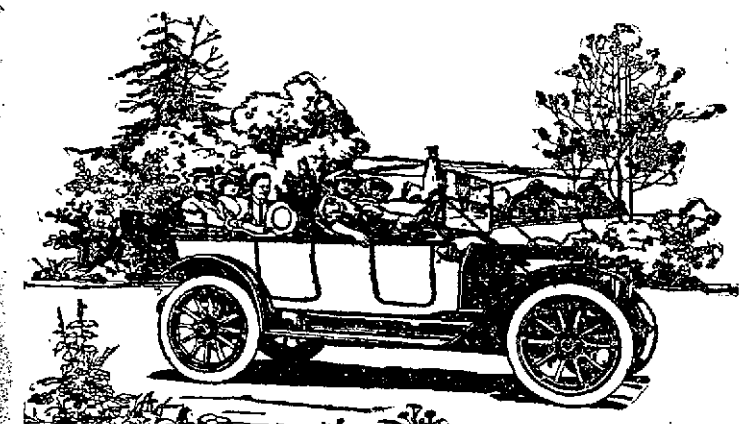


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WHAT A REPUTATION MEANS TO YOU



Velle Model R—\$1,500.00 Electric Starter and Lights, Equipped

WHEN you buy a buggy, wagon or implement you invariably buy from a company whose goods have been tried out and perfected through years of use—in other words whose reputation is known, such as that of Velle and John Deere.

This reputation also guarantees you good service and treatment, as any company with such a reputation could not afford to do anything that might reflect on their established policy. Now—

The Velle Car is backed by an organization of unlimited capital and facilities. The car is mechanically right and our branches, agencies and representatives everywhere will take care of you in a better way than is expected of a smaller company.

In addition to a large roomy luxurious and easy riding car, we give an Electric Starter, Electric Lights, and full equipment, including Top, Glass Front, Speedometer, Demountable Rims, Tool Chest and other features providing every degree of comfort and convenience. Why bother with a car of ordinary class? Be the leader of your neighborhood—not a follower.

Write your name on coupon printed below and send in to us and we will tell you all about Velle Cars. It may save you money and much grief. Ask any owner.

Velle Motor Vehicle Co., Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: Please send: Mr. Town State Copy of your automobile catalog and explain your new features for 1913. Velle Motor Vehicle Co. THOMAS C. BIGGS Manager Atlanta Branch, 453 Peachtree St.

The President and the Board of Directors of The General Federation of Women's Clubs of America have officially endorsed the conduct and editorship of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL WOMAN'S CLUB DEPARTMENT

which they believe to be the most important expression of the actual achievements of women's club work in America ever attempted in a general magazine under the auspices of the Federation.

The department of "What Women's Clubs Are Doing," in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, has received the official endorsement of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and its information will be personally gathered by the editor appointed by the General Federation.

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER President General Federation of Women's Clubs LUCRETIA L. BLANKENBURG First Vice-President

This department, edited by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, appears each month in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

For Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

FEDERATION WORK CLEARLY OUTLINED

Miss Maud Wetmore, President, Writes an Interesting Article Explaining Plans of Various Departments.

The National Civic Federation is an organization of men, the distinctive characteristics of which is that its membership is drawn equally from representatives of three elements of the community—capital, labor and the general public. It deals with public questions of interest to all three by methods deemed advisable by all three.

From National President.

I very gladly accept the invitation extended by the Woman's Edition, to write a few words concerning our work.

Up to three months ago we were "The Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation," and for six years had worked entirely on welfare lines. With the co-operation of the members of the cabinet, most of the federal buildings in Washington have been made sanitary and the conditions greatly improved. The loan shanty bill was endorsed, and though it passed congress amended in a rather unsatisfactory way (making the legal interest instead of 2 per cent per month in the District of Columbia), yet the conditions today are better than they were a year ago. The allies, whose unhealthy and immoral surroundings have been one of the serious problems Washington has had to contend with for over forty years, are gradually being cleaned up by the adoption of the Octavia Hill association plan.

The metropolitan section, which has the direction of the work in New York and New Jersey, has achieved extraordinary results in the past year through its industrial new buildings committee, its committee on dangerous and healthful industries, the shirt waist committee, hotel employees committee, school and vacation committee.

These various committees have taken up in turn the good and bad features connected with the work above mentioned and by influence or through correspondence have succeeded in awakening a general interest in the need of better conditions for all concerned. Thorough investigations were made of the plans of new theaters, moving picture and vaudeville houses, factories, hotels, etc., suggestions and recommendations were offered and in most instances courteously received. The vacation committee started in November 1911, with 48 girls and \$3670 in deposits, today has a membership of 11,000, and \$60,000 in deposits. This committee urges women and girls to save part of their earnings for summer vacations. Boarding houses arranged, and a general interest aroused in matters important and of educational value. The girls gave last year, by their own will, a ball at which they raised \$2,000 to aid in paying for this work.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island section is doing wonderful work among the mills, factories, etc. of the two states, and the vacation committee, though adapting itself to local conditions is following out the plan so successfully carried out in New York.

The Georgia section, in existence but a little over a year, is permanently organized under the able chairmanship of Mrs. John K. Otley. Plans for future work, which include "The Problems of Youth in Its Relation to the Industrial Life" have been laid down by her, and earnestly hope that the women of Georgia are doing much for the improvement of living and working conditions in their state, will come forward and make this movement one of national importance.

Virginia and North and South Carolina are with hearty and soul. The work Mrs. Frank Malone has put through speaks for itself.

The congressional section, whose members are the wives of senators and representatives, is becoming more and more interested in our department. Suggestions are constantly being made by its members for work which they intend to carry out in their own home cities.

At a meeting of the executive council of the National Civic Federation in February, the "Woman's Welfare Department" became "The Woman's Department" no longer limited to welfare work, but empowered to deal in future with industrial economics as related to women and children.

Our field has become broad in the largest sense of the word. We are for the co-operation of the women of the country to enable us to carry out in other parts of the union the same kind of work which we have succeeded in doing in our various sections.

Recreation Camp on Old Plantation.
Through Mrs. James Young Swift of Rose Hill plantation near Middleton, Ga., who is chairman of social service of the Georgia Federation of Clubs, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Heard and Mrs. Mrs. Swift have given for a recreation camp a large and beautiful tract of land near Farm Hill on the general estate of the Swift and Heard families.

The first group of people to avail themselves of the beautiful opportunity for a summer outing was a number of the members of the Young Women's Christian association, of Athens, Ga.

Woman's Club Aids Librarian.
The librarian at Albany, Ga., has had the assistance of the Woman's club there in raising funds to secure all-day service at the free library, and the Albany Herald says of the work: "To the zeal and enthusiasm of the librarian and the library extension committee of the Albany Woman's club of which Mrs. Menko is chairman, patrons of the Carnegie free library owe the inauguration of an all-day service that popular and helpful educational institution."



MISS GERTRUDE BEEKE.

Prevention the Watchword Of Present Day Industries

By MISS GERTRUDE BEEKE, Secretary Welfare Department National Civic Federation.

Little less than revolutionary are the strides that have been made for the betterment of the working and living conditions of wage earners within the past few years. We are witnessing an enlightened humanitarianism in industry in the dawn of what may be called the renaissance era of justice.

The educational effort of the National Civic Federation to popularize welfare work has been so effective that we are reaping our rewards earlier than the most optimistic could have expected.

On every side are evidences that welfare work is being developed as a real economy, rather than a mere philanthropy.

There is a steady increase in the number of corporation welfare departments. The educational effort of the National Civic Federation to popularize welfare work has been so effective that we are reaping our rewards earlier than the most optimistic could have expected.

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an emergency hospital, having a trained nurse in charge, with such characteristics and qualifications as would enable her to become the welfare manager.

As the Hotel Astor Miss Deaver, a high-class, splendid, executive nurse, was installed in a little hospital adjacent to a sitting room provided for the maids.

The first month she had forty-eight cases; the second she took care of 104 cases, and the immediate importance of her work can be understood when it is known that 1,500 employees look to her for relief in emergencies. A few demonstrations may be noted as follows:

One morning an elevator starter came to her, complaining of an inflamed eye. A day or two before a cinder from the subway had gotten into his eye and continued rubbing had inflamed it. He was given immediate relief and lost no time from his work.

A few days before one of the employees had sprained his back from lifting, through massaging and pouring with sodas he was instantly relieved and within three days was back at his work.

Another employee had cut his foot on glass. He had neglected it until it was badly inflamed. It was treated antiseptically and he lost no time from work.

One of the cashiers had a headache. She was given relief and returned to work. Women employees suffering from swollen feet from continual walking or standing, were provided with footbaths, which have given relief at once and no time lost.

One boy suffering from a bad throat came for treatment. Miss Deaver discovered symptoms of tubercular glands and took him to the Polytechnic. The operation, which was performed has since become a matter of record and of lecture.

Classes Not Yet Helped.
There are classes of employees in these great cities which have not been touched by reform movements and among which there is great need for consideration. They are in apartment and office buildings. With them the first reform should be one day off in seven, and three eight-hour shifts.

Conditions never are barbaric and inhuman, to say the least. Many of our watchmen, stationary firemen and elevator men work twelve hours a day 365 days in the year, and scarcely know the meaning of a good, restful sleep. When there is added to the twelve-hour work day the time necessary to go to and from home, waiting for trains and cars and taking the long journeys, the day will be prolonged to fourteen or sixteen hours.

Our magistrates courts are crowded with the cases of incapability of temper, undoubtedly partly due to the long work day. Low wages and insufficient nutritious food contribute to domestic infelicity. Who would not be cross and beat his wife after working twelve hours and taking a long journey home, securing only a few hours sleep and then the long journey back all to be repeated the next day, and who would not yield to the inclination to slip at the saloon on the way? The man who works at night and is presumed to protect our property, and who must sleep a few hours during the day, with the noise of the children, flies in summer and various other disturbances, is scarcely fit to take on the great responsibility which is of interest to every citizen. When we take into consideration the human element (the night watchman) in considering fire hazards, we shall make even greater progress than through the legislation we are all endeavoring to get.

What may be accomplished through legislation to secure improvements in welfare work is a new development. In Ohio, the inspector has made welfare work the subject most thoroughly dealt with in the annual report, where he asserts that Ohio employers are far more willing to obey regulatory measures for health and safety of employees than ever before. He recommends strengthening the laws applying to lunch and rest rooms.

We find this position being taken in Georgia and Texas, which are following the other states already having required seats for women employees in all mercantile manufacturing and mechanical establishments, and that their use may be permitted when employees are not actively engaged in the occupation for which they are employed.

Value of Trained Nurse. In New York city and vicinity, we have met with signal success by making the initial step the installation of a school to train workers. Since large concerns more and more are organizing welfare departments,

JACOBS' PHARMACY



Society Girls, College Girls and Business Girls Find Robinnaire Toilet Preparations Best

ROBINNAIRE Toilet Preparations are exquisite products which appeal to the fastidious—there are none purer or better. They are made in our own laboratory, from the best ingredients, scientific formulas carefully compounded by our expert chemists, and we know that they are superior even to many higher priced goods, and we guarantee them to be pure, fresh and of the finest quality.

Robinnaire Hair Dye—One application restores gray or faded hair to its original color and beautiful sheen, and we guarantee it to be non-injurious. It is not a dye to artificially bleach the hair; but if your hair is fading and turning gray, it will darken it and restore the original color, and it does not stain scalp nor leave hair sticky. Prepared for light, medium and dark-brown and black hair. Trial application 25¢; regular size 75¢; postage either size 6c.

Robinnaire Liquid Depilatory removes superfluous hair from face, arms, neck and acts instantly whether down or coarse growth; better than powders and pastes, because prepared in our laboratory in the correct proportion to give satisfactory result without injury, and we guarantee it to be harmless. \$1.00, postpaid anywhere.

Robinnaire Rose Cold Cream—Fragrant like fresh cut roses, and never becomes rancid; contains no animal fats; pure and beneficial to the skin. 25¢, 50¢; postage either size 6c.

Robinnaire Liquid Face Powder, very cooling; absorbs perspiration and keeps one comfortable; white and flesh, 50¢; postage 6c.

Robinnaire Face Bleach clears and whitens the skin; removes tan, freckles, sunburn, sallowness. Trial size 25¢, regular size \$1.00; postage 6c or 10c.

Robinnaire Skin Tonic feeds the skin through the pores, and an excellent and rational treatment to develop bust, neck and arms; makes the skin soft, firm and white, and is in every way beneficial in its action; neither greasy nor sticky. 50¢; postage 6c.

ROBINNAIRE Liquid Rouge gives a natural color which cannot be detected, and does not rub off; superior to powder or cream, and more evenly applied. 25¢; postage 3c.

Robinnaire Face Soap, non-irritant, highly antiseptic, healing and nourishing; contains lanoline, sweet almond oil, palm oil, coconut oil and other valuable skin remedies, and no soap is purer or more beneficial to the complexion. 25¢, postpaid anywhere.

Robinnaire Pearl Nail Enamel produces instantly a beautiful and lasting polish, and its delicate rose tint does not discolor the skin. 25¢; postage 3c.

Robinnaire Liquid Nail Enamel produces a brilliant and lasting lustre; there is nothing superior; camel's hair brush with bottle. 25¢; postage 6c.

Pretty Vanity FREE With Either Size Robinnaire Face Powder.

Robinnaire Face Powder, an adhesive, invisible powder which does not dust off, and gives the complexion a soft, youthful delicacy and protects against severe action of sun and wind; pleasantly perfumed and prepared in white, flesh, pink and brunette. 25¢, 50¢. Vanity contains wool puff, sifter powder compartment and mirror reflecting entire face; decorated in gold and royal purple; dainty, serviceable, and FREE with either size Robinnaire Face Powder. Postage, including the Vanity, 6c.

Massage Complexion Brush FREE with Robinnaire Massage Cream.

Robinnaire Massage Cream—When pores are clogged with perspiration and foreign matter, the thorough cleansing with a good massage cream more than repays; it keeps the complexion clear and rosy, the skin soft and free from wrinkles. Use Robinnaire Massage Cream, for there is none purer or better; removes all impurity, stimulates circulation, brings a healthful, natural glow to the cheeks, and makes the skin soft like velvet. 40¢, 75¢. Complexion Brush of fine rubber, hand strap and snap fastener, the usual 50c grade, FREE with either size Massage Cream. Postage, either size, including the Complexion Brush, 6c.

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DO you know that you can order by mail, direct from Jacobs' Pharmacy, at Jacobs' Cut Prices, prescriptions, medicines, toilet preparations and sundries, many household articles and bathroom supplies, baby foods, rubber goods, stationery and a thousand other things?

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JACOBS' Liver Salt on Arising and You'll Enjoy Your Breakfast



JACOBS' Liver Salt. Bad breath, biliousness, constipation, flatulence, daytime drowsiness, wakefulness at night, mean FOOD-POISONING. Undigested food, fermented, is doing out - poison to the system.

JACOBS' Liver Salt

JACOBS' Liver Salt instantly flushes the alimentary tract with water, sending a cleansing stream through it from all parts of the system. Packed, clogging matter is loosened, and with the fermentation washed away, pressure is removed, liver and kidneys resume their natural cleansing processes of elimination. No forced action as with calomel and severe purgatives; never a gripping pain or nausea.

Take Jacobs' Liver Salt on arising. It is effervescent and stimulating. You feel better at once, good appetite for breakfast and good digestion; that dull heaviness vanishes and your brain is clear and quick. Keeps one up to the top notch.

JACOBS' Liver Salt is the business man's best stimulant. 25¢ delivered anywhere.

HID Eliminates Perspiration Odor

HID keeps the body sweat and as fresh and free from odor as when you step from the bath. HID is an antiseptic deodorant, very pure, very dainty, and positively harmless. Purest, daintiest preparation ever produced to enhance the toilet of refined people. Prepared in both forms, liquid and cream. The Cream HID eliminates every trace of odor, but does not retard perspiration; very dainty, not astringent; 25¢ postpaid.

The Liquid HID restores excessive perspiration to normal and eliminates all odor and stoma. Dress shields unnecessary. 25¢ postpaid.

Dr. Palmer's Skin Whitener

Successfully Bleaches Dark Complexions, Removes Tan, Freckles and Sallowiness. Clears Complexion of Eruptions—Makes Skin Soft and Fair.

Palmer's Skin Whitener lightens dark skin and we guarantee it to be harmless. Removes freckles, tan, sallowness, liver spots, blotches and other discolorations, and makes the skin soft and firm. Made in our own laboratory, from a scientific formula, thoroughly tested, and we know its superior merit. 25¢ postpaid anywhere.

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Main Store and Laboratory, 6 and 8 Marietta Street
266 Peters St. 544 Peachtree St. 23 Whitehall St.
152 Decatur St. 245 Houston St. 102 Whitehall St.
423 Marietta St. 216 Lee St., West End 70 W. Mitchell St.

Influence of Bessie Tift College Felt in Every Part of the State

The college is conceded to be the most potent factor in our civilization for the reproduction and perpetuity of manners, customs and doctrines. To these ends the college has been used by all the more progressive denominations in former years, and by states and nations in a rapidly increasing degree, especially in these latter times.

The ideals of an institution give it body and form, constituency and life. To be sure, every college that is worthy to be classed as such, has the usual fixed courses of study that must enter into every curriculum in each department. By the common consent of our best educators and by the very nature of the several subjects themselves, there is a fixed correlation of the courses of study thus giving an easy approach and a clear illumination of all the minutiae and details of the content of every literary or scientific degree. Thus we have the warp and woof of every college.

The foundation principles and the ideals, however, point to the class and character of the alumnae, the finished product. Does the institution create power in the human life, does it give large vision, give purpose and make alive the issues that concern the nations of the earth? The foundation principles upon which the institution is built answer these questions.

Work of Bessie Tift Alumnae.

It is the custom of many colleges for men to point to the number of governors, senators, etc., who graduated from their halls. Bessie Tift college enjoys a like privilege of pointing to her alumnae who are filling a large proportion of the most prominent positions open to women. Whenever our secretaries or state-wide workers go in church work they are sure of the cordial and co-operative support of Bessie Tift students in our organized work. In the home, in the school room, in the churches, Bessie Tift graduates are in the first rank.

There is a reason for this. Education of the mind alone does not produce this result. To produce a well-trained intellectuality is the direct result of a well-correlated course of study correctly pursued. At the same time there must be operative forces that convince of a dying world's need, that convince of the human race without a Savior, a Helper. This is

Extracts from Woman's Edition.

From "The Ladies Magazine," or "Entertaining Companion for the Fair Sex." Published in London, 1792.

The editor of this "Companion for the Fair Sex," a copy of which was furnished us, by Miss Bayless, of the Kingston club, evidently believed in the sage that "a woman must hide her knowledge as carefully as a Calvinist his religion in a Catholic country, or visa versa.

The real truth is that a woman had to hide her knowledge, in those times whether she was in a Calvinist or a Catholic country.

In fact, that would have been the only tenet on which the above two or any other religious sect of the day could have combined, namely, that woman was born to serve and had no need of knowledge. Considerations addressed to the fair sex. Beauty is of

an ever present thought at Bessie Tift college. How best to apply God-given powers, "polished after the similitude of a palace," engage the best thought, at Bessie Tift college.

To this end, eleven years ago, one entire day in each quarter of the year was set apart to study the conditions of the nations religiously. Our students were put into correspondence with the missionaries in the field, and through this correspondence, scenes, conditions, relations and needs were revealed to the committee of students, who in turn portrayed to their fellow students their findings in a manner as realistic as their ingenuity could devise. Sometimes, by simple essay, then by reading extracts from letters from the various mission fields, then by pantomime, then by dramatizing—in every way that best carries to the heart the real condition and the real need.

Speakers Brought to the College.

In addition to this, two of our strong preachers were brought to the college to speak on the country that was being studied and its need. One speaker would lecture on Wednesday evening and again Thursday morning at the chapel hour, and the other would speak at 11 o'clock on a different phase of the same subject. In the afternoon and sometimes during the evenings following, the students would portray their findings as narrated above.

This was continued until the Sunday school and mission boards had procured their teacher training and mission study courses. Then Bessie Tift college adopted their use, and with telling effect. Every year our students come under the benign influence of these courses and pursue them voluntarily and with great alacrity. Last year more than two hundred girls took both courses, and carried away with the imprimatur of the college, seals and diplomas from the Sunday school board at Nashville.

Under the instruction of teachers, every one of whom is efficient and consecrated to the progress of the kingdom of righteousness in the home, in the churches and in the nation, Bessie Tift college ideals are steadily and successfully pursued.

MRS. M. C. PATE,
An Alumna and Vice President of Alumnae Association, Hawkinsville, Ga.

short duration. Virtue alone is of permanent value. Religion in females is so attractive.

"Warning advantage the cultivation of wit. Be even cautious in displaying your good sense. It will be thought you assume a superiority over the rest of the company. The great art of pleasing in conversation consists in making the company pleased with themselves. A fine woman like other fine things in nature has her proper point of view, from which may be seen to the most advantage.

There Were "New Women" in Those Days.

"By the present mode of female manners the ladies seem to expect that they shall regain their ascendancy over us by being always in our eyes at public places, by conversing with us with the same unreserved freedom as we do with one another, in short, by resembling us as near as they possibly can. But a little time and experience will show them the folly of this expectation and conduct."

Enthusiastic Workers For Woman's Edition



Left to right: Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale, Manager of Advertising Department; Mrs. J. O. Parmele, Assistant Manager of Circulation; Mrs. Arthur Powell, Manager of Circulation Department. Photo of Mrs. Parmele by Hirschberg; of Mrs. Powell, by Lenney.

EXTRACTS FROM FIRST MINUTES OF GEORGIA FEDERATION OF CLUBS

By Isabelle Ormond Thomas.

The first book of minutes belonging to the Georgia Federation was for years in the possession of Mrs. Eustace A. Speer, the first secretary. Mrs. Speer later presented to the Woman's club this valuable record from which this extract is taken:

The meeting of the clubs for the purpose of federation occurred on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 28, 1889, at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, on East Fair street.

The officers elected for the executive board were as follows: Mrs. Julius Brown, president; Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, vice president; Mrs. Bustace Speer, recording secretary; Mrs. Isabel O'Hear, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joseph Moody, treasurer.

The committee on constitution and by-laws consisted of Mrs. Heber Reed, chairman; Mrs. Burton Smith, Miss Jennie Hammond, members.

At the initial meeting, brilliant addresses were made by Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe (Mrs. George Gunton), Mrs. John K. Otley and Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome.

An invitation was extended to the City Federation to become members of the National Federation, by Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, who was then president of the National Federation of Woman's clubs.

At the first mass meeting of sixteen organizations were represented, five additional ones joining within the next few days.

At one of the mass meetings a committee was appointed to investi-

gate the possibilities of a permanent home for club women.

The present handsome club house on Baker street is the result of that first committee's investigation. The members were Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, chairman; Mrs. Forrest Adair, Mrs. John King Otley, Mrs. Julius Brown, Mrs. Porter King and Mrs. Neva B. Strauss.

During the first year Mrs. Julius Brown organized the Bird Lovers' club, which later extended its membership into the thousands.

Of particular interest in connection with ex-Governor Northen's address on the servant question at the Auditorium on Thursday afternoon, was the early advocacy of Mrs. Lowe for a training school for servants for the betterment of mistress and maid.

The Federation had many vital problems brought to their consideration during the first year, the solutions of which have been found in its ever-widening and broadening club work of the past few years.

In order to provide more class room space and suitable building accommodations for the departments of manual training and domestic science, Columbus is having erected at this time an addition to the Sixteenth Street school. This provides for a spacious manual training shop in the basement, and a kitchen, dining room and sewing room on the first floor, with two large class rooms on the second floor. The general design of this building is to be the same as the present structure.

The contract was let with the understanding that this building would be ready for occupancy and use at the beginning of the fall season, the 23d of September.

NIGHTFALL

HE day is going, my dear, fast going;
Yet you've done naught, I fear, toward sowing
A single seed in the garden of Love,
Or weeding a tare
From the field of Care,
Or breathing a prayer to the God above
For souls a-toiling, a-toiling.

THE LITTLE SHOP

HE day is going, my dear, fast going—
Have you wiped away the tear that's flowing
Down Sorrow's cheek in the struggle of Life?
Or given a smile
To conquer a guile,
Or lifted a soul from tumultuous strife?
Through night a-falling, a-falling—

HEART TURNS BACK TO THE MOUNTAINS

HE night is falling, my dear, fast falling;
You've heard the clarion note that's calling
CONCORDANT MIND, and HAND, and HEART,
Dispelling the gloom,
And bringing the bloom
Of understanding to impart;
Ere night is falling, is falling!
—MARY JOHNSON BLACKBURN.

HEART TURNS BACK TO THE MOUNTAINS

always to value and encourage the work which organized women are doing for our splendid kinsfolk in the shut-in mountains.

"You see, my people, the Callaways and the Bowies, are all of old mountain stock and I myself lived as a child at the top of the Blue Ridge, in Wilkes county, North Carolina. So you see, to me the schools which give a chance to the mountain boy and girl must always make first appeal."

HEART TURNS BACK TO THE MOUNTAINS

"What line of organized work interests you most?" was asked Miss Virginia Bowie by a Woman's Edition reporter.

"Well, among so much that is fine," replied Miss Bowie. "It might seem hard to choose, but my heart goes out

MRS. WHITE'S DEATH HALTED FORMATION OF AUGUSTA CLUB

By Mrs. Lindsay S. Arrington.

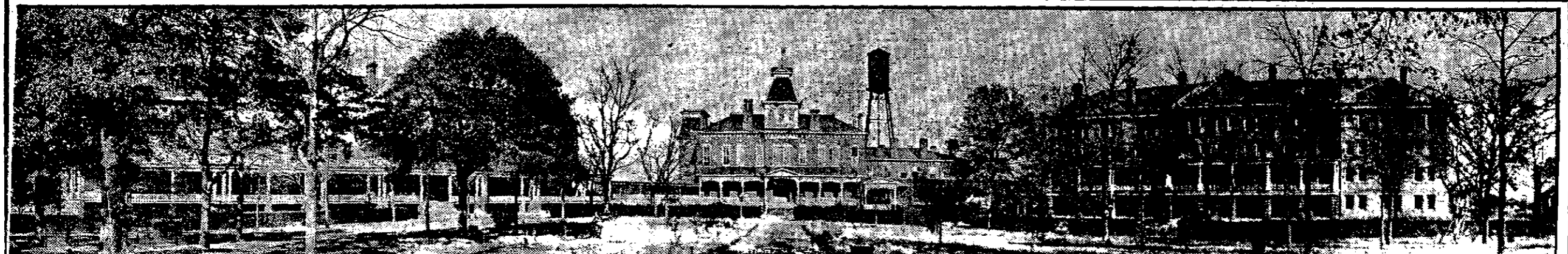
The organization of the Civic club of Augusta was to have been perfected by Mrs. Harry C. White on the 13th of January, plans for this work having all been made after her official visit to the Philomathia club.

At the time of this visit, Mrs. A. H. Brenner was appointed president of the Tenth District Woman's club, and together she and Mrs. White were urging the correlation of the various women's organizations of the city upon some one principle by which a unity of purpose might arouse a unity of spirit, and thus give to Augusta a city federation.

This desire had long been in the minds of many of the women, but had not passed beyond the point of desultory discussion from time to time.

Looking carefully into the details of constitutional rights, it was revealed that some of the strongest and most active organizations could not become members of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and with the true Catholic spirit which ever characterized this splendid executive, Mrs. White came to Augusta prepared to give the weight of her influence and her intimate knowledge to the mobilization of the forces already developed into a company of workers together for the common good of the community interests, and as such would be known as the Civic club of Augusta.

The shock of her sudden release from all things earthly was so great as to result for the time in a complete paralysis of thought as to a furtherance of the plans so nearly consummated, and which still remain in abeyance, awaiting the time when the desired purpose shall be fulfilled.



Birdseye View of Bessie Tift College at Forsyth, Ga.

BESSIE TIFT COLLEGE FORSYTH, GEORGIA

IDEAL physical location in foot hills of Georgia. Mild winter climate, unsurpassed health conditions. Excellent faculty, representing leading American and European institutions. High standards with four years of College work. Home life and cultured environment. Every student is under the immediate watchcare of a teacher. Departments of Art, Music, Expression, Physical Culture and Household Economics. Preparatory department. For catalog or further information, address,

C. H. S. JACKSON, LL. D., President
FORSYTH GEORGIA



Presentation of Pennant by One of the Classes, Founders' Day.



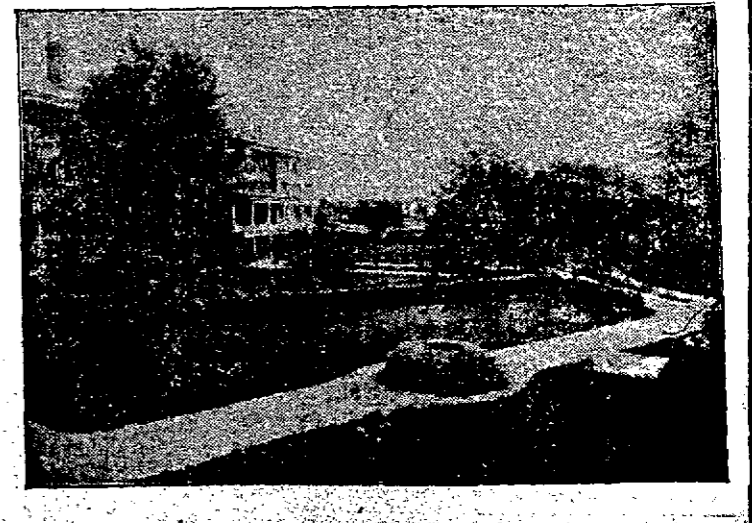
Tift Hall.



"The Lake" on College Grounds.



Athletic Field.



Upshaw Hall.

DID YOU KNOW
That Rome, Ga., in the beautiful valleys of the Coosa, Etowah and Oostanaula, backed up by beautiful and haughty mountains, is near the center of the greatest mineral section of the universe?

Those who have traversed the continents of the world say there is not a richer or more beautiful country than Rome and Floyd county.

The gentle rolling lands and numerous streams make this a country of unlimited opportunity. Land as rich as the Valley of the Nile, scenery as wonderful and as beautiful as any of the world can boast.

Land values have increased 50 per cent in the last five years; in another five years the value will again double. While at the present time land can be purchased here for \$20 to \$50 per acre that rivals in richness the lands of the north, east and west that are today bringing from \$100 to \$500 per acre.

Climate.
The climate here is never too hot or too cold to be comfortable. No sunstrokes, no prostrations from heat. For twelve months in the year it is not too uncomfortable to work or exercise out of doors.

Our farmers can produce twelve crops annually; a crop each month in the year.

Cattle Raising.
We are endeavoring to encourage cattle raising. This section is perfectly adapted to the industry. The natural streams and the lay of the land make this an ideal cattle country. Then, too, we have ready markets for all productions near at hand.

Cotton Production.
Floyd county will average a bale of cotton to the acre. Rome is a great cotton market, ranking at one time second in the nation. Floyd county has taken many first prizes at American and foreign expositions. The soil here produces the finest grade of long staple cotton.

Minerals of Rome and Floyd County.
Iron ore, limestone, manganese, bauxite, kaolin, ochre, fire brick clay, building clay, building stone, potters' clay, lithographic stone, cement rock,

bituminous shale, iron pyrites, mica, graphite, quartzite, plumbago, Corundum, garnets, asbestos, chert. There is no limit to these. The supply is inexhaustible.

The Greatest Possibilities.
When the federal government fully realizes that it has an immediate duty in the improving and development of the Coosa river and performs that duty, it will have bestowed a blessing, not on the people of the Coosa valley alone, but upon the nation. Not only is it right and necessary, but continued neglect is criminal negligence upon the part of the government.

However, it will be simply a question of a little time. The Coosa valley will startle the world in less than five years. Its undeveloped water power and hydro-electric possibilities are beyond conception and belief.

Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative Association.

This association was organized by Louis Spencer Daniel, the secretary. It is the only one of its kind in America. Mr. Daniel had suggested such organizations in all of his speeches over the south. Here he put his dreams into realization, and the association, which is an ideal one, is bringing good results, and bids fair to become national in its scope. Perfect harmony and co-operation between farmer and merchant and between farmer and farmer is the idea. The movement is creating national interest.

Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay.
A farmer can produce any crop in Floyd county that can be produced in any section of the world outside of the Polar and extreme tropical zones. While our principal crop is cotton, we are making a strenuous effort to persuade our farmers to raise a variety of crops.

Truck Farming.
Rome and Floyd county needs more truck farmers. We are making high bids for truck farmers. The possibilities here are great. We will arrange the land for truck farmers upon almost any kind of terms, rent or sale, with extended time for payment. The home market can use a great production; other markets for the products are close at hand. The truck farmer



LOUIS SPENCER DANIEL,
Managing Director Manufacturers and Merchants' Association, Rome, Ga.;
also secretary of Farmers and Merchants' Co-operative association of
Floyd county.

homes here; a score or more of palatial residences. These homes are good to look at; homes of rare beauty, such as you seldom see in other sections. While this city retains much of its anti-bellum aristocracy, it is fully developed along broad, modern democratic lines here twelve months a year.

Labor.
Rome is fairly well supplied with skilled labor and common labor, but is continually in the field for the best laborers. There is employment here for thousands. New factories are continually opening up. There is employment for every member of the family, men, women and children. White labor is used almost entirely.

Capital.
While we have seven good banks, you will note that our bank deposits and surplus funds are in constant use. It has been our policy to keep capital active, and not to allow it to lie idly in the bank vaults. We could use to great advantage twice the amount of capital now in actual use. However, the finances are turned over rapidly and are steadily and gradually increasing. We are not using eastern and foreign capital, our capital is all our own.

A million dollars of 3 per cent money for our farmers would work a revolution here, provided the money was placed upon long time loans as in Europe.

Merchants.
Our merchants are all doing a good healthy business, and are well lined up for concerted action. A financial failure in Rome is a very rare thing. There is hearty co-operation between farmers and merchants. The merchants have recently established, by the aid of the ladies of the city, a very cozy rest room for farmers' wives.

Manufacturers.
Our manufacturers are closely allied with our merchants. Our people believe in patronizing home industries. Our rule is never to purchase goods made away from home when we can purchase from home industries. All man-

ufacturers have all business necessary for success.

Schools and Churches.
There are twenty-eight churches for white people and about a dozen for the negroes. The public school system equals that of any city in America. All city schools are under the supervision of city superintendent of schools. Our negroes are given every opportunity to progress.

Water and Lights.
If there is anything we have got in abundance, it is water. Good, pure water. Our city water works system is up-to-date in every respect, and furnishes water at actual cost to our citizens and manufacturers.

Our People.
Our people are of the purest type of Anglo-Saxon. Ours is a pure American, unmixed and untarnished. While we have some negroes here, they are of the better type and are very loyal to the white people. They are polite, know their places and many of them are very progressive citizens. We force sanitation upon our colored population for our own safety as well as their own.

A Clean, Healthy City.
The sanitation here is perfect. The city has never known an epidemic. Rome can truthfully boast of every up-to-date, modern convenience known to any modern city ten times its size and population. Health and all that nature can afford is ours.

A Busy City.
There is plenty for everybody to do here. This is one city in the world where you never find a street loafer or an idler; everybody works here. There is always room here for the man who is willing to work. There are no idle men or women in Rome.

City of Beautiful Homes.
There are hundreds of magnificent cratic lines.

The Coosa River.
The possibilities of Hydro-Electric Power Yet Undeveloped.

The Coosa valley is, perhaps, the richest in the United States in the quantity and variety of its mineral resources. In iron ore (brown) and

bauxite, it stands out pre-eminently first. The Coosa valley is one of the richest in the world for agricultural pursuits. The Coosa valley products amount to only \$126,000,000 annually now; but when the federal government wakes up to its duty and our people's rights, the Coosa valley will quadruple this sum annually.

The Trade With Central and South America.

Owing to our close proximity with the Gulf of Mexico by rail and by water, (the Coosa) our manufacturers will do a great business with Central and South America. Already our factories are busy supplying thousands of dollars worth of manufactured goods to Panama.

What Rome Needs, Wants, And Is Going After.

Rome wants the following: wants them badly; wants them enough to bid high for them; wants them bad enough to go after them:
A wholesale dry goods house, notions, shoes, etc.; a cannery, automobile factory, up-to-date truck farmers, cold storage and packing house, a cracker and candy factory, a creamery, a wagon and buggy factory.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association for the Industrial and Civic Development of Rome and Floyd County, Georgia.

This is our board of trade or chamber of commerce. It consists of the best of our merchants, manufacturers, bankers and professional men; men who are wide awake and who generally get what they go after. At present we are arranging for a permanent exhibit of our manufactured, agricultural and mineral resources.

The secretary and managing director of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, Louis Spencer Daniel, has done much for the south and the nation, and needs no introduction in the sixteen southern states. His speeches in every state have deeply stirred the south to greater concerted action for municipal uplift. His home is in Rome. He believes in Rome and is guiding Rome.

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ROME Built on Seven Hills and Facts		ROME has never had an epidemic of any kind.		POPULATION City and Suburban 25,000 ROME, GA.		ROME Weekly pay roll About Forty Thousand Dollars.		ROME Has never had a financial crisis; has seven banks.		ROME Built on Seven Hills and Facts	
ROME has same freight rates as Birmingham, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Nashville.		ROME has six railroads; more under construction.		ROME Midway between Chattanooga and Atlanta.		ROME Has three rivers—Coosa, Etowah and Oostanaula.		ROME Coosa river to the Gulf gives opportunity for Panama trade.			
ROME has 82 manufacturing plants; more under way.		ROME offers lower tax rates than other cities.		ROME offers lower water rates than other cities.		ROME Has more minerals in adjacent territory than any other city.		ROME Has public school system second to none in America.		ROME Is the home of the famous Shorter College for Young Ladies.	
ROME Is the home of the famous Darlington Boys' School.		ROME Statistics prove Rome to be the healthiest place in America.		ROME Is a moral city; no saloons; no vice; no crime; 28 churches instead.		ROME has the best lighting system of any city ten times her size in America.		ROME Has better and more paved streets and white way than any city its size in America.		ROME Has cheaper taxes, water and lights than any other city its size in America.	
ROME Has cheaper power and water for manufacturers than any other city of its size in America.		ROME Has a Real Estate Exchange. All property has a fixed value; no skimming.		ROME Has livest commercial and civic organization of any city in America.							

ROME Good Citizenship and Good Water	ROME Honest Dealings and Pure Water	ROME Hospitality and Pure Water	ROME Christianity and Pure Water	Address All Communications ROME Manufacturers and Merchants Association Louis Spencer Daniel Managing Director				ROME Paved Streets Good Country Roads	ROME Coosa Valley Farms are Desirable	ROME Room in Rome for You	ROME Fresh Air Fresh Water Pure Air Pure Water
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Rome and Floyd County For AGRICULTURE

ROME, :: GA.

Rome and Floyd County For MANUFACTURERS

COX COLLEGE CELEBRATES SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Occasion: The seventieth anniversary of Cox college—May 20, 1913.

The Women: Mrs. G. J. Foreacre. Mrs. Foreacre speaks lovingly of the three beautiful Haralson sisters, afterward Mrs. John B. Gordon, Mrs. Overby and Mrs. Judge Logan E. Bleckley.

Mrs. Noah K. Davis, mother of Mr. Archibald Davis, of Atlanta, is portrayed as Ella Hunt, of Huntville, Ala., and Mrs. Governor Alfred Colquitt is familiarly called Sally Bunn.

What a photographic memory has Mrs. Foreacre! Verily, she rightfully claims that hers was the golden day of colleges!

Those who remember the time in Atlanta when the Foreacre home was the center of social life and the word of G. J. Foreacre was law in the railroad world, will be greatly interested in the following paper, read by Mrs. Foreacre at the home-coming of the Cox college alumnae. Mark the exquisite irony of the "little learning given the young women of that day" being sufficient for the trying years of the '60's, and the successful career of a wife and mother.

Mrs. Foreacre lives with Mrs. Percival Sneed, Charlotte, N. C., but joyfully came at the call of her alma mater. Read her message:

MRS. FOREACRE'S MESSAGE.

By Mrs. G. J. Foreacre (Delta, Nicholas), alumnae of the college.

When I look back at the happy years of my girlhood which I spent in LaGrange at the Baptist Female college between 1846 and 1850, it always

Believe in College Park.



CHARLES A. WICKERSHAM.



EDWIN C. MERRY.

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF COLLEGE PARK

College Park is beautifully situated, eight miles from Atlanta, on the double tracks of the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Planted on the high Piedmont ridge, sixty feet above Atlanta, and buoyed by an invigorating climate, swept by fresh breezes and blessed with the purr of water, the location is ideal for the enjoyment of physical vigor and mental development. The country is undulating and picturesque with both the Kennesaw range and Stone Mountain in view.

From the little community in the woods where wealthy and refined citizens began to build their homes, College Park has developed into quite a little city with own municipal government and has its own waterworks, electric lights and sewerage system.

Its artesian water has been pronounced by the state chemist to be perhaps the purest freestone water found anywhere. With ten-minute electric cars to Atlanta making the ride in thirty minutes at 5 cents, this rural residence place blends in beautiful harmony the advantages of city and country. So writes one with a golden pen of the beauties of this unique and choice educational suburb of Atlanta.

Fine School System.

College Park makes no vain boast of title when its patriotic citizens claim that within the walls of Cox college and Georgia Military college, temptation from artificial restraints and temptations to frivolous discipline, enhances the development of character in the students so fortunate as to articulate with these high class institutions.

Nor are the public schools one whit behind our colleges in this race for progress. Under the wise supervision of County Superintendent E. C. Merry and by the untiring zeal and devotion of School Commissioner Alonzo Richardson, the \$12,000 College Park High school is rapidly nearing completion. This beautiful building will be fully equipped with all modern conveniences and ready for the fall term. The two grammar schools, situated from the high school, will be feeders to this newly acquired and greatly prized treasure of College Park. Visions of beautifully parked grounds and in the minds of College Park club women when this magnificent building shall have been completed. For by it known, far and near, that College Park womanhood is a unit in all things that make for social betterment and Christian culture.

Loyalty to Atlanta.

It may not be known to the world at large that two years ago when Atlanta was straining every nerve in the great Young Men's Christian association campaign and College Park men, heeding the call of such leaders as W. Woods White and B. L. Wittingham, gave gloriously to this call, the women of College Park also responded to the cry of the Young Women's Christian association of Atlanta and perceptibly swelled the contributions to that great cause to the amount of \$1,000.

Now, College Park covets a library and Young Men's Christian association hall for her boys and by the united efforts of all the good forces available one may be erected in our beautiful little city.

THE ETERNAL WOMAN AND HER ENEMY, THE EXPEDIENT FEMALE

A GREAT SENTENCE FROM GOETHE.

There is one thing which the human race knows vaguely it cannot do and live; one unpardonable sin for which there is no repentance in this or in any other existence. This is to imprison and shut in the aspiring spirit of life. It is the nullification of that instinct of life which is leading us to an unknown, but, we believe, to the achievement of a glorious destiny. The greatest Tautonic poet put his conception of this instinct into one sentence which has been so hackneyed, so limited, so parodied, that it is seldom felt in its profound and prophetic fullness. It was the deepest psychological and sociological truth that Goethe put into his statement, "The eternal womanly leads us on and up."

The eternal womanly has been recognized and deified from the beginning, but it was not recognized by sex chivalry. It was divined by the instinct of the race for self-preservation.

What is the eternal womanly? It antedates the specialization into sex of nature. Before the evolution of "motherhood and fatherhood," the vast, brooding, "eternal womanly" of nature herself—not himself or itself!—was; and it was in answer to the call of this primordial instinct and for its preservation that sex came into being. When it came into being a larger share of the eternal womanly was entrusted to women than to men; that is, a larger share of the creative and nurturing powers of the race. The eternal woman is timeless, selfless, endless. Most men get their glimpses of it in one woman or several women. The poets see the eternal womanly in all women and their children. They celebrate in lyric song, in dramatic scene, on the walls of cathedrals and in the oratorios that are sung within, its power, its patience, its conquest of the future. There is nothing tyrannical in that power, nothing sub-

missive in that patience, nothing violent in that conquest of the future. Before that abiding, majestic, all-enfolding spirit of nature, all criticism, limitation and compliment, shrinks into shadow. Side by side with the divination of the eternal womanly there has arisen another ideal which we may call "The expedient feminine." The irreconcilable antagonism, the atomic repulsion of these two ideals occur to the thinking women of every generation.

What is the expedient feminine? It is the capture and temporary perversion in the individual, or the type, of the eternal womanly. This was inevitable when nature dared to accept the self-conscious co-operation of man in her evolutionary plan. The "expedient feminine" is the eternal womanly stripped of its impersonality and become selfish, stripped of its courage and become timid, stripped of its truth and become indirect. The "expedient feminine" always sacrifices the grand virtues for the little graces.

At every crisis in history "the eternal womanly" and "the expedient feminine" are seen to be arrayed on opposite sides of emotional, intellectual and moral issues. Invariably the expedient feminine becomes the tool of tyranny. Invariably the eternal womanly becomes the ally—the strongest ally—of the struggling race for freedom!

"The eternal womanly" leads us on and up!

FRANCES SQUIRE POTTER, Chairman of Literature of General Federated Women's Clubs.

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"All that the name implies"
This modern bakery has revolutionized modern household methods--there's no longer the dreaded "baking day."
The "lady of the house" can now devote this day to some of the higher interests and pleasures of life. She's taking no chances.
A loaf of TIP-TOP on the table insures a satisfactory meal and a bread without a peer--made right; baked right, and good and clean all through.
It's so good it's sensational--Admitted generally to be the talk of the country
At all Grocers
Insist Upon It



MRS. G. J. FOREACRE.

seems to me that I am thinking of a second home and not a school. For home the school always was to me after the first few months when I entered as a young girl, with an older sister as a guiding angel.

So soon we fell in love with the place and our surroundings that when we left our father and mother's home at the end of the long drive of nearly two years, with few tears that were soon brushed away, as we turned to that pleasant spot where all of our companions, and the activities that seemed so important to our young minds, awaited us.

No Railroads in South Georgia.

There were no railroads in south Georgia in those days, but we cheerfully made the long drive of nearly 200 miles in our father's conveyance twice a year, backwards and forwards. Our two brothers were our companions for most of the journey, finally taking a train which carried them on to the University of Virginia, where they were studying while we were being "finished" at LaGrange. These trips were interesting in themselves and not altogether devoid of danger from swollen streams and an occasional panther, but there was always a trusted black "out-ride," and as young south Georgians we thought very little of high water and were not frightened when the word was spoken, "put your feet on the dashboard." We had favorite stopping places along the way where it was arranged by our parents that we should spend the nights, and the whole trip was always one of pleasure. We loved our plantation home and we loved our school and companions, so life at that time was a succession of happy experiences.

I believe the principal reason we were so attached to the college and were so happy there, and took back through all the years on that period of our lives as one of almost perpetual sunshine, was because of the very remarkable personality of the president of the college, Mr. Milton E. Bacon. We were fortunate enough to have as an instructor Dr. H. H. Tucker, for so many years afterwards an honored and beloved clergyman and resident of Atlanta. He also proved in after years to our matured intellects to be the unapproachable brilliant man we had thought him, and absolutely original. So it will be seen that we had many advantages in having our young minds formed and

guided by older minds of such distinction.

Golden Age of Schools.

Perhaps it may be pardoned if I say that this seems to me to have been the golden age of schools, and that ours was the golden school. More things are put in to be studied now, and we hear great talk of this and that, as the girls now are full of their schools and their dotage, but what we were taught in the forties was taught us thoroughly, and well, and we learned many things that stood us in good stead in the troublous years of the sixties that stretched before us. Perhaps I had better not reply to this, for there may be somewhere a catalog of the college of that time, and I might be hard to have forgotten. We had, however, about as much learning as the time required of young women, and that has seemed to suffice us well. Much attention was paid to our grammar and composition writing, which I hear now called by the unfamiliar name of "English."

Taught Duty to Neighbor and Self.

We were taught our duty to our neighbor and ourselves in a very strict course of Moral Philosophy, which now is also called by another name. Its precepts were driven home and not one of that class has ever forgotten that "an intention to do evil is a lie," nor have failed to teach it to our children, just as it was taught us out of Wayland's Moral Philosophy. We had a long course, and loved it also, in Greek and Roman mythology, and were given the great poets to read, and also, I regret to say, at times to parse. I am told by my grand-children that this generation does not parse and does not know the meaning of the word. I would think this an advantage if I did not know that they subjected the epics to a process which seems even worse and is called "dramatizing." However, in spite of the fact that we had to apply rules to Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Young's "Night Thoughts," etc., we learned through studying them to appreciate good poetry. I think this was done in a large measure to the fact that we were required to memorize poetry. What we learn in our youth stays with us, and so do many of those great lines and they are a comfort and a solace.

"Old Girls."

Afterwards when Atlanta had grown to be a city, when the war was over and we had time to again take up the interrupted course of our lives, it was found that there were several of the "old girls" living in Atlanta, and the friendships made in youth grew with the years and have passed to our children. As I think of the past I see at the college the beautiful Haralson sisters, Lizzie, now Mrs. Overby, of Washington, to whom we all looked up and have continued to look up as a tower of strength and goodness. Carrie, our most brilliant student, who married Judge Logan E. Bleckley, Nora, now Mrs. Pace, of Covington, and Fanny, the "little girl," now Mrs. John B. Gordon. Their hospitable home was at their father's plantation, near LaGrange, and it was a privilege to be allowed to spend a day in that home of elegance and sweet spirit. There was Sally Bunn, afterwards the wife of Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, whose wit made her a marked person, and whose sweetness retained the affection of all of us. Then our beauty, Fanny Singleton, of Dalton, afterwards Mrs. Alexander Wallace, whose lovely countenance was reflected in as lovely a long life. Ella Hunt, of Huntsville, Ala., who married Professor Noah K. Davis, of the University of Virginia, and whose personality has remained a vivid recollection after all these years. Here of these sisters two. Many of them were called to high positions in the world, which they never failed to fill acceptably. One of my children to whom I have read this has remarked, "You have not told me as many interesting things as you used to tell us about LaGrange," and I feel I have not and cannot.

A Luminous Memory.

Time has dimmed the details and left only a large and luminous memory and an imperishable affection. I was honored when I graduated in 1850 in sharing the first honor of my class with two others in it, and to my lot fell the pleasant task of writing and reading the valedictory. What I said I cannot now recall. I suspect it was trite and sentimental after the fashion of young ladies' compositions in those days. But this I do know, whatever the limitations of years and whatever the trammels of the writing convention of that day and time, underneath the valedictory there lay a world of real feeling and affection. I loved my alma mater and have always loved it.

I felt that truly my lot had "fallen to me in pleasant places" to have been permitted to share with you in these days. But this I do know, whatever the limitations of years and whatever the trammels of the writing convention of that day and time, underneath the valedictory there lay a world of real feeling and affection. I loved my alma mater and have always loved it.

I respected the faculty and added love to my reverence for the president, Mr. Milton E. Bacon.

It has been a satisfaction to me during the years since I left the school to know that the LaGrange Baptist college has continued, and it is a satisfaction to me to think of the work of its revered founder being carried on so worthily as it is here at Cox college, College Park, in this year of grace, 1913.

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CONFRONTED BY WOMAN'S EDITION REPORTERS, POLICE CHIEF BEAVERS BREAKS LONG SILENCE



At the top, left, the woman's edition police reporters, Misses Passie May Ottley and Marjorie Brown, are seen interviewing Newport Lanford, Chief of Detectives; at right they are showing their notes to Britt Craig, their guide; at the bottom, Judge Broyles is giving them an exclusive story; next, they are talking to a prisoner; last, Mrs. Bohnfeld is telling them what a "bad boy" Mr. Craig is.

An Interview With Judge Broyles, and Another With Matron Bohnfeld; A Morning at Police Court; A Visit to the Tower.

By Passie May Ottley and Marjorie Brown.

"Lives of the hunted!"

Well, I should say! The police reporters for the Woman's Edition feel that they know something to that effect!

Even back in the familiar haunts of Whitehall street things still look strange; we cannot shake off our nervousness and pity and begin fully to realize what another world has been opened to us by a morning spent at police headquarters and in the Tower! Strenuous, too, keeping pace with our very alert and active conductor—it was Mr. Craig.

Imagine the stage-fright of two very amateur reporters when, arrived at police headquarters, we were ushered into the formidable presence of the

tall, good-looking chief of police and told in true newspaper style to "get an interview." Chief Beavers was sorry for us, and, realizing also his complete and absolute safety in the hands of two such mild and inexperienced reporters, volunteered, contrary to his wont, to answer any and all questions, provided that the ubiquitous Mr. Craig—who insists on getting news!—would go into the back yard!

BEAVERS BREAKS HIS SILENCE.

"Chief, what do you think of women coming into politics?"

The chief looked a little whimsical and said, "Well, you know, I don't know a great deal about politics, but it seems to me that the best thing women can do to help politics is to keep their husbands and their sweethearts up to the point of doing what they know to be right. If every man will do as well as he knows how things won't be bad, and women can help with that."

"Or perhaps you think, Chief, that the introduction of the dictagraph will bar women from politics?"

The chief laughed and said: "I don't know about that, but I suspect the dictagraph is going to make open-air meetings mighty popular!"

"How would you like some wom-

en on the police force, as in New York?"

"Well, I don't think I would care for women actually on the force, but they could help as extra probation officers and be very valuable in the detective department."

MRS. BOHNFELD, POLICE MATRON.

As an example of the good done by a woman in connection with the headquarters, the chief cited Mrs. Bohnfeld, the police matron, whose presence there was so long asked for by Atlanta women.

"Chief, did you know that you and Chief Connally are said to be the handsomest police chiefs Atlanta has ever had?"

This was a regular dictagraph surprise! The chief blushed at the unexpected question, and said: "Well, I consider it a compliment to be placed with Connally in any way. He was not only a good-looking man, but he was a straight man and a first-class officer. I first served under Connally twenty-four years ago. I remember well—and then the chief stopped short.

The real reporter stood in the door and the amateur interview was at an end. We grieved not to get his picture, but when our photographer came

the chief was busy talking graft and dictagraph to some other audience than "cub reporters!"

Through the crowded recorder's courtroom we were led to high seats behind the much-dreaded "Judge Briles," who was in the thick of a perfect medley of Saturday night and Sunday "drunks," with a sprinkling of blind tigers and a dash of larceny and neighborhood contention!

The room is crowded with friends of the accused, and the accused themselves look so pitiful and down on their luck that one feels more like telling them to "buck up!" than sentencing them.

A police judge has to be a seer to tell the rights of the case where the prosecution describes a huge and deadly rock as thrown, and the defense makes a diagram of a harmless "little bit of dirt more like a handful of sand."

JUDGE POINTS OUT THE MORAL.

"More sick than drunk, your honor," says a negro. "I hadn't taken nothing but some beer and tea!"

"Leave the tea out next time," says the judge, as he fixes a light sentence. "When my friend came in," said one doubtful defendant, "I got brass and

threw—a cigarette paper at him!" Of course when it struck it had changed into a heavy pen or pencil!

Surely nowhere do humor and pathos sit so close together as on the police judge's bench! One moment the whole room is in a gale of laughter at the negro who never saw the whisky found in his pocket—the next our throats "fill up when the good old mammy says, "Yessir, Boss, I sho is claimin' dis here boy. He's all I've got ter claim," and pays his fine out of her hard-earned savings.

Downstairs Chief Lanford showed us, as you see him, just "how it is all done," and Judge Broyles, explained to us, photographically, that a recorder's life, like a policeman's, is not always a happy one.

Then the genial turnkey, "Uncle Jeff," who has for so many years opened and shut these doors of hope and despair, escorted us through the corridors where the cells open. Here prisoners on detention group in gloomy and grotesque bunches on the outer bars! Do all the worst-looking human beings get behind the bars? Or does being behind the bars make them look so dreadful? We put Mr. Craig in a cell and took a picture of him as evidence upon that question.

Captain Poole, who is in charge of the station, led us on the stairs to call

upon Mrs. Bohnfeld. She talked to us so interestingly about the care of the women, and we will always be so glad that she is there. After much coaxing, we prevailed upon her to have her picture taken with us, and you see her explaining to us—much to the real reporter's distress—that Britt Craig is a bad boy who sometimes "gets news and pictures which he has no business to have!"

Where Tragedy Stalks.

We hated to leave police headquarters, where there is, at least some comedy, for the Tower, where tragedy is spread on thick and not one spark of humor struggles through to relieve the somberness.

The jail is splendidly clean and airy, and Dickens even would have snifed in vain for any odor but carbolic acid. It is a comfort to know that this dreadful place is one of the lightest, cleanest, airiest and best in the whole country.

We visited a good many of those "doing time" in their cells; saw others behind us and we came out into the wonderful air and sunshine we drew visit to the Tower was such a brief one! But always and always life will look a little different because we visit there!

that "he didn't know nothing but that he found the body."

If you don't believe Atlanta is a metropolis just go to the Tower! You will find there all the fifty-seven varieties of metropolitan criminal, which will make you feel you are in the atmosphere of Sherlock Holmes or Arsene Lupin! To see so many principals of the cause celebre that we read about every day in the daily papers was interesting, and a little choky, too. Somehow, when you just read about it in the paper it doesn't seem quite real, but for reality—well, see them in the Tower!

The empty gallows was bad enough, but when we saw the two darkeys condemned to death for murder and they sang for us in wonderful, soft, clear voices, "Whiter Than Snow," we all broke down and the real reporter and the amateurs and the chaplain and the photographer and the condemned all had a little weepfest! As even we had to wait for the great door to be unlocked for us, we realized a little of what a terrible thing it is for any human creature to be deprived of liberty! As the last iron door clanged behind us and we came out into the wonderful air and sunshine we drew visit to the Tower was such a brief one! But always and always life will look a little different because we visit there!

There has been no more vital factor in the progress and development of LaGrange, Ga., than the Woman's club, of which Mrs. H. T. Woodward is president, Mrs. C. V. Truitt, first vice president, Mrs. R. P. Abraham, second vice president; Mrs. J. L. Bradford, secretary, and Mrs. R. H. Bialock, treasurer.

The work of the Woman's club is divided up as follows:

Chairmen of Sections—Civic section Mrs. C. G. Thompson; current topics, Mrs. A. H. Thompson; domestic science, Mrs. R. P. Abraham; literature and art, Mrs. Frank Harwell; music section, Mrs. H. C. Ash.

Chairmen of Committees—President, Mrs. S. W. Thornton; music, Mrs. J. T. Bruce; literature, Mrs. H. H. Childs; domestic science, Miss Lula Ward; federation of the respondent, Mrs. Albert Dunson; traveling library, Mrs. R. T. Segrest; year book, Mrs. L. D. Mitchell.

Whenever the occasion has arisen the Woman's club of LaGrange has never failed to respond to calls made upon them for the benefit of the town, giving the best thought and money to every worthy undertaking.

The growth of LaGrange for the past twenty years has been unbroken by any mishap. Not only every time the census taker has made his rounds has there been a good showing of growth, but each year the town has steadily increased in population and industries.

City Has Grown Steadily.

The city of LaGrange is not now and never has been in an experimental stage. It will grow faster in the future than the past, but for twenty years it has been steadily growing, and at a ratio much higher than any city between Atlanta and Montgomery. This is easily proven by census figures, for twenty years ago it had less population than the cities along this line, while the 1910 census shows it to be leading every other city on the line and more than double one city which was several hundred larger than LaGrange twenty years ago.

And the census does not deal fairly by LaGrange; it is the fault, however, not of the census but of LaGrange. The same city limits are in force today, which were the boundary lines of LaGrange in 1837. No extension of the city limits since before the civil war. On the other hand the two cities nearest to LaGrange in population as shown by the 1910 census have both very recently extended their limits to the very available piece of territory. The truth of these statements are a matter of public record.

Therefore it is easy for those not on the ground to believe the statement that LaGrange has 15,000 people, when present narrow limits are several tremendous cotton mills, a \$200,000 fertilizer plant and any number of smaller industries, whose workers live in

and around the plants, but who do all their trading in LaGrange and are to all intents and purposes citizens of LaGrange, and rightfully belong to be listed as part of the population of LaGrange.

Handsome Structures Erected.

In the construction of buildings the citizens of LaGrange have proceeded along the most progressive lines, and have always builded for the needs of tomorrow rather than simply meeting the demands of today.

Take for example, in the construction of the Callaway department store building, a four-story structure, which would do credit to a city of 50,000 or 100,000 population. In its furnishings, equipment and stock carried it would give credit to any city. And in every other move that the citizens have made in a business way, the development has been sound and substantial, and of such a character as to make it necessary from a standpoint of competition for the business of the town to go forward along modern lines rather than to remain in the ruts of the past.

It is not surprising that LaGrange has grown steadily for twenty years, because the location of the town and the successful progress of the management of its manufacturing and business enterprises has made their enlargement a certainty. As the existing industries of the town took on normal enlargement, the town, of course, increased accordingly. And with this increase has sprung up numbers of smaller industries, which are being added to each year in number and size.

Large Manufacturing Center.

LaGrange now has a cotton mill investment, divided between seven cotton mills, of not less than \$3,000,000, and as an evidence of the fact that employees are well taken care of and are of the higher class, it may be mentioned that there has never been a strike or lockout at a LaGrange factory.

And as an evidence of the fact that good business men are behind the factories, it may be cited that most of the mills pay a 12 per cent annual dividend and are rolling up an annual surplus each year in addition.

The annual salaries and payrolls of the various industries of LaGrange are conservatively estimated at \$3,500,000. The cotton mills of LaGrange use each day more than 200 bales of cotton.

Two Colleges for Women.

Not only is LaGrange a manufacturing and business center, but it is an educational center as well—a combination not often found in one town. Located on beautiful elevations overlooking the city are to be found two of the oldest colleges for women in the world, both established before the year 1850. One of them is the second oldest college for higher education of women in the world, having been es-

ablished and operated steadily since 1842.

There are to be found in the ranks of the citizens of LaGrange some of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the south—real representatives of the old ante-bellum aristocracy of which the south was so famed. There also are to be found shrewd business men of money and capacity, some having grown up with the town and others having drifted in, drawn by the educational and business advantages of the place. Then there is to be found the working class of people, all of the higher grade and making citizens of a substantial and respected kind.

Most of the factories of LaGrange are owned and financed by local capital. Only one of the seven cotton mills is owned away from LaGrange, and this mill is the only one that oper-

ates a commissary. Thus the merchants of LaGrange are given full opportunity to benefit from the location in the town of the factories for the manufacture of cotton goods.

Is Ideally Located.

The location of LaGrange is ideal for the building of a city. The temperature is very equable, never extremely cold in winter and never excessively hot in summer. The entire section is well watered, and a drought is something not known by the oldest inhabitants of the section.

The land is so productive, and in some places more productive, than any land in Georgia or the south, and in Troup county alone, of which LaGrange is the county seat, more than forty different farm products are grown to a profit.

LaGrange lies 71 miles from Atlanta and 104 miles from Montgomery, on the main line of the great railroad highway from New York to the Panama canal. It is far enough from these two named larger southern cities, and in the midst of a sufficiently productive and populated section, to make the building of a city of 25,000 people in the next ten years not only a feasible but an easy task.

To this end the people present a united front.

In plans and methods they sometimes differ, but the eventual goal of a city of 25,000 people by the census of 1920 is receiving united and determined support of every class of the citizenship of the town.

In the chamber of commerce LaGrange has the best organization of its kind in the state. Those who are in a position to know say that the chamber of commerce of LaGrange is a better and stronger organization than the one possessed by some of the big cities of the state.

It is a real city-building machine! Strong Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber of commerce was organized about two years ago, and is today in better financial and working condition than in its history. In fact, it is at the high tide of its two years' existence; better supported financially and possessing more than ever before the confidence and backing of the people of the entire community.

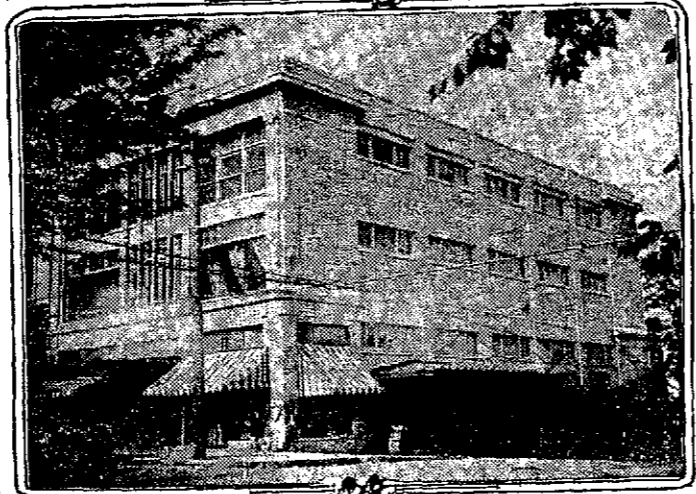
Five active workers are employed in the chamber of commerce offices, and two more will probably be added before the close of the present year. In addition to the general secretary, the

citizens of the town invite high-class citizens and business promoters to investigate fully the past, present and future of the town. No man or woman is expected to come to LaGrange, or advised to do so, until they have visited the town and made full and careful investigation of all conditions.

So far as is known, not a person who has given the town a careful and face-to-face consideration has failed to locate in LaGrange.

"LaGrange is moving forward"—will continue to move forward, and each year of the next eight or ten will see the pace that is set becoming faster and faster, and to those who are looking for a growing community, with all advantages, such as temperature, water, education and business, we know of no better or safer place to cast your lot than in the city of LaGrange!

If you are the higher type and have push and energy and ambition, you are cordially invited to come and live with us; but if you are a drifter or a "dead one," we advise you not only not to investigate LaGrange, but to



Beautiful new home of Callaway Department Store at LaGrange, Ga.

Not a Boom Town.

LaGrange is not a specially wonderful city! It is a plain, ordinary, American commonwealth, having many advantages superior to other cities of its size, with similar good locations and railroad facilities. It has a record of growth and development which is commendable and attracting attention, but not sensational.

The town has never had a boom and is not now in the midst of any remarkable development. Each year the growth of the town is increasing and broadening in scope, which is but natural, considering location and the forces at work and the manner and determination of their operations.

Every effort is being made to prevent any further speculation, and a close surveillance is being kept over the incoming hosts, and those not of a desirable character are discouraged positively from making this their permanent home.

During the present year a detouring LaGrange several new and varied industries, and that the efforts will be successful seems more than probable, for the people of LaGrange are able financially to assist in the money and of such a matter, and the territory so ample to support additional industries of various kinds, that it is a safe proposition to assert that by the close of 1913 there will be many new industries operating in LaGrange or close under construction.

Good Citizens Wanted.

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stay away from the town.

The progress of LaGrange, both commercial, industrial, educational, and social, is attracting attention not only all over the state of Georgia, but in all parts of the south.

The LaGrange Reporter, one of the best-edited and most progressive weekly newspapers in the south, has been a great power in this development. It has always stood ready to assist the Woman's club in every movement they have undertaken.

"One, Please."

After all, the world is young, and the time has not yet passed when a whole crowd of people can be hypnotized by a boy. Some may scoff at their enraptured, like the rheumatic gentleman who rode deliberately, intentionally four blocks past his corner, and had to walk back in a drenching rain. Yet all like the rheumatic gentleman, acknowledge the fascination of eager youth.

He had a way with him, that young star in the car. He got around his mother first. When she took out her purse, his blue eyes snapped.

"Mother," she whispered, "let me pay the fare."

She hesitated; he was a very little boy.

"You said I might some time," he insisted.

She gave him a coin. He swelled with importance.

"Say, 'One, please,'" she told him. "One, please." He whispered it over and over, and looked around for the conductor.

Never before was that autocrat's presence so ardently desired. Usually so alert, forehanded, what ailed him now?

He fixed on space, he stood at the back door, oblivious to the phenomenon of a passenger inside fairly bursting to pay a fare. Once he took a step forward. Out went the little hand, but the arm was too short to be noticed. The length of the car, and at some call from the platform the conductor stepped outside. Disappointment settled on the expectant face, yet all the while rehearsal for the great scene was in progress.

The rheumatic gentleman, who had already passed his corner in anticipation of the boy's triumph, was on the point of hastening the genuflection by fetching the conductor in by main force. Fortunately he was prevented from violence by the conductor's taking it into his own mind to make another tour of the car.

He came slowly, haltingly, glancing to right and left suspiciously, and crying at intervals, "Fares, please. Any more fares?"

Of course, there was another fare. Why couldn't he see it? It was held out far enough. At last he did see it. He came a step nearer. Oh, how the color came and went on the eager face then.

"One, please." With all the practice it only came in a whisper, but the conductor heard it. He smiled, he took the money, he was done. Doubt, anxiety, timidity gave way to a glow of triumph.

Art Opens Eyes to the Beautiful

We must feel more and more that art is not a thing that stands apart, isolated, high upon a pedestal, as it were, but a power that enters into all our interests. We need its quickening influence in all our undertakings. Under its spell we shall open our eyes to see the beautiful, our ears shall be alert to the divine "music of the spheres"; our imaginations shall take

fire from all the suggestions of poetry which surround and enfold our every day existence.

Our beloved compatriot, whose sane and enlightening thought has penetrated the whole world of art and literature, said many years ago, "Beauty is its own excuse for being." Yet it has taken the mass of the American people half a century to reach the point where they no longer apologize for a love of the fine arts.

Memorize Extemporaneous Talk

(From General Federation Magazine.) The best extemporaneous talks, it is said, are carefully written out and memorized before hand. The ones not prepared are usually like the playing of an amateur organist I once heard. He was pawing up and down the keys in an aimless kind of way, producing wild and weird effects. I asked him what he was trying to do, and he replied loftily that he was improvising.

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Outfitters from Head to Foot for Men, Ladies and Children.
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Unity Cotton Mills
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON DUCKS
C. V. TRUITT, President
S. H. TRUITT, Vice President
FULLER E. CALLAWAY, Treasurer
J. A. PERRY, Secretary
WM. H. TURNER, Jr., Superintendent

Unity Spinning Mills
Owned by UNITY COTTON MILLS
Special Yarns, Twines and Cords for the Manufacturing Trade.
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C. V. TRUITT, President
J. G. TRUITT, Vice President
FULLER E. CALLAWAY, Treasurer
ROY DALLIS, Secretary and Manager
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Investigate LaGrange!
The fastest growing City in Georgia invites you to come and SEE for yourself what progress is being made.
Write for Booklet to **Chamber of Commerce** LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

Department of Missions

Edited by Mrs. James Jackson

Before considering the organization of the various missionary societies of the different denominations in Atlanta it may be well to take a glance at the very beginning of work for women, which had its origin in England, antedating that done in the United States by many years.

In the year 1834 an American missionary in China, Rev. David Abed, was on his way home for a much needed rest. He returned by way of England, and while in London he was invited to address a little company of ladies gathered in a private parlor in what was destined to be, perhaps, the most important afternoon tea in history.

The hearts of these women were stirred as he told them of the degradation which he had witnessed in India, and delivered the message of some Chinese women, "Are there no female men who can come to teach us?" Would they not, be asked, stretch out a helping hand to their sisters?

A SWIFT RESPONSE.

The appeal met a swift response. A group of women of different denominations formed themselves into a society for the purpose of meeting "as so powerfully described. This was called 'The Society for Promoting Female Education in the East.'" Thus was founded the oldest of the great missionary boards of women.

After delivering his message in England with such marked success, Mr. Abed returned to his own country to attempt to arouse his countrywomen to the same great opportunity. He spoke to large groups of women in New York city and met such encouraging response that the organization of a woman's board of missions to do distinctive work among the women of the east was seriously contemplated. But the innovation was so stoutly resisted by the denominational boards (composed of men) that the new organization was given up and woman's work for women in heathen lands postponed for more than thirty years.

TELLS THE SAME STORY.

In 1850 the wife of a Baptist missionary in Burmah, Mrs. Mason, returned home on furlough from her field of labor. She had the same story to tell of degradation of women in heathen lands which Mr. Abed had told. She succeeded in interesting a body of women in New York. A society was organized in February, 1851, entitled "The Union Missionary Society." The membership included women of many denominations.

Mrs. Thomas Doremus was elected its first president—a woman about whom clustered all good graces, she had intellect, beauty, wealth, high social position, and with all was deeply pious. To the character and influence of Mrs. Doremus the missionary work of the world is in debt. A few years after the organization of the Union Missionary Society the different churches began to organize women's missionary societies.

But we will let the denominations in Atlanta tell their own story.

Congregational Church.

In 1801 the Congregational women established a society called the "Boston Female Society for promoting the diffusion of Christian knowledge." This society was organized to diffuse the gospel among the people in the newly settled parts of the country, among the Indians and through more distant regions as circumstances shall invite, and the ability of the society shall admit." It was later absorbed in its foreign department by the organization of the American board. The consecration and the sacrifices of the Congregational women in this early period was almost marvelous.

In 1833 the first of the great denominational women's boards was organized by the Congregational church. It was becoming clear that no inter-denominational society could rouse the church to the vastness of their opportunities.

With characteristic New England thoroughness months were spent by the Congregational women in preparations.

Frequent meetings for prayer and conference were held, and at last, after eight months of continuous agitation, a meeting was called in the old South church, Boston. The moving spirit in these preparations was Mrs. Albert Bowker, later the inspiring president of the society. Forty women responded to the call.

This was formed the New England Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Later it was changed to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Con-

gregational church, thus removing the limitations of its field to New England.

The new society received a testing at the time of its first annual meeting. A real genuine blizzard was raging, and many of the faithful workers, as they drove across country to catch a train, or plowed their way through the almost impassable streets, wondered if any one else would be there. What was their amazement to find 800 women, not only from suburban towns, but even from surrounding states, had assembled to give thanks to God for His goodness.

They had raised \$5,000 this first year, and had put seven missionaries in the field. The work begun in weakness was growing in power.

We are now supporting or helping support missionaries in the following countries: Turkey, India, Africa, Ceylon, China, Japan, Micronesia, Austria, Philippine Islands, Spain and Mexico. In these different fields there are 800 missionaries, male and female. As already stated, 108 stations and 1,333 outstations. We have over 300 native pastors, 564 preachers and catechists and 2,600 teachers, making the corps of Christian laborers over 5,000—in all of which the women bear a most important part.

In World Missions.

The women have their own "woman's board of missions," which serves as an auxiliary to the parent society. These women raised last year \$333,900, commissioning 218 women as missionaries from the home land, besides sup-

porting a very much larger number of native helpers in colleges, schools, kindergartens and hospitals. The headquarters are in the Congregational house, Boston, Mass., from which are sent forth abundant literatures, missionaries, teachers, doctors, nurses and evangelists to foreign lands in all climes.

The Home Missionary society of the Congregationalists was also among the very first organized for the purpose on the American continent, in 1826. The receipts, last year, totaled \$294,691, with which they sustained 1,778 home missionaries, who ministered to 2,513 churches in forty-seven states. They are also organized nationally in a "Home Missionary Federation." Another missionary society, sustained by the Congregationalists finds its work also in the home land, namely, the "American Missionary association," which receives from the churches, last year, the sum of \$493,393. In addition, the societies for ministerial relief, for church and parsonage building, and for Sunday schools—all have their woman's departments, contributing generously to the common cause. In fact, their organizations, methods of work, headquarters, literature, officers and miscellaneous societies most favorably with the present societies originally established by men.

Last year our woman's board paid into the treasury \$550,000. Since our organization of our women, 103 years ago, in Boston work, we have raised considerably in excess of ten million dollars.

MRS. A. R. AVERILL

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In the year 1878 the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church authorized the woman of the church to organize for foreign missionary work. That year we entered only one field, China; now we are carrying on work in China, Korea, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and are preparing to go into Africa. The first year we sent out only one missionary, Miss Lochte Rankin, who is still doing active work; now we have 134 missionaries in our different fields; then we had only one school, but now we have twenty-eight boarding schools, seventy day schools and fifty outstations, with 10,000 women and children under instruction.

A school opened in China a few years ago for the education of high class Chinese girls is so crowded that the pastors have taken active steps toward its enlargement. Recently some of the most influential Chinese gentlemen met in the parlors of this school and agreed to raise \$60,000 with which to purchase the ground and erect new buildings. Wu Ting Fang, so well known as former minister to the United States, was chairman of this meeting. In Sochow we have a hospital, and connected with it is a medical school and a training school for nurses.

An evangelistic work which we carry on in China is in a most prosperous condition; the churches cannot begin to accommodate all who desire to attend. In Sochow district alone, if we should attempt to seat the church members and those who have applied for membership, over 1,000 would have to remain outside the building.

Such wonderful opportunities are a sovereign summons to our people, which

calls for larger gifts, greater efforts, more missionaries and increased amount of money.

The first year we collected \$4,014.27, during the year 1912 there was paid into the treasury \$28,823.36. Since our organization, 35 years ago, we have collected \$2,790,872.40. Our property in the various fields is valued at \$1,000,000. Three years ago there was a reorganization of the missionary force of our church and the general board of missions, composed of men, the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Board of Home Missions, were merged into one board, but the officers are equally divided between men and women. Within this organization there is a woman's council who have charge of their own work.

MRS. JOHN B. COBB, Secretary Woman's Department of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Home Missions, M. E. Church, South. Eight years after going into the foreign work the women of the Methodist church, south, were organized into what was known as the Parsonage and Home Mission Society. The first work of this society was directed principally toward the building of parsonages for needy districts. But in a few years the work was enlarged to embrace all kinds of home mission work.

We now have 37 city mission boards leading in organized work for the betterment of society. The work of these boards cluster around 25 Wesley homes, five co-operative homes, a small hospital and one door of hope are also among our activities. All of this work is carried forward by 23 trained workers, 113 salaried workers and 637 volunteers.

We maintain 12 schools, employ 88 teachers and enroll over 2,000 students. We do much missionary work among the negroes and also with the immigrants and sailors on our shores. We send every year hundreds of boxes to poorly paid preachers and to conference orphanages.

The total amount raised by the Home Mission Society since organization amounts to \$3,764,922.23, this added to that raised by the Foreign Missionary Society, makes a grand total of \$7,567,293.33, collected by the women of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in the past 35 years.

MRS. JOHN W. TEACHER, Secretary Home Department, North Georgia Conference.

Baptist Woman's Missionary Union.

The Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention, was organized May, 1838, in Richmond, Va. Baptist women of the south, however, as early as 1819, were sending regular and generous gifts to heathen countries for the support of Bible women. Mrs. T. P. Ball, of Atlanta (now Mrs. M. E. McIntosh), was first president of the W. M. U.

Since its organization in 1838, the union has steadily grown in numbers of societies throughout the sixteen southern states. Today there are more than 10,000 W. M. U. societies. Young Women's auxiliaries, Sun Beam bands and Royal ambassadors, with a membership of more than 1,000,000.

Miss P. E. S. Herk, Raleigh, N. C., is president of the union. Miss Kathleen Maloney, Baltimore, is corresponding secretary. The president of each state union is vice president of the general union. Mrs. W. J. Neel, Cartersville, is vice president from Georgia.

The W. M. U. is not an independent body, but co-operates with and is auxiliary to the Southern Baptist convention. However, it is an incorporated body, owning and controlling the following valuable properties: The

Training School for Young Women, Louisville, Ky.; The Margaret Home, Louisville, S. C., for children of missionaries; headquarters building, Baltimore, Md., valued at \$21,850. Gifts of the union for the past twenty-four years amount to \$2,607,906. In addition to offerings for evangelistic, educational and medical missions in seven foreign countries, southern Baptist women prosecute large and successful missions in the home land. They aid in sustaining twenty-eight industrial schools in the southern highlands, where 5,000 students are enrolled; post missions in Baltimore, Norfolk, Tampa and Galveston; day and night schools and kindergartens among foreigners on the frontier, and in the cities constitute a part of their home mission efforts.

The W. M. U. has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in St. Louis. The convention was remarkable for largeness of representation, record of achievements and proposed enterprises for the new year. A jubilee celebration marked the anniversary. Plans for a general forward movement along all lines were launched, and will be enthusiastically pushed throughout the coming year in state jubilees.

MRS. W. J. NEEL, President Union Baptist Missionary Union.

Episcopal Church.

The missionary organization of the women of the Episcopal church is known as the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the church in the United States, with its headquarters in New York. It is self-governing, holds triennial sessions at the time and place of general convention, and designates its offerings for missions. While there are many "specials" for various missionary purposes, the offerings go mainly to sustain the regular work of the church at home and abroad in its many activities, educational, medical and churchly. Its plans and work are entirely in harmony with the general board, to which it defers at all times, as its auxiliary. The general secretary, Miss Julia C. Emery, with an able corps of co-workers, conducts the general affairs, visits the several diocesan branches, and arranges for monthly meetings in New York.

The auxiliary has recently published its forty-first annual report, testifying to its years of service. It gave last year for missionary work in the United States and foreign lands, \$263,479.80 in money, and \$194,849.17 in value of boxes. This includes what is called the offerings from the "babies' branch," being the babies the babies are taught to drop in each Sunday with a prayer for the missionaries.

Besides this special missionary work of the women, which is over and above their usual offerings for missions as members of their several parishes, there is a very beautiful form of missionary activity known as the "united offering," given by women for women in the mission field, including the training, testing, sending and supporting of women workers; also the care of such workers when sick or disabled; also that for the coming year a sum not exceeding \$20,000 be devoted to buildings for the use of women workers, all to be approved by the board.

The presentation of this offering every third year is the occasion of one of the most beautiful and reverent of services, when the church is crowded with women worshippers, at the celebration of the holy communion, usually celebrated by the bishop of the diocese. Emphasis is made upon the fact that this is a united offering of self as well

as substance for the Master's work in spreading His Kingdom.

BOSSA WOODBERRY, Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary in the Diocese of Atlanta.

Southern Presbyterian Church. The woman's work of the Southern Presbyterian church is not separate from the general work. Until very recently the women of our church have not had a complete organization of the women. The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church granted the request of the women for a superintendent of woman's work. The organization is being rapidly perfected and we believe is ideal.

Our grandmothers were pioneers in organized work. To the First Presbyterian church of Augusta, Ga., belongs the distinction of having the oldest missionary society in America, for its foreign missionary society is over 100 years old.

From the very beginning of the Southern Presbyterian church, in 1861, foreign missions has held a prominent place, and our women have nobly done their part in active work as missionaries and in sustaining a recruiting work for foreign missions at home. The Southern Presbyterian church is working in Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Japan, China and Korea. Twenty-five million souls is her share to evangelize. We have 204 missionaries, and 191 of this number are women. They are working along all the lines of work. Educational, medical and evangelistic. The two first named a means to the great end of evangelization.

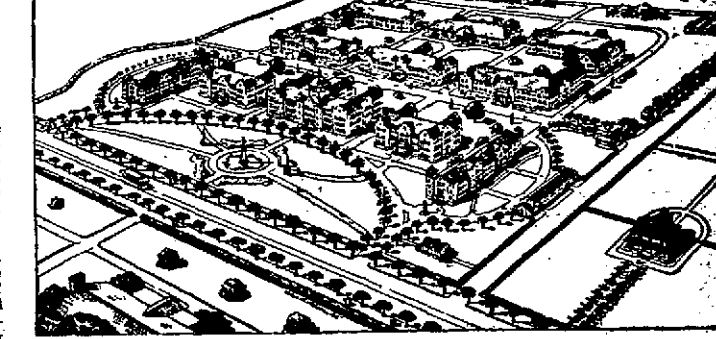
Not by any means the least important factor is the establishment of Christian homes in these heathen countries. The true missionary not only carries the message of the gospel of Christ, but in a sense in the message. Our women missionaries by their love and consecration are a great power wherever they are at work, and by their character, tact and sympathy are winning the hearts of the people. Our women have had a large part in paying the debt, which has just been lifted from our foreign mission committee.

MRS. J. L. THOMPSON, Christian Church.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized October 22, 1874, at Chaechnatt, during a national convention of the Christian churches. From that time until 1909, \$2,752,801.71 was raised, and since then over \$1,000,000, so we can safely say nearly \$4,000,000 has been raised.

With "The love of Christ constraineth us," for the motto, missionaries

New State Institution



The South Georgia State Normal College as it will appear when finished.

PLANT SATSUMA ORANGES AND PECANS ON THE GULF COAST

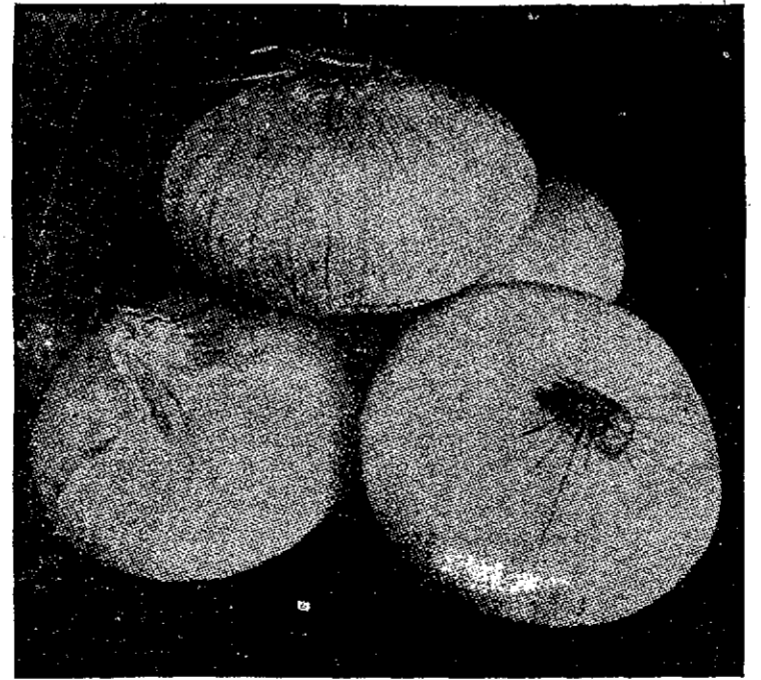
While Waiting for the Bearing Age, Grow Bermuda Onions and Potatoes on Same Land, Crop Each Year

You can produce fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds Bermuda onions and 200 bushels Potatoes on same land each year and promote growth of trees while doing so. Satsuma oranges and pecans grow here to perfection. We will show you how.

Field crops like cotton, corn, oats, hay, etc., do well here when fertilized as is generally done and yield is quite as profitable.

Satsuma oranges, unlike other varieties, bloom late in spring and mature early, cheating the frost at both ends of the season.

Grape fruit, grafted on citrus-trifolata stock, are practically immune to the light frost falling here in winter.



SOUTHPORT, FLORIDA

Is a seacoast town, on St. Andrew's Bay, having both water and rail transportation, and its many advantages, coupled with delightful climate both winter and summer, is sure to become a small city within the next few years. Its inhabitants now number something over a thousand, and its growth is continuous. No healthier locality could be found. Plenty of pure water, and sea breezes fan away the heat of summer.

We offer ten-acre tracts of suitable land near by and a choice building lot in the growing town of Southport for \$150. Terms if desired, one-third cash, balance in twelve months.

We own approximately eighty thousand acres of cut-over lands which will be valuable when some of it is developed for farms, and to accomplish this we are making the price attractive, selling some choice plats as low as five dollars per acre.

"Farming in this locality is the poor man's opportunity, the rich man's hobby, and the old maid's retreat."

Ten acres of land about Southport is quite capable of sustaining a family, and while doing this would mature groves of Satsuma oranges, grape fruit and pecans, which, in a few years, would amount to something worth claiming, running into thousands of dollars in value. It is indeed the poor man's opportunity.



CALL ON US OR WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION **SALE-DAVIS COMPANY, SOUTHPORT, FLA.**

TIFTON--SOUTH GEORGIA'S IDEAL CITY

The cleanest city in the south.
Four hundred and twenty-seven feet above sea level.
Surroundings sanitary.
Atmosphere exhilarating.
A social center.
A third of a million of dollars spent this year for new manufacturing plants.
Encircled by a 40-foot boulevard.
Surrounded by rich agricultural sections.
The ideal home for the trucker.
A city owned by white men only.
A city in which intoxicants have never been legally sold.
Railroad facilities unsurpassed.
A city of beautiful homes, schools and churches.
The ideal home city for the traveling man, the retired capitalist, the agriculturalist, the trucker or the man desiring the best religious and moral surroundings for his family.
Tifton was born a saw-mill town. When the magic wand of progress touched the pine lands of south Georgia and caused them to blossom into a rich agricultural section, Tifton was the first to anticipate the change and prepare for it. Now the pine tree and its products are passing, and as the lands over which the pine once reigned are pouring out their bounteous plenty from nature's generosity in response to the touch of the hand of industry, Tifton has changed as conditions have changed, and is now the home of the manufacturer or of those whose calling brings them into intimate touch with the tillers of the soil.

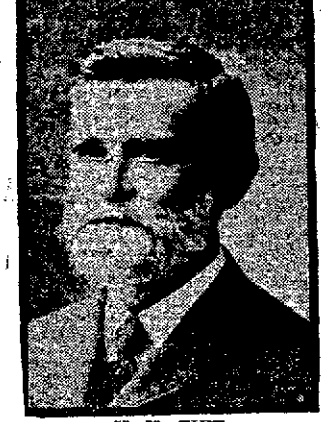
MAYOR OF TIFTON



W. W. BANKS, Mayor of Tifton.

manufacturing and remitting plants, variety and novelty works, a foundry and machine works, modern plants for the manufacture of mowers, a fertilizer plant, a cotton compress, two cotton ginneries, a \$100,000 admixing plant and a \$75,000 cotton seed oil mill.
Boulevard Surrounds City.
Last year a graded boulevard, surrounding the city, was begun and half completed. It will be finished this summer. It connects with the principal streets of the city, and surrounding it the land has been surveyed into 5, 10 and 20-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 is being completed at a cost of \$60,000; a government building is under way at a cost of \$65,000, and a public library is to follow.
The builders of Tifton have worked with a supreme confidence in its future, and that of the section surrounding it. The wonderful development of the pine harvest into the modern city within twenty years is but an earnest of the great possibilities which lie in the work of the future. Invest in Tifton property and your riches will grow.

HELPED BUILD TIFTON



H. H. TIFT, whose efforts contributed largely to the formation of Tift county a few years ago.

TIFTON'S IDEAL HOME CONDITIONS STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF VALUE OF ORGANIZED WOMANHOOD TO A CITY

New Manufacturing Plants.
The third of a million dollars spent in the last year for manufacturing plants was exclusively for those lines of manufacturing that are dependent upon agricultural products. This proves the confidence which men of money have in the great agricultural future of this county.
The altitude of the city is unusual, being 427 feet, 70 feet higher above sea level than Macon, which is 106 miles to the north, and 188 feet higher than Albany, which is 40 miles to the west. The topography is greatly undulating, and perfect drainage makes natural conditions especially conducive to health. To the work of nature man has added his part. The water supply is artesian, and a chemical analysis shows its medicinal properties of the best. A complete system of sanitary sewerage makes a harmonious whole. To cap this is an unusually vigilant and active board of health and a band of devoted women who not only made it a clean city but keep it so.
An Ideal City.
Tifton is an ideal city because its builders made it so. Its streets are wide and its general plan made possible the city beautiful. And from the beginning not a foot of realty inside the incorporated limits has been sold to any but a white Caucasian. Tifton has negroes, but not one of them lives on a street, and then only in houses owned by white men. The negroes have two suburban towns of their own south of the city where they have their own regulations, but are under the police jurisdiction of the city.
Never since the city was incorporated has the sale of intoxicants or any substitutes therefor been allowed. Neither have other institutions endeavored to corrupt the morals of the young been permitted. The result is that the city is not only clean outside, but clean inside, clean physically as well, and clean morally, and the man whose calling compels him to be away from his family for several days of the week can leave them here with the assurance that no temptations surround them.
Three trunk lines of railroad, with twenty-two passenger trains daily, afford convenience for the traveler.
Two strong banks, with a complete telephone system reaching every section of the county, and all other modern conveniences, afford unusual facilities for the business man.
A modern hotel, costing \$135,000, under a progressive management, is the pride of the city.
A modern system of graded schools in a building which cost \$35,000, afford ample educational facilities. To this is added the Second District Agricultural school, only 1 mile out.
The religious atmosphere of the city is inspiring. The First Baptist church is a beautiful structure, which cost \$30,000; the Methodist and Presbyterian churches have handsome brick houses of worship, and the Episcopalians and Wesleyan Methodists have neat and comfortable homes.
Among its manufacturing plants are a \$3,000-spindle cotton mill, lumber

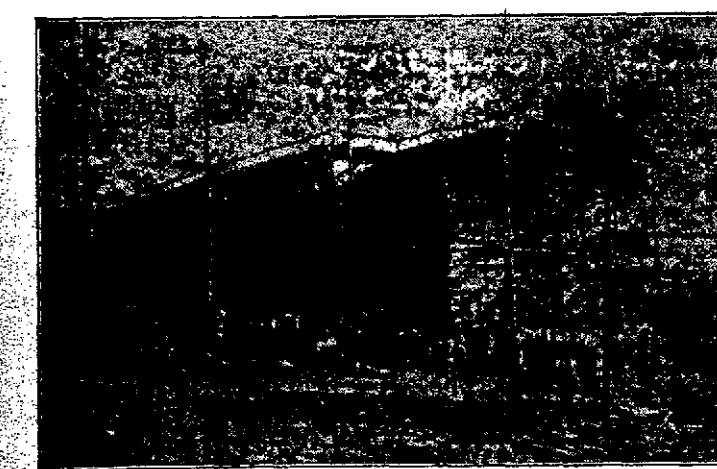
oak, planted in 1911, and dedicated to the beloved first president of the club—Mrs. W. O. Tift.
The active committees are those on education, civics, conservation, household, economics, literature, press, library, music, art and health.
Educational Work.
On education the club has a public program every year, and leading educators make addresses. This year the speaker was Governor-elect Slaton, last year State Superintendent Brittain and Hon. J. M. Pound. The program is always followed by a reception, at which the public school teachers of the county are invited to meet the citizens and officials of Tifton. These occasions have proven among the most enjoyable events of the year.
Two members of the club are assigned to each of the rural schools in the county to co-operate with teacher, pupils and patrons in educational and club improvements. The club has a cultural help only, and this committee is responsible for and supposed to look after every need of the school and community. This work among the rural schools has received national recognition. A number of letters from states in the east and middle west have inquired concerning this branch of the club's enterprise. As a result of the club's work, two of the rural schools of the county have already been standardized, and three more are almost ready.
But the education work of the club has not been confined to the local territory. Its president, Mrs. H. H. Tift, gave the lumber for the model home for teachers at Tallulah Falls, and the total of letters contributed to the institution will exceed \$1,200. Besides this, for several years the club gave \$50 annually for the maintenance of this school and now gives \$25. Mr. H. H. Tift, Jr. gave \$250 to equip the boys' workshop at Tallulah. The club contributes \$10 annually to the Students' Aid Fund. In the near future the club hopes to give a scholarship every year to a Tift county girl in some of the colleges of the state.
The library committee has been as least active. Besides the 2,000 volumes accumulated for the Tifton Public Library, a circulating library with several hundred volumes for the rural schools of the county was put in the hands of the teachers several years ago. This gradually being changed, however, into a permanent library for each school. As a result of only two years' work, eight of the public schools in the county have libraries of their own. The pupils of the schools are encouraged to work for the transfer of the club members co-operating with them. It is hoped to soon have a library in every public school in the county.
Clean-Up Week.
In civics the work of the club has been as successful as in education. Instead of having a clean-up day, the club has a clean-up week. For this year the week began on March 10, and a different committee from the club was in charge of the street-cleaning force each day. But the work had been so thoroughly done during the year that there was little cleaning up to do, and one member of the street gang expressed the situation thus: "Fore these ladies clean up anything, they hafter 'trow out some trash for us to have something to haul off."
The club has kept constantly in touch with the city authorities, not only in keeping the city clean, but in improving the public property and making a city beautiful. Outside of the city much work has been done for improving the grounds and buildings of the public schools. The teachers and pupils have been assisted in beautifying the interior of their school buildings, in inclosing their grounds and planting flowers. At the Second District Agricultural school, just outside the city, the plants exhibited by Florists at the South Georgia Agricultural exposition were purchased and given to the school for beautifying the grounds. In public school work the teachers are always consulted and the pupils encouraged to individual effort.
The committee on health co-operated with the board of health and school board in having sanitary drinking fountains put in the local school building, and through the city board of health, has made many improvements from a sanitary standpoint. This includes municipal laws covering the sale of meats, fruits, vegetables, etc. In many of the rural schools sanitary drinking cups have been installed, and many sanitary regulations established. In the near future the club intends setting up a sanitary ornamental drinking fountain on the public square, with a suitable inscription.
City Park Improved.
The committee on conservation has been very active. After much effort, a city park has been secured and improved, and the grounds surrounding Tifton's handsome public school building have been set with trees and flowers and converted into a pretty park. Arbor day is generally observed, and the public property and quarters

oaks and nut bearing trees. The city has been induced to donate liberally for this purpose, and the county and many citizens have done likewise.
In household economics, the study of labor-saving devices, of wholesome and nutritious food and the economical value of meats, eggs, etc., have contributed to reduce the high cost of living. Last year the club had a cooking demonstration for ten days, and expects this year to devote an hour each week to the study of household economics.
In literature the members of the Bay View study course meet every Tuesday. The aim is to promote the study of good literature and a study of the modern drama is also being made.
Children's work has not been neglected. Story hour and annual entertainments have been given the little ones, also to the factory children.
In music, a close study is made of the old masters, and an effort made to teach the value of good music and cultivate a public taste for it. Have had several refined musical programs since the piano was added to the club rooms.
Every effort is being made to encourage the study of art. Last year the club had the General Federation's traveling art exhibit, and this year, in co-operation with the superintendent of public schools, had the Elson exhibit, of which a committee was in charge each day, and a handsome sum was realized to start an art gallery at the school. To this the club added a very handsome picture.
In social service, the club has been closely allied with the churches and has co-operated in a great deal of active work.
One of the best meetings of the year was the historical one, at which pioneer citizens of Tifton and Tift county gave entertaining talks on the early history of both. These meetings will be made an annual feature. In the club proposes to add "home-coming day," to which every woman who has ever been a member of the club will be invited to a great annual reunion.
Rest Room Established.
A rest room, comfortably furnished, with a maid in charge, for the convenience of shoppers in the city, was established last year. It was destroyed by fire this spring.
The social side of the club life has not been neglected. Its anniversaries are always pleasant occasions, and on the last one, February 4, the birthday bags brought by the members contributed a neat sum to the libraries of the county schools. One of the first ones was on the same day as the teacher county teachers' institute, and the club had all the teachers as guests. Refreshments are served on all these occasions. Entertainments are given often, among the most notable being the annual bazaars, which have formed the nucleus for the library building fund.
In all its work the club has had the co-operation of the press, the city and its people. When the city needed the club's help it asked for it, and when the club needed anything from the city it did likewise. The city council appropriates \$25 per month for the club's maintenance, and Mrs. H. H. Tift gives \$15 per month. Mr. Tift has contributed the lot for the club building. Mayor Banks has been a liberal contributor, and a number of business men, including all the members of the city council, gave readily and liberally to the Woman's Edition.

Active in Federation Work.
The club has been very active in federation work, it being the first town in south Georgia to entertain the state federation. It has been represented at every meeting of the state and general federations since it was organized. It has had three officers for five years in the state federation, and now furnishes the vice president for that body. Mrs. Tift, the president, is chairman of the general federation endorsement committee, and also of the state federation endorsement committee.
While the record of the club has been one of achievement, what has been done is only an inspiration to greater effort. The work accomplished has been largely preparatory and but paves the way for more earnest endeavor and more signal results. As south Georgia promises to soon be the greatest agricultural and manufacturing center of the south, so will Tifton, through the efforts of its club women, be a center of education, culture and refinement.

Logan E. Bleckley Memorial School.
I bring to you greeting and sincere wishes for the success of the work of this federation from the Logan E. Bleckley Memorial High School Improvement club, of Clayton, Rabun county, doubtless the youngest among this sisterhood of clubs.
This club was organized August 8, 1910 with twelve members, of the long-continued prayer of women who had watched and waited for the erection of a school building, and the establishment of a modern, well equipped school in Clayton.
After the firm, rock foundation of the Logan E. Bleckley Memorial school had been laid and the building well begun, the women met and organized this club for the purpose of stimulating and gathering interest in the school, assisting in the building and beautifying the grounds and by personal and combined effort, to help in every way possible to the school.
The club meets twice a month. The entrance fee is twenty-five cents; annual dues are a dollar.
The entertainments for the school have been given under the auspices of the club. A Thanksgiving dinner and a Doll's Bazaar are planned.
The village children have been invited twice to assist in clearing the grounds of blocks and rubbish, using this as a means of interesting them in our school.
We come seeking your interest and good will, asking your influence and co-operation and expecting to learn from your experience and wisdom. Valuable lessons.
MRS. J. F. EARL, President.
The Logan E. Bleckley Memorial High School Improvement Club.

LOGAN BLECKLEY MEMORIAL SCHOOL



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The Land That Put the Profits Into Farming!

Is down in the Wiregrass Section of South Georgia in Tift County. It lies close to and around the towns of Tifton, Harding, Chula and Urbana.

Tift County is the home of the Tifton Loam. This is the famous "red pebbly" soil of South Georgia. On this land may be grown in profusion all grain and vegetable crops, fruits, nuts and cotton. Besides being wonderfully fertile, there is no soil more easily cultivated. Two staple crops a year or three of truck is the rule.

The climate is mild and healthful and permits farming all the year. The water is pure. Malaria, fevers and other diseases are extremely rare.

TIFT COUNTY is noted for its splendid system of public roads. The County is traversed by twenty-two miles of the National Highway. A forty foot Boulevard encircles TIFTON, giving a frontage to tracts of from five to twenty acres for homes, trucking or poultry.

Every Tift Farm Fronts on a Good Public Road and Is Located Close to Excellent Transportation and to the Best Markets of the State and the East.

TIFTON is on four competing lines of railroad, and enjoys excellent train service and equitable freight rates. Tifton is the home of the Second District Agricultural School and the South Georgia Exposition.

TIFT COUNTY is notable for the great preponderance of its white citizens. Less than one per cent. of the land is owned by negroes, and less than five per cent. is under negro cultivation.

For the man who wishes a truck farm, or a tract of land of any size for any agricultural purpose, investigation will reveal the fact that the closer he looks into the advantages offered by TIFT FARMS the more interested he will become in the proposition that we have to offer.

Write today for particulars.

Send the Coupon TODAY For complete information about Tift Farms

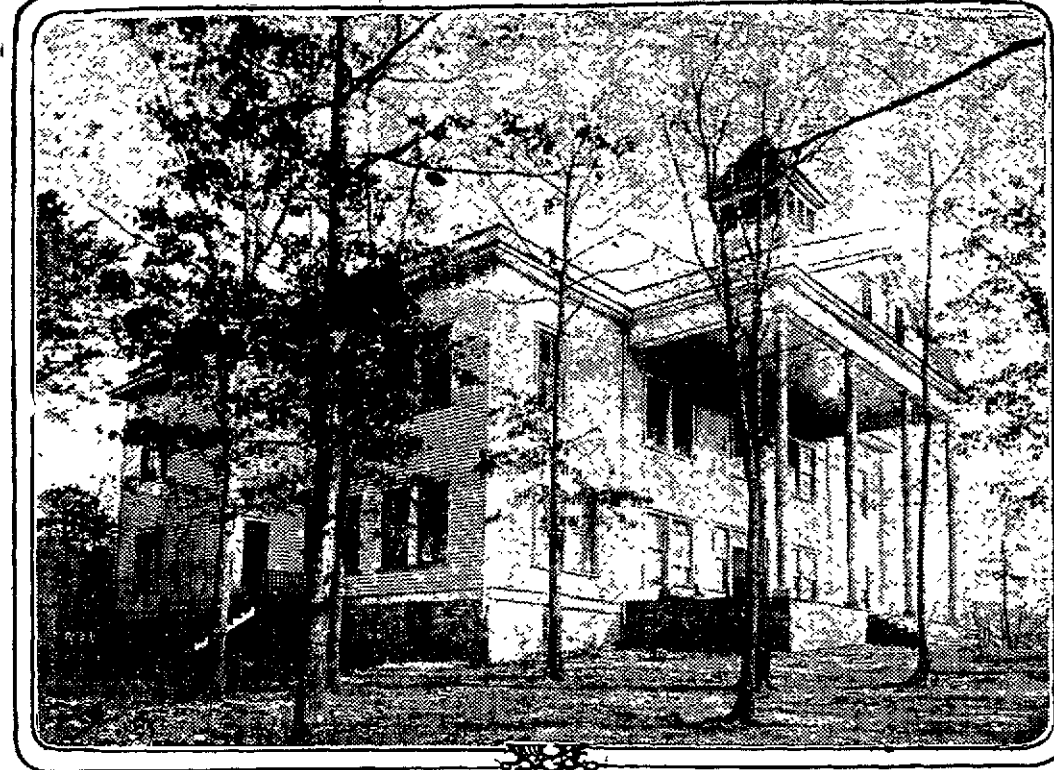
H. H. TIFT, JR., Tifton, Ga.
Send me at once complete particulars of Tift Farms as described in The Atlanta Constitution.

Name _____
Address _____
Size Tract Preferred _____

TIFT COUNTY BOASTS OF MANY ADVANTAGES

Has \$250,000 invested in schools. Has thirty miles of the national highway. Has a modern system of graded roads. Has the Second District agricultural school. Has the finest trucking and farming land in the south. Has so many railroads that no man lives five miles distant from one. Has a rural free delivery mail route to every home. Has a telephone line to every community, with direct connection to the county site. Has a modern school building in every school district. Has a private desk for every white child of school age. Has two, and will soon have five, of the standard schools of the state. In this county Superintendent Kearsy has worked hard and has had the hearty co-operation of the county school board as well as the club women of Tifton. Has sanitary equipment for every school building and surroundings which elevate it. It is the home of the Tifton loam soil. It has 125,000 acres for the homeseeker. The first of the new counties created in 1905, Tift is the wealthiest and most progressive. One of the first acts of its citizens after the county was organized was to vote a system of local taxation for public schools. Following this, liberal appropriations were made for school buildings, until now, in a territory in which the public school buildings were not worth \$1,000 there is invested \$250,000 in schools and equipments. Every district has a modern school building and every pupil an individual desk. Wide Variety of Soils. Tift county's soil embraces nearly every variety known to south Georgia. On the north it is the red pebble, which gives the finest crop of short staple cotton, is best adapted for fruit, on the south it is the sandy loam, peculiarly adapted for Sea Island cotton, sugar cane and sweet potatoes. Between the two and predominating, is an unusually rich soil, adapted for all these crops. First discovered in this section and christened by the government surveyors, "The Tifton Loam." A soil survey of the county was made in 1910, and the government's reports and maps are to be had for the asking. Besides the staple crops, the soil of the county is very fine for trucking, fruit growing, for the growing of pecan nuts, and for fig and grape culture. The truck growers of the county are organized, and this year are making handsome profits. The truck of this section comes in just as that of Florida is going out, and before the advent of the truck from along the Atlantic seaboard. Thus climatic and soil conditions combine to insure large yields and a ready market. For meats and kindred products there is a ready local market. Dairying and stock raising should be great and profitable industries. There is a local market for all dairy products that can be raised, and large

bodies of land for stock ranges are easily obtained. Six Progressive towns. Besides the county seat, Tifton, located almost exactly in the geographical center, Tift county has five progressive and growing towns. Chula on the north, Brookfield on the east, Fender on the south, Omega southwest and Ty Ty on the west. Two of these, Ty Ty and Omega, have banks, and all are connected with the county seat by railway, telegraph and telephone. The national highway runs through the center of the county from north to south and the thirty miles, is one of the finest stretches of road south of Atlanta. Besides this, the county has a system of graded public roads, has \$5,000 invested in road-working machinery, and maintains two gangs on the public roads. The county has over \$4,000,000 worth of property returned for taxation, and a government that is progressive. It is now spending nearly \$60,000 on a courthouse, which will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state. A system of farmers' telephone lines, twelve in number, reaches every community, affording instant communication with the county seat. Tifton has six rural free delivery mail routes, Ty Ty two, Omega two, Chula one and Brookfield one, giving a daily mail delivery to every home in the county. District A. & M. School. One of Tift county's richest possessions is the agricultural and mechanical school of the Second congressional district. Here \$125,000 is invested in lands, buildings and equipments, and for the school the state appropriates \$10,000 annually for maintenance. The enrollment this term was 128, and in the graduating class this month there was sixteen, representing ten counties of the district. The school has 300 acres of fine land and a virgin pine grove for the study of forestry. 80 acres of land are in cultivation and these will soon make the school self-sustaining. Practical as well as scientific farming is taught, and the pupils from this school promise to be the greatest factor in the agricultural development of this section. It is turning out trained and experienced young farmers who can apply scientific methods to Georgia's richest soil in its most salubrious climate, from which we have a right to expect the greatest results. The girls who graduate are trained in domestic economy, and ready to take their positions as wives of modern, progressive farmers. In this school lies not only the greatest possibilities for Tift county, but for this section of the state. The streams of the county abound in fish and the coverts are full of game. Both afford excellent opportunities to the hunter and fisherman. Already there are two fishing clubs which own extensive rights in the county, besides some extensive private interests. With its mild climate, rich soil, modern facilities, moral, healthful and sanitary surroundings, and its vast areas of undeveloped lands, Tift county offers incomparable facilities to the man who wants a home. Inspiration of an Ideal. Have you ever attended a convention where every mind was filled with the same ideas, and felt the spiritual uplift that comes through contact with the enthusiasm animating a great



CLAYTON HIGH SCHOOL. Seated upon a commanding hill high over the town of Clayton stands a large white frame building, the Clayton High School.

The Clayton Woman's Club has done much to secure this school and five members of the club are full members of its governing board, the only women board of education members in Georgia. The club sent Miss Katie Dozier to Atlanta and secured plans and specifications for the school-house. They contributed \$500 in cash to the building fund and paid \$500 for the seating of the four lower class rooms. They secured two good pianos for the school. The officers of the club are: Mrs. Katie Dozier Colson, president; Mrs. W. S. Paris, vice president; Miss Maude Dickson, treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Dover, secretary. gathering met with a single purpose especially if that purpose is an unselfish one? It was this oneness of purpose which filled the hearts and minds of the women of the federation, and breathed over the convention a spirit of good will which left no room for discord. "And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame, but each for the joy of working, and each, in his separate star. Shall draw the thing as he sees it, for the God of things as they are." Kindergarten Work in Georgia. By Chairman Mrs. Nellie Peters Black. Your committee find there are kindergarten schools being supported by nine mill companies, sometimes wholly sometimes in conjunction with clubs and missionary societies, there are 28 free schools, 8 private and 14 in the public schools. This gives a total 76 schools, 2,387 pupils and 9 graduate teachers. Atlanta has 5 schools for negro children, Columbus 2, these are the only ones that have been reported. I presume Augusta also has the schools for negro children. The list of places having kindergartens is as follows: Athens, Augusta, Atlanta, College Park, Columbus, Dalton, Elberton, LaGrange, Macon, Porterdale, Savannah, West Point and Dalton. Rules for Happiness. An older woman, who always seemed to be cheerful and happy, was once asked by a young girl how she retained her joyous outlook on life. "I have three simple rules," said the woman, "which I have followed since early youth. The first is this: Commit something to memory every day, something good. It needn't be much, three or four words will do, just a pretty bit of a poem or a Bible verse. "The second rule is: Look for something pretty every day; and don't skip a day, or it won't work. "My third rule is—now mind, don't skip a day. Do something for somebody every day! That is all there is to it, dear."

VERY day brings into birth new clubs in Georgia to clean and beautify their towns and villages. Why not do this in a systematic way that will bring really artistic results? Artists study the blending of color. All florists agree that a bouquet is in better taste if composed of one flower and of one color; the landscape artist begs that flowers be massed so as to develop color, so why not carry out a color scheme in the revolutionizing of these towns? This is no experiment. Cities that have tried it have proven the worth of having a city color and a city flower. Los Angeles is aflame all the year with the brilliant red geranium; Portland has her Caroline Testout rose and to such an extent is it grown that the city has a rose carnival each year when all the floats are decorated with this large pink rose. Seattle has developed the color scheme of yellow and white. The city authorities have requested that annuals and perennials of yellow and white be planted and distributed the seed for planting. Year after year of such preference has made even the wild flowers bloom yellow and white around Seattle! What is your state flower? Were you ever asked your state flower? Suppose you ask some one and see if it is easy to find out? We evidently do not grow much of our chosen flower. Nor do we make enough in any way, of our great southern asset, flowers. Do not choose for your town a rare or costly or troublesome flower. One indigenous to the soil is far preferable. Choose such and begin getting it planted in private yards. No matter how simple the house, this will bring beauty and parks will follow. Until the homes of a town are indicative of such care not much will be made of a park. The Dogwood is indigenous to most parts of Georgia, the Crapemyrtle or "Lagerstromia indica," is a distinctly southern flower and what is more beautiful than either of these? The rhododendron and magnolia flourish in some parts of Georgia and are acknowledged as among the handsomest of plants. The Cherokee rose, Honey Suckle and Graecar Gray Beard can be easily transplanted. Could you imagine anything more beautiful than a whole town in full bloom with pink and white Oleander? The Hydrangea is a showy plant and one most easily procured and parks will follow. It could be colored pink or blue to carry out a color scheme. The Japanese are world-famed for their flowers, and we can scarcely think of Japan without a vision of their cherry blossom. Succession in Flower Planting. Besides this idea of a decided national flower let us practice as their do succession in flower-planting. Their cherry blossoms are immedi-

Latest Discussion of Minimum Wage.

(From General Federation Magazine.) "The city does not offer enough wholesome amusement for its girls. No wage earner should ever have to pay a cent for recreation. We want social dancing of the right type taught in our schools. The establishment of model and municipal opportunities for our young people is a great need of our cities. The minimum wage means nothing unless coupled with an apprentice system. A minimum wage without an apprentice system would cut off the unskilled girl from employment. Establish a minimum wage with an apprentice system and you create a standard to which a girl may educate herself. You give her a chance to rise from a \$3 level to a \$12 level."

New York Needs Parks.

New York needs more parks. It is generally accepted that there should be one acre of park area for every 250 persons. In Manhattan this would, of course, be impossible. But Brooklyn and Richmond and the other boroughs are not so hampered by lack of space. Yet they are deplorably deficient in park space.

Losses.

The losses of lives by disease or murder; of property by theft, begging or arson; of time wasted by witness, courts and even strangers; of money by highest taxes; of criminal lives, would many times over pay for the manual school and stop the manufacture of feeble-minded citizens.

The Junior Civic League is with and by, as well as for, the children. Let them help to make the playgrounds, let them help to take care of them, above all else, let them help to police them. Thus shall we attain with a minimum expenditure of money, a maximum of result.

The Cleanest City in the South
TIFTON, GEORGIA
Morally Clean! Physically Clean!
THE IDEAL CITY FOR A HOME
A Center of Education, Refined Citizenship, Cultured Environment
To the Homeseeker:
To the man looking for a home, where his children will be surrounded by those conditions which insure health of mind and body, where his wife and daughter can find congenial companionship and cultured society and where he can enjoy those facilities which militate for speedy and thorough business transactions, no city in the South offers these in such desirable combination as Tifton, Ga.
Three trunk lines of railroad with twenty-two passenger trains every day in the year put any part of South Georgia within a few hours' travel. Its hotel accommodations are of the best; its banking facilities unsurpassed, and every modern comfort and convenience is offered.
The city has spent near \$75,000 for houses of worship and the value of the school property in the county exceeds \$200,000. Every public school has a modern building and every pupil an individual desk. Among the first schools of the state to be standardized were two of the country schools of Tift.
Since the city was incorporated twenty years ago, no intoxicating liquors, ciders, imitation beers, or kindred drinks have been legally sold therein.
The Club Women of Tifton Have Made It CLEAN. They Will Keep It Clean
To the Investor:
Money invested in Tifton and Tift County realty fifteen years ago has quintupled in value; that invested ten years ago has quadrupled. In the center of one of the wealthiest and most progressive South Georgia counties, with railroads like the spokes of a wheel reaching every section and with six rural free delivery mail routes and ten farmers' telephone lines affording quick touch with any portion of the county, as South Georgia develops Tift County must develop, and the county's growth means Tifton's prosperity.
A third of a million dollars invested last year in manufacturing plants at Tifton shows the spirit of its citizenship.
Money invested in Tifton or Tift County will not only pay handsome dividends, but investments double and treble in value as the lands of the county are brought into cultivation.
For any information concerning Tifton or Tift county, address
The Tifton Chamber of Commerce
TIFTON, GEORGIA

CAMPUS, BUILDINGS AND PART OF THE STUDENT BODY OF GEORGIA



Striking photograph taken at the University of Georgia, Athens. Stretched across the front of the picture is shown a portion of the student body—considerably less than one-half—while back of them is seen of the first dormitories of the university, now over 100 years old. Next to that, with the columns in front, is seen the century-old chapel. Beyond that, the Demonsthenian hall and old Franklin college are barely visible by Alexander Stephens, when a student at the university.

Through the efforts of its founder, Abram Baldwin, the University of Georgia was chartered in January, 1785, though an act giving 40,000 acres of land for the support of a state institution was passed in February, 1784. It was thus the first chartered state university in America. In the words of its charter its high purpose is thus defined:

"It should therefore be among the first objects of those who wish well to the national prosperity to encourage and support the principles of religion and morality, and early to place the youth under the forming hand of society, that by instruction they may be moulded to the love of virtue and good order."

The idea that state education can concern itself with intellectual training was not held by the fathers and does not hold good now. By the gradual addition of many different schools and departments, the university has been able to incorporate, with the liberal training of Franklin college, that scientific and technical education necessary to supplement it, and it is now, so far as the trustees have been able to carry out their plans, "a place where students can be trained for any kind and every respectable path of life, and where, at the same time, the interests of higher education and science are cared for."

The history of its students is largely the history of the state. As President Taft said of it: "Here is gathered about this institution a wealth of money that in itself, with the ideals formed here, is ever to maintain, as it always has maintained, the civilization of the imperial state of Georgia."

The Christian ministry has been strengthened by the useful careers of one hundred and ninety of the university's sons. Ninety-four officers of the United States army, and navy and five hundred and three officers in the confederate army, besides thousands of privates have defended their country in times of need. Over a

hundred have occupied the bench in this and other states, and one now holds a seat on the supreme court of the United States. Six alumni have served in the United States senate and about fifty in the national house of representatives. Ten have served as governor of the state and over four hundred in our general assembly.

In statesmanship the university men are the most illustrious in Georgia history. Graduates of the university fill chairs in colleges and universities all over the south as well as institutions of the north, while scores are found among superintendents of city and county systems and in the teaching force of high schools.

Eight hundred doctors, over a thousand farmers, more than two hundred engineers, and hundreds of others in finance, manufacturing and journalism have helped build the state. No man can study the list of the university alumni without being profoundly impressed with the manner of men that have gone out from his halls. It is a high privilege for a Georgia boy to be graduated from this, the most venerable of the state universities, and enroll his name among the illustrious alumni—men who have made glorious Georgia and the south.

In recent years the teaching staff has been more than trebled in numerical strength, and the material equipment has been enlarged in an even greater proportion. In spite of the institution of entrance requirements equivalent to those of the best colleges and universities in the north and west, the attendance has steadily increased.

During the last ten years the university has made remarkable progress. The attendance on the long course has increased 120 per cent, and if the short course students be added, the increase is 280 per cent. The institution is now giving annually instruction at Athens to over 1,200 students.

In this same decade twelve new brick buildings have been erected, increasing over 300 per cent the physical equipment. The campus has been enlarged to twenty-four times its size ten years ago, so as to make room for the agricultural college and the increased demands of a growing state.

During this same decade over \$250,000 have been given to the university by friends, and the state has contributed as much more for the development of the agricultural department, while an increased maintenance fund for the others departments of the university has been made.

While the university is still inadequately equipped for the training of the youth of a state with more than two and a half million people, yet it offers the youth of today the best advantages in all its history. With additional appropriations from time to time by the state and gifts by friends of education, the university will be made to serve the people to a still greater extent.

The degrees offered are master of arts, master of science, civil engineer and master of science in agriculture. The graduate school issues a bulletin in which the details of the courses of study, of the requirements for degrees, and of the very moderate necessary expenses are given more fully than can be set forth in this brief sketch.

It is of particular interest to the leaders of the state that the board of trustees of the University in 1911 authorized the directors of the summer school under the guidance and supervision of the university faculty to offer graduate work in the summer school, and thus afforded for the first time to women opportunity for advanced study in the university, with all the conveniences of instruction, teachers, libraries and laboratories. The program of study for a degree is the same as for the regular session, one major and two minor courses, and a thesis is also required.

The great men of the olden time who founded and fostered the University of Georgia did not consider the baccalaureate degree, the necessary termination of a university education, and in 1803 provided for resident graduate students. But apparently, it was not until 1868 that a course of study was laid down which candidates for the master's degree were to pursue. Various improvements in the regulations have been made from time to time, and now a candidate for a post-graduate degree must pursue three grad-

uate courses, one of which is called a major course, and occupies half of the time of the candidate studying in residence here for one year, the rest of his time being divided equally between two minor courses. Such courses are offered in Greek, Latin, German, French, English, History, Economics, Philosophy, the Principles of Education, Mathematics, the various Biological Sciences, and such applied sciences as Civil Engineering, Agronomy, Cotton Industry, Agricultural Chemistry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.

To gain admittance to these courses one must be a graduate of a college of reputable standing. The degrees offered are master of arts, master of science, civil engineer and master of science in agriculture. The graduate school issues a bulletin in which the details of the courses of study, of the requirements for degrees, and of the very moderate necessary expenses are given more fully than can be set forth in this brief sketch.

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ance, and an annual survey of one week are features of the course. The school has won direct consideration from companies employing engineers, from the various engineer corps of the United States government, and its graduates include many prominent names in the engineering profession and in the membership of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The most recent advance of the school has been the establishment of the good roads extension department with a special officer to give his assistance and advice to the counties of Georgia. The demand for this assistance has steadily grown and the statistics of two years' effort show more than fifty counties visited, several thousands miles of road inspected, nearly 1,000 samples of road building material examined in the laboratory for various counties, and more than fifty miles of roads actually surveyed by the officers of the department. In matters of bridge design, plans for structures aggregating \$40,000 in value have been furnished upon request during the past year. An immense field for helpful service is thus open, and by adequate support in men and means much more of the university's ideal of service to the whole state can be efficiently realized through the good roads department.

The Peabody School of Education. The Peabody School of Education is a state normal college in the university. Its courses cover the history, philosophy, science and art of education, including school organization, administration, supervision, management and teaching. It makes special features of high school pedagogy, rural education, and school supervision. It is the special state institution for the preparation of men and women for the education of the people. Here their courses in history, mathematics, agriculture, etc., is taken in the regular departments of the university, and their special studies in education taken in the school of education, all leading to one of the general university degrees, bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, B. S. in agriculture, or B. S. in education. Master of arts courses are also offered for graduates of approved colleges.

George Peabody hall contained psychological and pedagogical and domestic science laboratories, probably the best in the south. Dr. L. R. Gelsler, special professor of experimental psychology and education has been added to the faculty. Ten rooms have been planned and equipped for his laboratories and classes. Rooms are provided for secondary education. The courses treating the development of the high school, high school organization, course of study, and methods are given by Professor J. S. Stewart.

The fields of the philosophy and history of education and school administration are retained by the dean, T. J. Woolf, who deserves credit for the development of the school. Dr. Odum will assume duties in this school next September. He is a man of advanced preparation and experience in both agriculture and education.

The Georgia Summer school, teachers of the University of Georgia and State Normal school, will be held June 30 to August 2, 1912. There will be selected college courses, professional courses in psychology, history of education, school management, methods, high school administration and organization, school supervision.

Special courses in domestic science, handicrafts, basketry, drawing, penmanship, physical culture, expression, public school music, nature study, agriculture. Courses to meet the needs of kindergarten, primary and grammar grade teachers, high school courses in all the high school subjects. A systematic normal course including home study and three summer sessions leading to a diploma. The holder of the diploma will be eligible for a professional state license. Similar courses for graduates leading to a degree of master of arts. Delightful series of Chautauque lectures and entertainments at night.

the summer school. A separate coaching school for college preparatory students. Combine study, recreation and a summer outing at the Georgia summer school. Free gymnasium and swimming pool. This summer school is maintained by the state to aid Georgia teachers. Nowhere else can so many acquaintances with Georgia teachers be made, combined with such advantages for training.

Board and lodging, \$23.50 for five weeks. Registration fee, \$5.00. Railroads rates one and one-half fare. Georgia State College of Agriculture. A new day in agriculture is dawning in Georgia. Farm activities are being re-directed in an effort to establish a more independent system than pertains to cotton-raising alone. With the new day has come a thirst for information and education. To the State College of Agriculture the farmers are looking for help, and commensurate to the means at its disposal the college is responding.

Educated, trained, enthusiastic rural leaders are being given to Georgia by the college, a contribution of vast leaving power. For the farmer who cannot go to college, an agricultural extension service carries the information that he needs in a score of ways. Through farmers' institutes, corn clubs, girls' clubs, farm demonstration agents, newspapers, bulletins, personal letters and co-operation in several other ways, the doctrine of the agricultural re-education of Georgia is being proclaimed. The college offers to the farm boy culture, a vision of agricultural possibilities and practical methods for making a success on the farm. It opens a door through which a new generation of youth can pass and restore to the rural south its old-time glory of intelligence, culture and progress.

To every young man who wants to have a part in the reconstruction and betterment of agriculture in Georgia, the college of agriculture swings wide its doors with a welcome. The Pharmacy Department. It is the purpose of the university to make the department of pharmacy measure up to the high standards maintained by it in the other departments and to meet the needs of the profession of pharmacy in Georgia. We are encouraged to believe that we are succeeding when we review the records of the department. All who have passed the state board of examiners (many with the highest grades), and all are now proprietors, managers or prescriptionists in some of our best pharmacies. It is the further desire to give students an opportunity to obtain a broad training in the fundamental principles governing the practice of pharmacy.

Our students share in all university activities, literary, scientific, athletic, public speaking, etc. Law Department University of Georgia. Fifty-three years have come and gone since the first graduate of the law department received his diploma. One class graduate and the doors of the university were closed, on account of the war between the states. With the reopening of the university the law department resumed its courses and from that day without interruption has presented her graduates annually and sent her sons into and other states to take and hold for themselves and for the university positions of influence and usefulness.

Along with the other departments of the university the law department for some years has been enjoying a season of prosperity. This year the attendance surpassed any in her history. The absolute necessity for greater space and better equipment is emphasized, as never before. The lecture rooms do not accommodate the classes. There is not space in the library for one-tenth of the students. Now it is the hope of the friends

of the department that suitable provision will be made for conducting the work. The school is counting on her friends and graduates in every county in the state to rally to her assistance. The legislature will be asked to appropriate \$50,000 to build a law building for the department. The college has outgrown the narrow prejudices forbidding the expenditure of money for professional education. The fact is being generally recognized that law school is not altogether for the education of lawyers. Every man is the better man if he has some knowledge of law. No matter what business, trade or profession he may follow, he will be more competent and better equipped if he has taken a law course. Whether he follows any business, trade or profession at all, a knowledge of the law is essential to an intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen and to the successful management of his affairs. The prospects seem bright for the recognition by the state of the usefulness of the law department. Unless supported now, the competition with better equipped schools must have a talling effect. Properly supported now, it is safe to predict that Georgia will have the leading law school south of the Potomac.

School of Commerce. The school of commerce is the most recent addition to the group of schools and colleges composing the university. The establishment has been due directly to the foresight of the chairman of the board of trustees, a successful live business man who has appreciated the necessity of the education it is to afford. On the other hand, the very beneficial and, in some respects, surprising activity of the school of agriculture, engineering has been the strongest argument for similar activities in the field of business.

Purpose.—The school of commerce proposes to carry on the same sort of work as these other schools, but by similar methods. What the college of agriculture is doing for the farming population, this school proposes to do for the industrial and trading population. Practical instruction will be offered to prepare men for the professions, accounting, banking, brokerage, foreign trade, domestic trade, insurance, transportation and secretarial work. As resources permit, the profession of journalism, commercial teaching, philanthropic and charitable work, and public service will be added.

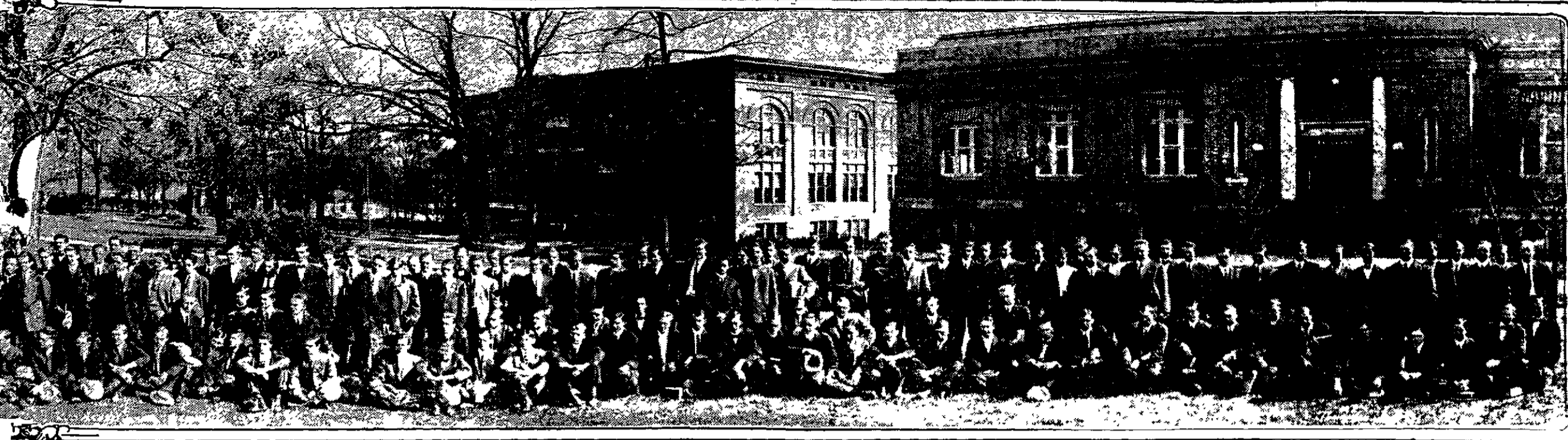
The Course of Instruction.—The following courses will be offered during the coming school year: Accounting and auditing, commercial organization and management, industrial organization and management, commercial law, money, banking, credit, financial prices, corporation finance, transportation, public service companies, industrial combinations, public finance, labor problems, insurance, agriculture, rural economics, economic history, trade and resources, business economics and the economic function of government.

In addition to these courses for the regularly registered students of the school, special short courses will be offered to those that have less time to devote to this work. It is intended to extend the school as rapidly as possible by lectures and by assistance to debaters, to clubs, chambers of commerce and other associations. Methods and Equipment.—Instruction is given by lectures and recitations, and by laboratory practice. Addresses to the classes to supplement the regular class work. The laboratory will be provided with actual accounts collected from various concerns throughout the country. Samples of commercial products are being collected for illustrative purposes. Lantern slides are to be used to portray such things as we cannot have at hand. The library of letters, business appliances and office equipment are to be used in connection with the class work.



Photo by Clifton, Athens. Down on the College Farm.

GREATEST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES



On the beautifully shaded and turfed campus, with a view of the university buildings in the background. In the extreme left, through the trees, is seen the Moore building. The first large building on the left is one visible through the trees. The handsome building at the extreme right of the picture is the new Peabody library, while next to that is Terrell hall. In the trees beyond Terrell hall can be seen Phi Kappa hall, found-

Athens Woman's Club Pioneer in the State "Help Lift the Load," Their Motto In the Work for the Good of Humanity

The Athens Woman's club was one of the pioneers in the club movement in the state of Georgia.

The Sorosis of Elberton was the first woman's club to be organized in the state and Athens quickly followed in her lead.

In 1888, when Miss M. Rutherford and Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb were principals of the Lucy Cobb institute, Miss Rosa Woodberry was connected with the work of that flourishing institution. Miss Woodberry was a most enthusiastic club woman and found in Mrs. Lipscomb a kindred spirit.

Together they discussed the subject and decided that Athens could not lag behind when other cities were becoming interested in such a helpful work. So Mrs. Lipscomb and Miss Woodberry sent out invitations to one hundred and twenty-five of the representative women of the city to unite with them in the formation of a woman's club.

Their judgment that such an organization was confirmed by the enthusiastic response of over one hundred ladies.

The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. W. Thomas, where the Athens Woman's club was organized, its object being "to stimulate the intellectual development of its members and broaden their range of thought, investigation and usefulness."

Mrs. Lipscomb First President.
Mrs. Lipscomb was elected president and Miss Woodberry vice president of the club.

Three sections were formed—letters and arts, current events and civics, and historical research and biography. Many delightful meetings were enjoyed by the members under the different sections. Mrs. Lipscomb of letters and arts, Miss Woodberry of current events and civics, and Miss C. Sosnowski of history and biography.

Letters and arts was by far the largest section in the club.

The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy held no terrors for those enthusiastic workers, and the memory of those charming Shakespearean evenings was treasured in the hearts of not only the members, but with many others who enjoyed the readings.

It can be truthfully said that never were newspapers and periodicals more eagerly scanned for the happenings of the day than by Miss Woodberry's interested students of the current events section.

Miss Woodberry's parliamentary skills for the benefit of the club were the source of much fun and great profit to all.

How Miss Sosnowski's students did work with Miss Callie as an inspiration for effort! So full of historical and biographical lore did they become that the other members walked humbly before them.

Those were wonderful days of furnishing up of long forgotten lore—as well as newly acquired by the Athens ladies.

With such efficient leaders as Mrs. Lipscomb, Miss Woodberry and Miss Sosnowski to launch the movement and lead their best efforts to the cause it is not surprising that the club flourished from the beginning and very soon was an assured success.

Miss Woodberry was sent the following year as the club's delegate to the general federation in Philadelphia.

Elected Vice President.
She was elected vice president in place of Jennie June (Mrs. Croly), who had resigned, but she declined the honor. Miss Woodberry then nominated the lady who was elected to the office.

At first the work of the Athens Woman's club was of a purely literary nature and stimulated the members to much good work in that direction. Very soon, however, the scope was broadened and included philanthropic work.

They began to study the needs of the town and to lend a helping hand to the little ones in East Athens, the mill section of the city.

Kindergarten Established.
The first kindergarten ever in Athens was established there by the Athens Woman's club in connection with the night school and was supported by the club for five years, until the city, realizing its usefulness, assumed the responsibility of the school. During the five years they were connected with the work the club furnished all necessary material and very often gave free lunches to the children.

The club has also helped to organize and largely assisted in the support of the West Athens kindergarten until the city took that school under its care.

Start of Tallulah School.
In the one hundred and eighty-seven years of Georgia know that the Tall-

ulah Falls industrial school, which is the pride of the federation, was started by two members of the Athens club? Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb and Miss Lily Moss were the promoters of the school.

The first money given the school was made by them in an entertainment called "A Trip Around the World," given at the home of Miss Moss. This money was the nucleus of the fund for the Tallulah Falls school.

For several years the Athens club worked and after several hundred dollars had been raised by them for the cause the work was taken up by the federation.

This small beginning made by the Athens Woman's club has become an important educational factor in the life of that section. The Tallulah Falls industrial school is now valued at \$12,000, and has a boarding department with eighty-six pupils and three teachers.

Aim of Club Has Broadened.
In the fifteen years since its organization the character of the work done by the club has gradually changed from its original object, that of self-improvement, and moved out into a larger field of usefulness where service for others is the desire and effort of each member.

Books have been distributed, scholarships secured, and needy and worthy students assisted. The club has at its command at the present time three whole and four half scholarships. Mr. Severus, head of the Athens Business college and the Lucy Cobb institute has been especially generous and helpful with gifts of scholarships. The fine business training given by Mr. Severus to several girls has resulted in an immediate increase in their salaries.

The club has also a students' aid fund of \$500 with which they have already given much needed and appreciated assistance to seven ambitious students.

An altruistic atmosphere pervades the entire life of the Athens Woman's club.

We have been fortunate in the presidents who have guided the affairs of the club. All have been women of high ideals and strong endeavor.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Miss Rosa Woodberry, Mrs. H. C. White and Mrs. A. O. Harper have all served as presidents, and Mrs. T. F. Green now holds the office.

Two State Presidents.
The Athens Woman's club has given two state presidents to the federation. Mrs. Lipscomb, who resigned after seven splendid years' service to Athens to accept the state presidency, and Mrs. H. C. White, who served four years and was then called to the larger field of usefulness.

During Mrs. White's administration the club was built up and strengthened along all lines. The monthly meetings held at her home were not only productive of much good, but were of a delightful social character. Each month the club looked forward to and enjoyed the charming hospitality for which Mrs. White was famous.

Mrs. T. F. Green, who now holds the office, is infusing new life into the large membership of the club and inspiring them to fresh endeavor along educational lines. She brings to the work a great enthusiasm and earnest purpose and has the happy faculty of

imparting her zeal and courage to those with whom she is associated.

Model Rural School.
The work that has been planned by the president and is already well under way is to build a model rural school at Mountain City costing \$1,500.

The site has already been secured and some money raised for that purpose.

Mr. F. J. Orr, one of Georgia's most prominent architects, has not only drawn the plans of a beautiful model school, but has most generously presented them to the club as his contribution to the work. The plans and specifications are already in the possession of the club.

The club hopes to erect this building in the next fifteen months at Mountain City, equip it with all that is necessary for a common school education and supply a competent teacher for the seventy children of this mountain district.

This school is to be Athens' memorial to our beloved Mrs. White and is to be called the Ella F. White school.

With the memory of her unselfish efforts for the uplift of the people of every section of our state as an inspiration for the work the club is spurred to earnest effort and success will surely be their reward.

Influence is Widening.
The influence of the club is gradually widening. It touches civic, religious and social life and always with a helpful, cheerful, kindly spirit.

In the language of Philippe Brooks, they are trying to realize that "we are our best when we are trying to be it, not for ourselves alone, but for our brethren, and we take find a glad most completely when we realize that He sends them to us for the benefit of other men, who stand by and us needing them."

The club has heard and responded to the call "Help lift the load" and already the blue flowers of happiness that Dr. Van Dyke tells us of its blooming for them and the blue bird of happiness that Maeterlinck speaks of is singing for them because right here in their own home town of Athens they are working for the good of humanity in their own home state, their beloved Georgia.

MRS. GEORGE T. HODGSON,
Vice President Athens Woman's Club.

Child Labor.
"Unrestricted child labor tends to depress and age the laborer, and thus to develop in the community an ignorant, criminal, easily pauperized class, accustomed to a low standard of living. The evils to the child are often disease, deformity and ignorance. Frequently there is no industrial training, the child being employed in drudgery in some simple mechanical process. Census figures recently published show every fifth child in this country is a bread-winner between the ages of 10 and 15 years, and of these juvenile wage-earners every third child is a girl! An illiterate and physically degenerate population will mean the ruin of our country. We must, then, help the children to attain a higher standard of citizenship, for upon no other foundation can an enduring republic be built.

OUR SOUTHLAND

A Royal Maiden of fair thoughtful brow
A council of her subjects once did call
With ear attentive listened—questioned
And how
She best might serve the interests of all.
Outspoke the resolute, the timid, bold,
Waxing most eloquent, in fiery debate,
And each, according to his wisdom, told
How she might make her kingdom rich and great.

II.
Then suddenly appeared amidst that throng
The warning Phantom of a long-dead Time,
With eye far-seeing, pointing bony
While o'er his shoulders hung his hair like winter's rime,
And thus he spake—"O Fairest of the fair!
Young maiden Monarch by the south-
It rests with thee, to be what'er thou dare—
A power for good, or Vanity of vanities."

III.
Thy realm is fairer than old Canaan's land—
A thousand times more fertile and more fair—
Enriched with every gift, by God's own hand,
Roam not abroad for treasures rich, or rare
Build here thy kingdom in thy bounds
So blest
And found it on thy native granite rock,
Earth, air and ocean all, at thy behest
Shall bastion thee against external shock.

IV.
The stately columns of thy forests grand
That gird thy shores their utmost length along
Stretch forth their arms, and in a choral band,
Lift up their voices in perpetual song
As swayed by breezes fragrant with wild flowers
They seem in music's sweetest notes to flow—
Behold us, shape these sturdy trunks of ours
To use and beauty, 'tis for such we grow."

V.
Beneath the surface of thy vales and hills
Lies hidden wealth beyond the mathematician's ken—
Iron, coal and marble; oil in rills
Perennial, ready to the hands of toiling men
Let goodly Commerce and skilled manual arts
Be the chiefest handmaids of thy royal state,
Let Industry and Worth, and trusted Honesty
Thy servants be, as likewise all that's good or great.

VI.
Take warning by th' examples of the Past—
As long as kings were virtuous and wise
So long their great and happy dynasties did last,
And honored were they in all nations' eyes,
But when dull sloth and luxury did invade
At once commenced they, swiftly to decay,
To fall inglorious 'neath some conqueror's blade
Or, when in claims, to grace a captor's holiday.

VII.
Upon the gliding ages there will rise
A time when man shall recognize man's brotherhood,
When he that bath to him that hath not, shall devise
And all rejoice in the all-common good,
When each shall guard his neighbor's welfare as his own
When to hold more than needful shall be thought unfair,
When kings and conquerors shall usurp no throne,
But Justice, Goodness, Peace—a triple crown shall wear.

MRS. E. W. BARKSDALE.

Burn pyrethrum powder in the house to kill the flies
Don't forget, if you see flies, that their breeding place is in nearby filth. It may be behind the door, under the table or in the cupboard.
If there is no dirt and filth, there will be no flies.

"Why Is Atlanta," Inquires Mr. Orr; "Because of Athens" Is the Answer

Mr. J. K. Orr, an enterprising citizen of Atlanta, asked through the columns of The Atlanta Constitution the question "Why is Atlanta?"

He had many thoughtful answers, but not one that fully satisfied. Now, as I take it, Mr. J. K. Orr was not asking for the evidence of Atlanta's material growth, but for the psychological reason back of such growth.

In seriously considering this question I find the true answer to Mr. J. K. Orr's question "Why is Atlanta?" is this:

Because of Athens, Ga. Let me state some of the reasons for this answer.

Atlanta was first named Marthasville for Miss Martha Lumpkin daughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin, both citizens of Athens. "Marthasville" did not suit the inner ear of the governor's daughter, so she changed the name from "Marthasville" to Atlanta, and if I were skilled in cryptogram I could tell you just how many degrees of vibration the city was increased by this change of name.

But, remember, this mythical word "Atlanta" was given to you by an Athens woman.

Work of the Hemphills.
The Atlanta Constitution has been a great factor in the growth and upbuilding of Atlanta, and The Atlanta Constitution owed its early days to the pick and energy of Athens men—the Hemphills. The aged mother of these men lives undisturbed in the same Athens home from which her boys took Athens training and the prayers of an Athens mother.

While on the subject of The Constitution here is another prince among men, who made his impress upon Atlanta largely through the Constitution. Henry Grady did more for Atlanta than anybody who has ever lived there before or since. He came ushing in from Athens, possessed with the radiant spirit of his boyhood's home, and lo! Atlanta thrilled and glowed and leaped and ran and outgrew her short clothes!

It will startle Atlanta when I tell her that the success of nine-tenths of her surgical operations are due to an Athens man. Pray, who is responsible for other anaesthetics, but our very own Dr. Crawford Long, one of the truest and noblest of Athens men? And Athens, besides furnishing the man who made anaesthesia from ether possible, and furnishes quite a number from the cone of the Atlanta surgeon, and, incidentally, leave their appendices and Athens cash as souvenirs of the occasion!

Speaking of doctors calls to mind the man who changed the drug store map of Atlanta. He is an Athens man, to the manner born.

Dr. Joe Jacobs was for a long time the friend and adviser of many Athens citizens. We all reluctantly bid him farewell when he left for Atlanta.

Those Mysterious Cakes.
In most of the great social functions of Atlanta when she was beginning to make her history as a city who could entertain and charm the northern, the westerner, presidents or princes, a mysterious and delicious little cake, baked in the form of a heart

and loed as smoothly as a plate glass window, played an important part, and left a longing in the soul of the fortunate guest to "come back again."

That cake, was always baked in Athens, by one of our truest Athenians—Aunt Laura Elliott. Speaking of cakes calls to mind cooks, and cooks and cooks and cooks.

Athens has given up to Atlanta. When you see an Athens housekeeper looking pensive now, her reasons therefor generally run about this way: "Mary whom I've taught to make beaten biscuit, Sally Lunn, chicken salad, and Lady Baltimore cake, and keep a clean kitchen, has gone to Atlanta to live."

I will wager a treat with any Atlanta citizen that the best cooks Atlanta has, the best who uphold the reputation of "those delightful Atlanta homes," came straight from Athens.

Plenty More Reasons.
I could write all of this summer day long, and when the Jews of night fall I would only really have begun the subject of why Atlanta is, because of Athens.

Space fails me to speak of your "order of old-fashioned women," composed almost entirely of Lucy Cobb girls; your Marion Jackson, whose mother is an Athens woman. Space fails me to speak of the old university boys who got the major part of their training from fair Athens maids.

Probe Atlanta to the heart, and you will find it also the heart of Athens! The cake, baked in the form of a heart

UNIVERSITY WILL SOON POSSESS THE SOUTH'S GREATEST LAW SCHOOL

According to reports current in Athens, it is now practically certain that the University of Georgia law department will get the \$50,000 appropriation to be asked of the next legislative session. The appropriation is asked for the purpose of erecting a law building suitable to the needs of the school.

Much publicity has been given the movement and the crying needs for such a building here in many ways have been brought home to the people of the state. A general awakening of the public pride and sense of justice has been the result and at the present time the prospects for recognition by the Georgia solons is extremely bright.

The movement for a new law building began several years ago, when the remarkable growth of the school showed that the present accommodations would soon be inadequate, and have gone slowly, but steadily, on ever since.

It was not until last spring, however, that any definite steps were taken. At this time great impetus was given the movement by the report of the legislative committee, which, in strong language, called attention to the needs of the department for such a building and urgently recommended that \$50,000 be at once appropriated for such a purpose. Since that time the faculty, alumni and students of the department have been actively working in the effort to have the legislature take definite action at the coming session.

Plans Have Been Completed.
Plans for the proposed building are now completed, the site has been chosen and an array of facts relative to present conditions and needs have been gathered together and are said to be unsatisfactory. The plans were drawn by Dr. Charles Strahan, of the university, in connection with one of the largest firms in Atlanta, and from every point of view are almost perfect. The law school is well equipped, and the conditions at the university, before working out the plans, investigated the arrangement of the law buildings of the large eastern universities, and thus the proposed building is exactly suited to the needs of the local school. The site selected for the building is considered one of the most beautiful spots on the university campus, and has at the same time the decided advantage of being in the very heart of the business section of the city.

All of the local people and, in fact, everyone who is acquainted with the conditions, are backing the movement. The law school is now located in three small rooms in the academic building, not one of which is large enough to hold the entire student body. The small room used as a library is a little room to the limit and has little

space in which to place other books.

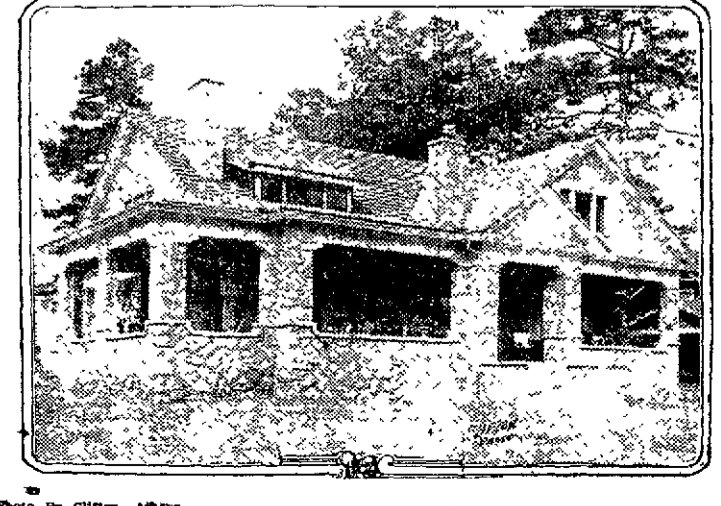
There are this year 103 men registered in the school, making it one of the largest in the South, and showing an increase of thirty-three over the enrollment of last year, when the legislative committee made their famous report. The men who go before the general assembly will also show that the law department is the most rapidly growing department of the university; that it is the only self-sustaining department of the university, and that by far it is the most neglected department of the university.

South's Greatest Law School.
It is proposed to build and develop in Athens the greatest law school in the south. Then men who are acquainted with the facts say that at present the most ambitious young men of the state all go out of the state to get their legal education, and that as consequence many men who would be invaluable assets to the state are annually lost to other sections. They also contend that the young men of Georgia are not given equal advantage with the young men of other states in the matter of legal education, and that legal education in Georgia is not on a par with other branches of education, all because of the lack of sufficient support from the state itself.

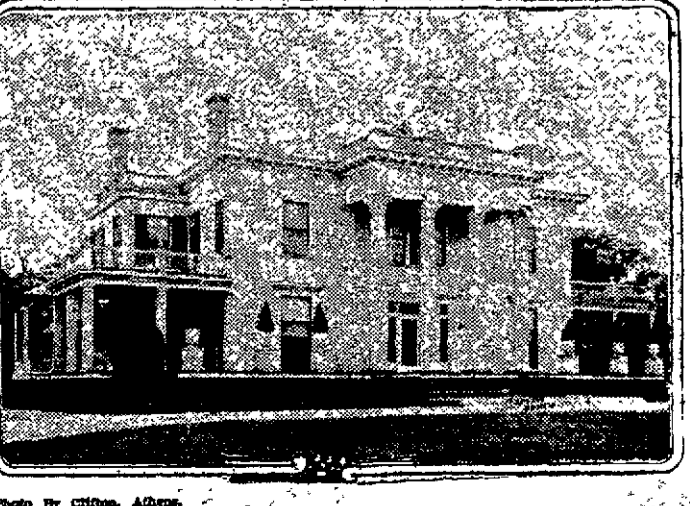
It will further be shown that the law department of the university is at present doing splendid work and that in

spite of difficulties it has made marked and material progress. It will also be shown, however, that it has reached the limit of its possibilities under the present conditions, and that unless the state comes to its aid it cannot hope to keep abreast of the times, and will sooner or later lose the prestige which it now enjoys.

The Parks and School Houses as Social Centers.
A practical and energetic worker has pertinently asked, "Why should not our people get their money's worth out of the school buildings? Why should we keep the doors closed and let the people's property rust out instead of wearing out?" He then outlines a practical plan for utilizing the school building as a social center. By means of subscriptions a gymnasium could be equipped, boys' and girls clubs could be organized to meet in the building on certain evenings, domestic science meetings, sewing circles, debating clubs, etc., could hold their weekly meetings within the school walls, a reading room and library could be maintained for the use of the people.



Residence of W. H. Shelton, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.



Residence of E. R. Hodgson, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

**ATHENS U. D. C. CHAPTER
AN ACTIVE ORGANIZATION**

Laura Rutherford chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized August 18, 1896, following an address by Mrs. Conyers, of Covington, Ga. who had been visiting in Athens. Miss Mildred Rutherford, at the suggestion of Mrs. A. S. Mandeville. The first meeting was held at the residence of Miss Rutherford, who acted as chairman.

The officers selected at that meeting were as follows: president, Miss Mildred Rutherford, president Mrs. A. L. Hull, first vice president Mrs. A. S. Erwin, second vice president Miss A. W. Brumby, recording secretary Mrs. C. M. Strahan, corresponding secretary Mrs. S. G. Gerline, treasurer Mrs. L. D. Sledge, historian.

The chapter was first named the "Athens" chapter; but several years since, as a compliment to the memory of Mrs. Laura Rutherford, a sister of General Harvey Cobb and of Thomas R. Cobb, and the mother of Miss Mildred Rutherford, the name was changed.

The chapter during its seventeen years of existence has had but two presidents, Miss M. Rutherford, who served from 1896 to 1906, giving up the position in favor of her literary work, and Mrs. M. W. Welch, who has served from 1906 to the present time.

The officers at present are Mrs. M. W. Welch, president, Miss Mildred Rutherford, first vice president, Miss Mary Hamilton, second vice president, Miss Essie Prince, recording secretary, Miss Mary Wilkins, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kattie M. Thomas, treasurer, Mrs. T. W. Reed, registrar, Miss M. Rutherford, historian, Miss Frances Mitchell, assistant historian.

An Active Organization. The chapter has on its rolls 131 names and there is not a more active or more enthusiastic chapter in the state. Since its organization it has taken part in a number of splendid movements and has been of great service in helping to carry forward the works of the general organization.

Largely through the efforts of this chapter assisted by the citizens of Athens, the Winnie Davis Memorial hall was secured for the State Normal school. First and last the contributions of this chapter to that fund with which that beautiful structure was reared amounted to more than \$3,600.

Even before the state division took up its work in behalf of the Rabun Gap school, this chapter had for some time been doing similar work in its own territory. In fact it was largely through the enthusiasm of the Laura Rutherford chapter that the institution of this school was impressed upon the state convention with the result that the new St. Barton Memorial building was provided for and a splendid edowment also raised.

Year after year the chapter has made donations to the Rabun Gap school and has just given a benefit shower at which scores of useful gifts were forthcoming.

M. Rutherford, who is also historian general of the U. D. C. Mrs. Welch, who has presided over the chapter for the past seven years, and who is greatly beloved by all the members, has by her interest and devotion to the work been of the greatest assistance to the chapter in all its undertakings.

It has been the good fortune of this chapter to twice entertain the Georgia division and on each occasion much pleasure and benefit was derived from the meetings.

Laura Rutherford chapter is now so firmly grounded in the affections of its members that it has before it a

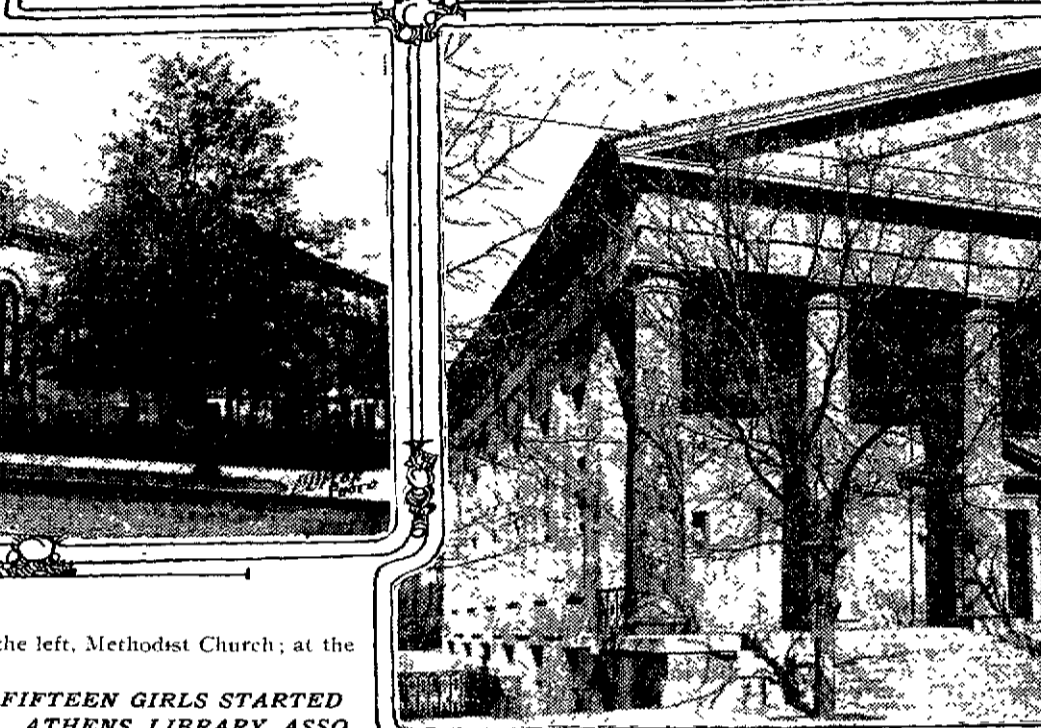
long and useful life and indeed the time is not apt to come in the future when it will not be in existence and engaged in its good work.

MRS. T. W. REED, Registrar.

Rest Rooms. Rest rooms are a necessity in these days of noise and restlessness. They should be undertaken by our clubs throughout this section where the summits are so long and trying. Among the patrons of such rooms would be women living in extreme parts of the town who are obliged to take their young children shopping with them, and women from adjoining towns with their farm produce. How refreshing, after the long, jolting ride from country towns, would be an hour's rest in a cool, dark room, with nearby lavatory and the use of a couch!

When the need arose for a charter, and constitution, one of the foremost law firms in the city, Messrs. Cobb & Erwin, gave its service in drawing up

BEAUTIFUL ATHENS STRUCTURES



At the top, Elks Club; at the left, Methodist Church; at the right, Presbyterian church.

THE LESSON OF ONE LITTLE LIFE

About ten years ago a new family was reported to the relief committee of the Athens Industrial home. It had moved into the east Athens mill village and its members were begging from door to door in the resident part of the city.

Upon investigation, it was found to be a typical group—dirty, shiftless and idle. Mother, married daughter, and non-in-law they were, with a plausible tale of woe, glib tongues, and a totally unwarranted belief in their own superiority.

They managed to receive a great deal of public and private charity. They were a hopeless case from the first, working only a few days at a time and always on hand demanding more and more help.

They were the class of people who seem to have but one excuse for existence, namely, to teach us patience and forbearance.

A Baby Is Born. One day a beautiful baby boy, came to the wretched hut they called home. As he lay, clad in the cast-off garments of more fortunate babies, I doubt if he ever had a new garment in his life, one almost wondered at the providence that sent him into such a home.

He slipped through the perils of neglected babyhood, and one day "Will Tom" presented himself at the kindergarten door. He was dressed in ill-matched clothes, some too large, and some too small. He was bare-headed and barefooted, but his bright mind, beauty of face and a certain dignity of carriage made him a prime favorite with his teacher.

About this time he had all the religious instruction he ever received. He learned the little "Thank you" prayer of the kindergarten, and in a few visits to the mission Sunday school he learned the few first questions in the catechism. I do not think it all probable that he ever heard of a heavenly home or a future life.

"Will Tom" fell seriously sick playing out in the rain, slashing through mud puddles during an attack of scarlet fever. Bright disease of the kidneys developed and for months the little boy suffered all the agony of the dread disease.

Ready to Go. One day he looked up into our faces as we bent over him and said, "I am going away, what you crying about? I want to go. A lady comed last night and took me and showed me a beautiful place where I'm goin' to live. I want to go right now." Sister can have my tin soldier."

His eyes closed and in a few hours the gauper had had passed us all and entered his Father's house. Tenderly and reverently we laid away the beautiful little form. No longer was he an object of charity but a prince in the house of God. We had learned one lesson, namely, however worthless a family may seem, there may be among its members a little child of whom we will sometime hear.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."—LOUIE A. LANE, East Athens Night School.

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GEORGIA'S COLLEGE WOMEN ARE ACTIVE

Association in This State Has Done Splendid Educational, Social and Civic Work.

The Georgia branch of the Southern Association of College Women since its organization in 1905, has endeavored to co-operative with the other branches of the association in their efforts to improve the educational, social and civic conditions of the south.

The scope of the work of the Georgia branch for the past year cannot be more clearly shown than by the following brief outline of its program: Public Schools as Social Centers—Miss Wilkins. Review of Galsworthy's "Justice"—Miss Converse. Prison Reform in America—Mr. Welter. Girls' Social Club—Miss Lang. Juvenile Court System—Mr. Tindall. Dance Halls—Mrs. Clarke. Review of Gorky's "Night's Lodging"—Mrs. Spiker. College Play—Mrs. Ware. Review of Jane Addams' "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil"—Dr. Collins.

"Should Sex Hygiene Be Taught in Our Schools"—Dr. Bradley. Moving Pictures and Theaters—Mrs. Forbes. Play Grounds—Miss Barnwell. Review of Schreiner's "Woman and Labor"—Miss McKinney. Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls—Mrs. Douglas.

The committee work of the branch has been no less effective than the active work of its members indicated in the program.

As the result of the efforts of the scholarship committee two scholarships from Sophie Newcomb are now at the disposition of the Georgia branch, together with a loan fund of \$100 from Vassar. Applications for these will be duly considered by the committee.

It is worthy of note that the committee in charge of the annual Christmas offering of the branch was able to turn over a gratifyingly large sum of money to the Associated Charities. This money was spent in buying shoes for needy school children.

In connection with the social service committee two members of the branch, namely, Miss Fisher and Mrs. Moss, deserve special mention for their services in school neighborhood work. Three meetings of the branch are worthy of especial notice. The meeting devoted to the college play was most enjoyable, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. E. W. Ware. Two plays, "Place and Dames" and "The Sorrows of O'Hing San" the latter being written by Mrs. Ware, were presented by members of the branch to enlist the interest of their guests, the college preparatory girls of the city.

As a direct result of the meeting devoted to a discussion of the city's dance halls, a committee was formed to confer with the Men and Religion Forward Movement in obtaining some needed legislative regulations for these places of "commercialized pleasure."

NANCY CATCHINGS, Chairman of Press Committee of Georgia Branch of S. A. C. W. May 17, 1913.

FIFTEEN GIRLS STARTED ATHENS LIBRARY ASSO.

An interesting organization in Athens, and one that is rapidly gaining prominence throughout the state, is the Athens Library Association. The movement was started in September by fifteen girls, with the object of securing a public library for Athens. And already in the few months since its small beginning, it is reaching proportions which bid fair to warrant an early accomplishment of its end.

How It Started. Early in September of the past year a few girls decided that Athens needed a public library badly enough for them to try and make it start toward getting it. They made it with a book apiece as a donation toward a subscription library, to be operated on the basis of a penny a day, and their own efforts and services in the maintenance of the library. At their first organization meeting there were enrolled fifteen charter members. This number has later increased to twenty, and forms the membership of the Athens library association as it stands today.

The names of the young women who organized the movement, and who, as charter members of the association, are carrying it on, are given below: President, Mrs. Ben Barrow, vice president, Miss Luella Brand, secretary, Miss Rosa Smith, treasurer, Miss Lella May Hull, Miss Eleanor Lustrat, Miss Coates Benedict, Miss Kattie Dearing, Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson, Miss Julia Benedict, Mrs. Ravand Benedict, Miss Eugenia Laurence, Miss Annie Carlton, Miss Mildred Mell, Miss Kathleen O'Farrell, Miss Kattie May Arnold, Miss Ruth Wells, Miss Lelaze Darwin, Miss Marguerite Thomas, Miss Eleanor Barrow, Mrs. Duncan Burnet, and the university library staff, ex-officio. Honorary, Miss Corinne Gerline, of New York, ex-president.

By way of conclusion, it may be added that any desire on the part of any to contribute in any way to a good cause is always appreciated.

BY THE ASSOCIATION. Universal sisterhood would mean a rallying of all the moral forces of the world for a peaceful conflict of right against wrong.

The girls from the first, have realized the importance of securing books—as many and as good ones as possible. So the total income from the circulation is always rigidly turned into the fund for more books, from one to two dozen volumes being ordered from the publishers monthly. All other expenses, as furniture, maintenance, and necessities, have been met by the members personally, and with voluntary donations from willing and interested supporters. The best interests of the town are upholding the movement. And the handful of books is now an imposing collection of 500 volumes, with a representative reading public of over 200.

The necessary papers. The Woman's club, the Civic League, the chamber of commerce, and the city council, have all been important factors in the growth of the movement, and among the most enthusiastic of the patrons of the library are officers and members of these organizations.

All of University Staff. Of more value than any other factor, however, in the successful working out of first plans has been the constant aid of the library staff of the University of Georgia. It is largely through the advice of Mr. Burnet, the librarian, that the association has been enabled to make the progress that it has. And it is wholly through his efforts that it has been enabled to gain prominence, not only locally, but in state library circles, through a successful representation at the state convention in Atlanta in April.

The commodious clubhouse of the Cloverhurst County club crowns one of the eminences of western Athens, just outside of the city limits, and commands one of the finest views in Clarke county, bountiful meadows, and wood, and the high hill bordering the Middle Oconee. Excellent tennis courts afford sport for lovers of the racquet, but the royal and ancient game has always been the dominant interest of the club.

The golf course is distinctly "sporty," and its holes interestingly various, from the one hundred and thirty-yard "spring," where the putting green is guarded by the river Styx, to the "Long Hole" of five hundred yards over the Alps. The officers of the club are now making arrangements to secure very desirable adjacent land, largely meadow, and extend the course to the standard length of eighteen holes.

The present property, owned by the club, is the third which it has occupied, having been driven away from two leased courses by the growth of Athens. The club was founded about 1901, and its first president was Dr. Harry C. White. His successors have been Professor W. H. Bocock, Mr. C. B. Griffith, and again Professor Bocock.

The board of governors consists of Messrs. Blanton Fortson, E. R. Hodgson Jr. and Walter Jackson. With about eighty-five members, the club is in a more flourishing condition, and seems to have a brilliant future.

Every dining room ornament should have in it the germ of a conversation—it is its raison d'être.

Residence of J. Y. Carithers, Athens, Ga.

CLOVERHURST CLUB IDEALLY SITUATED ON EDGE OF CITY

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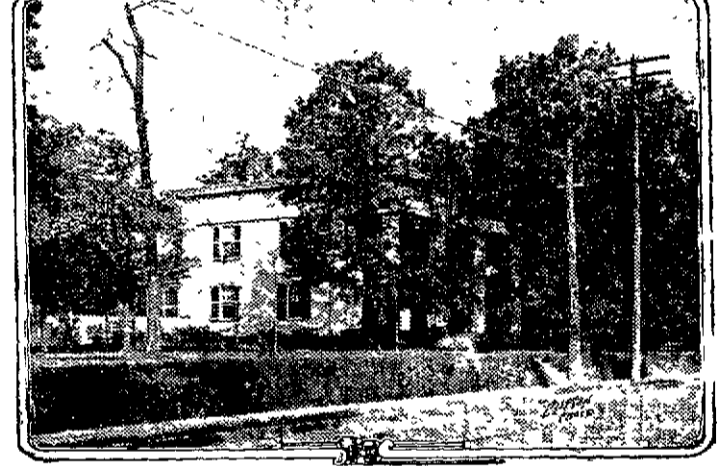
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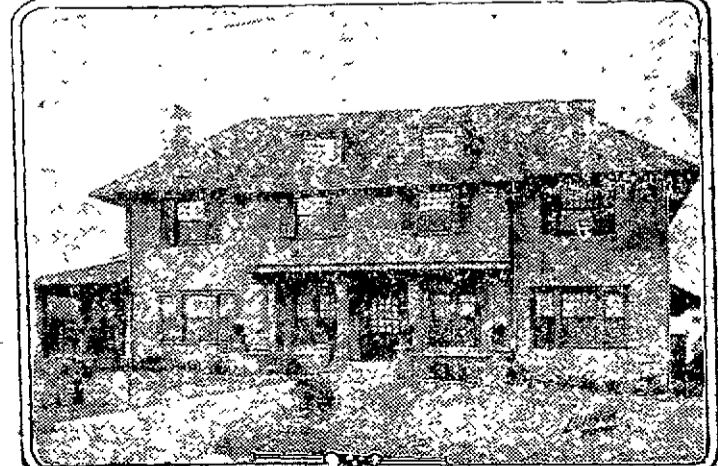
liberally to all the confederate memorial movements and to such funds as have received the sanction of the general organization.

Mrs. Ervin Charter Member. This chapter has as one of its charter members and one of its first officers, Mrs. A. S. Erwin, daughter of General Harvey Cobb and a recipient of the idea of conferring upon Confederate veterans the bronze cross of honor, they so greatly appreciate. The first of these crosses of honor was conferred in Athens upon Judge Alexander S. Erwin, husband of the originator of the idea.

The chapter from its very beginning has taken a lively interest in the literary and historical side of the work. Its meetings are always full of interest and its work in collecting and preserving the history of the city through the work of its sister, in Miss



Residence of Martin J. Abney, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.



Residence of Thomas F. Green, Milledge avenue, Athens, Ga.

ATHENS ENJOYING SPLENDID GROWTH

Ideal City, Good to Live and Invest in, and Good Town in Which to Rear and Educate Children.

Athens, the sixth largest city in Georgia, is enjoying a substantial growth. Naturally, her greatest promise 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 *Classical 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.

Her 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, fertilizer factories, mattress 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? There is now in course of construction a fine ten-story office structure, known as the Holman building. It will be modern in every particular and will cost approximately \$100,000. Clarke county is also now putting up a \$175,000 courthouse, which will be 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, is erecting a handsome office building on College avenue. Besides these enumerated, there is considerable 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 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 Athens Gas Light and Fuel company is now laying 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. Some time ago The Athens Herald, knowing the general complaint as to the disinclination of men, especially to attend church services, started a series of articles on the subject of "Why Men Don't Go to Church." Upon investigation it was found that the men of Athens are unusually regular in their attendance upon religious services. Indeed, the pastor of one church asserted, and proved it, too, that more men attended services in his church than women. This speaks well for the religious life of Athens.

Chamber of Commerce.
During the past year 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 liveliest trade bodies in Georgia. Under the direction of President Andrew Erwin, one of the solid young men of the city, and Ericson C. Callaway, its able and efficient secretary, this commercial organization is awakening a strong interest among the citizens in those things which make for greater progress. The chamber holds regular monthly meetings, at which interesting discussion is had upon questions touching the welfare of the city. The chamber is offering flattering inducements to manufacturing concerns to establish plants here, it being the policy of the body that the presence in Ath-

Athens Public Library Due To Loyal Works Of Her Women

A few years ago a number of enthusiastic young women of Athens organized a circulating library. Starting with a few volumes donated by the members, they secured space in a local music store through the kindness of the proprietor, and on two days of each week committees from the membership put in the larger part of the day attending to the letting out of these books.

In the face of many discouragements these young women persevered until, with the aid of the press of the city and the co-operation of public-spirited citizens, the library has grown until it has now become self-supporting. Starting with the nucleus supplied by the individual members of the circulating library, and gradually increasing their list of books through the donations of friends, they were forced to secure more commodious quarters, and are now located in the Electric shop, one of the most attractive stores in the state.

Athens Public Library no longer, a charter having been applied for under the name of the Athens Library association, and which was granted by Judge Brand on March 15, and now the Athens Public Library has become one of its most important institutions. The library now has 600 books, and is increasing at the rate of twenty-five books per month, and it is almost certain that by the first of next January the library will contain a thousand volumes.

The young women behind the library movement say that their ultimate aim is to make the circulation reach the entire reading public and to be able to supply the demand for books of all kinds, on every subject. Indeed, it is their intention to go further than this

ATHENS SUFFRAGE LEAGUE WORKING HARD FOR CAUSE

One of the most enthusiastic organizations in the city of Athens is the Athens Suffrage league, which was organized last fall. Interest in the work of the organization is rapidly growing, and it is one of the most representative bodies of its kind in the country.

Among the membership are Miss Lucy Stanton, president; Miss Pattie Hillsman, secretary; Mrs. Walter E. Hill, Miss Carolyn Cobb, Mrs. Sarah Cobb Baxter, Mrs. James White, Mrs. John Strickland, Mrs. L. R. Gelsler, Miss Ruth Collins, Miss D'Sha and Miss May Harbin.

The league meets every other week, and takes a different subject for discussion at each of its sessions. At its meeting on Monday, June 2, the discussion was on "The History of the Militant Movement in England." The league also discusses all public questions of interest. The Athens Suffrage league is at present engaged in collecting and collating statistics on social and industrial conditions in Georgia. Some time ago Professor Stewart, of the faculty of the University of Georgia, assigned subjects for the discussion of the woman suffrage question to the several schools in the state. The Athens Suffrage league sent to these schools literature on the question of suffrage for women. Reports have been received from some of these, and in some cases more literature was requested, which was forwarded by the secretary.

The Athens Suffrage league is working seriously, earnestly and conservatively in the effort to assist in securing suffrage for the women of Georgia. Working along conservative lines, the league is strongly hopeful of achieving the desired end. Being composed of earnest and conservative women of high ideals naturally any other course would be impossible. Through the press, and in other ways, the league is setting forth convincing argument as to the justness of the demand of women to the ballot.

GARDEN CLUB OF ATHENS HOLDS SHOW IN OCTOBER

The Garden Club of Athens is one of the most flourishing in the Classic City, and numbers among its membership many of the most prominent ladies of Athens. The club will have its annual fall show about the last week in October, and the ladies hope to have their chrysanthemum show at the same time. Last year the chrysanthemum and vegetable show could not be held together.

The judges will not be named until fall. In connection with the vegetable show this fall will be held the baby show. This exhibition will continue for three days, and during this time dinners and lunches will also be served by the club.

ens of industrial concerns here will do more for the city now than any other agency. There is a movement on foot looking to the establishment of the commission form of government for this city. A bill will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature asking the right to change the form of government and in the event the bill is passed an election will be called submitting the question to the people for their approval or disapproval, as the case may be. This is not to be taken that the advocates of the commission form have any grievance against the present form of municipal government, but that they consider that the latter is the most businesslike and equitable and a good thing for a rapidly-growing city. Naturally, there are those who think that the present system is sufficient for a city the size of Athens.

From an amusement standpoint, Athens is well cared for. She has one regular playhouse, the Colonial, which during the season presents some of the finest class theatrical organizations which tour the south, and the city also boasts of four moving picture houses, which compete with each other in putting on the best offered in the way of moving picture films. Manager Posey, of the Levee, operates a moving picture photographic apparatus and frequently presents at his house scenes of a local color, such as the Georgia-Auburn football game, the Georgia-Tech baseball game, the Memorial day parade, and so on. The University of Georgia athletes furnish splendid exhibitions of sport during the college season and the summer local teams supply all the baseball of a local nature needed.

and eventually secure a building for a public library. Through the co-operation of the people of Athens they feel certain of finally succeeding in giving Athens a public library of which the city may well feel proud. When it is taken into consideration that Athens is the greatest educational center in Georgia, it seems that every encouragement should be accorded them, particularly when the story of their self-sacrifice in carrying the project along thus far is thoroughly appreciated.

Solicited No Funds.
A small amount is charged for the rental of the books, and with the money derived from this source they have purchased new books for the library. They have solicited no funds from any outside source, and recently contributions in the way of books from voluntary contributors.

Any citizen of Athens is entitled to the use of the books by merely paying the small sum charged for their use, and in this respect it is a public library in fact as well as in name. What the library needs most now is a room solely for its own use, and this will doubtless be secured in a very short while.

The promoters and leading spirits in this public library movement are Miss Rose Smith, Mrs. Ben Barrow, Miss Katie Dearing, Miss Lella May Eull, Miss Lelago Darwin, Miss Mildred Moll, Mrs. Duncan Burnett, Miss Lucile Brand, Miss Katie May Arnold, Miss Julia Benedict, Miss Coates Benedict, Miss Eleanor Lastrat, Mrs. Wilkinson and a number of others.

ATHENS IS THE CENTER OF THE DRAMA LEAGUE OF THE DRAMA LEAGUE

Miss Carolyn Cobb Appointed State Organizer by Mrs. Best.

The Athens Center of the Drama League of America is one of the newest of Athens clubs. The local branch was organized within the last few months by Miss Carolyn Cobb, who was made state representative by Mrs. A. Starr Best, of Chicago, the head of the national organization. Miss Cobb also organized the Atlanta center.

The Drama League is the name of a widespread movement having a number of practical and admirable objects. Beginning with a small study class, it now has centers in many of the cities, of this country and also abroad, and has enlarged its aims and activities to include among other things the encouragement of the staging of better plays, not only in the large cities, but through co-operative effort for the one-night stands. The Drama League also disseminates advance information concerning plays routed for towns having centers and, when requested, furnishes study guides and other assistance.

The local centers are, to a large degree, independent, shaping their plans and activities to their own special needs and enjoyment. The play-acting committee has definite plans to this end. One of these is to stage at least two modern dramas for study work and for other defined purposes.

The Athens Center of the Drama League of America last week formally adopted its constitution and by-laws and the working committees were also organized. The officers and committees of the league are as follows:

President, Mr. D. Burnet.
First vice president, Miss Mary Lyndon.

Second vice president, Mr. C. B. Griffith.

Third vice president, Mrs. Gerald Green.

Secretary, Miss Lucy Stanton.

Treasurer, Mrs. Sara Cobb Baxter.

Board of directors, officers, chairmen of committees, and nine others to be chosen.

Play-acting Committee—Mr. Henry Howard, chairman; Miss Cobb, Miss Lyndon, Professor Park, Mr. H. G. Michael.

Membership Committee—Mrs. C. B. Griffith, chairman; Mr. C. B. Griffith, Mr. John Moss, Miss May Smith, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Avery, Mr. MacDaniel, Mr. George Donaldson, Mr. Walter Hodgson, Mrs. E. R. Hodgson, Jr., Mr. James Ray, Miss Sprout, Mr. Andrew Irwin.

Educational Committee—Dr. Gelsler, chairman; Professor Wooster, Miss Collins, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Mathis, Mr. Beatty.

Press Committee—Dr. Reade, chairman; Mr. Burnet, Miss Stanton, Mr. John Moss, Mr. H. H. Linton, Mr. F. A. Holden.

Play-Giving Committee—Miss Cobb, chairman; Mr. Howard, Miss Lyndon, Mrs. Avery, Mr. C. B. Griffith, Mr. Howell Peacock.

Unless something is speedily done to stop the growth of the drug habit the United States will become a nation of weak-minded and befuddled people. Its alarming growth is one of the gravest questions that confront the nation today. Every year sees thousands of people added to the already appalling list of habitual drug users. Once a drug slave, always a drug slave. The large number of dope fiends is due to doctors prescribing powerful drugs when not at all necessary. A physician should never prescribe opium or morphine unless it is for the purpose of saving a life. Then, and then only it is permissible.

Drug Habit.

Conservation of Strength.
We talk a good deal about the conservation of forests and natural resources of the country, but the conservation of human strength should be of vastly more interest to mankind. If you use every particle of your strength every day so that when night comes you are in a state of utter collapse, you are living too strenuously. You are making a physical bankrupt of yourself.

Bludwine

WINS

After a trial lasting nearly two days in the Federal Court at Athens, Ga., May 27 and 28, the Court and Jury and the Government Experts were impressed with the wholesomeness of Bludwine. The Jury rendered a favorable verdict for Bludwine within Two Minutes.

Bludwine

WINS

After a continued trial of nearly eight years the people of the United States continue to use and to enthusiastically praise Bludwine as the BEST DRINK IN THE WORLD.

Sales for first five months of 1913 show 125 per cent increase over sales for same period of 1912.

Bludwine

WINS

Bludwine is heartily indorsed by practically every man, woman and child, by every chemist (including government chemists who have analyzed it), by every physician, and by every court, order or club that tries it in any way.

Athens, Ga., May 12, 1913.

Bludwine Company, City.
Gentlemen:
At a recent meeting of our Club we served BLUDWINE Punch, after having seen your Syrup advertised to be used in this way, and the Club, as a whole, was so delightfully pleased with the new punch that I was officially instructed to take advantage of the opportunity to indorse BLUDWINE as a pure, wholesome, refreshing food beverage.
We are glad that Athens is the home of the Company manufacturing this drink—BLUDWINE—and we congratulate you on your efforts and your success in producing a beverage that is at least in some degree taking the place of harmful beverages, and especially for the sake of the children.
Very truly yours,
THE ATHENS WOMAN'S CLUB,
By the President.



A few good openings for Bludwine Bottling Plants to bottle nothing but BLUDWINE

Bludwine Company
Athens, Georgia

Always in the Hotter Skirt Bottle

SCENES AT LUCY COBB INSTITUTE

The Lucy Cobb Institute was established in 1858, through voluntary contributions of the citizens of Athens. Since that time it has maintained a high standing among southern institutions of learning.

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 drawing room, library, study hall, dining room and bedrooms; the Seney-Stoval Chapel; Margaret Hall; Alumnae Hall; Marion Cobb Gymnasium and teachers' cottage. All, except the teachers' cottage, are connected with the main building by covered corridors.

The school offers well defined courses of instruction in college preparatory and in general academic work. Graduates are accepted in high schools (or of private schools doing parallel work with high schools), may enter the junior class without examination.

Lucy Cobb has a strong faculty composed of graduates of the leading colleges of America.

The musical advantages of the school are excellent. The teachers of voice, piano, organ and violin have studied under the best masters in Europe and America, and are themselves finished artists.

The art department includes instruction in cast drawing, pen-and-ink, water colors and oil. Work is done from nature and life.

Special attention is paid to designing. In this work pupils of the school have been awarded prizes by magazines and by firms in various parts of the United States.

The oratory department is under the supervision of a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory. At mid-year and at the close of the session plays, selected for their literary merit, are presented. These, when possible, are given out of doors.

The physical instruction is under a trained and experienced teacher. It includes gymnastics, without apparatus, swimming, basketball, tennis and aesthetic dancing.

To prepare girls for intelligent management of a home, a two-years' course in home economics will be installed at the opening of the 1914-15 session.

Athens is the seat of the University of Georgia, and the chancellor of the university is a trustee of Lucy Cobb. For this reason many courtesies and advantages are extended to pupils of the school. They have access to the library and to the laboratories of the university. They have lectures from members of the faculty, and are invited to hear the distinguished speakers who visit the university.

The Lucy Cobb, we believe, owes its success to the following conditions:

First, a location of exceptional healthfulness. Athens has, according to recent statistics, the second lowest mortality record in the United States.

Since the establishment of the school in 1858, there has never been a death among its pupils. Within the last five years, one case of measles is the record of contagious disease.

Second, the school is small enough to give individual training to the girls and to afford them the protection of a well ordered home.

Third, the best people of the state, and of other states, have made up its clientele.

SUSAN G. GERDINE,
ANNE WALLIS BRUMBY,
Principals.

The Lucy Cobb Institute has never been large enough to lose the idea of a home for her pupils. The faculty and students constitute one large family in which the friendliest and most loyal relationship exists. The two principals combine to make the head to mother and govern the affairs of the school. Added to the protection and loving care of the home, are provided the best advantages of education and culture for the students. With the highest standards in music and art and oratory, a splendid gymnasium and swimming pool, Lucy Cobb is the ideal training school for our southern womanhood.

M. A. LIPSCOMB,

The charm of Lucy Cobb to my mind is the beautiful home life in the school. The pupils are in a real home, and that home life is one of culture and refinement. The principal Misses Brumby and Miss Gerdine, are representatives of the best families in our state and throw about the students that refining atmosphere which comes from a home.

M. RUTHERFORD,
Ex-Principal Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga.

The Lucy Cobb, with its fine old building, pleasant grounds and general air of indescribable refinement is but the "outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." The number of pupils being limited, each pupil secures individual attention. Great care is exercised in choosing the members of the faculty and the aim is always the best and the standard of the school is thus kept high.

I cordially commend the school to parents and especially to those that through the alumnae of the state are found now, and will ever be found, our finest women, foremost in all good work that tends to the upbuilding of our country.

M. RUTHERFORD,
Ex-Principal Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga.

The present principals, rooted and grounded in this fundamental concept as pupils of Lucy Cobb are now engaged in building a broader and more progressive scholarship on these same lines.

Fortunate is the girl who can spend four joyous years at the Lucy Cobb. She is under the kind and wise care of Misses Gerdine and Brumby, who maintain at all times a faculty of instructors eminent in their various departments.

The physical training of the Lucy Cobb is carefully looked after in the excellent gymnasium, and fine opportunities are offered in musical and artistic lines.

Well may Georgia point with pride to this institution, which is so well known throughout the entire South.

FLORIDA CARR,
Class of 1884.
(Mrs. Robert C. Orr.)
Athens, Ga.

I was born with the impression that Lucy Cobb was the best place in the South for girls, and after nearly thirty years of close observation I have never had the least reason for changing this first impression. For three generations the boys of my family have graduated at the University of Georgia. Athens was my alma mater for all my education. In 1899, when but a girl of fifteen, I was able to persuade my parents to send me to college. Lucy Cobb being the only place under consideration. There I met as royal and as loyal a set of girls as were ever gathered under one roof. In after life they have proven to be just as true and lovable as they were in school.

One of the greatest attractions at Lucy Cobb in my day was the principal—that great and good woman, Miss Milie Stafford. Her name is and will continue to be a household word in many a Georgia home.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb was one of my teachers, and the impression for good which she left upon the hearts and minds of the girls can not be measured or estimated. Four of my young-est sisters have followed me to Lucy Cobb and all are proud to claim the dear old school as her Alma Mater.

In 1913, I visited my sister, who is attending the Lucy Cobb, and found her school to be even more attractive than when I was there. An up-to-date gymnasium hall had been added and numerous improvements had been made. The girls seemed to belong to one large family circle and were as happy and contented as a crowd of school girls.

The names Gerdine and Brumby bring to the mind of Georgia people all that stands for culture, refinement and success and assures us that there is no limit to the expectations of the future achievements of the school that is so dear to our hearts.

ALLENE WALKER HARROLD,
Class of '93.
(Mrs. Frank Harrold.)
Americus, Ga.

To mention Athens to thousands of women throughout Georgia and the South, is to bring up the picture of the Lucy Cobb Institute—to recall memories of glorious girlhood and sweet young womanhood, to say nothing of the frankness of boys, college dances, commencement exercises, and an atmosphere of the most refined and charming hospitality.

This is what the Lucy Cobb has stood for in the life of Georgia for many generations. Its influence has extended from the mountains to the sea. Its name and fame are written over the hearthstones of countless fireplaces, and its memories are enshrined in the hearts of a myriad of Georgia mothers.

Every Lucy Cobb alumna shows her appreciation for what the school stands for in her life, in the always present thought that she too will send one of these days, her own daughters to its class rooms and to the bright and elevating influence of its surroundings.

The Lucy Cobb is not as rich as it should be in endowment, but it is by no means poor in adequate equipment, and the endowment fund is coming. For the good work that this school has done in the lives of so many and the better work that the school is prepared to do today for the girls of Georgia, is the real indication of the spirit that lives always and of the affection that knows no weakening.

On a Lucy Cobb alumna the principal Misses Brumby and Miss Gerdine, are representatives of the best families in our state and throw about the students that refining atmosphere which comes from a home.

MARY LOU YANCEY,
(Mrs. Chas. H. Phinizy, Augusta, Ga.)

Among the interesting features of the school life at Lucy Cobb, the dramatic hold no small part. There is a course, a department of oratory, which offers rare opportunities for development of expression. But this is not the greatest work of the department, for twice, and sometimes three times, during the year, the pupils of the oratory department, assisted by a few of the other girls of the school, present to the public some play of extraordinary quality for a school-girl production. The instructor of the department, being also State representative of the Drama League of America, chooses only those plays of highest dramatic value. Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," Josephine Preston Peabody's "Piper," and Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne D'Arc" are fair examples of the plays given by Lucy Cobb Institute.

HELEN R. BAXTER, 1913,
Omaha, Neb.

From the standpoint of a senior, I can most heartily say that my past two years at Lucy Cobb have been very happy and profitable. Having graduated from an accredited high school, I entered the junior class here with no conditions. The work in every department is thorough and systematic. The English course is especially stressed and much time is spent on Shakespeare, together with advanced rhetoric. The Genung system, makes up the work of the senior year. Considerable outside reading is required also. American history, with novels illustrating the manners and customs of the different periods, completes the four years' course in history. As post-graduate work, the History of Art is given. Senior science consists of Chemistry of Foods, with much laboratory work, an extremely valu-

ABLE AND PRACTICAL COURSE. Mathematics is carried through Higher Algebra and Trigonometry. In Latin we cover, during the senior year, a review of grammar, together with prose composition and sight translation from Latin classics. In all these studies the highest standard is demanded by our teachers. As can readily be seen, this complete course gives more than is required for entrance to college.

ANNICE PARKER, 1913,
Miller, Ga.

RELATION OF EDUCATION TO THE WORLD'S GREAT MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

Three Specific Aims of American School Peace League.

All that has been accomplished in the international peace movement has been done through the process of education. The development of constructive peace machinery has progressed just so far as public opinion has supported the specific measures. No convention was adopted by the delegates at the Hague conference, and no progressive steps in international agreements have been taken since that time without the sanction of international public opinion. This obviously has shaped its decisions according to the

ATHENS MATTRESS & SPRING BED CO.
Manufacturers of High-Grade
MATTRESSES
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ATHENS, GEORGIA



One of comfortable porches.



The spacious reading room.



A corner of one of the parlors.



Lawn in front main building.

connection with the State Teachers' associations. The league realizes that its function is not only to interest teachers, but to supply them with definite material for use in the class room. In several directions the league is making a study of the methods by which its ideas may be incorporated in the course of study.

Teaching of History.
The history committee aims to encourage such teaching of history which shall accord with the twentieth cen-



FANNIE FERN ANDREWS.

tury idea of international progress. The committee is now preparing a manual on the teaching of history, which will include a model course of study with detailed and explicit suggestions for the teacher. Members of the history committee are: Wilbur P. Goady, chairman, Hartford, Conn.; Phyllander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, Washington, D. C.; James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.; Charles S. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich.; John Hall, professor of education in the University of Cincinnati.

In 1910 the committee on methods of the Massachusetts branch of the American School Peace League, was appointed to work out a plan by which teachers can advance the object of the league. In its first deliberations the committee recognized that such a plan must deal with the problem of citizenship, since it is the action of citizens which governs the movement for international justice and fraternity. To

Teachers are reached through teachers' conventions, teachers' institutes and summer schools; through the educational press and through the circulation of publications which especially concern the teachers' relation to the youth of these new ideas, which are demanding new responsibilities for the citizen. An organized body of teachers, therefore, formed for the purpose of inculcating the spirit of justice and equity in the minds of the growing youth, is a vital element in the international peace movement. The American School Peace League, organized in 1908, aims to secure the sup-

These unfortunates, who are being propagated by the thousands, neglected and barred from all means of training, are breeding and spreading disease and crime, and inevitably filling our prisons, and alma houses. With care and training they would become useful under direction.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON Athens, Ga.

Located on five railroads.
Largest wholesale market in the state.
We manufacture over twenty-five different articles.
We market more cotton than any city of its size in the world.
We have the liveliest Chamber of Commerce in the South.
We have the cheapest electric power in the South, with 10,000 horse-power available at present.
We have four of the finest colleges in the world.
Our health and climatic conditions are second to none.
We have one of the finest hotels in the South.
Our public utilities, such as commercial electricity, gas, street car service, water, sewerage, public schools, street improvements, etc., are modern in every respect.

We are building now a ten-story office building, a \$200,000 courthouse, a \$175,000 Y. M. C. A. plant, a \$100,000 business block, a \$40,000 business block, spending \$75,000 for public school improvements, \$100,000 street paving improvements, three handsome churches, a \$40,000 Y. W. C. A. building, and over \$200,000 in residences.

We need furniture factories, chair factories, wood-working factories of all kinds, tile factories, sewer pipe factories, brick plants, clay working plants, terra cotta plants, cotton factories, iron and steel working plants, etc.
We need 50,000 new citizens. If you can't come, write. Prosperity is everywhere in Athens.

WATCH ATHENS GROW

Athens Chamber of Commerce
ANDREW C. ERWIN, President
G. C. CALLAWAY, Secretary

GEORGIA MATTRESS COMPANY
ATHENS GEORGIA
MANUFACTURERS HIGH GARDE MATTRESSES



CERTAIN RULES OF LAWS GEORGIA LAWS
Used in Business Transactions Concerning Women and Children
A Small Handbook of Information for Georgia Women
Edited by Mrs. Walter B. Hill
Published by the McGregor Company, Athens, Ga.
Paper Cover, Price 25 Cents Postage Prepaid
FOR SALE NOW

ATHENS, The Classic City
The Pride of Georgia
Has taken on new life, and is growing with rapid strides.
There Is a Reason
Her colleges and schools are of the highest order.
Her mercantile advantages are unsurpassed.
Mr. Georgia Citizen
Keep your eye on Athens.

The Athens Gas, Light and Fuel Company
Is spending large sums of money now to give Athens perfect Gas Service.
When you come to Athens to make your home, be sure to call on us for
An All Gas Kitchen
"The Kitchen With a College Education."
ATHENS GAS, LIGHT AND FUEL CO.

men were made by Colonel W. J. DeLoach, now of Vidalia, and Dr. W. C. Bryan. Mrs. L. E. Heath was made president and a City Improvement club was launched with tear and trembling.

The ladies have entered upon a great work, and glance back at those days with a smile to those who remember the earnest and lengthy petitions to the mayor and aldermanic board, and their speedy transit to the waste basket; then the first clean up day in those filthy alleys and backs of stores, and how the people gazed. But how their hearts softened to the few people sympathize and respond, and a number of children enter the contest for the best kept side walk, for which a cash premium had been offered.

But later, being somewhat discouraged, the club disbanded, and it was not until 1912, that the work was re-organized, the handsome home of Mrs. B. Peterson, with windows opened eastward, and forgetting past discouragements, their zeal and enthusiasm soon came into prominence. Mrs. J. C. Brewer, long interested in civic righteousness, made a leader, and to her untiring work and enthusiasm, that is irresistible, is due much of the success of the club.

Why Club Was Organized.
Douglas is yet in its infancy, and her enterprise and public spirit are not equal to the outside world. But in their eagerness for business and letting nothing pass by, the ladies saw their neglect of the beautiful—hence, the City Improvement club. At first some people were opposed to the work of the club, branding it as officious; the business men seemed apathetic, and the council with perseverance and a spirit of never-give-up, these twenty-five members have been able to accomplish something, and the membership has almost doubled.

Last spring a tin can crusade was put on, paying a penny a dozen for cans, and offering a prize to the boy or girl who got the most cans. Semi-annual clean-up days have been observed since the organization, having the entire co-operation of the mayor and council. Mayor Griffin and the councilmen have expressed their appreciation of the club work on many occasions.

In many instances the City Improvement club and W. C. T. U. have joined their forces to plead for some cause. A petition was secured by them to have the cows taken off the streets. The council acted favorably and the law was being carried into effect, but a counter-petition was presented that affected a compromise. An election on the cow question is now being agitated by them for "barn-yard" and "city beautiful" are antagonistic terms. A rest room has long been on the hearts of the club women, and subscriptions have been secured from the merchants for its maintenance, but up to the present time no convenient place has been secured. The club has raised money to furnish the room by entertainments.

Hundreds of Trees Planted.
One of the gratifying results that the club has seen of its work is the planting of several hundred trees. The members themselves set out a large number and encouraged it among others as much as possible. Cash premiums amounting to \$16 have been offered for the best kept premises and alleys.

One of the things lying very close to the hearts of the members is the Ladies auxiliary to the city hospital. Although this organization has very much to begin with, they foresee a very happy result of uniting the forces of

rubbing; they could easily be made "parks of beauty and a joy forever." The club has taken over one of these parks on Madison avenue, and has by rustic swings, seats and bridges, transformed it into a beautiful playground. These other parks will be called attention to and a sentiment created in their favor.

As yet no other work than the civic work has been undertaken by the club, but in all probability another year will find the civic league an important part of the Women's club. By "pursuing upon precept, line upon line," the City Improvement club hopes to stand as "a little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump."

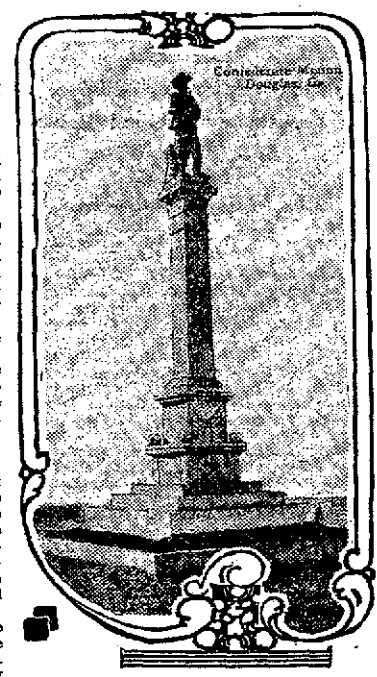
ROBERT E. LEE CHAPTER ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

This thriving little chapter was organized on June 27, 1908, with fourteen charter members.

Mrs. W. W. McDonald was elected president, and it was under her administration that the chapter first took the vicissitudes of the past four years of its existence.

During this period the organization did considerable charity work, responded to quite a number of calls for assistance from other chapters, both in and out of the state. Offered two gold medals for the best historical essay; handled, very successfully, a lyceum course; conferred several crosses of honor and last, but not least, presented to the local camp, U. C. V., a handsome banner as a token of love and respect for their courage and valor displayed in the early sixties.

In 1910, Mrs. J. L. Shelton was elected president, and served two terms. It was under her able leadership that the chapter erected a magnificent Confederate monument. By her pluck and energy the statue was soon paid for, and the memory of her presentation speech on the day of its unveiling is



Handsome Confederate Monument at Douglas, Ga.



Madison Avenue Park, Douglas, Ga., largely the result of efforts of the Club Women of the city.

WHERE DOUGLAS CLUB MEETS

still fresh in the minds of those who heard it.

Pictures of Lee Given Schools.
Mrs. J. W. Quincey was elected president for 1912, and it was through her efforts that two handsome pictures of General Lee were presented to the two schools of Douglas, one to the South Georgia Normal and Business Institute, the other to the Eleventh District Agricultural college.

She was re-elected for the year 1913, but resigned.

Mrs. F. W. Dart, vice president, was then elected president.

Under her administration another gold medal was offered for the best historical essay.

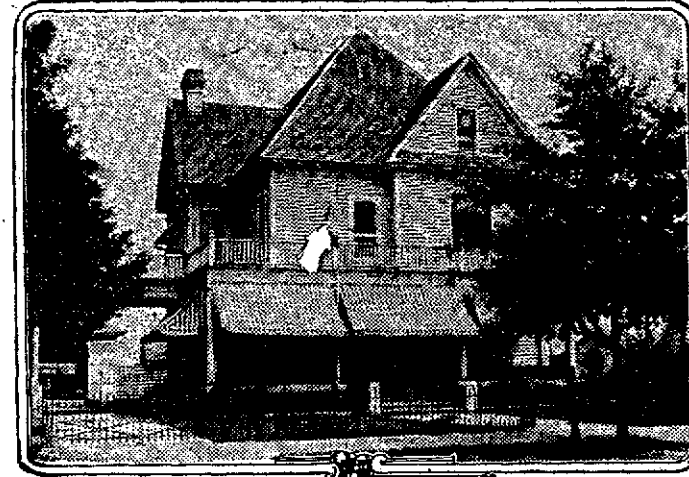
Another lyceum course was handled very successfully for the chapter, which is now in a very flourishing condition with fifty members.

Combine Practical and Beautiful

The late John M. Carrere, distinguished architect and citizen, once said before the Architectural League of New York:

"In our cities, and, in fact, in our whole mode of life, we separate work from pleasure, the practical from the beautiful, instead of blending them as is so skillfully done by the older nations of the world. A street is apt to be nothing but a thoroughfare, so that we must go and come and travel upon it without enjoyment, which we must seek elsewhere at given points laid aside for this particular purpose. In the same manner we do not combine work and pleasure sufficiently, with the result that both our work and our pleasures are strenuous in character and often become excesses."

"There is no reason why our streets should not be thoroughfares, and breathing spaces, and pleasure grounds all in one. The beauty of a street induces beauty in buildings and adds



Residence Mrs. J. C. Brewer, President of City Improvement Club.

Fresh Air, the World's Best Medicine.

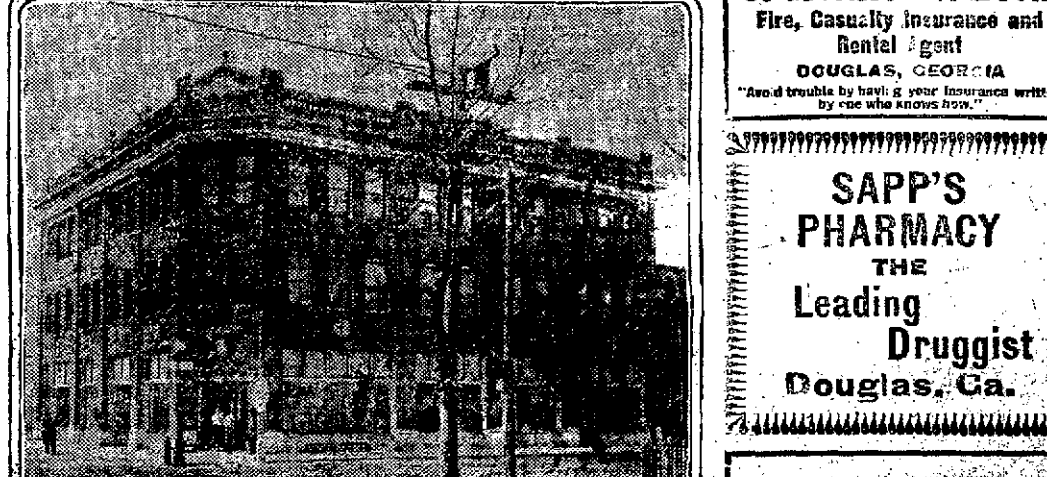
Both Dr. Hay and Dr. Thomas Spess Carrington, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, who writes in the same magazine on "Fresh Air in the Home," declare emphatically that the superstitious prejudice against night air and drafts are absolutely without foundation. Night air is ordinarily purer than day air, and as for drafts—they are not dangerous. Dr. Carrington suggests sleeping porches, balconies, window tents, roof houses and various other devices for securing an abundance of fresh air, especially during sleeping hours. While fresh air is the world's best medicine, it is also the cheapest. Would that we all were more liberal in the doses we take.

One woman with an idea is a greater social force than a hundred women with only interest.

HANDSOME BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS



Interior View of Union Pharmacy at Douglas, Ga.



Interior Wilson's Jewelry Store, Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.

W. C. Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.

J. L. YOUNG COMPANY
WHOLESALE GROCERIES
"Uno-Kid" Sells 'Em All
DOUGLAS, GA.

W. C. Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.

Douglas, Georgia | | Non 17, 1912

Fire and Casualty Insurance
Insurance That Insures
Best Companies Represented
Twelve Years Experience
Tanner-Cochran Insurance Agency
Melvin Tanner, Manager
Douglas, Georgia

PETERSON & RELIHAN
Gents' Furnishings
and Tailoring
Fine Shoes for Men,
Women and Children
The Store Where Quality Tells and Prices Sell
DOUGLAS, GEORGIA

J. C. RELIHAN & COMPANY
DEALERS IN
Heavy and Fancy Groceries
DOUGLAS, GA.

C. P. Matthews Lumber Company
Manufacturing Yellow Pine
Lumber and Shingles
DOUGLAS, GEORGIA

Ashley-Price Lumber Co.
DOUGLAS, GA.
Manufacturers of
Georgia Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber
SHINGLES AND LATHS

Citizens Bank
Capital . . . \$105,000.00
Surplus . . . \$30,000.00

F. WILLIS DART, President
C. R. KIDWELL, Cashier
J. H. PETERSON, Vice-president
ELMO TANNER, Asst. Cashier
BANK OF DOUGLAS
DOUGLAS, GA.
DIRECTORS:
B. PETERSON, F. WILLIS DART, C. A. WARD, J. H. PETERSON,
W. M. FUSSELL, A. S. MINCHREW, S. M. ROBERTS,
F. B. HARPER, H. M. MEEKS, C. R. TIDWELL

Watt & Holmes Hardware Co.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware
MILL SUPPLIES,
LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER,
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
SPORTING GOODS
Douglas, Georgia

This reliable bank invites the accounts of firms and individuals, large and small, and promises to safeguard the interests of its depositors with a same service by men long trained in the financial world.

RESOURCES:
Loans and Discounts \$11,225.72
Stocks and Bonds 12,211.66
Banking House and Other Real Estate 79,032.28
Cash and Due From Banks 42,322.60
Total \$44,892.26

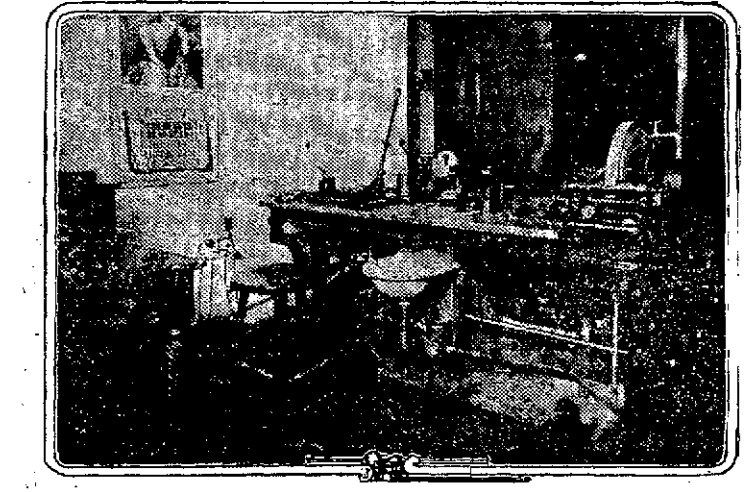
LIABILITIES:
Capital Stock Paid in \$ 25,000.00
Surplus and Profits 51,102.11
Earned 289,482.96
Deposits 75,000.00
Bills Payable 75,000.00
Total \$445,965.07

Interest Paid in Our Savings Department

OFFICERS:
Directors:
J. M. ASHLEY, Pres.
C. E. BAKER, V. P.
J. W. QUINCEY, V. P.
J. L. SHELTON, Cashier.
C. H. ROSS, Asst. Cashier.

J. M. ASHLEY, Pres.
C. E. BAKER
DANIEL GARKINS
ELIAS LOTT
MOSES GRIFFIN
DANIEL NEWBORN

Union Banking Company
Douglas, Ga.



View of Section of J. W. R. Wilson's Optical Plant at Douglas, Ga.



Interior Wilson's Jewelry Store, Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.

MISS MABEL SAYRE
MILLINERY
DOUGLAS, GEORGIA

W. C. Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.

W. C. Lankford Building, Douglas, Ga.

J. MONROE WILCOX
Fire, Casualty Insurance and
Rental Agent
DOUGLAS, GEORGIA
"Avoid trouble by having your insurance written by one who knows how."

SAPP'S PHARMACY
THE
Leading
Druggist
Douglas, Ga.

The City Hospital
Douglas, Ga.
Fully Equipped for the
Treatment of Medical
and Surgical Cases

is the beautiful new building of the Methodist church, while across on another side is the very modern Baptist church. The Presbyterians have just improved their building and like the Baptists, have contracted for an organ costing \$2,500. Are there many towns of the size where three such organs can be found? The Church of the Ascension has long supplied the spiritual needs of the Episcopalians of the city and neighborhood, while a second Baptist church is now flourishing in East Cartersville. There are three churches for negroes.

Two Strong Banking Institutions.
The financial needs of the city are well cared for. The First National bank, the only national bank in the county, has a large constituency out in the county, founded in 1888 its management has always been in the hands of men who were both progressive and careful so that its stock is not on the market, and the president, Joseph Seiden Calhoun, is well known among the bankers of the south.

The Bank of Cartersville is owned by leading men of the town and county, and has a valuable adjunct in the home savings fund.

There is a flourishing building and loan association.

Long a prominent station on the State road (the Western & Atlantic) Cartersville has not only the leasing successor of that road, the N. C. & St. L., but three other railroads. The N. C. & St. L. gives frequent and prompt service to Atlanta and the far south as well as directly to Chicago and St. Louis, while the Louisville and Nashville goes twice per day to Knoxville, Louisville and Cincinnati without change. The Seaboard carries freight and passengers southwest to Alabama, connecting on its route with the Southern at Rockmart.

With very advantageous freight rates, Cartersville has in winter about 100 trains on its tracks, and the large shipments from here of cotton and minerals with other freight will pay the whole rental of the state road, \$35,000 per month.

Public Utilities Owned By City.

Both gas and electric plants belong to the city and are well managed, a day current having recently been added, and a new gas works is now building. The pumps at the city waterworks are run by electricity, an up-to-date filter is nearly completed and a reservoir is soon to replace the present tank which the city has outgrown. With water from the swift-flowing Etowah, both ample fire protection and healthful drinking water are secured.

Major Charles H. Smith so well known by Georgians as "Bill Arp" of the Constitution, lived within the city and his old home "The Shadows," named because of the huge oaks which cast their shadows beyond the garden where "Bill Arp" tended his wonderful roses, should be loved by all who value his exact portrayal of the daily life of north Georgia.

Three fertilizer plants and a cotton seed oil mill give employment to many hands.

Two lumber yards, each with its saw and planing mill supply the wants of the house builders, that of Rhyno Brothers making all the interior finishings for the house, as well as the flooring, doors, window frames, etc.

One enterprising citizen Mr. H. A. Black, makes a specialty of Orping ton chickens, and the labor of his leisure hours has brought him between thirty five and forty blue ribbons in addition to five silver cups while the snowy beauties left in his yards are enough to repay him for all his trouble.

The ice factory, with latest machinery, makes thirty tons of the cooling material every week day, while three coal yards supply warmth in the season when ice is not in great demand.

1,000,000 Bricks a Day From Kilns.

The Cartersville Brick company has a capacity of 1,000,000 bricks per day from its five kilns.

The county fair with its race track and buildings near the W. & A. railroad will show next fall the riches of Bartow county.

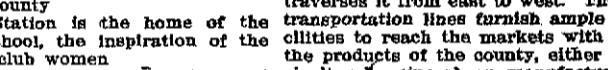
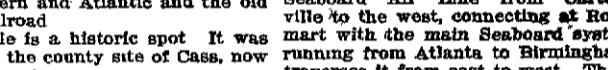
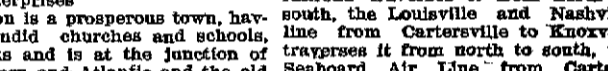
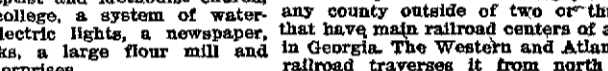
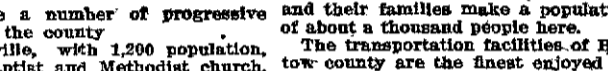
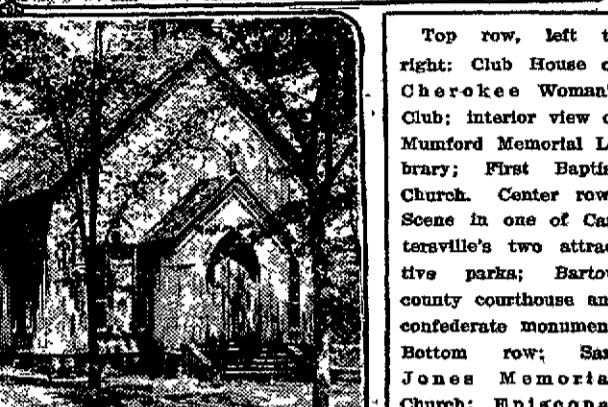
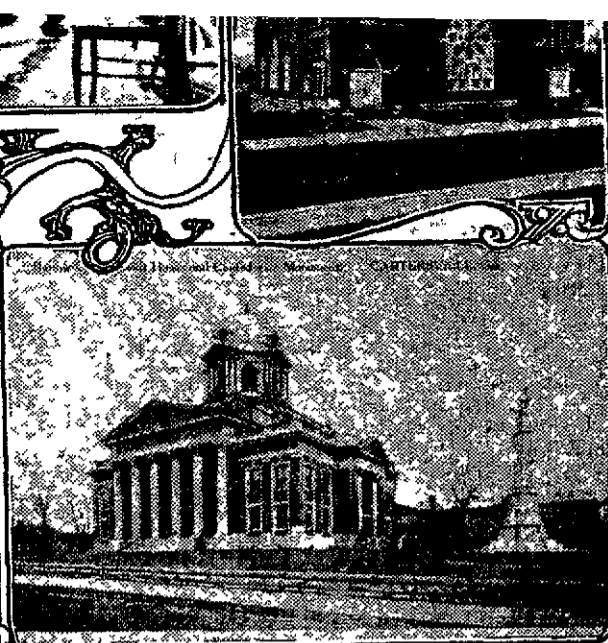
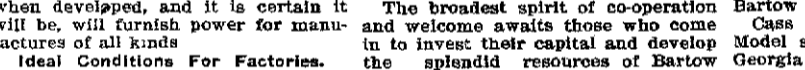
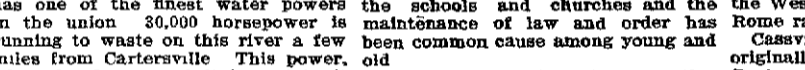
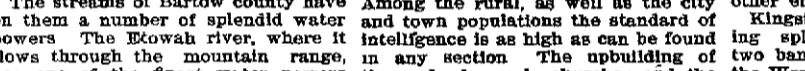
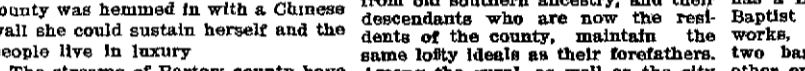
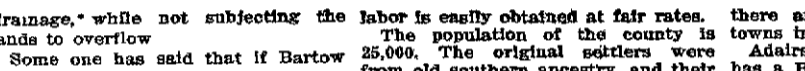
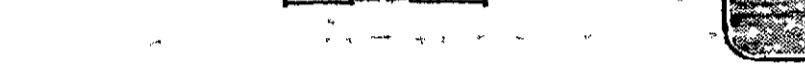
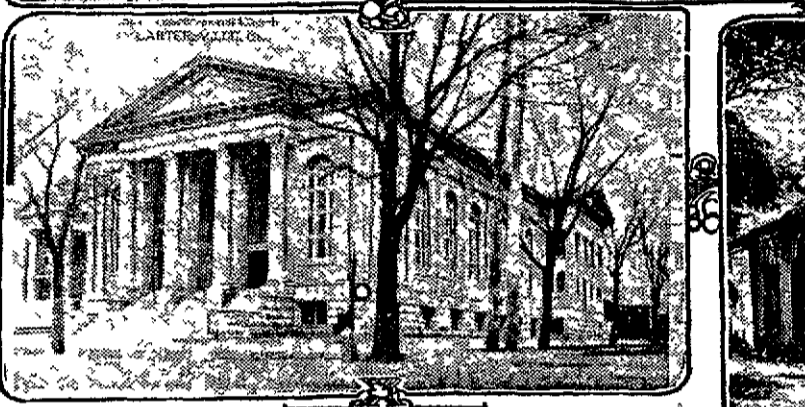
Land has been purchased for the new postoffice which is to cost \$60,000. With its freedom from malaria Cartersville offers an extremely desirable place of residence and welcomes all new comers in a way which suffices to bring them to share its many advantages.

Bartow County, the Land of Promises.
Bartow county, with her rich farming lands and great mineral wealth—for the hills have proven a veritable storehouse—may justly be called the banner county of the state.

At the Georgia state fairs she has taken first prize for the best display of all products. She has taken first or second prize for best general exhibit for a number of years and has taken individual prizes for best exhibits of minerals a number of times.

The area of Bartow county is 500 square miles, embracing 320,000 acres of land. The soil has a foundation of limestone, sandstone and iron ore and the subsoil is red or yellow clay. The soil varies, being gray, red and dark, but each class responds readily to such products as are best suited to it.

The surface of the county is rolling, there being a cluster of hills and mountains. Running streams furnish



the county.

There are workable deposits of barytes and also can, or building stone.

The product of brown hematite iron ore, which is the highest quality of the southern ores has been known to reach an aggregate return of \$40,000 in a year.

Near Pine Log in Bartow county is the only known deposit of sea green slate in the United States.

Fertile Acres Raise Immense Crops. Stock raising has proven profitable in the county; also poultry raising. The grasses grow well. Corn and millet, peas, and other like forage products are easily raised, making stock raising easy and profitable.

The bottom lands along the Etowah river produce enormously in certain crops, especially corn and cotton. Some of these lands yield 75 to 100

and Judge JOHN W. AMM, are well known in state and nation. Mrs. A. O. Granger, a resident of the county, served as president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, is a life member of the board of directors and her influence for the advancement of educational and other interests is widely felt. At "Overlook," the home of Mrs. Granger, is the best equipped observatory in the south.

The transmission lines of the Georgia Power company have been placed through the county, the substations practically finished and power from Tallulah Falls it is said will be turned on in July.

October 7-9, Bartow, the best and richest county in Georgia, the empire state of the south, will hold a county fair at Cartersville and display to the world her wonderful resources.

There are almost three million acres of swamp and overflow land in our state that could and should be drained. Our most fertile land lies under water, and is sufficiently above sea level to be properly drained. For generations our improvident ancestors have permitted their priceless top soil to be washed into the streams, and so down into the swamps, to cause floods and seriously to interfere with navigation by blocking the channels with silt, the richness of their own lands they could so ill afford to lose.

Southern Part of State.
A large proportion of our swamp lands lies in the southern part of the state. These sections are known to be extremely unhealthy, owing to the ideal breeding places they afford the malarial mosquito. These lands, if properly drained, would produce as much corn as is produced now in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi altogether, or as much cotton, if not more, than Georgia is producing at the present time. Under existing conditions they are a menace to the public health.

The Georgia congress and the National Drainage congress are cooperating, and are urging the United States congress to authorize the utilization of the machinery being employed in the construction of the Panama canal for the purpose of draining the swamp lands of the southern states—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. There is much to be said in this request, as the people of that section have a claim on the general government for relief, and it can be done on the grounds of conservation of public health.

The mortality in Georgia and South Carolina due to malaria is about 50 per cent. The efficiency of the individual thus afflicted is reduced at least 50 per cent. The success of any community, state or nation is directly dependent upon the efficiency of the individual, and the United States can ill afford to permit this unnecessary inefficiency and mortality of so large a proportion of its population.

Fore! Golfer Drives Ball Into Nest of a Jaybird; Airy Perchage Then Flies

By Mrs. Valdemar Gude.

An unusual incident occurred the other day during a game of golf between two well-known players on the East Lake course of the Atlanta Athletic club.

The seventh hole is located near a residence around which there is a luxuriant growth of shrubbery and small trees.

One of the players, in making a rather long approach shot, drove his ball into a dense clump of these bushes, and the caddy spent several minutes looking for the ball without success.

While the party was still engaged in the search, a big jaybird suddenly swooped down into the bush and began to roost the intruder in most approved bird fashion. When it was discovered that the bird had a nest in the shrubbery, and a still further search revealed the fact that the golf ball had struck the twigs near the nest and had rolled gently into it without even breaking any of the eggs.

The caddy was about to insert his hand into the nest for the purpose of rescuing the ball when one of the players, who has a witty turn of mind, stopped him.

"Let the ball stay," he cried out, "I'll consider the ball lost and give up the hole in order to see what that jaybird will hatch out of a golf ball!"

"What do you think, shall I hatch out a niblick?" his companion jeeringly inquired.

"At any rate," replied the owner of the ball, "I'm willing to bet she'll hatch out a better golfer than you are!"

"She will never hatch anything out of your golf ball, it's added," was the quick retort.

Airy perchage of this nature flew back and forth between them for several minutes, and many interesting suggestions were advanced as to the possibilities of the strange combination.

Finally, one of the golfers broke it up by remarking that he was glad the bird wasn't a fat hen, for then she might really set on the golf ball and hatch a "sautrage" chicken.

The ball is still in the nest.

Feeble-Minded Women Dangerous.

A feeble-minded woman sows seeds of disease among men, even boys, and afterward their wives have to suffer. A feeble-minded man is more often a sexual pervert and the assaults they have committed is a matter of newspaper notoriety.

WHITE ORPINGTONS
WINNERS FIRST PEN ATLANTA, GRIFFIN, DALTON, CARTERSVILLE, and SWEEPSTAKES PEN AT CARROLLTON. 50 BREEDERS FOR SALE.

Write for Prices on Stock and Eggs
H. A. BLACK, Cartersville, Georgia

Cartersville, Ga.
SEND YOUR
Cash Letters, Collections, Drafts and Friends to
The First National Bank
CARTERSVILLE, GA.
They will be handled promptly; will receive careful attention; will be appreciated.
"Every customer a friend; Every friend an asset."
Capital \$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Profits 75,000.00
Total Assets 500,000.00
JOS. S. CALHOUN, President BOB N. McGINNIS, Vice-President O. W. HANEY, Cashier.

HON. A. W. FITE

Judge Fite, the eldest son of Dr. Henderson W. and Sarah Denman Fite, was born in Gordon county, June 15, 1852.

His parents moved to Bartow, then Cass county, when he was a small boy. He was reared on the farm, and his schooling was largely in the summer, when the crops were "laid by."

His hopes of a college career vanished with the coming of the Civil war, and he completed his education in the high schools of Bartow, Gordon and Whitfield counties. He then taught school, and in 1874, was admitted to the bar, having studied law along with his pedagogical labors. In 1880 he came to Cartersville and for a while, edited "The Cartersville Express," the official organ of Bartow county.

On December 22, 1880, he married Miss Florida Lillian Conyers, daughter of William J. Conyers.

From 1882 to 1884, inclusive, Judge Fite was a member of the legislature. He was elected solicitor general of the Cherokee circuit in 1888 and was re-elected in 1892.

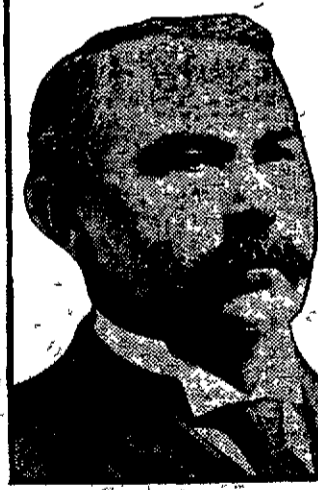
In 1896 he was elected judge of the Cherokee circuit, which office he still holds. Since that time his fame has spread as a fearless judge, and a terror to evil-doers, enforcing the law without respect to persons, or the hope of reward, except that which comes from a conscientious discharge of duty.

Judge Fite is a life-long democrat and loyal to the best interests of his southland.

He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and a Christian gentleman.

Junior Civic Leagues.

All the schools in Atlanta are forming junior civic leagues. The chamber of commerce offer prizes for the best school gardens, and the cleanest and best kept school premises.



HON. A. W. FITE, Judge of the Cherokee Circuit.

Art Given a Boost by Senator Roof.

When Senator Bailey, not long ago, objected to a bill before the house extending the authority of the American Academy of Art at Rome, on the ground, that "as far as the mass of the American people are concerned, art has no value," Senator Roof pointed, "that, while it was true, as had been asserted by the senator from Texas, that the fathers of the republic made no provision for the founding of an art academy in Rome, one of them at least, a representative for a time of the infant nation in Europe, had there imbibed a taste for art which afterward inspired him to found the University of Virginia, to build Monticello, to seek a share in the creation of the white house, and to assist in the development of the colonial style of architecture, which is the delight and joy of all of us." The bill was passed.

GEORGIA REALIZES HER DUTY TO HER WORKING PEOPLE; IS PROVIDING FOR THEIR COMFORT AND RECREATION



Photo by Francis E. Price, Staff Photographer.
At the top Recreation hour at Schlesinger's factory in Atlanta; at the right, Miss Lillian Duke, head of the welfare work at Lindale mills; in the middle, reading and lunch rooms at the Southern Bell Telephone company's Ivy exchange; at the bottom, a playground for operatives at the Eagle and Phenix mills, and for their children.

By WRS. FRANK HENRY NEELY, Member Georgia Section, Woman's Department, National Civic Federation.

So very like the flower—the weed—
So very like the flower—indeed
I'm wondering what God would say
If I should throw the weed away.

THIS hard, defiant, pallid girl
Of her rough hair—O my dull eyes
Can you be reason here or wise?

AND when I bend beside the bed
Where my girl lies so sheltered,
How may I touch that tender face
Forgetting those—who need such
grace?
—DOROTHEA MOORE.

In the recent discussions of wages v. morality that have taken such sudden hold all over the United States, there is found by the careful and consistent reader a continual cry of prostitution being the sole means by which a girl on low wages may be able to exist. That wages and morality are kin is just about on the same plane as the relationship of dog and cat—we are told biologically that they belong to the same family, but the analogy is hidden in their habits of life as we see them.

If we might only in our separate and collective industries hold up to our girls from the beginning that increased increment is due to increased efficiency, that the value they make themselves to their employer is usually paid for, and that they are assisted in upholding their honor if they show such disposition, then will come the most complete adjustment possible.

On the other hand it is as ridiculous to presume that a human being can be coerced into the performance of task efficiently as it is to presume that wages do affect morality. A task-master never gets the best out of his people either physically or morally, and when the former breaks down it is too easy for the latter to follow. Child labor and woman labor have been the victims of the popular fallacy that it is such labor which is harmful, when the real point is that it is in the abuses of commercial labor for women and children that the real harm lies. The fact of the matter is, that manual labor composes the greatest per cent of all labor, that in former times a child quite young would perform chores and do farming tasks of definite and big dimensions; and so the cry is not in the phrase as

it stands, but in the marked abuse, insanitary conditions, unlit associations, over-fatiguing hours. Since these things exist, they must be attacked and must be equalized by some form of diversion.

The greatest remedy or antidote for the whole situation is proper recreation. Jane Addams appropriately says: "We have no sense of responsibility in regard to the pleasures of young people, and continually forget that amusement is stronger than vice, and that it alone can stifle the lust for it."

And so we come to what the state of Georgia is doing for the recreation of her working people, what sense of responsibility our state is taking. It makes us very happy to say that the utter lack of responsibility which resulted so disastrously this spring in one of our factories is not true of the greater number of our manufacturing establishments.

GREATEST CARE IS GIVEN THEM.

In most places where women and children are employed the greatest care is given them, occasionally such help is spurned, but rarely in our department stores where the women employed are hundreds, we find rest rooms and matrons in charge, restaurants as in Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose company, maintained by the employees, but beautifully managed by the firm, or else, if there is no restaurant, a gas stove where a girl may draw a cup of tea and eat her sandwich in a quiet place, as in Davison-Paxon-Stokes and other retail stores.

Probably next in order in employment of women in numbers is the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company. The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company bids fair to do the greatest recreative welfare work of any corporation in Georgia. Their girls, whose nerve strain is probably greater than that of the employees of any other industry, are given every opportunity to alleviate this condition. Every two and a half hours they take fifteen minutes recuperation in their rest rooms. Often during hours does the supervisor order stools away and a standing position maintained for some twenty minutes if the girls wish it, or less, according to their individual needs.

Their hours are arranged so that there is no danger of interference of men in the operating or rest rooms or no men allowed with the exception of a few necessary line men, so that at all times are the girls carefully guarded during working hours. Here in Atlanta at present there are recreation rooms, comfortable sitting rooms they are, with magazines and a deposit library from the local Carnegie establishment, a hospital ward well

fitted up in case of emergency (which I am told is rarely needed) and a kitchen and dining room of somewhat different means of management, according to the exchange. Suffice it to say, at the main exchange there is already an incipient plan along ideal lines. Over all there presides a matron—a splendid motherly soul—who, if not a trained nurse has had at least fair practical training.

IDEAL PLAN COMPLETED.

The ideal plan referred to has just been completed by Mr. Thompson in the Birmingham (Ala.) plant, and since January he has had it passed up for our two exchanges here, and in the present remodeling of the buildings his scheme is being taken into consideration. It consists in the first place of a club among the girls who conduct the lunch room themselves, the company furnishing only tea, coffee, sugar, milk and ice. A good dinner may be had for five cents, which includes a meat, two vegetables, bread and beverage, or it may run higher for those who can afford more of desire more than the lunch provides; also a girl may bring her own food and have it cooked or her own lunch from home and eat it along with something else from the lunch room. The rooms are so dainty and clean and the girls so happy over their club and its achievements that if you once see it you keep the picture as a beautiful message forever.

To come to the very practical side. Twice a month, after pay day, the treasurer and an assistant take their stand near the door with lunch bills, which does away with the necessity of a reckoning every day, and facilitates matters greatly. The restaurant in Birmingham has made money without more than forty cents loss for bad debts. The rest room is to be enlarged and, besides the couches, cigarettes, ferns and other home-like appointments that exist now, there will be a grand piano and a table graphophone, and every month there is a big dance to which a girl by means of an admittance card may bring her escort. Punch is provided from the proceeds of the lunch room. If every girl could be in work out of the destinies of its employees in this way, think what a help towards fine, happy, efficient womanhood!

A chance incident is often the means of carrying out a long cherished, embryonic plan, and so it was in the Schlesinger factory when the factory manager overheard some girls in the dressing room at lunch hour strumming a guitar to the accompaniment of which was the unmistakable stiffling of feet. They came out when called, guttily hanging their heads, when, to his surprise, the manager said: "Why don't dance out here, girls; there is much more room!"

There resulted in two days a space cleared for dancing which has been increased three times in almost a few months, a piano was donated, a man engaged to play it, a bulletin board with pictorial current events was placed on the wall, an extension library from the local Carnegie institute sent over, and benches and bunting completed a happy, healthy recreation hall. Besides the noon-day dance, the company begged to be allowed to come Friday evenings for a round. Then on several holidays there has been a gala fete evening when the mothers, many of whom had scarcely left home for months, were beretted to come see the gaieties, taking them completely out of themselves and their monotonous domestic duties.

THE WHOLE PLAN IS CO-OPERATIVE.

This work was only begun in the late fall and the demands have been so eager that a lunch room has been added. It is, of course, quite simple, furnishing coffee, bread and a stew of some kind every day at noon time. The cost is very low, and the whole plan is co-operative. The spirit it fosters between the employers and employees is one of mutual respect, and among the employees, men and women, one of healthy good fellowship.

The greatest industry in the south employing women and children is of course the cotton mill. Many of these companies have suffered justly and many unjustly at the hands of the uninformed masses; or, one disgruntled employee has caused untold misery to his firm by relating his injuries to a susceptible person. However, it is our pleasant duty to outline some of the good work done by our mills in Georgia, situated in different ways, but all with the same ultimate result.

In Dalton is situated the Crown Mills, in which is instituted a system of savings for the operatives which has resulted in an account of \$12,000 exclusively operatives' money; a 6 per cent interest is paid on all accounts. The county furnishes schooling for five months, after which the corporation takes hold and pays expenses for the succeeding four months, making a

CROWN COTTON MILLS AT DALTON.

complete nine months' school course. In Cartersville is found a beautiful mill village in connection with the Alco mills. The mill is sanitary, the homes are good, flowers abound and a welfare worker has many achievements to her credit. The employers soon discovered that their work availed little and turned their fund over to the Methodist board of city missions which, at the Wesley House, their settlement home, maintains schools, clinics and camps on similar work.

FINE CONDITIONS AT WHITTIER MILLS.

Seven miles out of Atlanta, near the Chattahoochee river, is one of the healthiest and best mill villages in our state—the Whittier Mills. Through the "Woman's Club" and Settlement House, the improvement of the people's attitude toward things sanitary and hygienic has been remarkable. Houses are screened, garbage barrels covered, chimneys privies are planted around the very neat cottages (nearly all different forms flourish and plants bloom on the piazzas. The village has a splendid sewage system put in by the company, which is planted around the piazzas, where they are scarce, trees, etc., and sells the plants at a cost of a few cents to the operatives; in the winter they keep the plants in their greenhouses.

There is a weekly meeting of the Girls' and Boys' club at the settlement house, where the kindergarten and night school also are held. Ever so often an entertainer, lecturer, musician comes out from the city. An annual picnic is held in mid-summer. There is a lovely playground for the children with many appliances. A Ferris wheel was tried and while there were no accidents, still, the company decided it was too narrow-necked a performance and took it out. Three diamonds prevail, and baseball is quite the order of the day. Garden space is provided for those who care to garden the county school, right in the village, provide excellent educational advantages as well as domestic science courses—and "Oh," sighed Mr. Whittier,

AT DALTON.

"If we might only teach them to cook properly!" The village is very healthy and although there is always forthcoming needed drugs and doctoring and invalid food by the visiting nurse, fortunately there is little demand for it.

MASSACHUSETTS MILLS IN A GEORGIA CITY.

Three years ago there came to Lindale in the capacity of visiting nurse, a young woman who has done some very remarkable welfare work—Miss Lillian Duke. A few months after her arrival she established a Mothers' club, then followed a Girls' club, the Luma Dooly Girls' club by name, which interests itself in sewing and other domestic science teaching and in planting flowers in shrubbery over the village, which is composed almost of operatives. The Luma Dooly Boys' club came next and took up gardening as an avocation. They formed then a baseball club, continuing to show their belief in sticking to a fine thing by naming it for Miss Dooly, honoring both themselves and her. Out of all this grew a Civic league which went to the town authorities for a sidewalk, which materialized without any trouble. They have a park, in which a band composed of operatives, performing, stated on a bona fide bandstand. With Miss Duke as organizer and intermediary and Mr. Melchior standing back of her and his people in all their interests, there has grown an almost ideal scheme. The plan is co-operative, though the operatives do not know but that they are responsible for the whole. The mill

has built a recreation room in which entertainments are always taking place and in which a considerable brace is found, to which the people add continually.

In addition to the recreative welfare work, in cases where a child must work because of a disabled father or widowed mother, the corporation has a scholarship fund which sends the child to school half the working day and pays him for full time. Luckily, only two such cases have had to take advantage of this privilege, which speaks well for child labor conditions in Lindale.

EAGLE AND PHENIX MILLS AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus claims one of the greatest assets toward creating better citizenship for our state in the form of free kindergartens. Starting in 1886 with one teacher and one pupil, the movement has grown in the intervening eighteen years to include four hundred schools (almost one a block). Each grade school in the city, white and colored, includes a free kindergarten; besides these, one is found in Phenix Mills established by the Eagle and Phenix Mills in 1904 in the village of their operatives, and the next year by the same corporation another was placed in Girard. The Topp and Perkins Hosiery Mills opened their free kindergarten in Jemima City in 1907, and in 1909 the Bibb Manufacturing company opened a kindergarten for their operatives' children in Columbus.

The attitude of the Eagle and Phenix Mills is best told by themselves in a preface to a beautiful book containing pictures of their kindergartens, and children called "The Child Garden." They say:

"It is the reality and worthiness of a person must help those about him. This is just as true of an artificial person called a corporation, as it is of a natural person like you. This corporation believes that the best harvest is in the minds of children. To banish aged ignorance, oft mixed with malice and suspicion, is a costlier work. And even when achieved, the results are pitifully less, for in youth lies the future, which can be shaped, while to age belongs the past, which is dead."

After the above expression, it seems scarcely necessary to say that no expense has been spared in fitting out the kindergartens with the best equipment and the finest of teachers, which is said to be unexcelled in correspondence with the company in regard to the co-operation, the parent showed with the kindergartens training, which many mill owners complain of, I had some most interesting opinions from Mr. Gumbo Jordan, the president of the firm, who personally looked into the status of kindergartens before establishing them.

"It is barely possible," he writes, "that along as fast there was a little timidity and some excuse on the part of the parents of the children as to clothes, facial soap, perfume and other little oddities of that kind, but this has died away and belongs to the past, the date of its death."

"With avidity, eagerness and deep interest, the parents and guardians of children are opportunity of sending the children to kindergartens. It is a mere matter of environment and education."

"If the kindergartens in Columbus were acknowledged as would be a serious flaw, led by the female militant, who would naturally feel that her children were being imposed upon."

So does good work, replacing idleness and necessary degeneration become "indigenous to the soil."

Six years ago the Associated Charities began what is the biggest civic recreation work in Georgia, when it inaugurated the public playground. In 1908, after pleas before the city council of Messrs. Joe Logan, Dan Carey, Victor Kriegerbaum, and Dr. Joseph, the city took them over as their own. In 1909 messrs. Mr. Carey, who became park commissioner, head of the playground movement.

EXCELLENT PLAN IS EVOLVED.

Between fourteen and fifteen playgrounds were established, all in charge of an instructor, and certain apparatus placed therein, but the ages and sizes of the children were so varied that difficulty was found in keeping the children adequately entertained, either physically or mentally, so that an income we find this year what promises to be a most excellent plan evolved. The playgrounds have been cut down to six white and two colored: Grant park, Joyner park, Pine Hill, Street school or Mims park, Davis in the Fulton Park and Cotton mill district, English avenue, and the Woolen mill section comprising the white children's entertainment grounds, and Stone and Gray street schools, the colored. Over them all Mr. Joe Bean, of the Atlanta Athletic association, will be in charge, which, in itself, stamps the status upon which the work will be done.

All these apparatus that can be afforded at present is concentrated on these grounds, situated as can be seen, in the parts of the city where they are most needed. There will be from two to three teachers on each ground, specialists in their line. One will be a kindergarten, interesting the smaller children; another will have charge of the athletics including track work, dramatic work, calisthenics; and

FREE KINDERGARTENS IN CITY AND STATE

Work Done Is Example of the Effect of Continuous Work by Unselfish Women.

The work for the kindergartens in Atlanta and in large measure in this state is an example of the effect of continuous effort on the part of one able and unselfish woman.

Almost immediately upon the organization of the Free Kindergarten association, in Atlanta, by Mrs. Z. Adams Culter, in 1896, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black assumed its presidency and for sixteen years has thrown all of the strength of her vigorous personality into the work.

"To teach a little child to regard the rights of others, to live uprightly and to be happy is the business of the kindergarten. Could there be a better one?" asks Mrs. Black.

Eight schools have been inaugurated, two have been turned over to the Sheltering Arms and one discontinued. One of the best schools, in every respect, the Schoon Memorial, is supported entirely by the Jewish Educational alliance. In two schools the mothers have bought pianos and have tinted walls and added pictures.

The city of Atlanta gives \$100 a month to the association's payroll of \$26.

Since 1896 the schools have accumulated 8,000 children.

Five kindergartens for negro children are doing good work.

There are a number of private kindergarten schools in Atlanta, the most noteworthy being that of Miss Willette Allen, which is associated with the kindergarten normal scheme of which she is the president. In 1896 many free kindergartens have been begun through Georgia. Many mills maintain them or aid women's organizations in doing so.

Mrs. William Nixon assumed Mrs. Black in 1912 as president of the Atlanta association and in April, 1913, was succeeded by Mrs. Frederick G. Hodgson, whose well-known ability promises continuance of this good work.

A third will take care of the aesthetic side, folk dancing and story telling, all leading up to that recent medieval pleasure—the pageant, to be presented in the fall at the close of a happy summer. So then, this is our first year of permanently established really, truly playgrounds. May our children get from them the ideal as maintained by the president of the Playground Association of America, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who says:

"A fundamental condition for the permanent development of a free people is that they shall in childhood learn to govern themselves."

A principle also of Dr. Maria Montessori: "Self government is to be learned as an experience, rather than taught as a theory. Hence in a permanent democracy, adequate playgrounds for all the children are a necessity."

THE SCHOOL AS SOCIAL CENTER.

But is this so? Does our responsibility and here? Our state is progressive and the sooner we recognize our responsibility towards those we can help to better citizenship the richer and finer and truer does Georgia become. The happier our community the more helpful and the more healthy, for happiness is a subtle thing with a world of influence.

And so every woman must rally to her part in this campaign for entertaining and making happy her fellow woman. Let every woman bend her thoughts and energies towards what she thinks her sisters would rather have and lend her influence along that direction.

Our civic clubs take care of the appearance of our cities and their proper sanitation; let us try, then, to put in every civic district over Georgia a social center for her people, where community interests are at stake, community duties and community pleasures are the same, where pervading all an unselfish cooperative spirit holds true. Let our children have their turn in the playground and school building (the logical social center as belonging to the city, with the city at present gaining not nearly as much profit as is business-like), our boys and girls, our men and women; with censored moving pictures let them be entertained, according to their age, with healthy dancing and athletic tricks for the adolescent boy and girl, with lectures, concerts, drills—what not? For those interested in the subjects presented, let our school buildings erected by the people be used by the people, not FOR the people or FOR the people's children.

Let the board of education of each district meet with the people of that district and devise between them a means of using the public building of that community for the public use, so that it will fulfill its function of belonging to the people in name by passing into their possession by real use, and becoming a true and intimate and tried friend, prove all the ideals of that friendship by sending forth from its doors the best citizenship.

MRS. WILLIAM H. FELTON PLEADS FOR LOYALTY IN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS



MRS. WILLIAM H. FELTON.

The passing years (and there have been many milestones in my life) have taught me one emphatic lesson, namely, never to join any organization, anywhere or at any time, unless you have given its plans and methods due consideration, and have also resolved that you will do your best after you have placed your name on the roll of membership.

And the supreme test that is in you will center about a hearty and enthusiastic support of your colleagues, when they are selected as leaders or directors in the various movements.

But I do not mean that you should not oppose whatever you believe to be unwise or may be improper in the meetings, where the plans are discussed and before their adoption has been secured. But there should be no ill will or bad feeling toward those who will differ honestly with your views as to plans and methods. Whenever it reaches the place where you cannot endorse or support, you can simply retire and allow the others to make the trial, winning success or bearing the burden of defeat. Don't allow yourself to pull back, and especially do not allow yourself to say unkind things of the motives or characters of the women whom you may possibly feel you have a reason to dislike, or to resist. You always can retire gracefully, and ask to be relieved of obligations, and no real lady will ever gainsay your right to retire whenever you so declare your intentions.

Avoid Personalities.

Women appreciating the ethics of organization will never make the error of pushing individual prejudices into organization work, and nothing so brittle as a woman as her attack upon another in the public gathering; to say nothing of the case when the one attacked is not present to defend herself. It is never well for women to bring into public discussions matters which are of an incendiary kind, which could be settled without or in the committee room, for they prove

TRIBUTE TO MRS. RITCHIE IS PAID BY E. R. HODGSON

From the days of the Spartan mothers, the pages of history have been glorified by stories of the deeds of heroic women.

The war between the states proved to the world the greatness and courage of our southern womanhood. But there are other victories no less renowned than those of war. The women of today are shoulder to shoulder with the best men of the nation in the great movements for human betterment, for education and for civic righteousness.

One of the best stories of a woman's devotion and sacrifice comes to us from the heart of the Blue Ridge hills in Rabun county where we find in Mrs. Andrew J. Ritchie a woman of the heroic type. Working out with a persistent courage, problems of a practical as well as an efficient education for her mountain boys and girls, she stands an interesting and inspiring figure in the woman's work of today. Mountain born, her early years were spent in the strenuous environment of pioneer life. She secured such education as was afforded by the local school of the district, and later completed her education at the Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Mt. Edgeville.

On returning to her home in the mountains she met again and married the friend of her youth, Andrew Ritchie, who had just completed a course of study at the University of Georgia and Harvard University. Together they went to Texas, where Mr. Ritchie had accepted the chair of English at Baylor University. A few years later they came, with their little daughter, to spend the summer vacation with the old folks at home. Moved by the hard conditions of their own mountain people the desire was born in this young couple to devote their lives to the betterment of education in their native section. Thus was laid the foundation for that unique and splendid institution, Rabun Gap Industrial school.

Mrs. Ritchie is a woman gifted with many rare qualities not taught in school or college.

In short, she is the heart and inspiration of the "School at the Gap" and shares with her husband in the building of this splendid citadel of

not only disastrous to the individual participants, but do not reflect dignity upon the organization.

The Evils of Gossip.

It makes sensational stuff for the newspapers, of course, but it is like an Australian boomerang that can whirl itself around a curve, and do a whole lot of damage to character and domestic happiness before its speed has slackened.

One of the arguments used against women in politics is their inclination to scrap and pull hair in a domestic scrimmage; but the successful politician, of either sex, will learn very soon that he may not do in even a political convention, and the chances are good that you will be called on for proof before the shindy begins to get uncomfortably warm, for speakers or listeners. In my opinion—which may be worth very little—the intelligence and good manners of our American women as voters will go a long way toward abating the vulgarity and rancor of our politics.

In California, and doubtless in other states where women have the ballot, they quickly refused to enter saloons as voting places. They urged schoolhouses in preference, not only as a purer and better place to vote in, but as a fine object lesson for those who would become voters at the proper age limit.

I apprehend there will be less bribery and fewer men in legislative positions who can be used according to Lorimer and Archbold methods.

There will not be so much war, because mother love will hesitate when it means the standing up of their sons as bullet food, for somebody's greed or ambition.

But my paper is already beyond the required length, and was written to urge upon women a proper loyalty to their own sex—mainly, because of the strength it gives the organization, but primarily of the chief duty that women owe to the sisterhood of this great nation.

MRS. W. H. FELTON.

education and practical training for boys and girls of Georgia.

When future historians shall make up the roll of honor of Georgia's illustrious women, the name and achievements of Mrs. Andrew J. Ritchie will shine forth in resplendent glory.

E. R. HODGSON.
Athens, Ga., April 30, 1913.

Revised.

(Life.)

"Mah brethren, cried a Boston colored preacher, 'ye must be like great Caesar's guest—above suspicion.'"

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BOYS' CORN CLUBS AND WHAT THEY DO

Object Is to Rebel Against Slovenly Tactics on Farms and to Create Higher Ideals.

By Dr. William Bradford of Cedar-town, Assistant Agent for Corn Clubs.

The thirteen millions of acres of abandoned farm lands that lie along the eastern border of the United States—lands once rich and productive—are a shocking but true indication of our present wasteful profligacy as tillers of the soil. Our Boys' Corn clubs are fomenting a rebellion against conditions and practices that produce such results. They are creating a state of mind that will no longer tolerate methods that permit such losses, but will rebuild and reclaim those abandoned lands.

The public has been bulletined, circled, massaged, editorialized, communicated and paraphrased through the press, and illustrated and illuminated from the platform on the subject of Boys' Corn clubs until they are pretty well informed as to their present details of the organization. What the public has not apparently grasped, as yet, is that it is not merely an effort to inculcate the production of more corn per acre at less cost per bushel, highly desirable as such a result may be; it is not merely an effort to prove the value of intensive farming, much as we value that method. It is both these and more.

It is our desire and ambition to create a new state of mind on the farm; a state of mind that will no longer brook the slovenly, wasteful, unprofitable routine that have blindly followed to our undoing; a state of mind, agriculturally speaking, that has for its heraldic device an emblazoned interrogation point that demands to know for profit, and that has found it. The fundamental principles of agriculture are taught him by practicing them on his acre of corn. The same principles apply to other crops.

These Boys' Corn clubs are forcing open the door of opportunity for profitable employment to the boy (and man) on the farm. The Corn Club boy rebels at the thought of becoming a replica of Markham's "Men With the Hoe." He quickly learns that there is a way to farm for profit, and that he has found it. The fundamental principles of agriculture are taught him by practicing them on his acre of corn. The same principles apply to other crops.

Corn clubs are a primary class in scientific agriculture. They are vocational education. They teach by doing. The average yield of the Corn Club boy's acre is about 400 per cent greater than the average yield of corn in the state. The average farm yield in Georgia last year was 13 bushels per acre; the average corn club acre was 55 bushels. There is a reason, and it is not a secret one. The Corn Club boy mixes brains with his fertilizer and brings business methods into his furrows.

Competition Makes Excellence.

Competitive teams were tended to make new high records of production on the farm, as it does in all lines of human endeavor. Desire to excel is as old as our race. Rivalry in excellence elevates and educates and stimulates. When Billy makes 50 bushels of corn on an acre, out in the old field from which his father had been gathering but 10, he establishes an epoch in the life of that family. A new era begins, not only for Billy, but for the family, and for neighboring families.

The corn club, then, is not merely a concrete thing; it is properly a state of mind; a new birth agriculturally, a plan of salvation for the farmer; a declaration of independence for the family.

No other call "back to the farm" is so alluring and compelling as the musical jingle of dollars in profits made on the farm. Without this accomplishment, preachments upon the beauties of life on the farm will continue to fall on unheeding ears.

"Chicken pie is good enough for me," said the little boy, when urged to partake of the bacon, corn bread and cabbage that constituted a part of the dinner. "Town life suits me better," says the boy who has escaped from the plodding poverty of the average farm. "Aren't he right? Unless we show him a better way ought he not to leave the farm? Do you want to take his place on the farm under present conditions? Not on your life! Well, then, lend a hand, please, and help change those conditions."

If you know a better way than through the agency of our Boys' Corn clubs, use it; if not, kindly help us to encourage the boys.

Tantalizing.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"There's a foreign couple living in the flat next to us, and they are simply a torment to my wife."

"Why so?"

"They quarrel incessantly, and she can't understand a word of it."

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Our Poor Little Rich Girls AND THEIR BROTHERS

By Dorothy Colquitt Arkwright.

The social work of two worlds today centers in the interest of the child. Through the day nursery, the kindergarten, the playground, the social settlement, the various forms of recreative pleasures, the open-air homes, the reformatories, the fresh-air schools, the whole world reaches out mother arms to help the little child.

The pedagogy of the whole world, too, has wrinkled its brows to find out the educational system which will best fit the child for life, and philanthropists have eagerly taken up their findings and hurried with these best new things in educational methods to whom?

To the children whom we have said "needed it most"—to the mountain child, the factory child, and wonderful things have come of this. The little mountain boy or the factory child is beginning to find school the wonderfully interesting thing that it ought to be.

When he goes home in the afternoon he works in the garden he has been taught how to make. On Friday afternoon and on Saturdays, when he goes to the big playroom in the settlement house, pretty ladies play the piano, teach the children games and songs and dances and tell them wonderful stories about heroes and fairies and the regions of bears and lions. In so many ways this interest-creating spirit is being put into the education which philanthropy is bringing to the child of the masses, but I wonder sometimes if we are enriching enough of the youthful growth of the child of the masses.

They have the care of the expert nurse, they have the best food, their little beds are comfortable, they have all the toys and joys that money can buy, but is anything being done to make of them good citizens and vital personalities?

Are ideals of citizenship being presented to them in their daily life of petting and luxury? Are they being trained to a sense of individual responsibility? Are they taught the principle of "love thy neighbor"? And are we putting into their baby minds that thought of co-operation which is the century's keynote as well as the most vital part of the gospel of Jesus of Nazareth?

RESTING UPON FALSE SECURITY.
Life is so full of activity, of so much that takes men and women out of the home and away from the life of the child, that I feel, sometimes, that we are resting upon a false security in feeling, vaguely, that no harm can come to the child of the well-off parent.

Its nursery walls may be fire-proof and a specialist may be watching all its physical ills, but is its budding spirit finding the right atmosphere to spread in, and is it being guided day by day as each faculty of mind and soul awakes? In short, amid plenty, are the children of the rich being starved? The pretty lady who does so well to tell the story and play the game at the settlement home, because it is her way of passing on some of the many good things she has in such abundance—has probably some boys and girls at home whose educational life is a very stale, dry-as-dust affair.

Educators everywhere are complaining that the child of the classes, when he comes to high school and college age, does not know how to use his mind. He does not know how to think for himself and he is likely to be listless on the one hand or uncontrolled and resentful of direction on the other. In order to get into college, he has to be coached and crammed and dragged along at so much an hour with his ears backed.

Now, why is this? Way back in the poor little rich boy's early childhood nobody ever thought of just what sort of a man he was going to be or remembered that every single day he was growing into it.

Nobody made him feel the responsibility of himself and his own future, his questions were not carefully answered and the pleasures that he really cared for were not put within his reach.

A PLEA FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

I plead then for the boy of our very own homes and the girl, too, into the bargain. Children must be interested in themselves and what they can work out of themselves both for their own benefit and also for helping other people.

Encourage children to join with junior civic workers, patriotic societies, aid societies, scouts, camp-fire girls, and to be interested in all the little games and entertainments that children work out for themselves.

The barn or playroom of the past, with children doing charades or acting Queen Elizabeth and Bloody Mary, was a great pedagogic institution.

When they do go to school then they will have the initiative and the personal responsibility to meet the situation and later to handle all the big problems of citizenship.

Work put in by a mother in thus developing the character and fiber of a child will be her best paying investment.

"C'est mama!" cried Thiers, the great Frenchman, when at a great banquet he was giving the toast, as a surprise to him, a quiet little woman. He hastened to kiss the cheek of the woman who had made him what he was and to place her at his right hand at the feast.

Grace de Saint-Maurice, in telling this story, says: "That there are no miserable workhouses nor poorhouses for aged men and women in France is an eloquent proof of the union in French family life. Such homes as there are for childless old people are luxurious and well kept. In this way children repay the loving devotion of parents."

MRS. PRESTON ARKWRIGHT



She Has Worked in the Interest of the Child of the Classes and the Child of the Masses.

—Photo by McCrary.

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RELATION OF PLAYGROUND TO EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

By Mrs. Howard McCall.
Education in the south traces its origin beyond the American revolution, but poverty came to the south and retarded its progress. To these men who were deprived of the benefit of a systematic education on account of the poverty existing after the sixties, Atlanta owes the wonderful success of her schools of today. They insisted that we turn to education as the one thing most needed to make our own southland powerful in the economic and political councils of the country. They also insisted in trained hands as well as trained minds. They believed that "good education is that which gives to the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable." Steadily, year by year, Atlanta has traveled to the goal. These men, with firm belief in our city's growing greatness, point with pride today at the many educational advantages opened to our boys. Public and private schools for boys are many. They are not merely a group of institutions working for individual gain, but all are working together for the welfare of the community.

Family Habits Systematized.
The system of the teacher at school has been carried out by the parent at home. Family habits are systematized, and the boy has a quiet regular period for study. Carlyle says: "Deeds cannot work except in darkness; thoughts cannot work except in silence."

The value of the efficient teacher in the many schools in Atlanta can hardly be overestimated. They reach the young American citizen during his tender years, for statistics prove that seven boys, out of every 100, from elementary schools, enter the high school. The teachers hold largely in their keeping the social and political welfare of the community where they serve. They "prepare the path and make straight the way" for our wide-awake Atlanta boys.

Of these same faithful teachers we are demanding for our boys an education which will fit them for life, and the equipment he most needs for this is character. What the school can do for the student in forming this character is largely determined by the life in the home—by the co-operation of the parent.

What a Playground Does.
One of the best known means of developing the boy's character is the playground, and this one thing is lacking in almost all of our Atlanta schools today. Our schools are training the mind, but physical development goes hand in hand with mental. A playground goes along with improvement made in machine shops and chemical laboratories, with modern methods in literary and commercial classes. Through preparation in literary, technical and commercial schools are all very important, but what are you going to do with all that energy that nature has so freely given to our boy?

Give him a playground—put a "coach" in charge. Give him a director who will understand the physical, moral and intellectual questions involved and one who possesses the power of leadership. Provide your boys in Atlanta with baseball, basket ball, tennis—all kind of games—and your boy's energy will be expended in ways we call good. Let him be a player on the ball team and he will not find time to do evil. But this cannot be accomplished in the schools in Atlanta without a playground and a director.

Beauty Is Expression.
"Yes, true beauty is expression—and woman must have imagination and to acquire beauty or to accent it, a sympathy."
"I never can sufficiently emphasize imagination and sympathy. Cultivate them—they are a woman's greatest friends. They give a deeper meaning to loveliness, and they veil plainness."
"Imagination means dreaming—soaking deep into life and interpreting it. Sympathy means being in tune with all of it."
"And as the years pass, a woman becomes more and more capable of them. So why should not a woman who cultivates these qualities become lovelier with the years?"

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Mammy Phyllis

She Talks on Woman Suffrage and She Talks, Talks, Talks. A Short Story by a Gifted Author, Mrs. Lucien Cocke.

(During the recent visit of the gifted Virginia authoress, Miss Mary Johnston, to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Cocke, of Rossmore, Va., there were many heated arguments pertaining to woman's suffrage. Miss Johnston, a staunch supporter of the cause, and Mr. Cocke positively opposed to it. Mrs. Cocke, the author of the Phyllis stories, the first of which she wrote while she still resided in Atlanta, has made a story of the effect these after dinner talks had on "Phyllis," the quaint old philosopher who was the "black mammy" to Mrs. Cocke's children. The story was written especially for the Woman's Edition of The Constitution.)

A great authoress and feminist who had come to lecture at a large equal suffrage rally to be held on the following Monday evening was spending the week at Miss Lucy's home. Though Mammy Phyllis knew Miss Lucy had never given the question a thought, and though she knew the distinguished writer was a house guest simply on the basis of friendship, still she watched with growing anxiety Miss Lucy's interest in the all-absorbing subject. Until now, the old woman's idea of suffrage was those unsightly females who affected mannish attire and traits, and who devoted a part of her womanly should, or that no part of her womanly time to its propagation, was valued as highly as she. Phyllis, she adjusted her mind to this, however, by classifying the talented girl as an exception. But in her carelessness as an exception, Miss Lucy she unconsciously absorbed more information and interest than she knew. One night, after she had put the little boy to bed and was passing the library door, she happened to see the grant of the Creator an original right, and this natural right still continues, and when it is restrained by the civil law. Accordingly the right given them by their Creator to a voice in the laws controlling them.

A slight shudder fell across Phyllis' face, a peculiar sensation, passed through her, like the shudder that had swept her to "de mooners' bench" during the revival when she had finally "come thru."

All night, whether waking or sleeping, she talked like scripture. "Spoken' s'n' right? Spoken' me an' Miss Lucy's wrong? Nobody doan know what dis world's comin' ter, ezaz how we gwine know whin we wazin' wid sin. Oh, Lawdy, Lawdy!"

The next morning she came into the nursery still talking to herself, but the task of diverting the little boy through his habit interrupted her husband's voice through the open door connecting the chambers.

"But my dear, if I introduce a suffragist, the audience will have every

reason to believe I am in sympathy with the—"

"Don't be narrow," she heard Miss Lucy remonstrate. "You should be proud to present to any audience a literature of—"

"I am, my dearest, in her literary capacity, but—"

She heard the comb impatiently drop on the dressing table.

"In her literary capacity? Why can't you be broad and acknowledge her magnificent qualities of citizenship, her—"

"Do I understand that you are advocating from the standpoint of hostess or convert?"

Mammy pulled the child to another part of the room where she could command the view from the door. She strove to answer the mighty leucis being thrashed out at the high tribunal.

"Mammy, less us go over and get Mary Van, and less us have a picnic spring is."

"Put yer foot in boy," holding the small trousers in position.

"Well, will you?" A hand resting on each of her arms.

"Hurry up wid yer foot."

"No, till you promise."

"Yes, I'll go, but shoo—"

She heard the head of the house say dispassionately:

"All I ask is the truth," and the voice was that of the lawyer, not the gentle home frolicking comers of Willis' papa. It simply ask if you have any mind to the change you understand."

"I didn't say I was a suffragist, but I do hold that women have the sense to give an expression of their opinion in the ballot. Why, look at old Zeek yesterday; when he asked to 'set off to vote,' I asked, 'Who are you voting for Zeek?'"

"Well, mam, I say ev'ry avem you think is de best—yas mam, I was jes comin' ter git yer ter fix m' ticket mam."

"And then tell me women haven't the sense to vote?"

"Then you are a suffragist?"

"I did not say I was."

"I so construed your meanings."

"I repeat that I said I had sense enough to vote. Look at the wives of most of the great men of the day. They are all feminist and their husbands agree with them."

"That's a broad statement, my dear."

"Not at all, my statement is perfectly true, look at all the women writers—all the thinking women—it is only the social light head or woman held down by the tyranny of narrow-minded husbands who are not suffragists."

"Under which head does my wife come?" The cold voice of the lawyer melted into Willis' papa's genial laughter.

"My dear, I am going to introduce our famous guest on Monday night, but I must reserve the right during the course of my introduction to explain that I have as yet seen no good reason for a change in the relationship of laborers which have heretofore been assigned to the sexes. You must understand that the privilege of voting carries with it the burden to hold office."

"But we do not consider it a burden. It is a privilege that is withheld from us."

"Then, my dear, I feel that it becomes my duty as a citizen to also incorporate in my introduction a warning to the public, that should my wife be elected to the office of justice of the peace, there would then and there be no peace."

"That's right, make fun of us—our shoulders are as broad as our question is big—make the audience laugh, we do not care, only introduce the speaker with your usual graceful eloquence, and you are welcome to your punny jokes."

"So you've lined up with them, have you? I notice you speak of 'we' and 'us.'"

"Now, dear, I am just what you want me to be. Remember I only said I had sense enough to vote, not that I wanted the franchise for myself—mercy no, not with you to protect me, but I do want the poor working girl, the struggling widows, for the bread-winning women who support lazy good-for-nothing men—yes, I want them to have the full rights of citizenship for—"

A small voice floated in through the half open door:

"Mammy, you've put my shoes on the wrong foot."

"Lawd er nussy, I b'leaf I done got de wrong yers in m'hald too—t'ud my'eys loose boy, you can't see nothin' in. Come on less me an' you eat our brek'fus in de kitchen 'fo de white fokes comes down, den we'll git Ma'y Van, an' g'long ter de woods, caze dis house done got too lit' ter hole me an' yo' ma ter day."

"What's the matter with my mammy?"

"I dunno baby, I ain' 'cid'd yit whet'r me an' her kol de mist'ry er yo' par jes proklokin' long wid her. Git out m' way an' come on less eat our brek'fus, an' fix our lunch for de picnic."

An hour later, Mammy with a lunch basket opened the barnyard gate for Willis and his little cock of a pass

through the meadow to the spring grove beyond.

"Mammy, Mist'r Rooster's cawing, 'Where are you going to de-a-y?' And without awaiting Mammy's official interpretation, Mary Van replied: "We are having a picnic o-o-w."

"Stop that, Mary Van," Willis slapped his hand over her mouth to prevent a repetition. "Mammy said girls couldn't caw."

"She didn't," as she struggled to free herself.

"Stop that skuffin'—I nup'r sed no s'ch er thing s'ch. I sed dat dem 'ooman hens dat want ter heah dese fokes is an' er right ter, but f'nc'ose de roostin' keep mo' compny wid de hens what cackles, dan dem what crows."

"Aha, and I'm not going to play with you—you are a cawing girl!"

"I don't care, Mammy'll play with—"

"Look yonder, chillun at dat black bird roostin' up on Sis Cow's back—dat's ole Mrs. Cow-Bird."

"Mammy, don't her feet tickle Miss Cow's legs?"

"No, my Lawd, dey ain't nothin' ter tickle nobody 'bout Miss Cow-Bird. She jes scratches fokes, an' po' Sis Cow done got so use ter bein' scratched on each of dem sufferers clean off'n de peak o' dem."

"Mammy, make Mary Van pull her bonnet back on her head, and Willis gave the delicate embroidery a look at the white ruffle. "Just look at Mister Sun sprinkling freckles all over yer face!"

"Stop it," she caressed close to Mammy, half crying. "My face is not covered with freckles either."

"Le'd dat gal'rons boy. God knows dat sufferer 'ooman up yander at de house's right. De mens is what dey want de 'ooman fokes ter do nutthin' but what dey tells 'em ter."

"Well, Mammy, auntie told her she had to keep it on her head."

"Listen, sun, how come you nevr sed Ma'y Van does you think Emerline Brown's putty wid all dem freckles on her face? an' Ma'y Van'ud say: 'I think she's de ugliest gal I ever seed.' Den you'd say 'De' gal y'ere haid quick ezaz I'd cry in eyes out of ole man Sun speckle up yo' putty face like hern'."

Willis looked scornfully at the little girl.

"I'm not going to tell her she's pretty."

"Den 'ten ter yer own bizness' sun, tell yer learns how ter poke yer nose in whin' fokes fars."

Willis took one of Mammy's hands and began gouging his eyes with her rheumatic knuckles.

"You love Mary Van better than you do me."

"Tain' no s'ch er thing, 'I'm jes tryin' ter seeen you ter treat gal fokes like dis. You had some sense. Yer orter see dese Beav'r wannants at de Beav'r dam, up yander on de creek. I tell yer de ole lady beav'r an' de ole dam beav'r, an' how de gal beav'r, an' de boy beav'r, all 'qu'em works 'long ter de heep beav'r men fokes be'r' g'long up yander an' 'dat dem beav'r' ter 's'caen' an' how de gal beav'r, an' de boy beav'r, an' Ma'y Van, feelin' a common te 'between dem, patted the black hand that held the basket and urged: "Less take Willis up there, Mammy, and you tell him about them."

"Well," began Phyllis, half musing to herself, as though her thoughts were too deep to bring to the surface of childish understanding, "den 'hear' dem fokes is sufferin' 'omen fokes."

"What's sufferer women fokes?" asked Willis, in spite of wounded pride.

"Sufferer 'omen fokes is fokes dat want der sayno in der own bizness. De men fokes," she paused, "de'larly de gent'leman men fokes, say dey ain' got no sense ter know what dey want, I use ter say, 'I hear Miss Lucy tell yer par de gov'ment think dat lazy nigger Zeek got mo'sense dan her. Dat's de trufe. I hear Miss Lucy say so herself, dis ve'y day."

"I'm going to slap the governor over if he said that about my mammy. The little flats knotted to deliver the blow.

"Go off boy, you one de ve'y wussent ones doin' de damage."

"I'm not neither."

"You is too, heah yer come pullin' dat gal's own bonnet on her own haid whet'r she want'd hit er no. I caw 'fo' de Lawd, I done got ezaz wettified in de haid as ole Sis Cow yander. Miss Cow-Bird done talk ter de ole thing s' much 'bout de 'ooman sufferers dat Sis Cow dunno whet'r she chawin' her own child er her cat's tail."

"No, Mammy, she's only lickin' de cattle, but Miss Cow-Bird has brought some more birds 'ere and they are just eating all of Sis Cow's dinner."

"Aha, whut'd I tell yer! An' I bet dem uth'r bird fokes ain't nothin' in de wood' but ole Miss Ouel's family. Oh, I tell yer Sis Cow in er had crowd now. Yas, my Lawd, she sho' is. Dey tryin' ter git Sis Cow ter g'long wid dem ter de beav'r dam mens'."

Sis Cow tell 'em she can't leave her house an' her family. Dey laf an' say: 'You orter be like us, an' doan have no chilluns.' Sis Cow ax 'Howcom yer doan have none?' I ain' got no time! sez Miss Cow-Bird, 'ber be 'b'fain' nestes, caze I too b'zzy 'tendin' sufferer bizness, an' s'ch things, an' when de layin' nix time come 'round, I jes watches out whin ole Miss Bird's egg git ter nes' ter take shell's fresh air—I slips in an' 'throws' er her sizes out an' draps one er mine in. Den de nex' day I g'long ter Miss Ginny Wren's nest an' draps er'nuth'r. I jes keeps on occupation up ter tell I done laid my lett'r, den I g'long back ter speecify fur de sufferers."

"Sis Cow look 'stonish' an' she lem fear'd wain de s'ch hatch dat dem uth'r birds 'ud keep all de vittals tum her chile an' fight him too."

"Miss Cow-Bird an' Miss Cuckoo mos' split der sides by'n."

"I say, Sis Cow, you ain' got no mo' sense'n er one-da-ole kith'n, dey sez. 'You sholy doan think we gwine drap our sizes 'monst birds big ez ours?' Nor sufferer, she laf. 'Ye' all make 'chose' ter ter fokeses nestes dat's it'ern we is, an' our chillun kin whoop dey chillun an' git all de vittals."

"Sis Cow g'long lickin' her cat, an' 'fuse ter spoon' er nose 'fo' ter day does, den she nup'r speck ter suffer wid none up 'em."

"Dey say: 'Luu jes' skeerd' er Mist'r Cow, low. I ain' sayin' I'm skeerd' er Mist'r Cow, an' I ain' got no harkerin' ter ass conversashun wid my old man, 'bout no ezaz outdashed roins, an' mo' ezaz dat, I was you all. I'd be 'sham'd ter look de preach'r in de face."

"Miss Cow-Bird jes roll herself on de groun' an' 'ho'll'r.' Sis Cow ter say: 'You doan keep up wid de times no mo' n' yo' cat'."

"Sis Cow jes keep on chewin' her cud, Miss Cow-Bird laf out ergin:

Sis Cow, doan you know no body ain' skeerd' er preach'r de days?"

"Sis Cow sort' wall her eyes up like she ain't gwine stan' no mo' laffin' tum Miss Cow-Bird, so Miss Cuckoo she up an' sort' step up kind' b'twix' an' 'tween 'em, an' she 'splain: 'Nor Sis Cow, she jes mean em-ybody kin fool de preach'r dese days. All yet got ter do, yer know, is ter put on yer 'ooma ter Jesus coat' an' dar yer is. Why ye'll git took up ter de amen coon'd'r ev'ry time."

"Sis Cow op'n her mouf an' scowd her tall an' tromp up an' down dar like she gwine tromp de stuffin' out'n dem all. 'Clar ou'n dis heah yard.' She keep er trompin' an' holli'n, an' dey flies, too. Den she turn erbout 'fars' es she kin ter git d'inst' ready 'inst' her ole man come. She ain' no soon'r git de greens ter bilin' 'fo' heah come Sis Colly Dog er runnin' in wid her tongue hangin' out'n her mouf."

"Hurry up Sis Cow," she say, 'an' lemme hope yer throw off some yer work so yer kin g'long ter de big sufferer meetin' at de beav'r dam. Race Hoss comin' long terreckly, soon Mist'r Race Hosses' gin awin'g' coat, so be kin set up in de pupil' long side er Miss Bagie whin she talk de speech."

"Sis Cow switch her tall ergin an' moed de outd'oussest moo an' she say: 'I ain' got no 'speck' fur no s'ch fokes, an' mo'en dat, er my ole man know de talk I bin leavin' ter dis maw'nin' de peck horn dem sufferers clean off'n de peak o' dem."

"Hadd'n Mist'r Cow ever heard about the sufferers at all, Mammy?" asked Willis, disconcerted at the predominance of the women.

"Yes, my Lawd, an' he heab 'bout de sufferers, an' er heap mo' 'b'ides dat, but he doan keer fur Sis Cow ter know no mo' dan she 'bleeg'd' ter. All he want is his vittals hot, an' his chillun, he stick an' fat—an' he say dat's all Sis Cow's head kin hole."

"Mammy, is Miss Colly Dog waiting fur Sis Cow?"

"Not s'ch'ere. Sis Cow too muddy minded ter get'r' whut Miss Colly Dog say. She done got at de wrong side er de mattr', an' she ain' got no sense in her haid ter hole de right side too. No, my Lawd, Sis Cow say she ain' got no 'speck' fur no 'ooman fokes speakin' out in de meetin'."

She say dey bet'r stay at home an' 'ten' ter dey ole man an' dey own chillun. She say, soon es Mist'r Cow eat his dinner, he g'long ter de pastur, she gwine take de road an' hole meekin' 't'inst de sufferers all 'long, clean up ter de beav'r dam. Oh, I tell yer she gwine 'speak' an' short wusser'n de sufferers, an' 'er der's er heap er fokes whut'll jine her, too. (Caze yer knows hit takes er big ole hand ter hole bofe sides er anything Her an' Miss Turkle gwine down ter de cabin break now—an' lemme see whin she gwine jine 'em on der side."

"I'll tell you who—don't you remember that bird we saw when we went to Washington?"

"Mammy did not remember."

"You know, Mammy," assisted Willis, "that stuffed bird that the ole papa bird plastered up on her nest in that hollow tree, with nothing but her head sticking out, and wouldn't let her get out until all the little baby birds were hatched out."

"Good Lawd, case I 'members dat ve'y great'—an' I heah her say dat ve'y day dat ef de good Lawd send sp'ar her ter dis beav'r dam meetin', dat she gwine come ef she had ter fetch all de chillun wid her. She say she was jes plum red, an' she can't take nes'. Jes plaster'd down so she can't take nes'. Her neck ter s'ch peck at er hunc. Ter be sho', her ole man feed her all she kin eat, but she s'ny eatin' all she want ter do. She waster pass hoody wid de beestee an' vander some time, an' she waster s'lick her feathers an' fly 'round' too. I 'speak'—an'—"

Phyllis' voice sank into a mumbled dissertation with herself for an against the pig sty where Willis perched himself on the apple bough overlooking the sty and shook the fruit to the noisy greedy swine.

"What you doin', boy. Jes tryin' ter

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Organization of Atlanta Women for Spreading Gospel Is Growing.

In 1898 some of Atlanta's best-known women, recognizing the need of cooperation in word and deed for missionary work in our city and in foreign lands, banded themselves together under the above name, for the spread of the gospel at home and abroad, the comparison of work, and relief of the poor, as the object of the association is expressed in its constitution. Mrs. Harvey Hatcher was the first president, and Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin now fills that office.

Early in the life of the association the work of aiding travelers at the railroad stations was begun, and a day matron was installed at the Terminal and the Union stations, and later there were placed night matrons at both stations. It is impossible to realize the tremendous amount of good accomplished by the ministrations of these wise, tactful, sympathetic helpers. As the tide of human life flows through the station, the matrons are constantly watching for a sign that some one is in need of advice or sympathy, or perhaps warning, and with skill to detect goes the power to help. Here is a summary of work done last year: More than 4,500 women and girls were helped, with motherly counsel or a little money to replace that stolen, an extra garment for the baby; 1,140 were aided; 563 children; more than 4,000 in one short year for whom life has been made brighter because they met the hand and face of a friend. Thirty-six were sent to hospitals, and employment was found for 100 persons; 800 have been sent to safe boarding houses and rooms, and that must mean that some, perhaps many, of this number were young girls who have been saved from evil. And this is the work of only one year. The year before had its record; this year will see greater results.

This work is made possible by contributions from the city, from the railroad companies, and from the women's societies in some of the churches. We wish we could say from all of the churches of the city, contributing a stated sum monthly.

Quite recently, at the request of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, this association has assumed the charge of the Martha home, with Miss Appleyard as the efficient matron, caring for the bodies and souls of those who are climbing back to light out of the darkness of the past.

Meetings of the association are held on the second Wednesday morning of each month in the year, at the Central Congregational church, and the interesting reports of the matrons are read, often with a thrilling story of some great need met and satisfied, and the conditions at the Martha home are reported. And often there is a word of real life on a foreign field. All ladies are cordially invited to attend these meetings. The officers for this year are Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, president; Mrs. R. M. Walker, first vice president; Mrs. J. H. Wood, second vice president; Mrs. A. J. Marcellus, secretary; Mrs. W. E. Mansfield, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Harris, chairman of executive board; Mrs. D. L. Carson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. S. Thompson, auditor.

MRS. D. L. CARSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

I saw the fog grow thick,
When soon made blind my ken;
It made the men of boys,
And giants of tall men.
—W. H. DAVIS.

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**TWO ENDOWMENT FUNDS
A HISTORY OF EACH**



MRS. H. H. TIFT, OF TIFTON.

At the Cincinnati Biennial in 1910 Mrs. Philip Moore, that woman of broad education, sound judgment and far-reaching vision, recommended with other things that the general federation raise an endowment. This recommendation was adopted, and at the council meeting in Memphis Mrs. Pennsylvania presented the plan which was to make the endowment \$100,000. She told of how she had been intellectually and emotionally convinced of the necessity of this endowment, and proceeded to emotionally convince others of its importance, knowing that people seldom open their purses from intellectual convictions.

We need this endowment because the general federation can no more accomplish its end without money than any other organization. The federation should rest upon a solid financial basis, and the endowment fund would give it that firm foundation. The greatest reason for the endowment is that an organization which can raise with it so much power for good should not be retarded in its work.

The editor of a great newspaper said at one of the biennials: "There is not a stronger force for uplift in American life than the General Federation of Women's Clubs." A senator gave this "delicious bit": "Strange that men do the voting and elect us to these positions, while the women assume the duty of telling us afterwards what they want us to do. The women's clubs, amalgamated, consolidated, nationalized, organized with general committees, and advisory boards investigating, are more active in the efforts to shape public policies than any other agency in the nation. If the woman wanted the coal mines nationalized we should have it before the men woke up to know what had happened—a petition from the woman's clubs would do the work."

How would this endowment be spent? The interest would be used to pay for anything that would conserve the life of the child in work, play, homes or school. It would be used for the women and children of America who need more educational, altruistic and civic enlightenment. It would send art galleries to the mountains, which by their life-giving influence would kindle the spark of hope in some poor woman's soul.

Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker in her plea for endowment at San Francisco, just before her death and probably the last plea she ever made, said: "The art galleries and I met up in the mountains, a woman came to the meetings, she had a most desperate looking face, sad and hopeless. She paid no attention to the program; I knew she was not a club woman and I wondered how she came there. Presently she looked up and saw one of the pictures. Her face softened immediately and some of the most wonderful tears came out of her eyes. She wept and wept and finally she put her head down so we could not see her weep. After the meeting I went down and casually took her hand and said: 'You did not pay any attention to the meeting, did you?' She said: 'Did you notice it?' 'But, she said, 'I came in here in a most desperate mood, I have not had anything beautiful or happy in my life for years, and I thought I would not try to live any longer; I thought there was not anything worth having. I saw that beautiful picture—that is the view I saw out of my mother's home in New England, it broke my soul up.'" Many similar incidents were told by Mrs. Decker.

Little did she think when she was pleading for the endowment that the fund would bear her name and be a throbbing memorial of her beautiful life.

The Dreamers.

By Theodosia Garrison.
The gipsies passed her little gate—
She stooped her wheel to see
A brown-faced pair who walked who
road,
Free as the wind is free;
And suddenly her tidy room
A prison seemed to be.
Her shining plates against the walls,
Her gurnit, sanded floor,
The brass-bound wedding-chest that
held
Her linen's snowy store,
The very wheel whose humming died—
Seemed only chains she bore.
She watched the foot-free gipsies pass;
She never knew or guessed
The wistful dream that drew them
close—
The longing in each breast

To some day know a home like hers,
Wherein their hearts might rest.

Try It.

(Punch.)
Bee Master to pupil who has been brushed off her which stung him)
Ah! You shouldn't do that; the bee will die now. You should have helped her to extract her sting, which is spirally barbed, by gently turning her round and round.
Pupil—And very well for you, but how do I know which way she unscrews?
"The reformer," whose heart is in the right place, but whose head is elsewhere, represents a waste of force, and we cannot afford any waste in the conservation of honor and goodness. We cannot even afford errors of taste and judgment. The business of leading lives morally worthy of men is neither simple, nor easy, nor new."

**PRESENT STATUS OF
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
MOVEMENT IN STATE**

By Mrs. Percival Sneed,
Organizer of the Georgia Library Commission.

When the Georgia library commission was made possible in 1897 by the law authorizing the governor to appoint such a body, there was only one free library in the state of Georgia, the Mary Willis library, at Washington, Nikes. This library having been called into existence by the generous endowment of Dr. Frank Willis, could not properly be put under the head of free public libraries, for although free, it was supported by the philanthropy of a private citizen and not by the municipality, and was not, therefore, what we technically call a free public library.

In 1897, when the library commission was first appointed, the library map of Georgia spread open would have been entirely bare of a free public library. Today, as it lies on the table, it shows twenty-two of these institutions.
Atlanta, Rome, Gainesville, Barnesville, Newnan, Albany, Columbus, Dublin, Americus, Montezuma, Cordele, Moultrie and Pelham have libraries that have been built by donations from Mr. Carnegie. Atlanta has in addition to the main library, a branch library, the Arnie Wallace branch, which is about the size, and cost a few thousand dollars more to build, than the town libraries in the smaller cities. Savannah has its own free public library in the charming old building owned by the Georgia Historical Association.

Without Public Libraries.
Augusta is without a free public library.

Athens is in the same rather unfortunate predicament, but a library club has been formed in that town lately with a view to promoting the public library idea, and it looks very much as if a year or two would see it complete successfully its plan to secure a Carnegie library.

Macon is in a category by itself. We cannot class it with Augusta and say it has no free library, for it has. The support is so inadequate, however, that it practically nullifies any work that it might attempt to do.

These larger cities are particularly mentioned, as it has always been a matter of regret to the Georgia library commission that only one large city in the state, Atlanta, has a library building or support from its municipality, that will in any way meet the demand of the citizens for extra education that can only come to a community from a modern public library.

At the present time there are four Carnegie libraries either being built or being planned for the state. Valdosta is building a \$16,000 library, while the plans for a \$10,000 building for both Bainbridge and Dawson are under way, and a \$5,000 one for Boston.

Just Look to Its Laurels.

From this central viewpoint of the commission headquarters the state spirit as to library matters seems excellent, and the progress sure, and becoming swift. But north Georgia will have to begin to look to its laurels. A ruler held half across the library map of the state shows south Georgia to have the majority of the public libraries in the state.

Some communities express a dislike for Mr. Carnegie's money. For these it is always to be hoped there will be a generous citizen who will, of his own accord, build and endow the town library. Better than all this, the community might do it single-handed.

Perhaps before another woman's edition is issued the millennium of "no town without a library" will have been reached in Georgia, as it has been in Massachusetts. Indeed, the latter state boasts that there is a free public library within walking distance of every inhabitant of the state, one mile being taken as the walking limit.

In Bad.

(Harper's Bazar.)
Young Jack was talking to the new visitor soon after her arrival. He eyed her critically for a few moments, then looked up and said:
"So you're my grandmother, are you?"
"Yes, dear; on your father's side," remarked the old lady, smiling.
"Well, you're on the wrong side; you'll find that out," replied Jack, without removing his gaze.

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SHOULD HAVE BETTER SUPPORT FROM STATE

Has Many Splendid Features, But Is Handicapped Financially.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs now asks its 900,000 members to study systematically the peace movement as the late lamented Mrs. H. C. White had previously done in her noble work for peace among

JEWISH PHILANTHROPY IN ATLANTA IS MARKED BY WONDERFUL RESULTS

Hebrew Orphan's Home and Various Other Institutions Supported.

SIDELIGHTS ON PERSONAL SIDE OF PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTERS

By ELIZABETH B. HOWRY.

The chief attribute to the American people en masse seems to be a healthy curiosity concerning every phase of the lives of our chief citizens. Oftentimes embarrassing, though genuinely sincere, it takes for granted that a favorite soldier, a great author, a newly elected president, can have no secrets from it, that there can be no following of the Biblical injunction to go into a closet and shut the door when the prayer-hour arrives. The people recognize no holy ground of privacy.

This is a lesson that has been well brought home during the past few months on the occasion of Mr. Wilson's removal from New Jersey to the wider field of national policies. Bringing with him, quite naturally enough, the collective units of his family, Mrs. Wilson and his three daughters.

Reverse Side to Picture. But there is a reverse side to the picture and that is the view of the nation-wide audience from the vantage point of the public man and his family. And I may as well say here that a strong sense of humor is a most necessary adjunct.

Taking these particular girls as an example. Since the appearance (like a first dew drop of spring upon the doorstep of a lady correspondent for a missionary journal in China anxious to secure an interview for the inconspicuous Christians of that unsettled land)—through the procession of photography and public receptions, from how many different angles have they viewed the high lights and shadows of human nature. To wake up in the morning and meet the gaze of one's sublimated self from the front page of a news sheet to turn to the day's mail and read an epistle in many long letters in the hands of the writer's heartiest desire to lead you to the nearest altar the throbb being somewhat lessened for you by the fact that there are some half dozen similitudes in the same post. Likewise from ardent but stranger admirers all these things must be borne with smiling equanimity. Hamlet's daughters supposing he a family man doubtless would have met the same general interest.

We have become acquainted through the medium of newspaper, photograph and magazine, with the philian musical vibrations surrounding Margaret, and the artistic aura of the youngest, Eleanor. The press of the country has presented them to us sharply defined against the background of their high station giving us the feeling that their attainments have sprung up over night to meet the eye of publicity. So that eager readers of the Sunday supplement for details about the Wilson girls are apt to jump to equally quick conclusions.

Talents Were Picked Ambitiously. If they could put themselves in the place of someone say a girl friend

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LUCIA AMES MEAD

The Hebrew Orphan home, founded by the Ezra Erith society in 1880, by the benevolence of orphan Jewish children from Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Children of from 5 to 11 years of age are taken into the home where they become self-supporting through the educational facilities of the city and of the home. Though reared on charity the spirit fostered among the inmates is never yet attacked. The position of chance has put them in the position of accepting rather than giving that of the 250 boys and girls leaving not one has ever been an object of charity in any way.

Practically de institutionalized under the efficient and psychological leadership of Mr. Sonn it has become in the twenty-four years of activity a home in spirit as well as in name. The hope for reward is the fear of punishment rather than the receiving on Saturday morning 10 cents for good conduct. During the week for disobedience lack of diligence or carelessness the amount of punishment created grieves thus is the punishment. By the reward of Corporal punishment has been practically eliminated in the last eighteen months only one being one time in extremity has caused this method to be subject to patronage nor indignity because of the misfortune which has undermined their earning ability the surviving parents are on the relatives of the children are on the friendly basis with the officials and always shown the greatest consideration.

The State Normal school was created on paper by act of the legislature on October 21, 1881. Its first session was held during the summer of 1882. That session was nothing more than a six weeks' summer school, somewhat after the order of the summer school conducted now at the University of Georgia, except on a very much smaller scale. It continued in this form until 1895, and was supported by private contribution and by the city of Athens and Clarke county in 1895 the form of the school was changed and it became a state institution with an annual appropriation of \$10,000, and it has remained a state institution ever since.

While the school was in the form of a summer school its president was Hon. Lawton B. Evans for so long a time the distinguished superintendent of the schools of Augusta and Richmond counties. When however, it was placed upon the charge of the state in 1895, Mr. Evans for lack of time, had to retire and give place to someone who could devote all his energies to its upbuilding. It was then that Captain E. D. Bradwell became president and remained so until 1900. Captain Bradwell's administration was marked by a rapid increase in the number of students. This, however, was the school's star period. Since only \$10,000 was appropriated, it required devotion and self-sacrifices of an almost pathetic nature to keep the school on its feet. But these sacrifices were cheerfully made by the faculty and students and while they established the spirit of the school, they attracted the attention of the state and fixed the future of the institution.

Branson Elected President. In 1900 Mr. E. C. Branson, who had previously been a member of the faculty, was elected to the presidency where he remained until 1912. Mr. Branson's incumbency of the office is marked as a period of constructiveness. The two or three buildings that existed when he came into office have been increased to ten and the 178 students who attended in 1895 have grown to quite 800 annually. Not only is this true, but the 800 do not indicate by any means what the school would enroll if it only had the facilities for accommodating more. The present session began on the first of September, 1912. During the first week every available space for students was taken up and there were 125 applications for admission which could not be accepted because there was not room. All told 10,000 students have been matriculated here and our graduates number nearly 700. Of our matriculates, it is calculated that more than 90 per cent have gone into the common schools of the state as teachers for a greater or less number of them being permanent teachers.

The State Normal is preeminently a teachers' school. It is constantly studying the educational conditions of the state, particularly the rural conditions and is trying to localize all of its efforts in the most efficient way to fit its students with the most accurate and painstaking care for the specific work they may have to do. For a long time this was the only institution in the state that had for its sole purpose the making of teachers. Many Distinctive Features. The school had many distinctive features—features that distinguish it not only from the conventional colleges but from other normal schools as well. We have here on our grounds not merely a model country school but an actual country school taught by a teacher who has had no service anywhere except in the country and we are trying to work out through this an ideal school if possible after which all other country schools may be patterned. Then too there is here the department of rural economies now conducted by Mr. E. C. Branson, formerly president of the school, who is doing a wonderful work in the study of the social, economic, religious and educational conditions of the state and is helping to train our students to intelligently interpret those conditions for themselves so that when they go from us they may at once set about finding their problems, measuring the difficulties and preparing themselves accurately for the work they shall have to do.

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handicapped by lack of dormitory and class room. We have now a faculty numbering 48—teachers and officers scarcely any of these teachers have class rooms that may be considered altogether their own. All of these rooms are used for a dual and at times a triple purpose. Then too our dormitories are crowded to their utmost capacity always and we have to turn away an increasing number of applicants each year. The state could not do the common schools a greater service than by supplying the needs of this institution in a very liberal way. For its students go back to the people and hand on to the children of the state that which they have acquired here in a way that the graduates of no other institution do. In all the years of the existence of this institution the state has given for building purposes only \$16,000 but the plant one of its most beautiful properties is worth anywhere from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Mr. James M. Hill of Oglethorpe county gave the building for class rooms and executive purposes. Hon. George Foster of New York City, the president of the Morris-Hirsch free clinic, gave the building for the Daughters of the Confederacy gave the Winnie Davis Memorial hall and Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed the Carnegie library building. On the whole by far the greater part of the property here was contributed by generous donors to the state. In view of this fact it is earnestly hoped that the state will realize the tremendous work that is being done here and that it will be the important part of helping it along by doing liberally its part toward the institution that has received so little and given so much.

J. R. M. FOUNT, President. Out of Date. (Punch) Major Broomstick (of the Indian Army)—Tell your scout master that now I'm home I shall be pleased to help him if he'd like it with field work and so on. Boy Scout (of the Boy Scouts)—Thanks awfully, dad, but—er—are you quite out of date?—I'll be altered a lot since you were home last. How should we bear our life (Without the friendship of the happy dead? The many meshed deceit Of sense heart's cold and heat, The Turkish strife Which encompassed We grope our way Toward the peopled splendors of their day?

EARL HOUSE, CLAYTON, GA. Located on cool, shady knoll among the Blue Ridge mountains, on Tallulah Falls R. R., 113 miles north of Atlanta. Elevation 2,200 feet. Long-distance telephone. Cold spring and well water, homelike, restful resort, waterworks, lights. RATES \$7.00 TO \$10.00 PER WEEK

FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES

The Federation of Jewish Charities includes the Jewish Alliance, the Montefiore Relief Association and the Morris Hirsch Free Clinic all having their offices in the Alliance building. This building is very comprehensive in plan, virtually a social center, mostly free kindergarten having its model rooms, big reading rooms, meeting rooms, big reading rooms, library all downstairs and upstairs a beautiful lecture or dance hall with a stage and a moving picture machine which operates once a week showing mostly educational films. Upstairs too is found the Girls club room furnished and fitted up by themselves. They are all working women of some character earning anywhere from \$6 a week to \$150 a month which makes an unusually beautiful spirit of democracy. The Alliance has a splendid Yiddish library the finest in the south also a loan library from the Carnegie library and other English volumes of their own. Clubs and classes of all kinds are held from morning until night with entertainment lectures, concerts, far outside people continue—Yiddish Hebrew English dancing (barring the turkey trot and kind Sunday school work sewing and dramatic work are taught and are all entered into with equal fervor. On recreation night the crowd always comes up to three hundred. It would take a column of fine print to enumerate the clubs and organizations and their work.

The yard is large with room for ball throwing and a splendid basket ball court which the boys built. On the grounds is the Morris Hirsch free clinic where operations—tonsils, adenoids and the like—are performed patients sent to proper hospitals or treated according to the case and all prescriptions filled. A fee of 10 cents is charged for the prescription. If the patient is able to pay for it to make him feel as independent as possible. A big feature of the clinic is the modified milk prepared there for the babies who nurse it by Miss Pauline Kaplan the nurse in charge. It means the saving of many lives.

Miss Daisy Landauer has under her charge the Schoen free kindergarten which cared for sixty-two children during the past year. Her work is to not speak or understand English. To quote Miss Landauer: Here they get their first ideas of fair play and good citizenship. In the summer the kindergarten room is used as a day room for the girls gather every day under the guidance of ten volunteer teachers and learn sewing, plain and dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and Indian basket weaving. MONTEFIORE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. A big feature of the Federated Charities work is employment found and given many men a pension fund for old men and widowed mothers with small children. Business scholarships found for able boys and girls. Wife desertion cases were frequent last year and had to be handled very severely.

The Industrial Removal Office of New York needs English families a month to be looked after and cared for. It is a scheme to distribute people over the inland cities so that congestion from immigrants in the coast cities will be lessened. Also it is the duty here to investigate people coming here from the outside and send such records to New York. While the Federated Jewish Charities is Jewish in maintenance it is non-sectarian in point of service. The work it is doing among the poor ignorant class is so big so constructive so conducive in every way to healthy, moral, loyal citizenship that words fail to express or describe their potent influence. The great ideal at present is to show these people by courses of lectures that proper home sanitation and knowledge of the laws of hygiene are the vital issues. Our housing facilities and climate are usually good, so that our duty is to preach right living as the means of getting the best out of our natural advantages. (Baltimore American) "What is the principal difference between modern and ancient times?" "One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urped their dead."



Every Club Woman Should Read The Delineator

The leading Club Women in America have written most appreciative letters to us about Mrs. Helen Winslow's Club Woman's Department in The Delineator. Her Club Programs have proved most helpful. The Delineator's interest in such matters is no new thing. It has been in the forefront of every movement in the last half-century for improving civic, social and political conditions for women.

The Delineator has published more articles on Woman Suffrage than any other magazine of the same character. It has needed no conversion on this subject.

Every club woman, of course, knows the work that William Hard is accomplishing. Don't miss his stirring series, now running in The Delineator, for the improvement of laws in all States under which women have for so long suffered injustice. Mr. Hard's work is an inspiration.

On the entertainment side, The Delineator is now publishing William J. Locke's new story, "The Fortunate Youth." It is the quaintest of all this master's delightful whimsicalities. It's another "Beloved Vagabond," with the most adorable boy as hero. The daintiest, smartest styles are in The Delineator every month. Get the June issue today. At all Butterick agencies or news-stands.

The Delineator "The Fashion Authority of the World" \$1.50 a Year 15c a Copy THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY Butterick Building New York

An old colored brother introduced his earnest prayer at the beginning of the Sunday evening service as follows:

"O Lord, I don't know whether you know what we is here for or not, but if you don't, ye ort ter."

If every reader of this page doesn't know what the Woman's Edition stands for by this time "she ort ter."

Really, the work became so great, so self-absorbing, that it has been a constant theme of conversation. It has made women forget to gossip, or be the chronic objector or the personally important woman so often found. In addition to its value as a money raiser, the organizing and educating result of the work is splendid.

New Friends Made.
Friends have been created for the Georgia Federation all over the country.

Many talents have been disclosed that will be valuable in future activities.

Hereafter, in discussing any scheme for woman's endeavors, someone will say or someone "Oh, yes, she can do it. You remember she worked for the Woman's Edition?"

The same esprit de corps engendered by these united labors should make the work of the Federation Page lighter. When the realization came that every one of the important things the club women are doing was important to some woman and she should know about it—this page was created.

Our Rallying Center.
Here should be our rallying center, a place for coming together to aid, encourage and stimulate our work; to formulate policies, prepare and compare plans, and be ready, through cooperation, for the great opportunities when they come.

The privileges of this page should be equally distributed.

Suppose we had no way of getting together, no page, no district or annual meetings—each club would work alone in its own rut, careless of others and satisfied with small things.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE HOSTESSES OF BYGONE YEARS



Colonel and Mrs. Lowry, a picture taken by Eugene O'Connor on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on November 11, 1912.

By Mrs. Robert J. Lowry.

Asked to write as the bride of fifty golden years to my beloved bride friends of today, I naturally go back in memory to the days when I, like they, was showered with rice and still felt in my hand the flowers of my bridal bouquet. It seems but yesterday, and I close my eyes to hear the light-hearted voices of the ones who cut my wedding cake.

Yet—the times have changed, the customs, traditions have been trodden upon, and ideals even have taken on other forms. I feel sure that were I to tell what the brides of fifty years ago did in their early wedded happiness some of my young friends if today would feel my joys counted or little when compared with their riches, but that is just where we would differ—the bride of today and the bride as I recall her fifty years ago.

I recall that one of my greatest sources of joy was when I finished making with my own fingers a shirt for my husband. It was well done, too, every stitch with my fingers, while my hands have never touched anything which meant more precious moments, more precious work than the stitches put in the clothes for my little children. There were not so many formal parties then, probably only one or two a season, but the young wives of those days called upon one another, and among our interests in which we rivaled were the clothes which we made for our husbands and children. Frequently neighbors would meet in the mornings and afternoons, and then always, we brought our sewing.

This does not mean, however, that there were no forms or fashions in those days, for calling was the formal function of society. We called and had the most charming of calling costumes, and we more sincerely fulfilled our social obligations, than we do today.

Hostesses in Those Days.

When entertainments were given, they were finished and beautiful and it was the pride of the hostess if she could tell her intimate friends confidentially, how many of the cakes she had baked and iced and that she herself had mixed the salad dressing.

The homes we first occupied after we were married were not pretentious, because that was one of the mutual interests to work out—the various parts of the home, the furnishing of one room after another; planning of the garden, the exciting purchase of the first carriage and horse.

There were no clubs then for our husbands to belong to, and the women's meetings were held in the afternoon, for then as now the women were busy in building the churches, the schools and the first hospitals; they visited the sick, sewed for them, and had meetings in their interest.

The smaller evening entertainments were in the nature of tea parties, after which there would be a game of cards or music, for then every young woman knew something of music, and the men always enough to join in the chorus of the songs we knew in common. Not every woman knew how to play well, but nearly every one could play an accompaniment and could sing the popular songs.

On Sunday when we met, the hymns which everybody knew would be sung, and on Sunday afternoons there were the long rambles in the woods, and excursions to country homes.

Now I realize as I recall the simple social pastimes of those days that they could not be repeated now. The country has brought on changes that require a different mode of life. There are more activities which draw people into them, more responsibilities and more kinds of recreative pleasures.

Even with these changes, however, there are the principles which guided our attitude fifty years ago, which I believe could be well applied to the life of today. Though we may have more pleasures these days, pleasures which draw people out of the home, I know there are fewer joys of the kind which kept us, fifty years ago, within the home.

It is therefore with apprehension that I see some of my young friends—wives and mothers, who seem to lose sight of the fact that the pleasures without are but incidental. I would that, reaching out, I could draw the pretty wanderers back, when they go too far out in quest of a so-called happiness. The only happiness they can ever realize is that within their own hearts—within their own homes, with the blessings that start there and have their basic life there.

I am the last one to deprive young people of pleasure, and yet in search of it excessively, they get away from the joyous life of making the home together. Sacrifices must be made in both sides, and continued unselfishness practiced. There must be a mutual consideration and courtesy. I care not whether the life begins in the humble cottage or in the pretentious mansion, there are mutual obligations which each party must gracefully fulfill. Adaptability has to be exercised, even in the simplest affairs of daily life.

Don't Let Him Know All.

I would like to whisper to every girl as she starts off on her bridal trip—"Don't let him know how much you love him, and never lose an op-

portunity to make him love you more and more all the time.

"You are queen—yes—but be sure you are a queen, reigning by right of your performance of duty, commanding not because you can, but because you deserve to, and because as the presiding genius of the home you make it what the queen makes the ideal principality.

"You may not have to make your husband's shirt (I did not have to do it), but I felt I could do it. You may not be obliged to put in the stitches for the greatest blessings that come—the little ones, but if you can just feel within you the spirit of willingness to do it, or whatever presents itself as your duty to do for the one you love, you will be realizing one of the real joys—the joy which can be held in common by the bride of fifty golden years—passed, and the bride of today's June sunshine and roses."

Georgia Is Not Doing Her Duty Toward the Sightless.

By Mrs. J. Bulow Campbell.

Once on a very hot day, far out in the country, a little boy about 15 years old, with bare feet, a red dress and a large stick in his hand, was feeling his way through the woods, all alone, to his grandmother's house. A second glance showed me he was blind, or almost so. How distressing it was to look into his beautiful baby face and see those sightless eyes, all the doctor said, due to ignorance and neglect at his birth.

He is now far away at school, being taught to read and write, and in a small way to use his hands at a trade, but sad to relate, his industrial training is not sufficient to fit him to compete with his fellowmen in industry.

Now, what does the state of Georgia offer to this young boy when he leaves this school? Is there an opening provided that he may enter and make a good living, as all other young men expect and look forward to upon leaving school? No, there is nothing that Georgia offers. She has done all when she has given him ten years at school.

We, of Georgia, expect of this blind citizen to earn a living after ten years of inefficient training, with which does he compete? His brothers and sisters, blessed with sight, who have been given the public schools and libraries.

The question now confronts us—the problem of Georgia—what are we to do with girls and boys at the ages of 16 and 18, upon leaving school? We all know this is the time they most need the helping hand.

The solution of the problem—schools wherein they are given manual training, perfecting themselves in broom-making, chair-caning, typewriting, and the girls in all kinds of handwork, such as sewing, knitting, with crocheting and crocheting which always finds a market—something that will help the helpless to help themselves.

In Atlanta there is the Georgia Association for the Blind which has been organized by Mr. Seabright. This is the first work of any kind that has offered a helping hand to our unfortunate brothers in the dark. Mr. Banknight started this work September 1, 1911, its headquarters, 1233 Simpson street. Facing many discouragements, but with a brave heart and a good, strong will, he has made a success. They are working seven men, with an output of ten dozen brooms per day, the men earning from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day, according to their skill and ability. There is more demand for their brooms than they can possibly fill. It is a joy to go into the factory and see seven strong men, with faces full of interest and happiness, busy from early morning until dark, turning out good hand-made brooms, and competing with men who can see. They are useful in the world, and are making a good living for themselves, and others who are dependent upon them. Georgia could easily establish in all of her larger towns just such a plant at very little cost, and in that way give employment to men who would otherwise be idle. Give more manual training (skilled workmen), such factories would be self-supporting from the start.

Helen Keller says it is important to impress upon each town or city its duty to the blind, for it is the community where the blind young man or woman lives that naturally determines his success or his failure.

The greatest percentage of blindness among us today is caused by thoughtlessness and carelessness at birth of babies, and unfortunately it is the poor upon whose shoulders the heaviness of this burden falls.

We must wake up to the fact that we must help the helpless to help themselves. There is no better investment.

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Even with these changes, however, there are the principles which guided our attitude fifty years ago, which I believe could be well applied to the life of today. Though we may have more pleasures these days, pleasures which draw people out of the home, I know there are fewer joys of the kind which kept us, fifty years ago, within the home.

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"Watch Kress Windows"

SCHOOL FOUNDED AS A MEMORIAL

A Call to Girls and Young Women

By Mrs. William Lewis Percy.

Because the girls of today will be the women of tomorrow, and because we would not have these women yet to come to be less useful and helpful and happy than are the women of today, we now call to all young women in Atlanta and in Georgia to come into some sort of organized effort for social betterment, as well as for self-improvement.

It is not wealth or beauty or station or accomplishments that will make the woman of lasting charm or force and influence. What will really count in her future place in life will be the priceless cultivation of mind and heart. And truth to tell it is this mental activity, this interest in what is going on, that keeps women young today. The crow's feet do not settle on the faces of the busiest women we know, nor do they look dull and dispirited.

So none too early can girls begin to be interested in the great betterment work that is going on around them. The very best school for learning to do things is to come in touch with the able women in organized life today. You will learn all sorts of lessons in patience, loyalty, executive ability, courage and all the other big life qualities if you will just be willing to go into some organized work and help some of the wheel-horses pull their load.

And do not doubt that you are needed! Mrs. Percy Pennypacker, president of the General Federation of Clubs, says that the temptation in organized work is to use the same women over and over, very often this is done because there really is nobody or line with the training to take up what is

Splendid Institution Started by Mrs. Eugene Heard in Memory of One of Family's Old Slaves.

By William T. Gilbert.

A southern gentleman looking out from his automobile one hot summer day at a group of little darkeys playing serenely and joyously on a street corner where the pavement baked in the sun, was heard to ejaculate, "Heaven defend that my lot should ever be cast where I would not be able to see aught like this!" Riding through the cotton fields in the evening with his family, he noted away an impressive "six" of black "littles" and a big, but oftentimes little, reaching up to receive unsolicited largess. To every naïve southerner the outstretched black hand is part and parcel of his life, and every white man who has ever tried to fill it.

It is part of that relation between the best people in the south and the negroes that the main idea is, not how to evade the gift that is felt to be due, but how to give it. It is an inextricable mixed up with their, but how to know what is best to give, and how to make the gift one that will lead to self help and the realization of the best that is in the race.

The best that is in the negro race? What does that mean to any southerner? It means a sigh, a smile, and the thrush of virtues and kindnesses that touch the heart. Unlucky that man or woman whose recollection does not center about the black "littles" and "big ones." To all people who had the joy of such a nurse in early life, there is hardly any use to explain why Mrs. Eugene Heard founded the Ex-Slaves Memorial school. For she did this in memory of one of the Heard family's old slaves—Mammy Charity.

If in the eleven years since she founded the school, the instruction and the spirit of the place have helped in any way to revive or to keep lived the virtues such as were Mammy Charity's, she feels indeed that the work has been well done.

Loyal Above Everything.

Mammy Charity was loyal, above everything else, to her master's family; and her politeness, and cheerfulness made her a marked woman among the others on the plantation.

So the school was founded and its motto might be "Simplicity, honest effort and efficiency." Good sense and judgment presided at its founding and only those things are being taught which the founder knew from a tremendous and varied experience with the negro race to be likely to serve the purpose of making out of the school, useful men and women. Here they are, the scholars, from six to eighteen years of age, most of them born on the Heard plantation, and in many instances being the fourth generation who have lived under the sheltering care of the Heard family, so that Mrs. Heard from Rose Hill, the "big House," started the school it is not to be wondered at that she started in an absolutely right lines—that of industrial training for young hands,

and for instruction in better methods of farming.

Think of her just pride when the corn plot of Mammy Charity's school took the prize offered by the Elbert county board of agriculture. This is all as it should be, for until the end of a longer time than this generation can see, the negro will be the south's dependence for farm labor. The better he is taught to do it, the better for the white section, and in the cases where he owns his own land, so much the better for him.

Some of the boys who go to this school will one day be carpenters, and they are taught the trade here. Farming, as we know, is made a practical study by the raising of corn and also cotton, and the wonderful peaches which take their name from Elbert county. The remarkable results of this school are coming from the fact that the girls are being made a practical study by the raising of corn and also cotton, and the wonderful peaches which take their name from Elbert county. The remarkable results of this school are coming from the fact that the girls are being made a practical study by the raising of corn and also cotton, and the wonderful peaches which take their name from Elbert county.

Certificate Given.

For the girls there was the cooking classes, handiwork and simple pottery. Added to this, of course, the elements of an education, "Reading and 'riting and 'rithmetic." Another commendable feature of the school is the system of giving certificates instead of diplomas. The certificates specify that the holder is capable of doing some one thing exceptionally well; whereas a diploma is indefinite. The certificate is concise, certifying for example that John Jones is a really proficient in carpentering, farming, etc., as the case may be.

The parents of the students have been organized by Mrs. Heard into a Home Thrift society which helps the school in every way. This society occasionally traces a lecture on household economy and thrift and the members are required to instill these principles in their children. The society is also expected to be of material assistance by furnishing tools and stock for the cultivation of experiment plants when such equipment becomes necessary.

It will be seen from this short account how very far sighted Mrs. Heard's plans for the improvement of the negroes around her are. Industrial training for the negro may be had at Tuskegee or at Hampton, but these places are far away, how far no one knows who has not fathomed a dusky mind. Besides there is the expense and then also it must be true that Elbert county teaching done under the wise supervision of a wise woman is better for Elbert county boys and girls whose mothers and fathers also have lived under the spreading tree of the Heard benefactions.

An so it ought to be in every county in the south, and so we hope some day it will be. An ex-slave memorial school, founded in memory of some simple, but splendid specimen of the human race, whom some child has loved as "Mammy." And the "big house" of the county should see to it that this school is founded and that it runs on the right lines like the one in Elbert, and that the young children are reared in which the minds are plastic and their fingers nimble, if only a kind Providence will grant that there will arise for each school so enlightened a founder as a patron, then will may the white race look forward to a day when its lagging back accomplishment will become a help in doing the world's work.

Is Self-Supporting.

It is fine also to be able to record that Mrs. Heard's school is self-supporting, made so by the corps and the



ROBERTA TAYLOR. Aged 10 years, Tallulah Falls Industrial school pupil, who secured the greatest number of subscriptions to the Woman's Edition.

school tax. Wide direction only is needed to make such schools in every county and surely no one on earth is so competent to give this direction than the southerner whose life has been spent in the same surroundings as those of the race he is trying to help.

The large sums of money spent by philanthropic northern people to found colleges for the negro have as the southerner knows (as he knows his A. B. C.) missed the mark, except perhaps in the very exceptional case of about one person out of a hundred. The money was given with excellent intentions and a missionary spirit, but it was hard for the older generation to act in the lean years of the south following after the war, and see the means of help from the country of prosperity pouring out in useless directions while the poor people it was meant to help, could not be helped in any such way.

Now that the idea of industrial training is spreading, and that the south has worked off her burden of poverty and depression, she is in the position to help these, her charges, herself and in her own way, which is the best way, as every southerner knows. An example like Mrs. Heard's sets the imagination on fire and one can look ahead and see the white race leading and pointing the way to order and prosperity, by just such schools, and the cry of these in the front rank will be "Let k up brother and forward."

By Irene Elliott Benson.

I dream of the trailing arbutus,
Of cornucopias growing down south;
Of spring lamb and peas,
Asparagus, cheese,
And berries that melt in the mouth.

I dream of the primrose and pansy,
Of dandelion heavy with dew,
New onions, potatoes,
And red ripe tomatoes;
Of lilacs and lilacs and you!

RENE ELLIOTT BENSON.

Athletics Relate Education

By J. W. Hilsman.

More and more, the world-over, educators and thinking men and women are coming to see and to say boldly what was but rarely even whispered but a decade ago, that the physical and the mental education of the young should go hand in hand. Many do not hesitate to carry on the physical health and development of the boy and the girl are as important subjects for competent supervision, and instructional attention as are mental health and growth.

Books and academic halls and walls may teach us what they will about Germany, Shakespeare and science, but who and what teaches youth mental and physical self control, ingrain the spirit of fair play, strength on the will power, imparts to the brain the ability to think quickly and clearly in matters demanding instant muscular action, or lays proper hold on the educability of the nervous and muscular systems? Not those class room walls; no, not even though the professor teach on these now, then in concrete words, for admonition and experience are far apart here as elsewhere.

"Action in the tented field" is what fits the youth and the man for all that departing on the battle fields of life; and in modern, peaceful, civilized life personal encounters on the athletic field in athletic and competitive games and sports come the nearest to giving to each of these attributes and qualities they will surely need in addition to the scholarly attainments.

What Athletics Accomplish.

And let me say as well that athletics in schools and colleges accomplish something more, much more, than the mere manufacture and circulation of red blood in the veins, valuable concomitant though this be. They give to the participant that firm control, that harmonious co-ordination,

tion of mental, perceptive and muscular organs and functions that is so vitally necessary to the well being of every living animal, man included, a constitutional and functional adjustment he can get in but few other ways that are compatible with the highest and most desirable development of the mind in process of education. Athletics foster and develop such pure psychological qualities as courage, coolness, determination, sympathy, forbearance, tact, endurance of pain and physical discomfort, resistance to physical and mental strain and willingness to obey orders and submit to discipline. They help powerfully in the creation of the desirable citizen.

Properly regulated college athletics also mean that the participant learns how to govern and control his physical cravings and appetites. He who would be successful on the athletic field must learn how, cheerfully and absolutely, to give up desired, though harmful foods and drinks, to eschew narcotic and alcoholic poisons and to realize the value of sufficient sleep, of regular habits and of details of sanitation. Also he is taught the suicidal effect of midnight hours, of unhygienic excesses, or roystering dissipation.

It Is All Education.

If all this is not education, what is it? If a knowledge and practice of these things is not, of full right, fit to stand in sheer worth to the individual, square alongside a mental mastery of the Binomial theorem, then my focus on what is worth what in life is sadly in need of adjustment.

If, then, the magnificent buildings, the academic halls and laboratories of an institution foot up, say, a million dollars in cost, is it an extravagance to let the mind dwell on the idea of expending, say, one-fifth of that sum for the purchase and outfitting of athletic fields and gymnasium for the same institution?

To your professor, of dead languages, all this may sound very much like heresy, but to your thinking exponent of twentieth century life, living and letting live, I fancy it may seem the merest common sense.

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University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

To Whom It May Concern:

In the "Library of Southern Literature" for the first time Southern Literature is collected and adequately edited. The list of editors and contributors includes the names of men of the highest distinction in scholarship and letters.

Members of the Faculty of the University of Georgia have cordially co-operated in the production of this Library. We do not know of any other work that will take its place, and we heartily commend it.

John P. Campbell
Andrew J. Cobb
Quinn McInnes
J. F. White
Thos. A. Early
W. W. Scarborough, Jr.

DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN

Gentlemen: The political status of a people is doubtless fixed by its orators and statesmen, but to really know a people and to fix their standing in the world, one must know what has been written and read by them.

I have, myself, always believed in the large and generous heart and hospitality of the people of the south. I have felt that most of the things written in the southland would be written upon a high plane, but I like many a northern man, have not, because of lack of compilation and opportunity, been so thoroughly conversant with the literature of the south as with that of the north. You and your associate editors, therefore, are to be congratulated on preparing your Library of Southern Literature, a brief examination of which has so impressed me that at my leisure it is my hope to very thoroughly read the same. Thus, of your authors with whom I am acquainted have been treated in such a way as to give one unacquainted with them a very clear knowledge of their literary style.

Taken all in all, it is a work which should appeal not only to those of literary tastes in the north, but even more so to those of literary taste in the south, for it will give us to know that it was not only in the forum and on the battlefield that the south showed its greatness, but that it has also shown it in seats of learning and in the quiet retreats of the writers of good English.

Very truly yours,
THOS. R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States.

GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.
Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, President.
THOMASVILLE, GA.

A PROCLAMATION:

To the Club Women of Georgia:

The time has come for us, as loyal Georgians, to become familiar with our own literature. The talents of many of our ancestors have been wasted to future generations; but enough has been reclaimed by systematic research work pursued by the University of Virginia and other Southern Universities for all our citizens to realize the richness of the literature of our native land. President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, has dreamed of the enlightenment and pleasure which would result from a study of the writings of the great men and women who were pioneers in the literature of our new country, and it is now his wish that rich and poor, young and old, may revel in the preserved sentiments of our fathers and mothers.

Therefore, as President of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, I express the hope that during the ensuing year the Women's Clubs of Georgia will make a special feature of the study of southern literature. Our entire season's course upon this subject would doubtless lead on to further investigation.

I would suggest that an invaluable aid for such study will be found in the Library of Southern Literature, recently compiled at the University of Virginia, which can be used either as a text-book or as a work of reference.

MRS. Z. I. FITZPATRICK,
President Georgia Federation Women's Clubs.

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BLAKELY



The Gem of Southwest Georgia

Blakely, the County seat of Early County, situated on the Central of Georgia Railroad, and at the terminus of the Blakely Southern Railway Company, is located three miles north of the central point of the County, in the very heart of the best farming lands in South Georgia, and being right on the dividing line of the wiregrass section. :: :: :: :: ::

A FEW EXCELLENT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD LOCATE IN BLAKELY, GA.:

Because the city is well governed
 Because there is one of the best systems of public schools that there is in the state of Georgia, connected with which is a commercial department to prepare the boys and girls for any vocation in life
 Because homes can be built with a minimum amount of capital
 Because we have good society and religious services
 Because we have two of the most

county, three of which are located at Blakely the county seat. The First National bank, of which E. Hilton is president and R. C. Waters cashier, has a capital stock of \$100,000 and an undivided surplus of nearly half that much. The Bank of Blakely, of which D. W. Jones is president and W. W. Branson cashier, has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a small undivided surplus. It being the oldest bank in the county and having recently dou-

a capacity of 60 or 70 tons of cotton seed per day. It is equipped with the most modern machinery throughout and is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

The Blakely Oil and Fertilizer company is a permanent industry for Blakely and Early county, and it has no connection with any trust and not a dollar of its stock is owned outside of Early county.

The fertilizer department of the Blakely Oil and Fertilizer company, and the Alaga Fertilizer company, organized a year ago, have a capacity each of 10,000 tons for the season, and this amount can be easily handled and delivered promptly to the company's customers. The popular brands of fertilizers manufactured by these companies last season are well known all over Early and adjacent counties in Georgia and a large territory in southeast Alabama. The magnificent crops of this section and the unqualified endorsement of a large number of leading farmers, many of whom stood by and watched the mixing and sacking of the particular brands of fertilizers they wished to use, speak volumes for the future of this business, and the prices of these goods were the most reasonable that have ever prevailed in this county, and on the other hand, the farmer secured the highest price ever paid in the Blakely market for cotton seed. Summing up the coming of these industries, guano was cheaper than it has ever been known to be, so were cotton seed meal and hulls, and cotton seed brought the highest price.

Confederate Monument.
 In 1909, the local chapter of the Daughters of Confederacy erected on the courthouse square and within a few feet of the old flag-pole a monument to the confederate veterans of the civil war. This monument stands 22 feet high and stationed upon a base that is 18 feet square. Peculiarly appropriate to the unveiling of this monu-

she paroled with scorching rays of summer, but with a moderately even temperature she is exempt alike from the extremities of heat and cold. Hence not only one but two and sometimes three varied crops can be and are produced in a single year.

Early county as well as the southwestern portion of the state is noted for the certainty of her crops and can always be counted on to do her part in the feeding and clothing of the multitude.

Her Soil.
 Swinging out from Arlington, a great portion of which is located in Early county on the Central of Georgia railroad, the traveler soon passes through several miles of swamp lands, which, if viewed alone, are calculated to impress on the stranger the idea, widely disseminated by those jealous of our lands, the unhealthfulness of our county. Our reply is that this is but a tiny portion of the county, and just as the black bottoms and swamps of the Mississippi are unhealthful on account of their richness, so deep wells are being sunk and ditches are being dug in order to place this rich section in a perfectly sanitary state.

With but a few minutes' walk you will be traversing soil lying high and rolling, where the great oak laughs defiance to the storms and the blackberry scatters his nuts to the gentle influence of the autumn zephyrs. Here's your rich red land of the chocolate hue, here's your land with strength of any of your red old hills, but excellently intermingled with fertile loam, which causes it to easily yield to the plow, responding quickly to sunshine and to rain, and the farmer cultivates one-third more to the plow than he can cultivate in more northerly portions of the state. Traverse a little further and you will find

self, decide for yourself.

Good Roads.
 Like most of the other counties of the state, Early is making strong efforts to better the condition of her roads. She has at present five hundred miles of road, some excellent, some good, some only fair, but the land is well adapted to the making of good roads, having a subsoil of clay and plenty of sand to intermingle therein. She is trying to arrange to use the split log drag to keep them in good condition, and as soon as our people realize the importance of the road back road, we will outstrip our sister counties, for we are using about 36 convicts at all times and by noticing the tax books of the state, you will observe that Early is far ahead of the other counties in the amount of taxes paid by her. Our hope is soon to have a splendid driveway from Macon south to Dothan, so that the splendid advantages of our county can be easily observed, as we know that all that is necessary to be appreciated is for our county to be seen. We believe that comparing acre for acre, the average yield of cotton, corn, potatoes and cane of our county will surpass that of any other county of the state, possibly with the exception of Terrell. The true our farmers are not as progressive as they should be and will be, but it is only of recent date they have realized the tremendous possibilities of their land.

There are at present five well organized banks in Early county, three being at Blakely, with aggregate capital of \$250,000 and one each at Jakin and Kestler, of \$25,000 each. These furnish ample facilities to the farmers for the making and marketing of their crops.

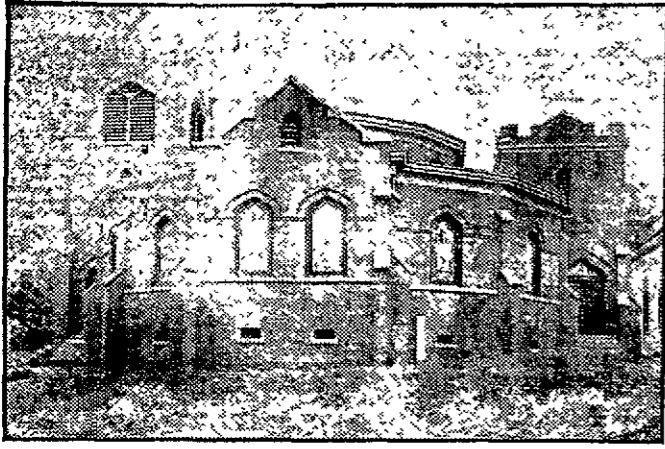
Public Schools.
 Early county has but few acres from which a public school cannot be reached, and the people have adapted the extra tax system in 9 out of 14 districts of the county. They are realizing the importance of having their

middle Georgia counties and a few from other states—the Carolinas and Virginia.

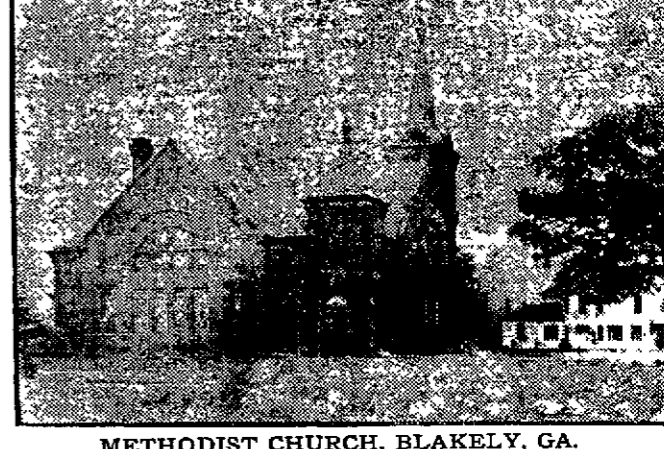
Natural Resources.
 Early county is well watered, the land level, but rolling enough to give it good drainage, and the soil such as can be easily brought to a high state of cultivation, producing innumerable crops—cotton, corn, oats, sugar cane, peas, rice and potatoes. Peaches, pears

the future development of the county.

Public Improvement.
 The sentiment of progress is taking its hold upon the minds of the citizenry of the county, and has found expression in public improvements. The county courthouse, as it appears on this page, is a building that is the pride of the county, and would do credit to any city in Georgia. The public school houses of the



BAPTIST CHURCH, BLAKELY, GA.



METHODIST CHURCH, BLAKELY, GA.

enthusiastic Sunday schools in Georgia.

Because the climate is perfect no better under the sun.

Because the agricultural development of the surrounding country has just started.

Because the city and county has advanced and property is increasing in value very rapidly.

Because the worker gets good wages for his labor, and that wide awake men have an opportunity to display their energy and enterprise.

Because farm lands are abundant in the surrounding territory.

Because there is health, strength and vigor in every breeze that swoops over the city.

Because Blakely has many building sites, that can be had for a fair consideration.

Because Blakely has artesian water—500 gallons per minute—the analysis of which shows that it is pure and healthful.

Because Blakely wants you to come and look around.

Under the administration of G. D. Oliver, as mayor; J. O. Bridges, J. B. Tarver, S. J. Stuckey and Dr. J. H. Hand as councilmen the city of Blakely has maintained that development along the line of commercial progress and civic improvement which has characterized Blakely for the past several years.

In the city of Blakely there is not an empty storehouse nor a vacant residence, there have always been new residences in course of construction for the past eight years.

Census.
 The population of Blakely in 1900 was 810. In 1910 it was 1,317 and according to a census taken recently by the city authorities the population has increased in the past three years about 20 per cent so that we now number 2,000.

City Schools.
 The schools of Blakely, under the supervision of Superintendent H. S. Bowden and his corps of twelve assistants, offer the very best educational advantages to the children of the town and county. The city board of education has in 1912, inaugurated a commercial department in the schools and its results have already proven manifold. Twenty-eight thousand dollars worth of bonds have recently been voted to be used in the erection of a new school building.

Churches.
 The Methodist and Baptist denominations both have handsome brick churches. The Episcopalians have inaugurated a campaign for the erection of a new church.

Banks.
 There are five banks in Early

County, three of which are located at Blakely the county seat. The First National bank, of which E. Hilton is president and R. C. Waters cashier, has a capital stock of \$100,000 and an undivided surplus of nearly half that much. The Bank of Blakely, of which D. W. Jones is president and W. W. Branson cashier, has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a small undivided surplus. It being the oldest bank in the county and having recently dou-

bled its capital stock from its undivided surplus. The Farmers' State bank of which J. O. Bridges is president and J. B. Tarver is cashier has a capital stock of \$50,000, and though just organized about a year ago, has declared an 8 per cent dividend and put aside \$2,000 as an undivided surplus.

Business Interests.
 Newton & Co and the Early County Grocery company are both wholesale grocery houses. There are two fertilizer companies and a cotton seed oil mill, which are yielding substantial profits each year. Blakely also has an ice factory and steam laundry, also there is a very strong sentiment that would back up both with capital and good will any manufacturing enterprise which would find its home in our midst.

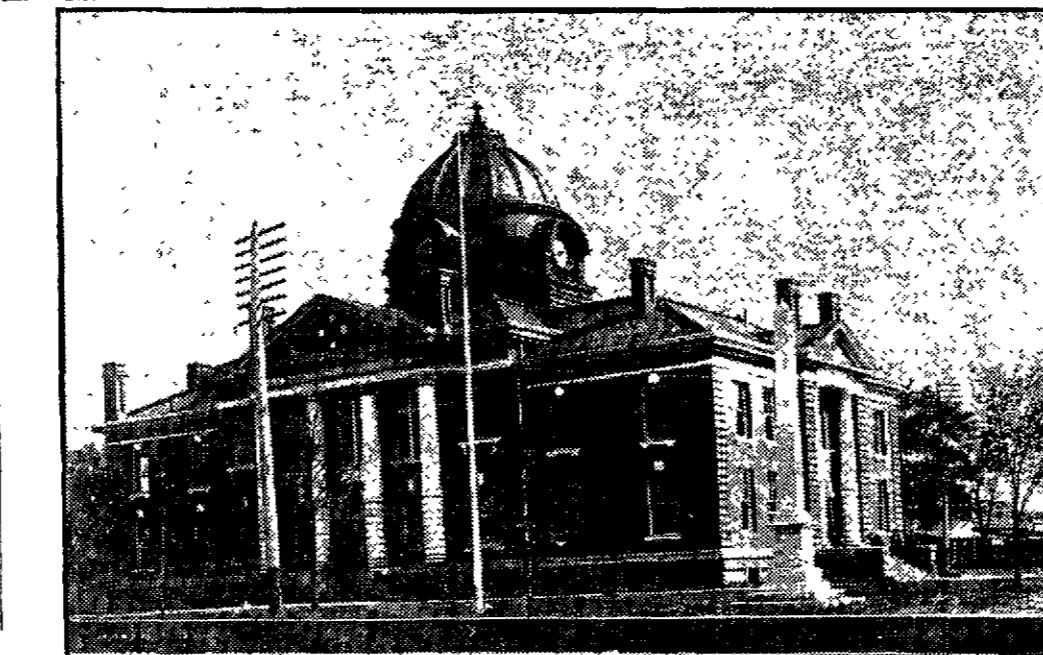
The Blakely Telephone company is an enterprise that is owned entirely by local capital and not a dollar of outside interest has ever been invested in it.

New Sewerage System.
 During the past year out of the sale of \$25,000 worth of bonds voted for the purpose a complete sewerage system has been installed in the city of Blakely forever removing the last vestige of any idea that the city of Blakely might be infested with a malarial atmosphere.

Blakely is probably one of the largest mule markets in south Georgia, and has three very lucrative sales stables. One is under the management of Grady Holman, for J. C. and W. C. Holman, of Headland Ala., who have recently erected here one of the largest sales stables in southwest Georgia, another sales stable is under the reliable management of E. L. Fryer, Sr., and his son, H. C. Fryer, Jr., who so have been handling mules and fine bred horses in Blakely for twenty-five or thirty years, and the Blakely Mule company under the progressive management of C. S. Middleton is doing its part in this class of business.

The Blakely Oil and Fertilizer company was organized by local capital and chartered under the laws of Georgia in May, 1902.

The mill as it now stands, with its three sixteen box presses, is one of the largest in south Georgia, having



COURTHOUSE OF EARLY COUNTY, BLAKELY, GA.

ment, Judge Arthur Gray Powell, born and reared in Blakely, Georgia, but at that time one of the judges of the court of appeals of Georgia, delivered the memorial address.

Historic Flag Pole.
 In the view, shown elsewhere, there is brought in bold relief, fronting the courthouse, a confederate flag pole. No other county or section in the southern states today can boast of one of these emblems of liberty. We have the old south, if there was one ever erected. This hallowed reminder was erected as near as can be remembered, May 4, 1861. It was manufactured from a pine tree, the stump of which stands a short distance south of Blakely.

Early County.
 "Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
 The first best country ever is his home."
 And thus in the same spirit with which the gentle Goldsmith sung of the beauties of Sweet Auburn, so in our faltering and broken-winged way would we tell of our own country, heretofore but little spoken of and but scarcely read of by the world at large.

Her Climate.
 As it was with Sweet Auburn, so with our valleys and hills—
 "Here Smiling Spring her earliest visits pay
 And parting summer's lingering blooms delay."
 Should you search through the entire United States you will not find seasons more suitable for the production of so many different crops than those which annually visit the county of Early. She is not frozen with the chilling blasts of winter, neither is

land which but a few years ago sold at the rate of \$1 per acre now producing a bale of cotton per acre. Challenge the healthfulness of this wide stretch of land to any of the people who have lived here all their lives and you will be laughed to scorn. Their ruddy cheeks, strong arms and clear eyes give positive denial to the charge.

But, inasmuch as a great portion of Early county is rolling, so necessarily in some parts of the county there are low, marshy places, where in heavy rainfalls water accumulates. Our people, mindful of the fertility of such places, through the efforts of Mr. H. H. Baukman, are rapidly drying such places by cutting ditches through them with his ditching machine, thus carrying the water to the lower levels of the creeks, which, in turn, carry them to the Chattahoochee. But seven weeks ago he entered on this work, and he has already cut approximately seven miles of ditching, thus destroying in many places the last hope of the mosquito. We, therefore, give illustration of the machine at work, preparing such places for the farmer's plow. We propose through the aid of such work to have not only the most productive soil, but also the most healthful county in the state, and while our lands are now cheap, they will overmatch the lands of other counties which are bringing forty and fifty dollars per acre, simply because their lands are advertised and ours unknown, and if the homeseekers will but visit our county unbiased by jealous and interested parties, we have no fear that he will fail to locate in our midst. Strangers from other states and sections of our state have and are now investigating our claims, have settled among us and are satisfied. This is our answer to people jealous of our lands: See what we have, examine for your-

children educated and are bending their energies to have every single school a credit to the county and a credit to the state of Georgia.

The average school attendance will compare favorably with that of any other rural county, and we have awakened to the fact that no county can grow as she should without good public schools. Notice the records of the state school commissioner. You will observe that Early's pro rata of the state fund is very large and this is supplemented willingly by the extra school tax which greatly adds to this amount, which is honestly and intelligently spent by our people in order to forward the cause of education. Many brand new school buildings have already been erected which are ornaments to the surrounding country.

Incorporated Towns.
 There are three incorporated towns in Early county, besides having a large portion of Arlington and any number of smaller places. These afford convenient places for the furnishing of supplies to the farmers.

Railroads.
 Our county is traversed by four distinct railroads, they entering nearly every portion of the county and affording splendid opportunities for the shipment of our products. There is scarcely an acre of ground that cannot be easily reached within a very few miles of some one of our railroads.

Health.
 The rapid development of this favored section dates back only a few years, owing to an erroneous impression the people of other sections had of the healthfulness of this region. This hurtful impression has passed away, as it should. Now we can point to settlers in every section of the county, enjoying the best of health, contented and prosperous, who came from

and apples do well here, and fruit culture has begun to receive attention by far-seeing tillers of the soil.

Extensive forests can be found within her borders, abounding in the long leaf yellow pine, and much valuable hardwood. The wooded lands have turned fortunes into the hands of the turpentine operator and saw mill man.

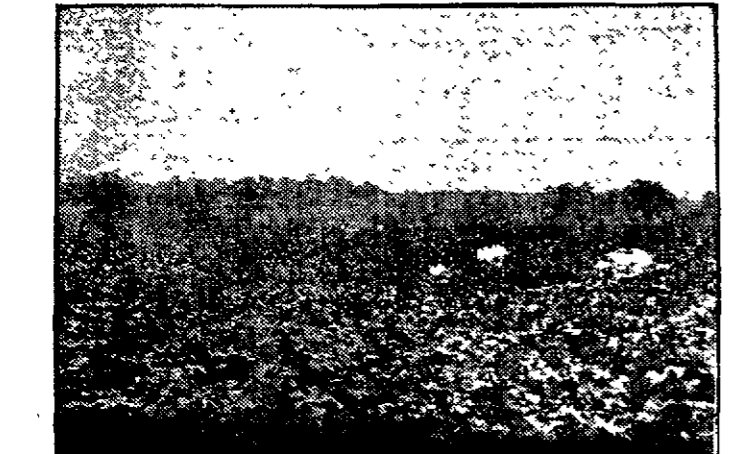
Agricultural Development.
 The ephemeral progress due to the manufacture of lumber and rosin products in Early county has practically passed away. For several years sawmill and turpentine capitalists have burned their time, thought and money toward the development of the agricultural conditions around them. The lands of the county, which have for years been in cultivation, are being improved to a very high state of agricultural development, and not a year passes but that a very substantial portion of the woodland part of the county is cleared and cultivated. Investors and settlers from north Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina have added to the substantial growth that has characterized south Georgia for several years, aiding in the improvement of the churches, the schools and the homes, as well as the farms. There is still a great portion of the county which has but recently been traversed by a railroad, and this section is still open for home-seekers and settlers, where good farming lands can be had at prices varying from \$5 to \$15 an acre.

Railroads.
 Early county has approximately 76 miles of railroad. The Atlantic Coast Line traverses the southern portion of the county, passing through Jakin and Saffold, Ga.; the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railway company extends passing through Kores, Kestler, Rowena and that part of Arlington which is in Early county. The Central of Georgia railway company passes through the northern central section of the county, on which road is located the stations of Hilton, Luke, Bancroft and Blakely, the county seat of Early county. The Blakely Southern railroad extends north and south through the central part of the county, connecting with the Atlantic Coast Line at Jakin, Ga., and having a terminus at Blakely, the county site. This railroad is shortly to be extended to Bluffton, Ga., in Clay county, and on to Edison, Ga., in Calhoun county, where it will connect with the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railway company. With such railroad facilities which have but recently been made in the county, the most pessimistic citizens have taken an optimistic view of

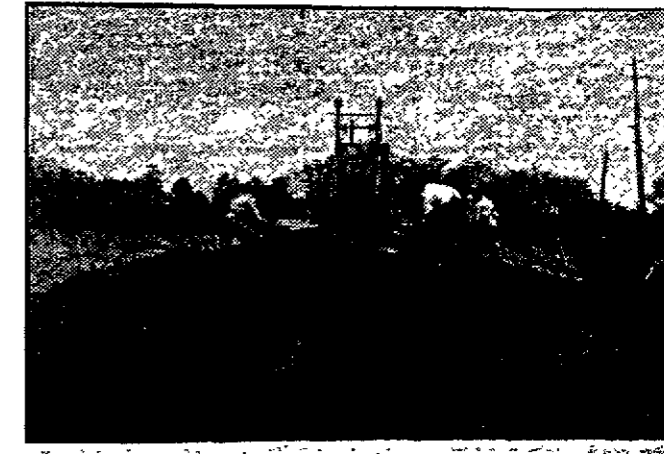
county are in excellent condition; and in nine school districts there is a local tax levied to supplement the public school fund. In six districts from two to four small schools have been consolidated into one large school, where the best educational facilities obtain for the benefit of the children in the rural communities. Under the supervision of the county superintendent the public school system of the county is coming to the front along the lines of the latest and best methods known to the school world.

The county commissioners of roads and revenue are making intelligent efforts toward the building of good roads throughout the county, one of which roads is a national highway. And all of these roads are rapidly approaching that standard of good roads which brings the homes in close touch with the schools and churches, and which brings the producer and the market into that relationship which is most productive to commercial interests, civic improvement and intellectual progress.

RECAPITULATION.
 Early county has 616 square miles of land.
 Early county has five splendid banks.
 Early county has four railroads.
 The greater portion of her land is oak and hickory soil.
 The soil ranges from light loam to that of dark chocolate.
 Her climate is healthful. (See her citizens.)
 Her lands are as productive as any in the south.
 Anything that can be grown in Early county that can be grown in the states, cotton, corn, cane, etc., can and do grow as abundantly as anywhere in the south.
 Her lands are now cheaper by half than any other lands in the state of equal value.
 Labor conditions are as good if not better than in any of the other counties of the state.
 She has splendid schools and churches conveniently located all through her borders.
 Her people are kind-hearted and neighborly, and cordially welcome the stranger to their homes.
 Her people are now alive to methods of progressive farming.
 Early county wants you to visit her.



COTTON FIELD NEAR BLAKELY, GA.



DITCHING MACHINE AT WORK IN EARLY COUNTY.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON REALTY AFFAIRS

MRS. E. H. ALFRIEND

An Ideal City Would Be One Where Every Person Owned a Home.

By Mrs. Forrest Adair. A large proportion of real estate transactions consist of home purchases...

Married women rarely select their own investments, such being left to the judgment of husbands. But the widow, who finds herself facing the world alone with no experience in fighting its battles...

What Rent Checks Will Do. Household bills have a habit of coming in monthly, but a rent check enables a woman to look a bill in the eye with fortitude.

No one can drive around the residential sections of Atlanta without being amazed at its wonderful growth. To me the secret of Atlanta's continued prosperity is the large number of beautiful houses. I do not mean the palatial mansions of the rich...

The wide-awake real estate men in Atlanta have been enterprising in working up tracts of land into residential subdivisions. People cannot live in brick tenements, set squarely on the pavement with no trees or grass around the house.



A leader in philanthropic and social work and an earnest worker for Woman's Edition.

than they can go into the forest, out trees, saw lumber and make their own furniture. Men like Mr. Amosby, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Glover, Mr. W. J. Davis and Mr. E. C. Peters and others are large factors in the making of a city.

Essential Part of City. Parks and playgrounds are an essential part of a city, taking place in public requirements along with public schools and hospitals. I have always thought that these parks and playgrounds should be located in the parts where working people live.

Where wage-earners all own attractive houses the standard of living and the standard of thinking and acting is raised. An ideal city would be one with no slums; one where every person, of whatever means, owned a house. Let the day be far off when we will all live in brick tenements, set squarely on the pavement with no trees or grass around the house.

WORLD CELEBRITIES OF OPERA AS ATLANTA WOMAN SEES THEM

A Talk With Mrs. John E. Murphy

By Louise Dooly. "I have enjoyed immensely the musical stars I have known when not starting," said Mrs. John E. Murphy, wife of one of the directors of the Music Festival Association...

"It has come to be that one of the hardest tasks of the operatic celebrity," continued Mrs. Murphy, "is to guard against the encroachments of the social life. People who do unusual things are the unusual people. So we naturally find them unusually compensating in the social sense, and we are not liable to spare them."

GREAT CONDUCTORS. "Then there is Mr. Damrosch, master of the orchestra and leading advocate of opera in English in America. Conspicuous among his social qualities is his great conversational power, by which he not only charms you, but makes his interests yours as well."

"One principal reason, I think, why Atlanta people did not find the appeal in his 'Cyrano,' was that with Damrosch, his orchestra is first and foremost, and Atlanta audiences as yet are not appreciative of the meaning of the orchestra in opera. As yet, opera means to them chiefly the singing part, and I will not be sure of opera's permanent hold here until the point of his baton, the success of the world interpretation of an opera, including the singers' roles."

"When Toscanini conducts in New York, not all the great singers together could take away from him the charmed attention of the house, and ovations to the singers are only included in the wild enthusiasm for the man who can make or mangle them."

"Damrosch I have entertained in my home, and Caruso, the spoiled and pampered 'little boy' of the company; Scotti, and charming Mica. Raspidi of Carlo Martin with his attractive wife, and Sagurova, the Spanish nobleman. 'All of them have sung in my home, Scotti and Caruso joyfully trying the notes of Caruso and Raspidi, and finding it with melody that is now a wonderful memory. All of them sang as our friends, volunteering with gracious simplicity the music which we should have hesitated to ask for.'"

everything imbues with herself—that wonderful which made the French people call upon her to give life to their great drama, 'Chantier.' Even though in this work she would have hidden the light of one great treatise, her singing voice, yet here was the intellect, the art, which was the first choice of the French people to put forward in the right light what they expected to be their great modern national drama.

"It is the same distinction in herself which leads the Germans to relinquish their tenacity to racial loyalty and year after year to choose Miss Farrar, an American, to open their opera season. It is the same distinctiveness which makes Miss Farrar the idol of opera-going New York, and which made her shoo away from Atlanta's opera season just over a lack which everybody felt and nobody denied."

"Then there is Mr. Damrosch, master of the orchestra and leading advocate of opera in English in America. Conspicuous among his social qualities is his great conversational power, by which he not only charms you, but makes his interests yours as well."

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TRAVELING LIBRARY SYSTEM OF SEABOARD

The Plan of Mrs. Eugene B. Heard and Splendid Results Accruing From Her Work.

Stop reader in your mad skimming of headlines and give me a search for the beauty that lies in great facts, tho' unadorned.

Our journey will lead us to the beautiful home of Mrs. Eugene Heard, "Rose Hill," near Mableton, and to the work of the Andrew Carnegie and William McKinley series of libraries, that make up the "Seaboard Free Traveling Library System," the first of its kind in the south, and a model for those that have since been started.

This work Mrs. Heard has founded, and brought by her fine foresight and untiring efforts to its present excellent system, and though she receives neither directly or indirectly any material return from her position, but, on the contrary, gives much her- self to the work, she says that it takes to repay her but a few of the letters such as she receives by hundreds from children, yes, and from elders, to whom the libraries reach.

For these collections, not only to the country schools along the Seaboard line, but to that railroad's employees, as well. Not one of them can any train that passes Mableton, who does not know of the wonderful little cases of books and bags of magazines that begin and end their journey there, the books returning empty to be filled, and the cases full, to be exchanged, and not one who does not bless the name of Mrs. Heard and this work of hers, for especially to them and to their families, and to those of their fellow workers on the entire Seaboard system have invaluable benefits accrued. Mrs. Heard's special interest in books dates from the year 1888, when she read in them a measure of comfort in great sorrow. The year following she began what she called "a lending library." This was certainly a "traveling library," though not conducted under that name, and antedates by several years Melvin Dewey, of New York, who claims the first traveling library in this country.

In 1898, Mr. Everett St. John, then vice president of the Seaboard, approached Mrs. Heard with a proposition that they join together in putting good literature before the people of the rural districts through which the Seaboard Air Line passed. A generous salary was offered Mrs. Heard, but this she would not consider for an instant. Her heart, and not the desire for financial gain, was in the work. She agreed to take the increased labors of the enlarged library in full charge if the Seaboard would give free transportation and the necessary expenses, such as the making of cases and bags, and the occasional services of a secretary, as assistant during the busy months.

This the Seaboard agreed to do, and Mrs. Heard reluctantly gave up her library work with the Federation of Women's Clubs, of whose national library committee she was the founder and first chairman, and also at this time chairman of the state federation library work and the Heard "Lending Library," became the "Seaboard Free Traveling Library System." The libraries are ever given promiscuously, but go on accredited applications—by the teacher for a school, by a committee of reliable citizens for a community. They go out with a maximum date set for their return, when the books are exchanged and the case again sent on, though not until the case and every book in it is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Those using the books are responsible for them, and make good any damage done them.

In the fall of 1910, Mrs. Heard added a system of delivery bags, which, furnished by the Seaboard, go to any station or flag stop on the line, upon satisfactory application from an agent or section foreman. At first these bags contained only magazines, donated new, by the publishers. Later a few books were added, which came back in the bags to be exchanged.

This late branch of the work is constantly increasing, and every month carries good literature to an increasing number of the Seaboard employees. The federated clubs have ceased to miss the helpful hand of Mrs. Heard in their own work—but her heart and sympathy is with them as of old, and she brings inspiration to state conventions and meetings of the state executive board—while by carrying on this work for the Seaboard, while the federated work is carried on by other hands, she adds greatly to the splendid service of woman's work for libraries in Georgia. E. M. BROWN.

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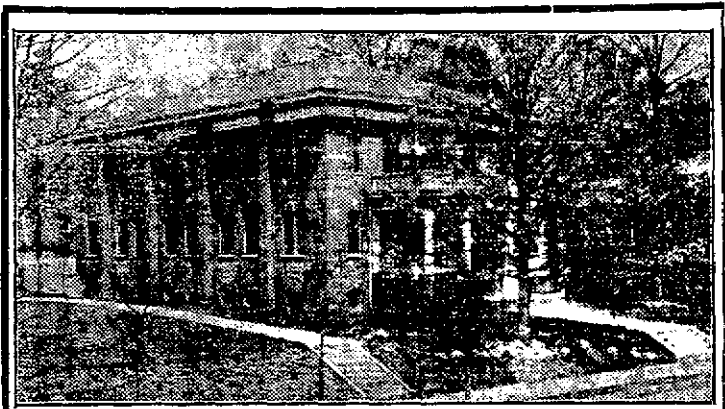
EVERY PLOWS There are more Avery Plows and Implements in use in the South than all other makes combined. Eighty-eight years experience in every Avery implement. B. F. AVERY & SONS, Inc. Founded 1825 584 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Georgia

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Every Boy of Eleven Years or Older Ought to Have a Man for His Teacher—R. A. Waite, Boy Expert of Men and Religion Forward Movement. PEACOCK-FLEET SCHOOL Offers trained and experienced Christian men to direct the work of their students at the critical period of their development. New, modern, steam-heated, brick school house, on Fourteenth street, between the Peachtrees. Individual instruction in small classes. Daily physical work in gymnasium under a director. Fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grade work and four years of high school. Fall term begins September 8. Professor J. H. Peacock will take a limited number of boarders into his home. For catalogue, address School, 41 West Fourteenth street, phone Ivy 6414-J.

A Plea for Childhood.

"For a' that and a' that it's coming yet for a' that. That man to man the world o'er shall brothers be for a' that."

We are told this perfection of the ages will come to pass and our dreams will come true and then will our minds be filled with an all pervading sentiment of peace and contentment. But this is a vain hope, for a full understanding of his duty to his brother and the word charity will be obsolete. Proudly will man proclaim himself his brother's keeper and in brotherly love will share with those who suffer one cause or another, are unable to care for themselves.

Noticeable is advancement in every direction. In hygiene alone, the progress is remarkable. Observe the long road between the infant strapped in his father's pillow and the baby of today, so comfortable in his sanitary bed, minus rockers. Again, the improving conditions surrounding the very young are clearly shown by the way in which the child's food is now prepared, either at a free clinic or at home by the trained nurse, a daily visitor to the child, or by an institution to instruct and help those who, through poverty, are deprived of skilled attention.

The proper physical start safeguards the child capable of right, but the child whose hands are soon eager for work, the small eyes and brain ready to distinguish and classify objects. Therefore, the kindergarten where, in apparently the most playful work, the child is taught what he rightly should and beautiful. The kindergarten from a physical, intellectual and moral standpoint contains the best known atmosphere in which to develop the child. Here is taught the important fact of unity. The child learns that he is part of a wonderful whole. In every same right and wrong is subtly stressed.

This for the child—in our conception—is the correct start. Unfortunately, there are many children who do not possess these advantages—advantages for which the future pleads. From the kindergarten to the public school is a logical step. With emphasis be it said that every child is entitled to an education where self-reliance, self-support and self-respect are taught. Now children fill our stores and factories. Oh, the pity of it! Boys who grow up pale-faced, ill-fed in mind and body, because too soon they must take upon their shoulders the arduous labors of life amidst god-dish surroundings. Girls, who should be attending schools where they can learn to be home makers and to be self-supporting in every honorable way, now have their minds directed away from the high ideals of life by coming too early in contact with its actual problems.

The children's rooms in the public libraries are strong recognition of the rights of the child. What more inspiring sight is there than these rooms, especially planned for the children, in the famous New York and Boston libraries? Our own Carnegie children's reading room, with those loved Uncle Remus stories pictured around the glowing fireplace, is a strong incentive to enter the active little thoughts on the right path. Who, visiting these rooms, does not feel sorry for the myriad of children who can not profit by such opportunities because they lack the preparation necessary to enjoy them or because their time is spent bending over work never meant for undeveloped minds and bodies.

The weekly story hours, the Mothers' Congress, the Parent-Teacher association are wise factors showing the trend of public thought. But should the state not take upon the fact that money expended for the young in kindergartens, mothers' clubs, boys' and girls' clubs, free gymnasiums, industrial schools for boys, compulsory education, prevention of child labor, notwithstanding savings of money now spent

Laws Affecting Women.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE BIENNIAL OF 1912:

Resolved, That among the continuous interests of organized women in these times, and the home is shaken by economic changes, should be a progressive legislative policy for the greater honor and the greater stability of home life. Such a policy should include laws delivering the married woman from all legal disabilities not equally imposed on the married man; laws dealing effectively with the great and growing evils of non-support and desertion of children by their fathers; laws granting to the mother equal rights with the father in relation to the children; and laws adequately protecting the widow against unnecessary impoverishment at her husband's death. We believe that the foundation of motherhood should bring to a woman increased security rather than increased insecurity and that the legislative policy above outlined, in safeguarding motherhood, safeguards the race.

Working for uniform laws concerning "Domestic Relations" must advance compulsory education, the abolition of child-labor, and throw the much-needed searchlight on the status of marriage and divorce. Successful beginnings have been made in fourteen states. We are pledged to work now, and to work seriously. "White for Truth, no sword uplifted. He for Error strikes a blow." MRS. WALTER E. HELL, Athens, Ga., May 1, 1913.

for correctional institutions? Why not the prevention of crime in lieu of the punishment? CLARA R. SOMMERFIELD.

"White Heather" The Luxury Segar Cruickshank Cigar Co. Distributors

THIS IS "HANS ACROSS THE SEA" BEARING RONA COCOA C. J. VAN HOUTEN & ZOON 125-126 W. 19th St., New York

Two City Special Agents Wanted THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK Assets Over \$600,000,000 R. F. SHEDDEN Manager Grant Building ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AFTER You have satisfied yourself that the Pope-Hartford has no superior in any feature---then consider the price. LOTS OF SERVICE CRANE

CAMP FIRE GIRLS INVADE GEORGIA

THEIR MOTTO IS

SEEK BEAUTY, GLORIFY WORK, BE HAPPY

STATE FEDERATION'S ART AND HANDICRAFT COMMITTEE'S WORK

Because the avowed object of the women's clubs is "to make tomorrow better than today," it is easy to see why the material needs of the time were the first to which the women gave their attention. However, almost at once it was realized that the physical uplift so desired brought with it achievement a hunger for the corresponding intellectual opportunities, and among other means of supplying this need a committee was established for the encouragement and promotion of an interest in art.

A committee of the general federation leading state, district and club committees are formed each along both individual and general work. Each state, as well as each separate club has its own problem, so that the kind of work done by one state art and handicraft committee may be along lines absolutely different from that being done by another. For example, states in which there are established art galleries, schools or settlements are sending out traveling exhibitions, lectures on art, illustrated by loan collections of slides for the stereopticon, and doing other advanced missionary work of this kind. While other states in which the largest city may have just commenced to think about its appearance are doing such very meagre and primitive pioneering that it would not be recognized as art committee work, among the more advanced states, our state belongs, in a way, to this last class.

We have, however, an advantage over most of the older states in this—that the handicrafts, which a hundred years ago filled the time of our grand-parents, are still occupying the hands of some of our contemporaries. That which in most parts of the country has long since been turned over to the machine is in this state, in many sections, produced partly, if not entirely, by hand, such as weaving, furniture-making, hat-making, basket-making, some pottery, etc.

As this class of hand work is much in demand just now, it seemed wiser to stress what we had and encourage its production than to ignore it and endeavor to educate a mass of people to an unconscious appreciation of an art quite unrelated to their lives and experience.

In the last three years the names, addresses and kind of work of various craftsmen have been collected, and we now have a directory of seventy-nine names of men and women in Georgia who produce salable articles.

At the time of the establishment of the Appalachean exposition, a number of club women, headed by Mrs. J. O. Wynn of Atlanta, collected a fine representation of the handicrafts produced by Georgia women. This collection was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., where the exposition was held, and on its return before the articles were sent back to the producers was exhibited for two weeks in Atlanta. During the period of these two shows about one hundred dollars' worth of goods was sold and ordered.

In the spring of 1912, nine towns in Georgia had a traveling exhibition of oil paintings, sent out by the art committee of the general federation, and two towns had lectures at the same time. A number of clubs in Atlanta and other towns in the state are doing every day of their time to the study of art or art history, and nearly every club has an art committee. Some of these committees form small clubs within the parent organization, but most of them take charge of the program for one day.

The latest step of the state art committee has been to plan four programs, which may be used by any club, covering in a practical way the subjects of "Weaving," "Pottery," "Metal Work" and "Leather." The idea underlying this arrangement is to relate the common, every-day surroundings to that art which is the expression of a nation's highest civilization.

Every committee does what it can to encourage and sustain artistic interest, and hold out to the people the necessity of a state art commission, as well as town committees, to insure the proper expenditure of public moneys for the construction and ornamentation of state and municipal properties.

MRS. HARRY HAVILAND OSGOOD, Chairman.

A Tailor Made Corset Solves the Problem

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Made-to-Measure by the foremost Corset-makers of the South.

Tailor Made Corset Co.
6 1-2 Whitehall St. at Viaduct



Campfire girls of Thomasville, Ga., Mrs. J. Scott Hunter, guardian.

The Camp Fire Girls of America is but little more than a year old, but it already numbers its members by the thousands, and gives promise to become as popular with the girls as the Boy Scouts is with the boys. It was founded by Mrs. Luther Gulick, of New York.

It has in its purposes the most marvelous possibilities for girls any organization has ever offered. The program has been made to meet the needs and possibilities of girls in all parts of the country, those who come from the wealthy families as well as those who work for their living, for the city girl and for the country girl. Some activities are suited to younger and some to older girls, but in general they are adapted to those in their teens.

There are three ranks—the Wood Gatherers, the Fire Makers and the Torch Bearers. To become a Wood Gatherer the applicant must know the object and requirements of the organization, and at the monthly meeting of the council fire announce her

decision to become a Camp Fire Girl, and promise to obey the Law of the Camp Fire.

A System of Elective Honors.

Besides the different ranks, there is a system of elective honors which are divided into seven groups—Health, Home Craft, Nature Lore, Camp Craft, Hand Craft, Business and Patriotism—and there are nearly two hundred honors given. They are in the form of beads, a chain of different color for each group. So a girl may win seven chains of beads, each chain standing for a real accomplishment. For instance, a girl is given an honor for doing the cooking in the home for a month, for telling five standard folk stories, for knowing the planets and seven constellations and their stories, for keeping well and doing the things that will bring this about, etc.

There is an official costume, which includes a skirt and blouse for street wear, an outing hat, walking shoes, mackintosh and

sweater, bathing suit and ceremonial costume, but their use is not compulsory.

The Law of the Camp Fire Girls is "Seek Beauty, Give Service, Pursue Knowledge, Be Trustworthy, Hold on to Health, Glorify Work, Be Happy."

Work, Health, Love, Their Watchwords.

Fire is the symbol of the organization. For decorative purposes it is represented by the rising sun. The symbol of membership is the standing pine, which means simplicity and strength. The watchwords are Work, Health and Love.

In September of last year a chapter was organized at Thomasville, and so far as we know, it is the only one in the state. They have a guardian of the fire, with a corps of eight assistants, each of whom is leader of a group of five girls.

In the seven months of their life they have been very active. They have had a course in hygiene and in first aid. They

have listened to lectures on nature lore and studied parliamentary law. They have won elective honors, and have added the charm of romance to work, health and play.

Their tramps to the woods, where they have listened to interesting tales around the camp fire, and afterwards cooked their own suppers, have been one of the delightful features that have been made a real help.

At Christmas time, they visited the homes of fourteen needy families, whose houses were dark and bare and cold, and warmed the hearts of the people with a bountiful dinner and words of good cheer, and learned the blessings of service. They recently made a canvass of the city for subscribers to the special edition of "The Constitution," contesting against the Boy Scouts, and won the prize, securing in one day more than six hundred subscriptions.

In March they were federated.

MRS. J. SCOTT HUNTER, Guardian Thomasville Camp.

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Fronting on beautiful Claremont Avenue, just at the city limits of Decatur.

This is a very attractive subdivision of the WASH HOUSTON PROPERTY.

You can make your selection from among beautiful big deep lots up to acreage tracts from one up to ten acres.

Most of the lots and tracts are nicely wooded and some of them have running water.

This property has a *glit*-edged future. Buy it now if you want to make good profits.

Reasonable terms. See plats at our office.
SEE MR. HOOK OR MR. EVE.

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BUSTER BROWN and MILKMAID BREAD

Baked fresh every day of selected flour and delivered crisp and crusty to your grocer. Buy a loaf and try it tomorrow—SURE.

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PAIGE 36 is a next year's car

Paige Model Glenwood, 5-Passenger Touring Car, \$1275

LEAVING aside all argument as to what car was the leader last year, or what car will be the leader next year, the Paige "36" answers the question as to which car is the leader—the big *extra value* car—this year. It is a next year's car, and the *car-buying* public knows it just as well as the automobile trade knows it.

There is no other car now that gives so much in size, power, quality of materials and construction, up-to-date design and so much in equipment, for its price.

Notice the size of the Paige "36". It is really a big car. 116 in. wheel base. The touring body is as roomy as probably any 5-passenger body you ever saw. The seats are very wide and deep, with 10-in. tilted cushions. There is leg-room to spare. The doors are wide: rear, 21 inches; front, 19 inches.

Think what it means when, for \$1275, you can buy a Paige car equipped with the famous Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Lighting System, and with Bosch Magneto.

With its left-side drive and center control the Paige "36" is in step with the best of the high-priced cars.

We can't tell you in an advertisement *how good* and *how much* the Paige "36" really is.

Come See It and Drive It

Five body types, touring, roadster, runabout, coupe and sedan.

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PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

CUTHBERT WOMAN'S CLUB IS NEXT HOSTESS TO FEDERATION

The Woman's club of Cuthbert was organized in September, 1911, with a membership of seven. Now they number seventy-five earnest women banded together for the expressed purpose of public service. Our attendance at all club meetings has been excellent, every member, without exception, anxious and willing to do her utmost to advance the interest of our home town.

Deeming it best for our mutual benefit, we became identified with the Woman's Federated Clubs of Georgia at our second meeting, and it is but just to add that the beneficent efforts of association with the broad-minded club women of Georgia has been properly appreciated, we joined the general federation in the spring of 1912.

The first object to be accomplished in our club was to secure the interest and co-operation of the citizens of Cuthbert with our members. This was done when I personally issued invitations to Cuthbert's social and business world to attend a reception at my home, and while there planned and discussed the future possibilities of a greater, better and cleaner Cuthbert. The mayor of the city and the city council were among the invited guests, and later, when the necessary conditions of the city were questioned, they readily acquiesced to an urgent request that a city physician be furnished Cuthbert.

Dr. Fred Pattison was tendered the position, which he accepted as a means of assisting the town.

Success has crowned our efforts, and our people are united in one great purpose—to improve Cuthbert—much of which is meeting with marvelous success, proving, without doubt, that Cuthbert is a twentieth century city, alive to the busy interests of progression that are revolutionizing the whole south.

Work for Better Sanitation.

As cleanliness is next to Godliness, we turned our attention to the insanitary condition of the town. We endeavored to have all repulsive and obnoxious buildings removed. Drinking fountains and cups were at once installed in the most desirable places for the comfort of the weary passer-by.

We have placed two fine aquariums—one in the public square and the other on the campus of Andrew college; have invested about \$100 in flowers to beautify these places.

We maintain a club room, the use of which is fully tendered to the good people of Cuthbert as a social center, or a meeting place for the consideration of all laudable enterprises. Here the Young People's club was organized under the general management of the Woman's club. The object of this club is to familiarize themselves with the history of Georgia and to render assistance to the Woman's club in all ways. It is through and by the efforts of the Young Ladies' club that the president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Pennybacker, has consented to honor Cuthbert by her presence during the state meeting here in October, when every club woman of Cuthbert will constitute a committee of one to receive, entertain and honor the visiting women of Georgia. Our city, our homes and our hearts bid you welcome.

A Court of Appeal.

Realizing the importance of being personally acquainted with the citizens of the entire county, we have striven to meet and interview people from every part of our county. Have entertained the entire coterie of teachers in Randolph county, and as a result I have been called to officiate



MRS. ADRIAN HILL MCCOY.

In organizing two woman's clubs—one in Benevolence and the other in Coleman—both of which have been identified with the state federation we have become almost a court of appeal in our town, and as our knowledge increases we hope to do greater things.

I will add as a fitting climax to our efforts of the past two years the result of a three days' county fair, financed and managed by the Woman's club of Cuthbert, and assisted by people from every part of Randolph county.

We netted the neat sum of \$1,000, which we now have deposited in the bank, upon which foundation we hope to build the future pride of Cuthbert—a free library.

Hoping to meet many of you in October in our little city, I am yours cordially.

CAMILLA HARRISON MCCOY, President Woman's Club, Cuthbert, Ga.

Let us never forget that it is a privilege to belong to an organization that is seeking as we are to improve the conditions of life for women and to better understand each other.

I. Springer
MILLINERY AND READY-TO-WEAR GOODS FOR LADIES.
Everything sold at half price, on account of rebuilding.
95 WHITEHALL ST.

The Woman Waits.

A changing light behind a half-drawn curtain.
Through the blurred pane a woman's anxious face
That peers and peers, while fingers grope uncertain
Along the sill and up the filmy lace.
Now live, now listless, as each footstep passes.
What untold strains that nervous hand relates!
So, in a whirl of hopes and fears and guesses,
The woman waits.

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DRAWING ESSENTIAL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Parents Should Understand Why Children Are Being Taught This Very Practical Art.

By Mrs. Harry Haviland Osgood.

Does any one ever ask why we have reading, writing, arithmetic or spelling in the schools? No, because we see the reason, it is perfectly obvious that the power gained by a knowledge of these branches conduces to good citizenship. But drawing? Does any one see any sense in drawing? How does that help? The first thing that the child grasps in his study of drawing, is a realization of definite form—that the oak leaf and that of the magnolia are not alike, that the one is cut in scallops and points along its edges, and the other is smooth and even, that both leaves are divided into two halves, one foot like the other. As he goes through school he adds, each year, a little more to the sense of form, and association of ideas, and leaves school, better dressed, with a better sense of selection, to apply to his surroundings, more observing, and with a better memory.

Next, the first grader discovers that the seasons, and times of day are expressed in color, the leaves turn yellow, red, and brown, the sky is bluer in summer than in winter, the shadows on the shining snow are not black. Innumerable color wonders constantly pass before his impressionable little mind's eye, and year after year, he grows to feel and understand color, in its physiological as well as its aesthetic relation to life. He leaves school again, better dressed, and enters a home, which shows already the touch of real sensibility. The boy, who sells goods, knows how to display it to the best advantage, the girl gets a better position because she has "good taste."

Can you think of anything in ordinary use which is not decorated—your clothes, furniture, walls, dishes, silver, etc? Now think who made all these designs, and how badly equipped you were to select from the multitude that the shop keeper offered. Wouldn't it be well to be able to select with reference to suitability of size, color, form, etc., the ornamentation, which you and your contemporaries have so vigorously demanded, that the dealer has nothing "plain" to offer you? I mean, for so much decorated stuff must there not be an army of designers, who can give the manufacturers what-

ever they like, because an uneducated body of buyers has no discrimination, and demands nothing approaching a standard of quality? Also experimenting with the making of designs gives an insight into the methods by which manufactured articles are produced, and broadens the mind and experience, and again gives sensibility and selection.

Wonder how many grown people can tell what is the proper relation between things near the observer and those at a distance from him; where the lines of trees, poles and buildings seem to disappear in the distance. A grammar grade school child of today will tell you that "how things look" is called perspective, and that he can tell you all about it, make a view of a street or houses, that will explain this law to the most casual observer, and that he sees and enjoys more than he did before he knew about it.

The children in the grades agree that we all should want to be as good looking as possible, that we owe it to ourselves and to the people about us. But the mirror whose report may be considered the only one unprejudiced, can only tell us what we already know, and we must have a standard if we wish to try to improve. So we learn the correct proportions of the figure, and the various actions that express emotion.

For some weeks the eighth grade classes are busy with the idea of building, planning and furnishing houses. "We shall always live in houses, and we ought to know all about them," they say. So they think out the scheme for a home, developing it through cost, location, surroundings, size, construction, material arrangement and general appearance. They also learn what things are to be considered in the arrangement of a house, such as heating, lighting, ventilation, fixtures, plumbing, etc. The relation of the individual house to the city plan, and the acquaintance with all kinds of plans is gained in this year also.

Last, but forming the background for all of the work, is a general look at the history of art. The child is taught that the history of art is not the history of the useless exercises of genius, that height of civilization of every nation is marked by its achievement in art, that a short cut, an easy way of comparing the nations to each other is to compare what they did artistically and judge them thereby.

The parent and citizen should understand that these are a few of the reasons for the teaching of drawing in all education, and drawing is the one branch in the public school curriculum which stresses these two things above everything else.

IF GEORGIA BE EMPIRE STATE OF THE SOUTH

A PLEA FOR SCHOOL INFIRMARIES

HOW ABOUT HER PRINCES AND PRINCESSES?



Bronze medallion at University of Pennsylvania, in honor of Dr. Crawford Long, first surgeon to use ether as anaesthetic. The much-needed hospital at state university at Athens will be called the Crawford Long infirmary.

"Resolved, That while the Georgia Federation in no sense undertakes to charge itself with securing from private sources the money necessary for the erection of the Six Hospitals for the schools belonging to this state, it will nevertheless never cease to remind the state and its people of the pitiable lack of such hospital facilities for its sick boys and girls in state schools until such lack is filled." Resolution passed by Georgia Federation of Clubs in 1908.

And now it is 1913 and there is one more state school and only the Georgia School of Technology among all

them all has adequate arrangements for caring for its sick and Georgia has still a right to the proud distinction of making the poorest provision of any southern state for sickness at her state schools.

A splendid beginning for a fund for the Crawford Long infirmary at the university at Athens has been made by citizens of that city.

Our general assembly should speedily appropriate the necessary funds to build an adequate hospital there and at every one of the other schools which the state provides.

A bill to this effect has been once read before that body.

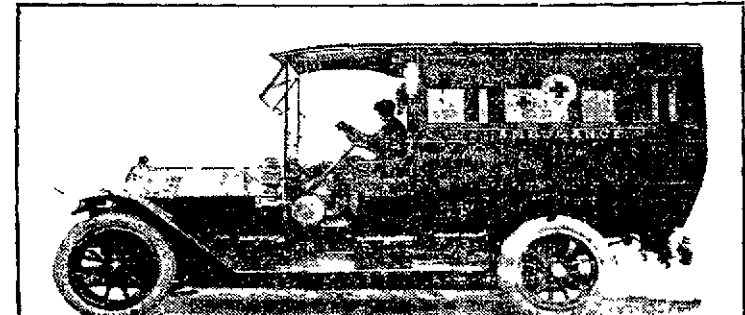
Who will ask for its re-reading and push its passage?

It ill behooves a Georgian born to find fault with Georgia's title, the "Empire State of the South," but it behooves us to say of that title: "Let us make good."

If Georgia be the Empire state let her take care of the royal health of her royal princes and princesses!

Eight institutions of learning speak well for the intelligence of our state, but does not the failure to provide for the health of these institutions go far to challenge that intelligence?

E. DOROTHY BLOUNT LAMAR, Chairman of Committee to Promote Interest in State Infirmarys.



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European travel.

"GRANDMOTHER" On Simplified Spelling

All her life she had been proud of being able to spell our English words correctly, no matter how queer they were. Trained to consult dictionaries before she was large enough to lift the huge books, she found it interesting to compare Webster & Worcester, & to examine the works of English lexicographers also. Thoroughly versed in riting words, when her children came they, too, were trained to make proper combinations of letters & never to forget them. Yet, strange to say, no sooner were they out in the world, than their letters told of "box" which needed denting, & the grain was carried in "sax". Then came a day when the first grandson bro't home his little "Reader," Grandmother turned over the pages of fine selections, but a strange thing met her eyes, as she began to glance at the new words printed to be found spelled in full, but with the unsounded letters condensed! Put in, but pocket out! Yet the children were required to learn them, as well as to remember that they were of no use!

Then & there Grandmother began to think. Her pride in her knowledge of spelling was shaken. Why must every child in America & England be handicapped by the work of committing to memory so many letters which are not only useless but against their sense of reason?

Why must printers set so much unnecessary type? Why this waste of ink, paper, time & mental effort? By actual count, if the unsounded letters in one small book were ritten or printed but once by each literate person in our land, there would be about 143,125,000,000 of waste letters. This would cover some tolerably large spaces in newspaper work. Yet they are letters in words which we all write over & over.

Believed in Simplification.

The grandson kept on learning un-

necessary letters until he reached the High school, & then received a Speller in which the simplified forms were also printed. The Superintendent, like many other active men & women connected with schools and colleges, had announced his belief in simplification, why had the school authorities waited so long?

The truth is that those of us who have not a deep study of our language, have come to regard it as a flat entity, instead of an ever-changing, ever-growing list of symbols which represent persons, things, tho'ts, or deeds. Not "Conscience" but Custom makes cowards of us who see the need of improvement! Was the man who first rode fish instead of slyde, so timid as we who dread to leave off unsounded letters lest we be considered unable to spell? If near our cabin we examine a tree & determine to save the rosl from it, who shall discipline us if we drop the wasted "er" which had adhered too long to the meedun made from the gum?

If we can credit the dictionaries, the only sensible way to spell "though" is "tho", as that is the simplest one of the fifteen or more forms thru which it was cast in coming to us. Thorough of early modern English, has now become thoro, & seems thoroely welcome to all scholars as a good representation of the 30 or 40 different fasses of that word.

If the alphabet is to be followed, why not do so exactly, & always use "f" to give its sound? One letter is better than two when it gives the same sound & causes no confusion of meaning. Let us give "f" its due & use it when ever possible. Think of the ease of riting "ruff" instead of "rough," & of a child's reading it too! By the way, have you ever tho't that "dough" is also said "duf," & that the sailors favorit

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"pump-duff" is what we would call doughy plum-pudding? One point in favor of the use of "f" instead of "Ph" lies in the fact that this is the regular form in Indian, Spanish, Swedish, Danish, Polish, & Rumanian, while it has recently become so by official action in Portuguese—a goodly sisterhood of languages!

Important Part of Words.

If we think that some words look odd, let us remember that the simplification of our spelling is an important part of our school work, & that everything which helps to bring it about is valuable. If one had enough influence to persuade the "Western Union" & "Postal" to print themselves as "Telegraf" Companies, & a few fashionable photographers thus to advertise themselves, we should soon forget that the "F" had been our lifelong habit.

Grandmother asked the privilege of presenting a very small glimpse of this subject to the readers of the "Woman's Edition." The help which women can give to the active practice of simplifying the work of learning to write English, for all little children, as well as for the many foreigners coming to our land, is almost without limit. We are the creators of public opinion, & must examine thoughtfully before we ignore or condemn. We are the ones who do most of the training; if we present this in connection with our other work for the schools, the scholars (fine English that) will be happier, the breadth of their questions may be a test of our knowledge.

In an instructive address made by Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, New York, this whole question, as far as the schools are concerned, is regarded as the next reform to follow after those of the introduction of kindergarten, physical culture, & the many other lines in which the work of schools has been advanced within the last twenty years. Dr. Maxwell was by training & temperament opposed to simplified spelling, like a mass of us, but in convincing that it is absolutely necessary in order to help the children.

"Every teacher knows with what joy the child perceives a new word which he can make out for himself by interpreting the foreign elements & with what concentration he beholds a word, thru its disregard of fonetic rule or analogy, he is unable to pronounce until he is told."

Phonetic Spelling Abounds.

If you have ever borrowed the manuscript of some fine sermon or speech, you have probably seen definite sets of abbreviations or even of stenographic marks to indicate words most frequently used, while fonetic spelling abounds. Such students are accustomed to the old way in which curriculae stand for words in old Greek & Latin books.

Letters ritten by some of the greatest men in the early days of our country, show us not only simplified spelling, but also the frequent use of the sign "&" instead of the word, while the Arabic figures help to make the epistles sensible, clear & brief, the not at all in accord with present fashion!

Chemists & their publishers are simplifying, & why not we?

Rite to the Simplified Spelling Board & ask for their lists & rules, then make words & quietly spend the morning beginning to study the subject. You will find that these lines have given but an intling of it, & that the whole question is huge as well as interesting.

We do not ask to promise to make invariable use of the simple forms, but the more we know about them the better we shall be pleased with the work of the great scholars who compose the Board.

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A GROUP OF ATLANTA'S ATTRACTIVE ELECTRIC BELLES



GOLF IS THE IDEAL GAME FOR THE GIRLS OF TODAY; TEACHES STRONG LESSON

Gracefulness, Good Sportsmanship and Health Some of the Game's Principal Objects.

By Alexa Stirling.

There are a great many good reasons why girls should play golf. All sports are good, but the advantages of golf are numerous.

Golf is a game where one person is absolutely independent of another, whereas in tennis and all other games that I know of an opponent has to be found whose playing is equally good—or poor as the case may be—to make it enjoyable.

But in golf two people whose games are entirely different, as far as quality goes, can play on equal terms and have a very good time.

Golf Not Ungraceful.

Some people think golf is an ungraceful game for women. It is, the way some people play it, but not as it is supposed to be, or can be played. One never sees professionals get into an unpleasant attitude, the reason being that they know how and do play the game as it should be played. Women can do it also and should.

Golf is an especially good game for young girls, as they must follow the rules of the game but the etiquette of the golf course demands fairness and consideration for others, such as not talking or moving when a person is about to play.

Sportsmanship.

Golf is also a splendid thing to test a person's sportsmanlike qualities. A girl that can take a beating gracefully is thought a great deal more of than the one that makes a fuss about it. Girls must be good sports and also play the game according to the rules.

Men look down on a man who is not a good sport and does not play fairly and according to the rules of the game. There is no reason why girls, just because they are girls, should not have the same standard.

Costumes Simple.

A great advantage of golf is that a girl, if she does not care to change, can play in her ordinary street clothes, with perhaps the exception of shoes, which should be flat-heeled and rather heavy.

It is not necessary to rival the gentlemen in their varied and interesting costumes.

One of the good things about golf, as far as health is concerned, is that it need not necessarily be made strenuous, a girl can play alone and leave off at the first sign of fatigue. The game involves a good deal of walking, which is fine steady exercise, without any strain on the nerves.

Practice Regularly.

If a girl wants to play a good game of golf she cannot expect to do so if she does not go out to the course often and about once a month. She should start having a few lessons from a professional, after playing for a short time. A good book on the game will be found to be of great assistance unless the player has unlimited opportunity to watch good players or has friends who can direct her personally.

Practicing alone is the best way of improving one's game.

In active life of Atlanta there ought to be far more good girl golfers than there are, for the good of both the girls and the reputation of the state in tournaments.

We read of the women who have played in Alaska will some day be fully told. It is true that pioneering has largely entered into the general plan, but since the day of a daily steamship or through trains many of the towns have ceased to be in the pioneer class. The church and the home can be found throughout all parts of the territory, and even in those sections that are remote and where the wintering minister have beaten down the trail. Women's clubs are to be found everywhere and the women of Alaska have progressed along with their sisters in the states.



At the top: Left, Miss Helen Dargan; center, Miss Mary Helen Moody; right, Miss Laura Ansley. At the bottom: Misses Harriette Cole and Kathryn Gordon; right, Miss Annie Lee McKenzie.

HORSEBACK RIDING AN INHERITED ART

Love of Animals and Outdoors Are Primary Requisites of This Fascinating Sport.

By Margaret McKee.

The people of Atlanta promote everything almost except riding. They have no horse shows nor riding academy, but the few men and women who do ride regularly have inherited, and not cultivated, this art.

I think my own love for these animals was born within me, because my earliest recollection in riding was an old carriage horse, a pony having been denied me as being dangerous.

Everything was done to discourage me, but I soon found some articles on the subject, and, noticing that my single rein bridle was not like the show-ring bridle, I tore two bridles to pieces and united them, making a double bridle.

Double Bridle Correct.

I learned to handle the four reins in the easiest manner, and, fortunately, found it was the correct way, the snaffle on the outside and the curb in the middle, as when I was little I loved to drive and ride my goats and dogs, even making a set of double harness for them, which was not very pretty, but quite complete.

Now I am interested not only in park riding, but in polo and hunting, although, as yet, I have never been able to even see any of these sports. Nevertheless, I hope some day, not only to see but to be a participant in them.

Love of Animals.

My happiest day was when I bought my first horse, and, ever since I have been utterly at a loss and miserable if I have not one in my stable. If when a person sees a good horse he does not at once become interested and thrilled by the touch, I know of nothing to excite one to that love.

The advanced classes of horses, their qualities and management, I cannot relate. While I have read and noticed very much, I have had too little experience to write on them.

DINNER DANCE HAS RIVAL IT'S THE LIFE OUT DOORS

Health and Beauty Can Be Secured by Devotion to Athletics—Golf, Tennis, Riding and Swimming Have Many Devotees Among the Fair Athletes of Atlanta.

By Adrienne Batten.

As a result of fashion's latest demand—a dark olive complexion—a rumor has gone the rounds that a very attractive girl of the younger set recently sent to New York for a preparation to stain her fair skin a deeper hue.

Certain it is that the young lady in question is now the most decided brunette in town. One of her friends, a trifle bolder than the rest or, perhaps, with an idea of gaining information for future use, confronted Miss Blank with the rumor, in unabridged form, and a question.

The answer, that gave spontaneity and sincerity, was: "Why, didn't you know? I've gone in for all kinds this spring—tennis, riding, golf and swimming."

New Era for Women.

This wholesome pursuit of health, and incidentally good looks, the growing preference for life in the great outdoors to the more artificial pleasures, is becoming so general as to be considered not the least encouraging indication of a new era for women.

There are many familiar faces missing from the teas and bridge games these balmy afternoons, and swimming parties—in private pools, that are a feature of several country homes

THE ROMANTIC GAME OF TENNIS PROMOTES SUNBURN AND "LOVE"

By Harriett Broyles.

For the maid and youth seeking pleasant diversion in the athletic field, bordered with a tinge of romance, I, by all means recommend tennis as the game of games to indulge in.

It takes the energy and zealotism, so characteristic of youth, and the rapidity of motion that is necessary to play the game well, prevents it from becoming monotonous.

What's afraid of getting sunburned? My dear young lady, don't you know that the athletic, tanned and rosy maid has supplanted the pale and delicate girl of yesterday, and that every sunburn which you so greatly fear, would only heighten your charms and make you more attractive to the masculine eye?

No doubt, dear reader, you are beginning to wonder where the romance of the game comes in. Why it is full of love, and you can love thirty or forty in one game, and a girl is so fascinating in the tennis court that with every stroke she draws the male heart nearer to ensnare it in the web of life.

So, girls, get busy and soon become devotees of the game of tennis.

Among the Golfers.

Hildreth Burton Smith, Aurelia Spear, Nellie Kiser Stewart, Adeline Thomas and Mrs. Hamilton Block are a few of the many golfers who spend several hours each day on the links.

Swimming is perhaps the most popular of all the mid-summer sports, and participating in the water contests of the present season will be a group of young women who excel in this as well as other athletic pastimes. The number includes Helen Thorn, Lida Nash, and "La Dorine."

GOLF BRUSHES AWAY COBWEBS FROM THE BUSY MAN'S BRAIN; RESTORES LIFE AND HEALTH

"Which Side Won?"

By Harriett Broyles.

I heard quite a funny little story the other day about one of our society women who had never seen a game of baseball.

Her husband, who is quite a fan, consented to take her to a game one day on condition that she would not ask foolish questions.

She looked on and behaved beautifully, applauding at the right time, and really seeming to keep up with the game.

Her husband was quite pleased and on the way home he remarked:

"Dear, you seemed to understand the game wonderfully and didn't ask a single question."

She said: "It was splendid, but now that it is all over, may I ask you one question, 'Which side won?'"

"Ask the Horse."

By Harriett Broyles.

Oh, I must tell this little story on one of our girls, who has since become quite a horsewoman. Several years ago in the North Carolina mountains she was taking her first ride, and after mounting, her horse decided to wander over to one side to eat the grass and clover in the field, and one of the party called to this girl and asked when she was going, she replied, "Ask the horse, not me."

more fully and men beyond 60 are taking up the one wholesome game which makes old age a joy and worth while.

Played as the game is, in God's open landscape, the player gets inspiration which cannot come in any other way. It's the game of the field, the sky, the sunshine, the fresh air—all that makes the blood tingle with new impulses and puts the player in love with all the world.

A royal game, indeed, is golf.

It restores to health and prolongs life.

One who plays regularly makes up for time required for the game.

Golf helps one to do better work and to do it more cheerfully.

Every one who has played the game faithfully will testify to its helpful effect.

The course at East Lake, where most of our golf is played, has had a most wonderful influence for good on hundreds of busy men, who have felt the wearing strain of business or professional cares have found in the game out there the one recreation which enables them to keep up their work in the city and at the same time enjoy the most wonderful of outdoor sports.

Young men and young women have found in it that wholesome exercise which makes them a hundredfold better physically and morally.

Makes One Normal.

Golf makes one normal—helps one to live naturally and sanely and enjoy every day.

There are scores of men playing at East Lake, who, finding the touch of age coming upon them, are off the weight of years and prolonging life a score of years or more.

As an instance of what the game does to prolong life there are thousands of men in all parts of this country today beyond the seventy and eighty mile post, in almost perfect health, enjoying every day, and all because golf keeps them in perfect condition—normal.

This great fact is being understood

"I'd follow the springtime and play golf."

A man of the widest culture and one who had studied closely the problem of life and how to get the most out of it was asked what he would choose, had he ample wealth and time at his disposal.

His reply was, "I'd follow the springtime and play golf."

The answer of this philosopher finds a ready response in the hearts of a great majority of those who love the ancient game and hence it shall serve as a suitable text for this article on golf playing.

Few Understand It.

It is to be deplored that in a city the size of Atlanta so few people, comparatively, know what golf means to those who play.

Those who have never taken it up look idly on at those who play it and wonder what the fascination can be. Many are even disposed to ridicule the game and those who play it, but it is the rarest thing for one not to enthuse over golf who has once taken it up in earnest.

Only those who play the game for its real worth and the benefit that comes from this wholesome outdoor sport know how to appreciate it fully. So wonderful are its influences upon one's health and happiness that these broad statements may be offered as fact:

What It Does.

Golf rainbows the entire outlook upon life.

It takes one away from every day petty troubles.

A FEW BOOKS WORTH READING FROM THE 1912-13 BOOKLISTS

By Mrs. Percival Sneed. "Please tell me a good new novel to read," is very much the most frequent request made of a person who is in touch with books in any way, and it is a request that has a perpetual interest. One would like to know of a few new novels that are excellent to read for oneself as well as to be able to recommend the same books to others.

Out of the numbers of books looked over and read in the last year a very few can be put into such a list, and this is not because the novels have been judged secretly, but because being put to the rather simple test (for a story one would think) of possessing interest in most cases they fall. Some induced freedom at the first opening of the book, and others kept it at bay, but it could always be seen peeping round the corner.

One sighed for a good love story which will give any chance at all at the hands of the author) always hold one's attention. Or a really good detective story, or—

The year, however, has produced no really great novel at all, and interestingly few that even a confirmed reader could pursue to the end.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, on whom we used to depend to tell us of an interesting and varied story of the great people of England, with an occasional bit of spice furnished by ladies like Kitty Asher and Lady Rose's daughter, has just reached the apex of dullness in her new book, "The Matting of Lydia." If this slight mention serves to warn any past admirer of Mrs. Ward from trying to read the book, it will have fulfilled an excellent purpose. The book is poorly worked out, impecably middle class (as a novel) and respectably dull.

H. G. Wells started in to write a very interesting book in his "Marriage," which, however, I will suppose everyone to have read already. He knows something is wrong with some modern marriages, but cannot say what. So more dullness and a dragged in sojourn in Labrador for the marriage hero and heroine and dullness again. If one really wishes to read a delightful book, and one which may pass as new since it is several years old, let him or her try Wells' "Kipsa." It is so delightful a story and so piquant in setting and action, also so true to life, that one half excuses him for undertaking in "Marriage" what he could not complete and leading one so pleasantly for a while only to be disappointed in the last half of the book.

Another Disappointment.

William Locke, who has undoubtedly added to the joy of the English reading nations in the past few years has also a new book, "Stella Maris," which appeared as a continued story in Scribner's and is now out in book form. Here also we have a disappointment, the stilted and oddity of Marcus Orlyne, the beloved vagabond Simplicius and Aristide Pujol, are gone, let us hope only in obedience. He tries his hand at a comparison of youth and perfect innation,

comes, with youth dragged through desolations of horrors unrepeatable, in the two girls, Stella and Unity. Also he plans a tremendous love in John Risca, who is to be big, ugly, blunt and fascinating. He makes his point of the contrast of the two girls, but does it by bringing into the book depths of human cruelty that hurt the mind as one reads and seem wrong because the book is not a great book and the details are uselessly used. John remains big and ugly to the end, but never fascinating; only a lumpish sort of person. Perhaps it might be easier to have said in the beginning also, "Do not read 'Stella Maris.'" It does not, however, produce the fatigue that "Marriage" and "The Matting of Lydia," as there is an unwholesome air of accomplishment and movement, but in the end the reader feels a vacancy and knows there has been much ado about nothing. As Risca is heavy and dull, the happy and the fortunate lover not interesting—what's the use?

Arnold Bennett has written no novel during this time, but another Englishman has sent us over one book of excellent quality that makes an instant appeal to the reader, and later, several others that in their way are worth reading. The newcomer is Richard Pryce, and the best of his novels is "Christopher." It is his last book and therefore his most finished, and is a thoroughly interesting story of a young man's life told from the very first, but with some of the horrors of the three-volume, two much detailed biographical effect that we have suffered at the hands of Rolland's "Jean Christopher." Pryce's Christopher is an English lad with fortunate surroundings who is able to make his bow, live to his young manhood, and have a very exquisitely told and exquisite picture of the domestic life of that period when for the woman of comfortable circumstances there was nothing to do without the home and little within, and gives also a clear account of the origin of the modern woman movement in America.

The next book of Pryce's that would interest a number of readers is "Jezabel." The heroine is an English girl of high birth and breeding, a beauty, and a perfectly straightforward character. Her whole life is romantic from the time her father, the arbitrary old lord, who could not be gainsaid, horrifies the rector and the congregation at her christening. Being asked to name the child, he hands over a slip of paper on which the name Jezabel is written. The rector can only obey, and the old lord gives a triumphant look at his timid young wife, whom he wrongly suspects and takes this means to mortify.

The story is interesting from beginning to end, as there is a more than Capulet-Montague feud to be overcome before high-spirited, beautiful and in the end almost broken-hearted Jezabel can be allowed the man of her choice. If, after reading these two books, one wishes to go further, there is a clever human study, "The Burden of a Woman," and

Rendered Valuable Service

FAMILY OF PLANTS. "LIKE THAT OF MAN;" BOTANICAL GOSSIP



Photo by Wesley Hirschberg.

MRS. P. G. MCGOVERN, Chairman of organizing committee of Woman's Edition, to whom large credit is due for her splendid work.

another readable story called "Elementary Jane."

Sydney Harrison's New Novel.

This is the second novel of Henry Sydney Harrison, the young writer whose "Queed" met with a great and deserved success. "V. V.'s Eyes" is a longer and even a better story than "Queed." It will appeal to a great many readers. Possibly not so widely diversified a set as did "Queed," but it can be heartily recommended. He again lays his scene in his beloved Richmond, and the book is a deeply interesting narrative of the rescue of the soul of a beautiful young woman from the ignoble depths to which her mother's training had consigned it. She learns to think, to dare to trust to her own hurt, and finally, alas! to love. Really Carlisle Heth, as we leave her at the end, is one of the most appealing figures in modern fiction. And we begin to think her a worthy little mix. She and the two men who influence her life are the three characters around whom the book centers, but the minor characters are excellently drawn, and one loves the home of the cheerful, happy and clever "poor relations." Hugo Canning, the New York multi-millionaire, who is one of Carlisle's lovers, is rather a triumph for a young author, as he does not fall into the error of making him the millionaire of yellow newspapers and light fiction, but shows the well-bred man of intelligence who has improved his tremendous opportunities and knows how to use his inherited wealth. The assurance he feels and his surprise at finally finding himself really ready to capitulate to a "provincial" are very well done. He is evidently studied from life, as is the faithful Willie Kerr, who acts as a sort of social secretary to Mrs. Heth and Carlisle in his off hours from business.

The Richmond setting has a charm all its own, and the writer shows a distinct advance in his craft. We forgive him his strain of DeMorganism because we are all fond of DeMorgan.

BOOKS NOT FICTION.

It would be sad to leave the realm of romance behind us except that we have just faced the sadder fact that the realm is either further away at present than usual or that its frontiers are falling by the way. I hope, however, the near future will show that they were only pausing to take breath. In the work-a-day world of biography, natural history and sociology, where we step when we leave the world of romance, there appears to be a very well-filled book shelf. Some of the volumes that stand gathered there we will briefly mention, and only the best remembered of these are not the only good books of the kind that have appeared, but a selection from several: "Mary Twiss, A Biography," by Albert Bigelow Palmer.

A fascinating account of the life of the most interesting figure in nineteenth century letters. Being practically autobiographical, it is inimitable in style. As the range of its setting is from the wild west of the forties to European courts, it may well be called an Odyssey.

"A Small Boy and Others," by Henry James.

With the tenderness which is due to his subject, the early life of his distinguished brother, the novelist of sophistication becomes in this volume the writer of simple and exquisite English. The volume is a charming essay into the field of child life, and, besides his own personality and that of the young William, we have glimpses of the best New York life of the time, and some European society as a discerning child saw it. One is relieved to read that the young Henry with the universal instinct of children, sought to play with the companions of William James and William himself, who was 16 months older. He is not alone in this, for a bridge of time too long over to be crossed, as the future greatest of American modern philosophers remarked sternly, "You can't 'cause I play with boys that swear and curse."

"George Meredith's Letters," (A Strong Human Document), by Henry James.

Letters in two volumes. A brilliant and illuminating light thrown on the great novelist and his life and work by his correspondence collected here. A very strong human document.

"Why Women Are So," by Mary Roberts Coolidge.

The very best of the "women" books of this year, and they have been legion. The writer is a trained thinker, a professor of sociology, and in a brilliant and interesting survey has marshaled the facts in regard to the American woman from the time of the colonies to the present day. She points out clearly the tremendous value of the latter woman, the comparative uselessness of the early and middle nineteenth century woman, draws a

good picture of the domestic life of that period when for the woman of comfortable circumstances there was nothing to do without the home and little within, and gives also a clear account of the origin of the modern woman movement in America.

"Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus," by Vedder.

An account, both historical and philosophical, of socialism in Europe and America. Interesting to read and valuable to a reader who wishes to be informed on a topic of increasing force. The writer, like all people who start out to prove a theory, loses a certain sense of proportion, and in the end "quotes scripture for his own purposes," but the book is scholarly to a sufficient extent, and gives an impartial view of the socialist movement. The lack of proportion comes when he tries to compress the New Testament into the socialist doctrine.

"The Lighter Side of Irish Life," by Birmingham.

A breezy, well-illustrated, charming account of Ireland and its people by the novelist mentioned above. Is full of gems such as the reply of the Catholic priest when the Church of England clergyman asked him to "explain purgatory." "You might go further and fare worse than purgatory," said the father.

"Humanly Speaking," by Samuel M. Crothers.

A delightful book of essays by our very best living American essayist. So filled with humor and common sense, and so shrewdly commented on various phases of American life, that one chuckles as one reads. "In the Hands of a Receiver" is the gem of the book, and a tremendous corrective for those who have allowed themselves to be caught in the whirlwind of too many righteous efforts at once. One reading will insure moderation. Highly recommended to everyone who is finding life too strenuous.

"Spirit of American Literature," by John Macy.

The writer has performed the rather remarkable feat of making a volume of the kind interesting. It is this to a high degree and his estimate of the writers he has chosen is most discerning. Has almost the best appreciation of Emerson in print, and a very good one of Lanier. This book is well printed, attractive to look at, and would make a charming gift book.

"Changing Chinese," by Ross.

Nearly two years in print, but a very clear presentation of the most important facts in Chinese life and the modern movement. Gives, also, a wonderful impression of the country, the crowded condition, the tremendously intensive living made necessary by the large population. A most instructive book, and written by a trained sociologist, but leaving one with the renewed thankfulness for living in a

"The Children's Reading," by Frances Jenkins Olcott.

Very much the best book of the kind that has appeared in print. The writer has had wide professional experience, and has her subject thoroughly. This book will serve as a sure guide to the mothers who prefer to buy for themselves their children's books, and to direct their reading.

"A Valiant Woman," by M. F.

This book is called by the author "a contribution to the educational problem." It is so deep in its philosophy, so sound in its comments on the best and worst of what our instruction does for the children of the race that not only every teacher, but every father and mother should read it. This would insure it rather a large circle which it will probably never get. The style is delightful; it is full of charming references, and leaves the reader a better off before it was read. It grew out of the writer's feeling of great obligation to her own early teacher, a woman so unusual as to deserve the title.

"Life of the Spider," by Fabre.

More fascinating than a fairy tale, like every book that comes from Fabre's pen. His style even in translation is so exquisite that one would be repaid even if he did not make his subject matter so alluring. Maeterlinck has called him the "Homer of the Insects," which title he has fully earned.

"The Lighter Side of Irish Life," by Birmingham.

A breezy, well-illustrated, charming account of Ireland and its people by the novelist mentioned above. Is full of gems such as the reply of the Catholic priest when the Church of England clergyman asked him to "explain purgatory." "You might go further and fare worse than purgatory," said the father.

And that horrid Nettle-net are always stinging somebody.

But gently it does not do to speak too freely. One never knows when a Sensitive Plant is around or one of those Touch Me Not who fly all to pieces.

None of us likes to hear of the skeleton in our own closet. Who even enjoys being reminded that their folks have risen in the world? Why taunt the aristocratic Celery with his granddaddy—a wild, bitter, disagreeable old creature? Quite true, the culture of Colonial Celery is only skin deep. If his valet, the gardener, should neglect him but a week or two what a relapse we should see! How touchingly human! As the German says, "Das Kommit in der besten Familien vor."

There are lots of others in the same boat. Take that strong and stalwart fellow, Hemp, of the Kentucky region. There could be no more law-abiding citizen than Hemp—such an upholder of the majesty of the law that he has actually hung criminals by the neck till they were dead. Yet do you know, when Hemp lives in the tropics he is always full of bashfulness? Fearfully dissipated! And a visionary of the worst type!

Even the Grape family is not exempt. And who so popular? Such lovely people! So carefully tended, so

perfectly trained! Quite too bad. We all know the faint berry—alcohol. An old tint recognized in Noah's vines, perhaps before.

So one had best not throw stones at the other. So many live in homes just as glass-as glass can be!

Question. Have I enough civic knowledge to enable me to check unintelligent officials and undecidable civic plans and to support good ones?

None of us likes to hear of the skeleton in our own closet. Who even enjoys being reminded that their folks have risen in the world? Why taunt the aristocratic Celery with his granddaddy—a wild, bitter, disagreeable old creature? Quite true, the culture of Colonial Celery is only skin deep. If his valet, the gardener, should neglect him but a week or two what a relapse we should see! How touchingly human! As the German says, "Das Kommit in der besten Familien vor."

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PLAYER PIANO

its influence on the home life, the splendid entertainment it affords all members of the family, keeping the children at home—they would find that it would help immensely to solve the problems with which they are confronted.

Come to see us and let us show you our line of Players. Then you will agree with us that your home cannot afford to be without one.

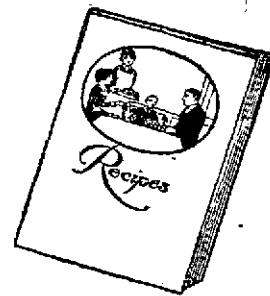
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WESSON salad OIL

Good salads save a lot of cooking in the summer-time—and this book of Mrs. Rorer's offers many salad suggestions. Also it gives recipes for making everything under the sun, from soup to dainty pastries—shows the advantages of cooking with oil—Wesson Oil—and making all these things more palatable as well as more digestible.

Wesson Oil is choice enough for the most delicious and delicate salad dressing—yet it is economical—economical enough for all cooking. 30c a full quart can—no more than lard and only a third as much as butter or an imported olive oil anywhere near so good.

Light will spoil any pure oil. Bottles are often short measure. Wesson Oil is always put up in full measure tin cans. The net weight plainly marked on the can.



Ask your grocer for this book of Mrs. Rorer's or write to us mentioning your grocer's name.

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A LABEL WITH A MEANING GEORGIA CANE SYRUP WIRE-GLASS BRAND GARNER-BLAKEY COMPANY ATLANTA, GA. CAIRO, GA. Particular people are well acquainted with this brand. They recognize it as the badge of supremacy in ABSOLUTELY PURE GEORGIA CANE SYRUP

Saving Monticello Splendid Work Being Done by Mrs. Littleton Home of Jefferson

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN CLUBS ALONG LINES OF PUBLIC HEALTH

By Dr. Frances Bradley.

In the beginning Women's clubs were organized for the purpose of getting women out of their homes giving them change and diversion from the routine and monotony of household affairs but many a woman ever advanced the proposition, however alluring. A club woman forty years ago would have ruffled the serenity of a small town more than a suffragette today. Though club activities of those days were perfectly harmless history classes literature and drama classes study of modern languages and the like of the old pioneer Sorosis plowed through deep waters of prejudice struck the breakers of obstacle and antagonism individual and organized but steadily up she kept her course attached one bark after another till today the fleet sails the blue seas with the searchlights of the world upon her endeavor.

And strangely enough the voyage to clubdom though it led away from home has circled around the globe and is now headed straight for that goal Women's club work today has its strongest expression in the development of the home strengthening the woman as wife as mother and home maker.

Already chambers of commerce boards of health of trade and education are recognizing Women's clubs as potential factors in any uplifting work and together they are doing more than either could do alone towards raising the efficiency of our state.

Study of Men and Women

As a study of men and women as a health problem is becoming the study of men and women alike. The clubs are being organized in schools that our children may learn the importance of civics and its relation to good citizenship.

Sanitation the watchword of prevention.

tion has been tried out in the tropics to the satisfaction of the world, and we are applying it by cleaning up our homes and our cities as never before. We are working for pure water, clean milk, screened homes and public buildings better sewerage, better disposal of garbage and waste.

We are establishing nurseries for babies of factory mothers penny lunches for school children open all day and out of door sleeping quarters all over the state.

Parent teacher organizations are bringing close those two factors for a better understanding of our children.

We have medical inspection of schools installed in many city and county schools clinics by dentists specialists and general practitioners.

Abolish Drinking Cup

We have practically abolished the common drinking cup in Georgia substituting individual cups or bubbling fountains. Women's clubs have in many places bought and equipped playgrounds that the little folks may not only have the beautiful parks but may learn the value of team work.

We are studying the cause and prevention of tuberculosis typhoid fever malaria and contagious diseases co-operating with other organizations along those lines. We ourselves and our children are studying domestic science marketing food values and rejoice oh ye men money values.

But our public health efforts are barely begun. We are hoping great things of our legislature by way of real laws for women and children. We wait.

What We Want.

Better compulsory education laws for good health and efficiency are mainly matters of education.

Better child labor laws that our little children may be given a chance to grow and develop and their work suited to their age and strength.

A woman physician in every almshouse and institution where there are women inmates.

A woman inspector in every in-

stitution where women and girls are employed.

Better housing conditions in factory districts and negro settlements.

Better homes for our working girls.

A state home for wayward girls.

Age of consent raised to eight years.

Better laws controlling the regulation of vital statistics. Upon the enactment of this legislation depends the integrity of child labor compulsory education age of consent and inheritance laws.

None of these laws could be enforced without previous birth registration. Miss Lathrop chief of the Federal Children's bureau says that between 1900 and 1910 two and a half million children died in the United States though births unregistered and unnoticed. What business enterprise would tolerate such bookkeeping?—recording all out go but no income.

Last but not least we must have a working knowledge of the social evil in our midst if we would protect our children and the generations to come from untold and unnecessary suffering and crime. Long enough we have closed our eyes and ears to almost unbelievable facts but such inactivity is inexcusable—it is criminal. The wall is among us—it threatens every child in Georgia the innocent and protected as well as the wail. What are we doing about it?

The Social Evil

Jane Addams says that 4 per cent of American girls between 16 and 20 are working girls. John D. Rockefeller Jr. states as the result of his investigations that less than 15 per cent of the prostitutes of this country are

willing victims. What of the 35 per cent? Who or what is responsible? In one year 1,700 young girls enroute from New York to Chicago have disappeared, are lost to the world and to their families, who are in many cases unable financially to make any investigation.

Sometimes we forget that our country while free to the virtuous, is also free to the Iberline, yet our little girls go to school, go to work, travel from city to city ignorant, untrained, helpless. Let us study carefully the questions of

- 1 Small pay allowing none of the normal wholesome pleasures of youth.
- 2 Over work weakening morally and physically any human being.
- 3 Depravity of man.
- 4 Lack of training due to mock modesty of parent and teacher.

It is up to the club women of Georgia, and to the club men to give this subject their best effort.

Does Education Pay?

It is sometimes asked Does an education pay? Here is an answer from a contributor to our of our best known magazines.

Does it pay to learn to make life a glory instead of a grind? Does it pay to open a little wider the door of a narrow life? Does it pay to add power to the lens of the microscope or telescope? Does it pay to know how to take the dry, dreary drudgery out of life? Does it pay to taste the exhilaration of feeling ones power unfold? Does it pay to push ones horizon farther out in order to get a wider outlook or clearer vision?



Top At the left Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, in the center, Jefferson's grave, at the right, Thomas Jefferson at the bottom the Jefferson home

The efforts made by Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, wife of Congressman Littleton of New York to induce the congress at Washington to buy Monticello the home of Thomas Jefferson have attracted national and in fact international attention.

As you all know, Monticello was the home of Thomas Jefferson. It is located a few miles east of Charlottesville, Va. on the top of a mountain by that name which forms a part of the southwest mountain. The mountain is 850 feet high and stands all alone. It came into possession of the Jefferson family in 1733 and remained in his family until after the death of Thomas Jefferson on July 4, 1826. Shadwell his birthplace is located at the foot of the mountain and was burned in 1780.

When Mr. Jefferson was about 21 years old he began the erection of a mansion on the top of the mountain and was his own architect. The place was built by his slaves and in these early days everything about the entire plantation had to be manufactured on the spot. He made his own bricks

wrought his own rails, constructed his own mill, and in 1791 he built his own bridge. He planted his own vineyard for thirty years and in 1800 Mr. Jefferson had become president of the United States.

Claim to His Mountain Home

Mr. Jefferson found it necessary to sell a part of his estate in order to meet his obligations. He sold the land to a tenant on the mountain his mountain home.

The world wide fame which Mr. Jefferson has gained has brought public attention to his estate and during the last few years of his life the place was daily alive with visitors from all parts of the world.

Mr. Jefferson died on July 14, 1826.

Property Bought for \$7,000

The place is owned by his executor, Thomas Jefferson Randolph his favorite grandson but a part of the income is used to support the Jeffersons and after a few years the property was bought by James T. Barclay for \$7,000.

Mr. Barclay advertised the place for sale and it was purchased by Captain

Ulrich Levy in 1884. He held the place until 1883 and left it by will to the people of the United States. The relation of Captain Levy ended the will on the ground that the devise was too indefinite.

It finally came into possession of Jefferson M. Levy the present owner.

The executor of Mr. Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph when he came to sell the place received two acres for a tomb and grave and was buried there. It is in this little graveyard that the remains of Thomas Jefferson lie buried and alongside of him many of his descendants principal members of the Randolph Taylor and Ruffin families.

Needs No Description

As was said by a noted writer, The mansion itself needs no description. Its portico is as familiar to the American eye as the portico of Mount Vernon and Arlington.

Mrs. Littleton is actively at work in her patriotic effort to induce the United States congress to purchase the property on behalf of the government.

She has formed an organization known as the Monticello association similar to the Mount Vernon association. This honorary advisory board of this association is composed of very many of the most notable men and women of the country in every walk of life such men and women for instance as Hon. Joseph Choate, Charles Dana Gibson, Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Hon. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Henry Seligman and very many others.

During the last session of congress a resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to investigate the entire matter and while it failed of passage Mrs. Littleton is a white discouraged but still active worker to accomplish the end desired. It is believed by very many persons with the satisfaction that in the course of time she will prevail. It is ambitious and as a result Monticello will pass to and be one the property of the United States the same as Mount Vernon and Arlington the homes of Washington and Lee and when that day arrives all the people of the United States and all the peoples of the world will be permitted and governmental provision in journey to Monticello the home and birthplace of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the third president of the United States.

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than Prices Quoted
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Pearl LaVallieres
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Letter Writing

This is not coaching for deficiencies.
It is for greater mastery.
It is to redeem otherwise idle hours.
(Many boys waste the summer holidays.)
The studies are all utilitarian.
Tuition for six weeks, \$15.00
Hours 9 to 12 on school days
July 1st to August 9th

A SCIENTIFIC BLEND OF BEST VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT

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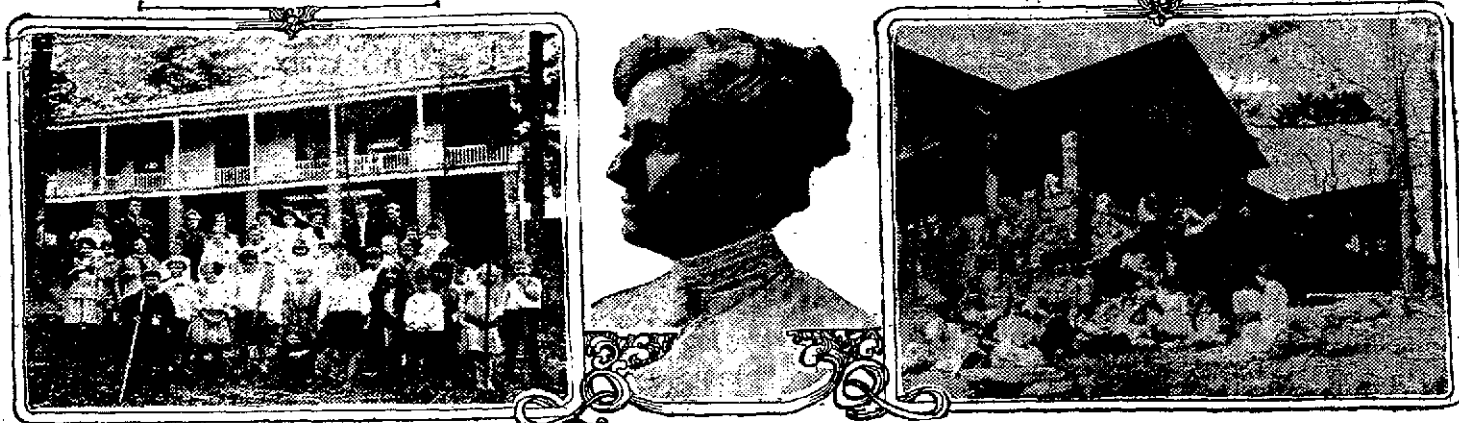
FLOUR

IS THE BEST!

MAKES SWEET WHOLESOME & NUTRITIOUS BREAD.

ATLANTA MILLING CO. ATLANTA, GA

TALLULAH FALLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL A MONUMENT TO GEORGIA CLUB WOMEN THE ROMANCE OF A HILL IN HABERSHAM



At the left, members of Tallulah Falls Junior Civic League; in the center, Miss A. L. E. Blackshear, principal; Mrs. H. N. Clark telling the children an Uncle Remus story in front of Model Home.

Tallulah Falls Industrial school is owned and operated by the Georgia Federation of Clubs, which is the only one of the state federations which thus absolutely owns a school.

A fully equipped schoolhouse and a model home for teachers and boarders are placed upon a five-acre tract, the gift to the federation by Miss Sara E. White.

The Georgia Power company has placed electricity in both buildings and along the once dark road which used to be a fever to the club's evening meetings.

They want me to tell you a story, to show you a picture, to leave you a message, and perchance, a mission. The story is a "fact tale," the picture as vivid as life—for it is life; the message is deeper than I can fathom; hence I shall only deliver it and go my way; and the mission—ah, the mission is as long and as hard as love and service. That's all.

Nothing ordinary here. But it was no ordinary schoolhouse, and no ordinary Georgia hill that I saw against the sunset sky that late October day.

For the month of June, the month of weddings, we are offering some very unusual values in cut glass. Almost our entire stock is new goods that have come in during the past three weeks.

Water Set, 1 pitcher and 8 glasses, \$12.00 \$ 6.95
Wine Set, 1 decanter and 6 tumblers, 19.50 14.95
Cruet Dish, 6 in., 2.50 1.75
Bon Bon Dish, 6 in., 3.00 2.10
Heavy cut, 4 in., 3.00 2.10
Bowl, 8 in., 6.50 4.50
Bowl, 10 in., 6.50 4.50

10% DISCOUNT ON Sheffield Silver Plate

For one week only, we are offering a discount of 10 per cent on our entire line of Sheffield Plate.

Vegetable Dish, 10 in., \$ 6.00 \$ 5.40
Covered Combination, 12 in., 12.50 12.15
Round Tray, 12 in., 8.00 7.20

Aluminum Ware the Cooking Utensils of the Future

On account of its cleanliness, its everlasting quality and its great beauty, we expect to see aluminum ware in almost universal use in our kitchens within the next few years.

Lipped Sauce Pans, \$.50 and up
Covered Sauce Pans, 1.00 and up
Tom Kettles, 2.25 and up
Muffin Pans, .75 and up
Cake Pans, .50 and up
Pie Pans, .25 and up
Double Bakers, 1.50 and up
Frying Pans, .55 and up
Canning Jars, .75 and up
Milk Shakers, .50 and up
Mixing Spoons, .65 and up
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 25c Pair
Tea Balls, 10c, 25c, 50c
Jelly Moulds, .10c and up
2-Quart Fruit Juice Strainer, 75c
Percolators, \$2.50 and up

KING HARDWARE CO.
53-55 Peachtree St.

that autumn afternoon like a terrace of extravagant landscape gardening, luxuriant, "exceeding abundantly above all that we could ask or think."

Many times afterwards, month after month, I went back to this same turn in the road, and each time found new wonders awaiting me.

'Twas in May, however, that the mountain side verily came into its own; the laurel seemed almost to cover the earth and outdid all else in its exquisite loveliness.

June rhododendron and fern and myriad of leaf flutter, and a sun that makes the "shadow of great rock in a weary land" a grateful reality on the red road stretches.

Regular Settling Price, Perce.
Ice Tub, \$ 5.00 \$ 3.50
Fruit Compote, 10.00 7.50
Compote, 6 in., 5.00 3.85
Compote, 4 in., 3.50 2.00
Electric Table Lamp, 10.00 7.50
Punch Set, 1 bowl, 1 tray, 12 cups, 60.50 48.80
Celery Dish, 4.00 2.75
1 Crystal glass Gas Lamp, 15.00 8.00

By Mrs. John Hammond.
The nineteenth century was pre-eminently the age of individualistic commercialism, of cut-throat competition. Beneath this struggle the characteristics which were to stamp the twentieth century formed slowly, obscurely, like the underground life of seeds.

Our Rent Department is Very Thorough

They were eager for the work, and found the ideal place for it at Tallulah, small in the beginning, but no longer small but growing, developing all the while.

I took tea with them some weeks ago, and found them true, gentle folk at the table and in the parlor. Many city-bred boys and girls might well imitate their table manners and their ease in conversation.

The Friday Night Glee club and the Wednesday Afternoon Lipscomb circle give them the "social life" they need, are delightful organizations as well as the best kind of training for them. They learn to conduct a meeting with dignity, to abide by parliamentary law with diligence, to write minutes correctly, and, best of all, to "have a good time" most heartily.

EMMA ASKEW CLARK.

The Negro: A Human Problem



MRS. JOHN D. HAMMOND.

Justice and opportunity for the unprivileged—that is the new world-cry. In ever country the best men and women of the privileged classes are at work to answer it.

CHAS. P. GLOVER REALTY CO.
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Our Rent Department is Very Thorough

Justice and opportunity for the unprivileged—that is the new world-cry. In ever country the best men and women of the privileged classes are at work to answer it.

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STATE COMMISSION NEEDED FOR ROADS

Georgia Is Under Obligation to Her People to Furnish Competent Highway Board.

BY W. M. GAMMON,
Ex-Chairman County Commission.

From the many good roads conventions held, the vast number of writers and speakers discussing its importance and the necessity of improved public highways, it would seem that a general interest had been aroused and that there would be, in this state of Georgia at least, a universal demand for the building of substantial and permanent highways.

These two classes, as voters, are in a very large majority, except in the counties where large numbers are elected "their" commissioners and dictate through them how and where the work shall be done by the convicts.

It is an obligation of the state is under to the people to furnish this, though a competent highway commission. It furnishes this labor at a great loss of revenue to itself. Every other state assumes this authority. If this is done, Georgia in a few years can have a splendid system of completed roads, from every part of the state centering in its capital; without it, our road building is a farce.

This is not being done, at least in north Georgia, where the county commissioners take a general local view of the work; they are scattering the work all over the county as demanded by local influence.

Floyd county has employed convict labor on her roads for thirty-four years. Most of the county roads scattered their work to every section of the county, never attempting to build one road to completion.

A board was then elected in 1908 who employed a competent engineer, who was made general manager and supervisor. His first act was to measure the work and make an estimate of the cost compared to contract prices.

Under his efficient management three roads were completed to the county line and two to the Alabama state line in all in four years.

In all the thirty years before the convicts had never built but six culverts, and not a single bridge. On the 54 miles built of first-class, graded, macadam roads, he put in 22 culverts and 59 reinforced concrete and steel bridges, some of them 100-foot spans, all built by the convicts in less than four years.

This is the actual experience of Floyd county and most of the counties of this state (all in north Georgia) are following in Floyd's old footsteps, and will work for a generation and never build a road that is of any benefit unless the state steps in and exercises a supervision due it from furnishing the convict labor.

The state should create a highway commission, with authority to designate the roads each county should work. It ought to enforce county cooperation, so as to make the roads continuous from the state line to the capitol, and have a competent engineer to supervise the work as a member or chairman of the commission.

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The Pines is situated on a ridge, removed both from village and camps. Is surrounded by fine trees; has its exclusive water supply, private dairy and poultry yard.
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The gardener who plants HASTINGS' SEEDS does so with a feeling of perfect confidence that he has planted the very best seeds obtainable for southern soil and climate.
Handsome illustrated catalogue free on request.
H. G. Hastings & Co.
16 West Mitchell St. Atlanta, Ga.

The boy scout idea was originally formulated by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell, the hero of the defense of Mafeking in the Boer war. Like other movements showing permanence and power, it has developed from widely separated sources, where constructive ideas came to boy workers and were tested with varying degrees of success. While in its original form emphasis was placed on the military, this influence to its teachings of peace virtues and the development of good citizenship. The names of Dan Beard, Ernest Thompson Seton, James E. West and others, stand out prominently in showing to the world the possibilities of the system of scouting, which as taught by the Boy Scouts of America, has reached its most perfect state of development. The movement was started only five years ago, and in that time has spread to almost every nation in the world, operating in some 25 or more countries. The British scouts have organizations not only in England, Scotland and Ireland, but in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and every other colony. In Continental Europe are the Boy Scouts of Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Greece and the Balkan states. In Asia there are boy scouts in Syria, Siam, China and Japan. The Boy Scouts of America have organizations not only in the United States and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, but also in Mexico, Cuba, Bolivia, Peru and other South American countries. Everywhere it has shown adaptation to new fields and nationalities. No other movement is world-wide in its scope and influence, in both its conception and development. It is strictly Anglo-Saxon. Through it the boys of the entire world are being taught the Anglo-Saxon ideals of efficient citizenship, service and character building. While in its five years it has enrolled over two million boys, the Boy Scouts of America, which has just passed its third birthday, furnish a quarter of that number, having today some 1,000 troops, with as many adult scoutmasters, and a total membership of some half million boys.

Scouts of Happiness.

The Boy Scouts of America don't get up in the morning with the sanctified ambition to go out and make the world better. They are just healthy American boys who want to have fun. They are the kind of boys who for a lark, but with no idea of mischief, would take delight in rubbing old Abe Smith's orchard just for the fun of it. But that same energy and enthusiasm can be utilized in giving happiness to others and giving just as much of a lark to the boys themselves.

Let's go over and help put up those tuberculosis tents, said Ronald Miller, member of the Owl Patrol Troop, No. 1 of Dunkirk, New York, out on a spring hike last year.

Since then these scouts are always available for this work.

Just before Christmas in Atlanta, the boy scouts lined up at anti-tuberculosis headquarters and received batches of stamps, which they sold in a few hours. In Toledo, Louisville, Baltimore and many other cities Boy Scouts work against the white plague.

Out in St. Paul, Miss Helen Arndt, a school nurse, set the boys searching for and relieving cases of need. In Atlanta the same thing was done under direction of Mr. Joseph Logan, of the Associated Charities.



HAMILTON DOUGLAS, JR.
Scoutmaster Atlanta Troop No. 1.

In March, 1909, city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, was organized by Helen Gray the Mountain Educational Association of Georgia.

Its purpose was to found a college for mountain girls, with industrial features to meet their needs.

In 1910 this work was chartered as the Southern Mountain Educational association, with the following officers:

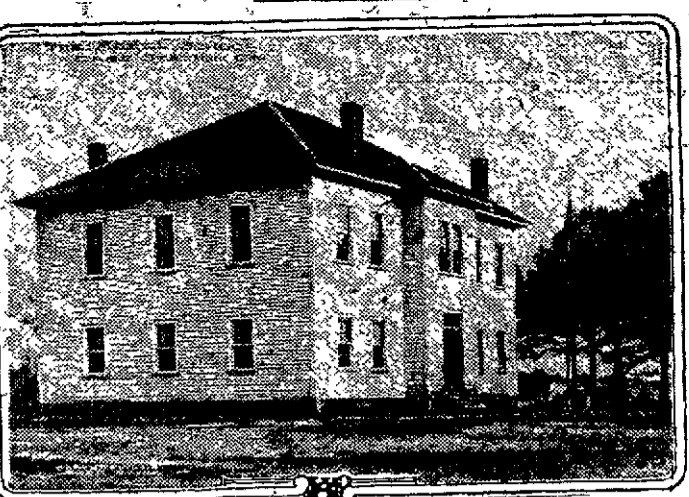
Mrs. E. W. Lazarus, president.
Miss Elizabeth Hanna and Miss Helen Gray, vice presidents.
Mrs. John Stubbs and Mrs. Callaway Stubbs, recording secretaries.
Mrs. J. R. Dickey, corresponding secretary.
Mrs. J. W. Webster, treasurer.
Mrs. M. M. Zirkle, assistant treasurer.

After mature consideration, Mineral Bluff, Ga., was the place chosen for the establishment of this school. J. R. Dickey presented the association with a building of ten rooms, and the use of several acres of ground, and the Mineral Bluff school threw open its doors for the first time in September, 1911.

Our curriculum emphasizes home culture, such as sewing, bread-making, preserving, canning and gardening. We hope each year to extend our influence in other directions.

We recently added a bathroom, which, by the way, was paid for by the Jellies, preserves and canned goods made by the girls in the school.

JENNIE HARRISON LAZARUS,
President Southern Mountain Educational Association.



MODEL SCHOOL AT CASS STATION.

Question.

Am I keeping in touch with what other cities and towns are doing to make their respective communities more beneficial, more healthful and more convenient places wherein to live?

The breaking levees of the Mississippi have inspired the Scouts in Monroe, La. two wagons went all day long collecting food, bedding, etc. for flood sufferers.

The New Hampshire forestry commission offers medals to boy scouts of that state for successful work against forest fires.

The suggestion of Governor Osborne, has rounded the boy scouts into groups of forest scouts, and is putting them through a thorough scout training being on the methods of extinguishing forest fires. The boys who do exceptional work will get medals. In Colorado Sydney L. Moore, acting United States district forester, has appealed to the boy scouts successfully to help him fight forest fires.

At least fifty scout troops last year passed resolutions promising not to handle revolvers or fire crackers on the Fourth of July. This year several hundred troops of scouts are enlisted for the "Sane Fourth."

An Asset to Health.

The boy scout movement is a tremendous asset to the health of a community. The activities in which they engage as sports are being turned into health-promoting devices. In 100 cities throughout the country the boys have engaged in the regular city cleaning expeditions. In Rochelle, New York they even placed rubbish in heaps and set fire to them, and then they took their rakes and cleaned up the vacant lots. In Staunton, Va., the boy scouts worked for several weeks cleaning up the city. In Logansport, Ind., Syracuse, N. Y., Utica, N. Y., Pensacola, Fla., and Providence, R. I., you will find scouts helping in the city house cleaning.

Cass Station is really not large enough to be called even a village, however, it is an important shipping point upon one of the principal railroads of the state—the Western and Atlantic—under lease to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. Here, in the geographical center of Bartow county, is the Massachusetts-Georgia Federation Model school. The building is situated upon an eminence from which is a charming view of the exquisite surrounding hills and valleys. It is sheltered by a grove of magnificent pines, the four acres providing ample space for gardens and playgrounds.

So first of all the location is ideal. In 1902, the Massachusetts Federation offered help to the Georgia Federation. After conference with Mrs. Granger, president, it was decided to establish a model school. Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson had charge of the arrangements. The Massachusetts Federation continued its generous support for several years. When it withdrew its financial support, but not its interest and good will, the Georgia Federation paid the necessary expenses.

Now its existence depends upon gifts of the clubs of the Georgia Federation and individual contributions.

For many years, there had been a county school here, and to make a "model school" the industrial branches were added. When a model school was offered the trustees by the Georgia Federation, there was only a one-room house, though quite a good one, which had been erected to replace the four-room building which had recently burned. Another room was added by the people of the community and used for the industrial work; the kitchen in one end of the shop in the other.

More room was soon needed and a shop was added.

Another fire and again everything was destroyed. The next building, now in use, contains a large auditorium upstairs, used for school purposes, etc. Downstairs are halls, library, kitchen, shop and cloak rooms.

Again the work has increased and more room is needed.

This school justifies its designation, "The leading rural school of the county." It is one of the few schools having a term of seven months. It is the first school in the seventh congressional district and the sixth in the whole state to qualify and receive a certificate as a standard rural school. The enrollment is almost 100.

We have two splendid teachers, Miss Emma Gardner of Adairville and Miss Louise Cole of Winterville. We also have the advantage of the fine services of Misses Rowan and Burton, who are connected with the county school system. We have the cordial assistance of County Superintendent Milam and the board of education.

The pupils do much for the school. They make and sell various articles. They have a wide-awake club, which meets every two weeks, one a social, the other a business meeting.

The two clubs and the teachers work beautifully together. A number of booklets have been made. A few subjects are: Natural scenes in the United States, silk worms, products of Georgia, people of other lands, cooking, corn, wheat and chocolate.

In sewing, simple garments have been made, plain and fancy stitches studied. Much sewing is planned for the summer term.

The woodwork classes have made a library table with shelves and a drawer, curio stand, dictionary rest, fern stands, combination hat, cloak and umbrella racks, etc. Are making a bookcase for another school. In cooking breads, cakes and desserts have been studied and prepared. Lessons given in "how to care for foods, cooked and uncooked," how to use leftovers, how to serve meals, etc. Recipes are placed on blackboard and after being used are copied into their cook books.

It has been our constant ambition since the establishment of the model school for the school to develop into a high school, with all the industrial and agricultural branches.

We really have reason to believe that in the near future our ambition will be realized and the school will become the first rural high school in

of canning clubs in Georgia.

The school fair, as you know, is already an educational factor of note. As it now exists, the school fair provides a time and place for showing in a material way the progress of every school, gives opportunity for happy co-operation as well as wholesome competition among neighboring contestants.

The school fair has yet another function; it gives occasion for assembly and social grouping of rural population. It now lacks, however, the feature of entertainment which could be so finely given by school children. Our rural life at large lacks the picturesque, the dramatic, the musical—indeed, lacks expression in any form of art. Yet out of the workaday industrial life of our race has grown the finest of the world's art, be it literature, music, the dramatic or other expression. Too long have these been in decadence, and too long country and village have lacked these outlets of emotion and means of culture.

"We want in our club work simple, instance, and also to use local history and tradition in presenting in song, play, tableaux, pageant, athletic sports and games, entertainment around which to develop a wholesome social life, and at the same time to dignify the occupations of the country."

Through such festivals, which should be the outgrowth of industrial life, the flowering of work into artistic expression, our boys and girls will come to learn the significance of work in its higher meaning, and to hear that skyborn music which Emerson assures us sounds from all things.

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Director for Georgia Federation.

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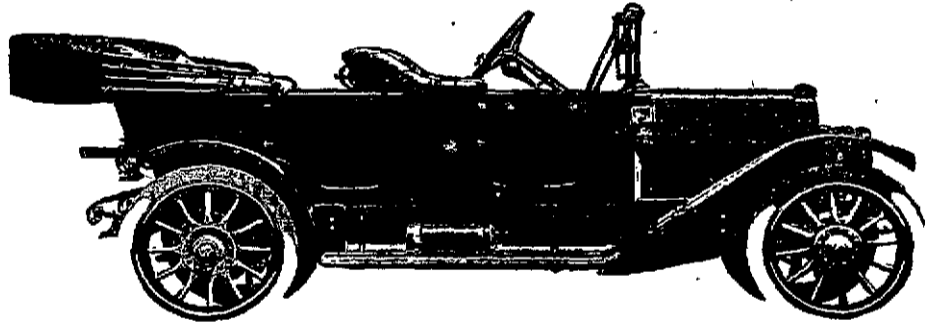
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- Full Set Tools
- Five Lamps

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Woman's Edition Library Department

HISTORY OF LIBRARY GROWTH IN GEORGIA

Development Is Traced From Ante-Bellum Days to Now, Showing Splendid Progress Throughout Entire State.

By Anne Wallace Howland.

The first free public library in Georgia was supported by a city charter from 1829 when the city of Atlanta accepted the gift of \$100,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie and of the property of the Young Men's Library association on condition that the city appropriate \$5,000 a year to maintain a free public library. This contract was signed on the stage of the Grand opera house May, 1899. In the presence of the members of the American Library association then in session in Atlanta.

To trace the movement of library development in the state one must go back to the plantation library of ante-bellum times when the "big house" boasted a collection of books mostly imported from England. More or less valuable editions of the classics, a few rare local histories, biographies, accounts of the Indians, and political pamphlets.

As early as 1801 the general assembly of Georgia passed an act incorporating a board of trustees in Chatham county "by the name and style of the Savannah Library association." This library merged with the Georgia Historical society in 1847 and took its name.

This law incorporating the Savannah library became the accepted form for other library associations in the state. Such in 1867 became the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta. Similar library associations were organized in Augusta, Macon, Rome, Columbus, Americus.

While not within the scope of this paper, it seems invidious not to mention the work of the various institutional libraries of the state which served not only the students, but were generous to the citizens of the towns where the institutions were located. Notably the library of the University of Georgia, whose files of early newspapers are perhaps the most complete in the state.

The librarian of Emory college was among the pioneers of the state. The professor of English of the Georgia School of Technology as early as 1858 was active in the laying of the foundation of the fine collection now to be found at Tech.

The state library at this time was performing the functions of library for the supreme court and of a technical library for lawyers. Its later activities and wider scope date from the appointment of a technical librarian and the new ideas of the public library movement which swept the state in 1899.

Young Men's Library.
The Young Men's Library of Atlanta was organized by Mr. Darwin G. Jones in 1867 and its members elected a board of trustees and paid annual dues. It supported a free reading room, but the circulation of books was restricted to the membership.

The first president was Captain Harry Jackson and the first librarian was Mr. A. L. Grant. No early history of Atlanta would be complete without an account of this institution. The best people of Atlanta were on its membership list, the ablest of Atlanta financiers served on its board of trustees, and society women lent their aid to its social functions.

The time had come for a free city library as an adjunct to the free city schools. The pioneer work then was in creating a public sentiment that would demand a free public library.

Campaign of Publicity.
A regular campaign of publicity was planned. The city press gave unlimited space and columns of arguments in favor of the public library were prepared. Statistics from other cities where libraries were in active operation helped to form public opinion. The Women's clubs were active in the propaganda. In 1895 a congress of women librarians was planned to meet

Pioneer Worker For Libraries



MRS. E. G. McCABE.

Library Work of Georgia Federation

"I HAVE never failed to secure as gifts just as many books as were needed so long as I was able to keep in touch with the situation and know the actual need and pass it on."

This is what Mrs. E. G. McCabe, for so many years chairman of library work in the Georgia federation, says of her experience and that of Georgia clubs in securing, to give away, about 15,000 books, many of them valuable books of reference.

Most of these books went to rural schools—many direct from clubs and many more from Mrs. McCabe's own house in Atlanta, one floor of which was fitted up as a warehouse and distributing point with shelves, packing tables and boxes.

Her correspondence with rural teachers and scholars was voluminous and it was this personal touch which made her work a solace to her at a time of great sorrow.

Her genuine contribution to library needs in this state is another example of one woman's continuous effort along one line.

The federation's library work has taken three forms:

1. Gifts of books and pictures (collected by gift) to schools and villages.
2. Loan to small clubs of club study reference collections given by Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.
3. Clubs maintaining public libraries in towns where none are provided by the municipality.

Out of such have grown a number of good public libraries. A few have been discontinued. At the last report fourteen clubs were maintaining the libraries of their towns.

Mrs. H. C. Peoples, the present chairman, is prevented by deep sorrow from sending a message to this edition.

In the woman's building of the Cotton States and International exposition. The program for this meeting contained the names of the leaders of the library movement in the north and served to attract the attention of members of the American Library association which decided to hold its annual meeting in Atlanta in 1893. The success of this meeting acted as a stimulus to the library movement not only in Georgia, but throughout the south.

Too much credit cannot be given to the public spirit manifested in the board of trustees of the Young Men's Library association of Atlanta in preparing the way for the free public library in Georgia.

In a Nuthall.
The little table which follows gives a brief summary of the public library history of Atlanta:
YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
1867-1899.

- First Librarian—A. L. Grant.
 - Second Librarian—Charles Herbert.
 - Third Librarian—Charles Hatman.
 - Fourth Librarian—Miss L. A. Field.
 - Fifth Librarian—Miss Fanny Wallace.
 - Sixth Librarian—Miss Anne Wallace.
- CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA.
1899-1914.
First Librarian—Miss Anne Wallace.
Second Librarian—Miss Julia Rankin.
Third Librarian—Miss Katherine Wootton.

Activities of Carnegie Library.

By Katherine Hinton Wootton.
When the Carnegie library was completed in 1899, there was the transition from a small social center to a well

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL CARNegie LIBRARY ATLANTA

By Mrs. Percival Spauld, Principal.
The fact that there is a library school in Atlanta which trains young women to be librarians is, I think, rather generally understood throughout the south, as is also the fact that it is the only library school south of Philadelphia.

The Library Training School was really a gift made by Mr. Carnegie to Miss Anne Wallace in 1905, on her representation of the need for such an institution in the south. Mr. Carnegie was interested in what she told him and made a liberal endowment, which enabled the school to run smoothly, unhampered by financial considerations. The tuition is free and, as the school trains from ten to twelve students every year, there are practically ten scholarships open to the women of the south who are library-minded and who have sufficient scholarship to stand the entrance examination.

When the class of 1913 completed the course on May 21, the school will have ninety alumni. The graduates are usually placed before graduation, though, of course, the school does not present to the profession, as like any other technical school it can only serve as a reference for its students. It has, however, been a matter of interest to see how every year as the first of June approaches, the first of young women after another is in demand, so that when the certificates are handed out they are handed out readily to librarians who must hurry by the first train to the library that is waiting for them.

A Profession.
This steady demand shows the awakening throughout the south to the fact that librarianship is a profession like the other professions, and that to be successful one must be trained.

The school feels happy when the graduates go out into new fields, take a firm hold on the library situation and while establish things on a sound basis. The professional interest that they feel, and their ability to meet the situation as they find it wherever they take up their work, and to

studied from books obtained free from the library, and is now a draughtsman in a local architect's office. Oftentimes the library staff members are told of positions obtained, and of promotions secured which were due entirely to knowledge secured free from library books.

Beginning with the children who are too young to read and who have their prettily colored picture books, there is something on the library shelves to help solve the problems of every man, woman and child in the city.

The children have their own attractive room, filled with a well selected collection of books.

All librarians should be, and indeed are, social workers, for their opportunities are manifold. When the children's room was opened on Christmas day, the children's room was, he at first answered Wednesday, and then said that he couldn't exactly remember who, but he knew somebody got born that day, but he didn't remember his name. That answer was actually given by an Atlanta child, and still we send thousands of dollars to foreign missions!

Oftentimes bright eyes have peered through the windows of the children's room, and dirty little faces have pressed against the glass and it has taken days of coaxing to lure the little one in to the attractive room, and oftentimes the children's librarian has had to wash both face and hands of the little visitor before establishing a speaking acquaintance.

The Story Hour.
At the story hour we have had as many as five hundred children in one afternoon. The stories are planned to follow some definite course, and teachers tell us that children who attend the story hour in their classes and show an amazing familiarity with good literature.

It is planned to have a course of public lectures for both adults and children. During the past winter two lectures were given to large and appreciative audiences. The result of one of these lectures was the organization of the now flourishing Burroughs Nature Study club. Following a lecture by Mrs. Wallace on "Women's Clubs," a hand of boy scouts was formed among the boy members of that branch and not to be outdone by the boys, the girls organized the Camp Fire Girls. There is also a sewing class among the girls.

Next year the library co-operated with the Georgia Library commission in arranging an exhibit of desirable books for children. The exhibit was held in the meeting hall of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs where it attracted much attention. Later the exhibit was moved to the library, and many book lists for Christmas buying were made up from the attractive books shown.

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Branch Libraries.

The successful branch libraries at Anne Wallace branch and at Oakland City branch have demonstrated the need for such branches throughout the city. Oakland City branch was made possible by the generosity of Alderman E. N. Ragsdale, who donated the free use of a building for two years for a neighborhood branch library. Mr. Ragsdale's example is worthy of emulation by citizens in other parts of the city, so that no vicinity need be without its small neighborhood library.

The offers of the Jewish Educational Alliance, and of the Menlo Remus home to give space in their buildings to the city for establishing libraries in the fulfillment of this plan, and active deposits will doubtless soon be established in these places.

The plan which the librarian unhesitatingly acknowledges as her hobby is that of opening an Atlanta museum within the library building, where relics of Atlanta history, whether in book, pamphlet, picture, personal letters, or other objects, will be kept for future historians, and where school boys will find inspiration for debates and essays upon the topics pertaining to Atlanta in the making, which will be of interest to the young people of the city and an accurate knowledge of her history and of her needs. Such knowledge is surely as valuable to the future citizens of Atlanta, who will be at the helm of government within a few years, as are the abstract subjects often chosen for school debates. And

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**Robt. P. Pell,
President**

The following descriptive letter will apply just as well to any young woman who expects to attend college:

MY Dear Elizabeth—Remembering that you expect to enter college next fall, I have incidentally, during my trip through the South, made observations upon some of its schools for young women with the hope of aiding you in your decision. Among the four or five institutions of this kind—I mean schools that do real college work—I was particularly struck with what I heard of Converse College. It seems to have a rare individuality, a unique place in the public mind, and one is impressed by the intense loyalty of its graduates—a loyalty due not merely to their admiration for its educational standing, but especially to their affection for the place itself.

You have heard of the rapid growth of cotton-cloth manufacturing in this Piedmont section of the South, and it is interesting to hear that Converse College is in a sense the product of the idealism and liberality of the pioneers in this movement. Mr. D. E. Converse, for whom the college is named, and those who co-operated with him in its establishment were pre-eminent as leaders in the new industrialism, and the present trustees are nearly all connected with cotton mills as presidents, directors or stockholders.

Now, I do not wish you to imagine for a moment that Converse is itself an industrial school. If I were to characterize it at the beginning of my description, I would emphasize its broad, open-minded and open-hearted cultural policy, free from fads and whims and transitory "isms" of every kind. It is concerned primarily with doing its work in the best way with the best spirit, under the best conditions, believing that this will do more to keep its graduates capable of straight thinking, pure feeling and effective doing than wild preachments and daring experiments.

I like its balance, combined with a careful progressiveness—its grip on the best things in the past and in its outlook toward the best things for the future.

You are doubtless familiar with the oft-repeated accusations against women's colleges, viz., that nothing is done to produce good home-makers, and that college-bred women (as well as men) do not "connect up" instantly and easily with present day world-life. Some of our high-grade institutions are endeavoring to meet these criticisms by introducing and emphasizing courses in domestic science, the industrial arts and business. To my mind, this is rather a superficial remedy if administered alone. The trouble does not lie chiefly in a lack of knowledge of these things, though surely a scientific understanding of them will not be amiss; but fundamentally in failing to keep in touch with them during one's residence in college. Ordinarily a young college woman spends four years of her life, when she would naturally be equipping herself for her domestic and social affairs, in an environment that is foreign to such interests in the form in which she will encounter them afterwards. Her surroundings in college smack of hotel, club, convent or common boarding-house living, and her spirit, manner and ideals assume a type and tone that do not suggest the rest, comfort and gentle renovating power of the model home. The problem, then, is, in addition to such instruction in the classroom as will give her an intelligent insight into the constructive side of domestic activities, to keep her in hearty sympathy with the life itself. It is this policy at Converse that impresses the visitor at once. Its furnishings, adornments, arrangements of every kind, while not lavish or luxurious, are such as might be duplicated in any well-ordered home, and are at the same time models of good taste. These matters are in charge of a Dean, who might aptly be termed the professor of domesticity.

The relations between the officers and students are simple, unaffected, kindly, thoughtful and mutually helpful. A frankness, an unsuspectingness, an unconsciousness of self, dominate the institution, and make one feel that she is in a normal, sane and socially helpful atmosphere. From the moment you enter the halls you are received with a quiet, sincere, friendly welcome, wholly without

display, as if you had always been an inmate of the home and were only coming in to occupy your accustomed place. The same attitude toward you continues throughout your school career and thoroughly accords with the note of simplicity and quiet dignity suggested by its interior appointments.

The general life of the institution is also affected by its happily chosen location. When a college is almost entirely isolated, either by its secluded situation or restricted policy, from the great world outside, scope is given for distorted and contracted views of things, the cultivation of mannerisms, and sometimes of dangerous and unsound philosophies. The mania "just to be different" develops a type of young woman who does much by her absurdities to make well-balanced people doubt the value of the higher education. Converse is in the residence section, a mile and a quarter from the heart of a beautiful city of 25,000 people, who insist on having neatly kept and well-paved streets, up-to-date buildings, the best public utilities—in other words, the material appointments of a modern town—and better still, many of them being graduates of either Converse or Wofford (a college for young men at the other end of the place), they are noted for their literary and artistic activities and for their church-going. The college buildings occupy almost the center of a campus of over 50 acres, and while the grounds are surrounded by residences and fronted by a street car line and a boulevard, it has an air of "keeping its distance," and partakes of the quietness of its groves while it retains a subconsciousness of its vital connection with community affairs. This is partly the explanation of the tone of genuineness in the girlhood of Converse students. They are not recluses or bluestockings or spectacted investigators of the noxious and the curious, but simply straightforward, sensible and graceful maidens, unconscious whether they do or do not belong to the great world, and confident that they have nothing against it and that it can have nothing against them. Consequently I was not surprised in traveling through the South to find them falling into their places in the home, the church, the Sunday school, the social circle, even the business houses, as if it were the thing to do, without doubting their ability to cope with new situations, even though without any specific professional training for them, and yet without crudeness and awkwardness.

Some of this, I think, is due to the splendid type of young woman the college manages to attract to its halls. It does scarcely any active soliciting of students, and being absolutely un denominational (its charter makes it independent of Church or State), it cannot expect the clergy or ecclesiastical assemblies to help it. It does its work steadily, unostentatiously and conscientiously, and maintains its registration almost solely through the loyal efforts of its former students. Nevertheless, it has a constantly growing area of patronage, stretching from New York to Texas and from Colorado to the Atlantic Seaboard, and fills its dormitories (accommodating from 175 to 200) with representative young women from all these sections.

My letter is growing so lengthy that I can barely sketch some other salient features. For one thing, your parents can entrust you to the Converse people and feel confident that they will take good care of your body. The climate itself is a benediction, so well balanced and exhilarating, almost entirely free from extremes of cold or heat, and outdoor sports of all kinds adapted to young women are a part of the program. But the thing that commended this side of the college to me is the ample provision made for the personal supervision of the students' physical welfare. A good physician resides in the buildings, a trained nurse presides over the infirmary, and a physical director, a product of the best schools of the kind in America, utilizes the large and well-furnished gymnasium for the purpose of promoting health rather than athletic ability and prowess. I have seldom enjoyed as good table fare in the best hotels as was served me in the Converse College dining hall.

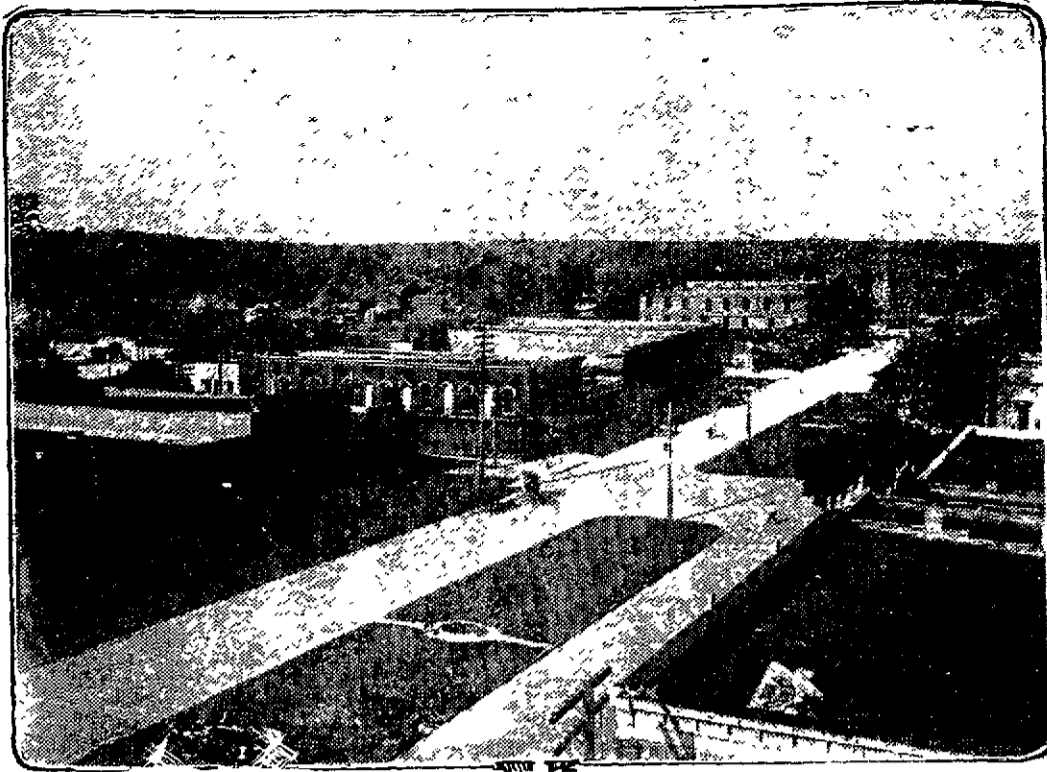
At the close of the meal I was intensely interested in hearing a number of announcements made by young ladies in different parts of the room, all of them referring to student government and Y. W. C. A. affairs. For you must understand that student government at Converse is one of the first ventures of the kind made by any Southern college, and has proved itself to be not only most efficient in producing an ideal student life, but is itself a most potent educative factor. And the Y. W. C. A., embracing nearly every inmate of the household, conducting its Bible and Mission Study classes and doing both home and foreign mission work, makes itself felt in every college activity, and, bringing together girls of every leading church upon a platform of practical religion, is a telling example of Christian unity.

What is the standing of Converse among the women's colleges of the South? This question doubtless has been lingering in the back of your consciousness all this time, and I will try to answer it. The Southern Association of Colleges limits its membership to those institutions of the best type that require at least 14 units for admission to the Freshman Class and give standard college courses. There are just five colleges for women in the South that belong to the Association, and Converse is one of them. In examining into its policy and organization as a college, I wish to commend to you its "group system" of studies. It admirably solves the problem of giving you a mastery of one subject supported by a background of general culture. If you wish to make yourself a specialist, or fit yourself for a college position or prepare to do a specific service for your community, here in one of these groups you will find the well-laid groundwork for subsequent university courses. It is the Johns Hopkins "group" idea rather than the Harvard "free election" idea.

Now, I have always contended that no woman can afford to underestimate the artistic element in her training. One thing seems to be settled, viz., that in America, however it may be otherwise in foreign countries, the gospel of the fine arts must be propagated by the women rather than by the men. And so Converse College has accepted this doctrine and has fostered the artistic both in spirit and in form. It gives its work in music, painting and drawing a strong cultural caste—interpretation is the invariable key to all of its activities of this kind—but makes these subjects vital and interesting, and its products will do credit to representative studios and conservatories anywhere. You have doubtless heard of its great Music Festival, which has been given every spring for over twenty years. It was the pioneer venture of this kind in the South, and although others have sprung up in its wake, it still maintains its supremacy. People from all over the South and musicians from the North and West attend it, and by examining its announcements you will see that the most noted soloists of all kinds in the world of music have been heard under its auspices. Its own choral work, tested by giving the classic oratorios and operas, is of the highest quality and reveals a freshness and vitality not often noted in the choruses of the best opera houses.

Let me say, in conclusion, that the Spartanburg people and Converse College are singularly welded together. They started, under the leadership of Mr. Converse, by putting their money into it, and they have responded to its minor calls from time to time. But last summer they gave a signal instance of their devotion to it. The college needed \$100,000, and in a week the citizens of Spartanburg, aided by a half-dozen friends outside, responded with \$107,500. Every girl who comes to Converse is looked upon by Spartanburgers as a new member of a large and growing family. When she leaves for vacation the town is overcast with a gray haze, and when, in the orthodox lapse of time, she marries, they recall her face and name and secretly felicitate the fortunate fellow. It is a happy thing to be a school girl in a town where the people love the school girls for their own sake.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF QUITMAN



Photograph shows Scriven street in Quitman, with camera pointing west. It was taken from the porch of the Hotel Marie.

IF—YOU want to get back to the soil—back to the farm—where the cost of living can be made normal—

If—you think of a farm where nature has made conditions easy—where climate and soil are ideal and crops continuous and bountiful—

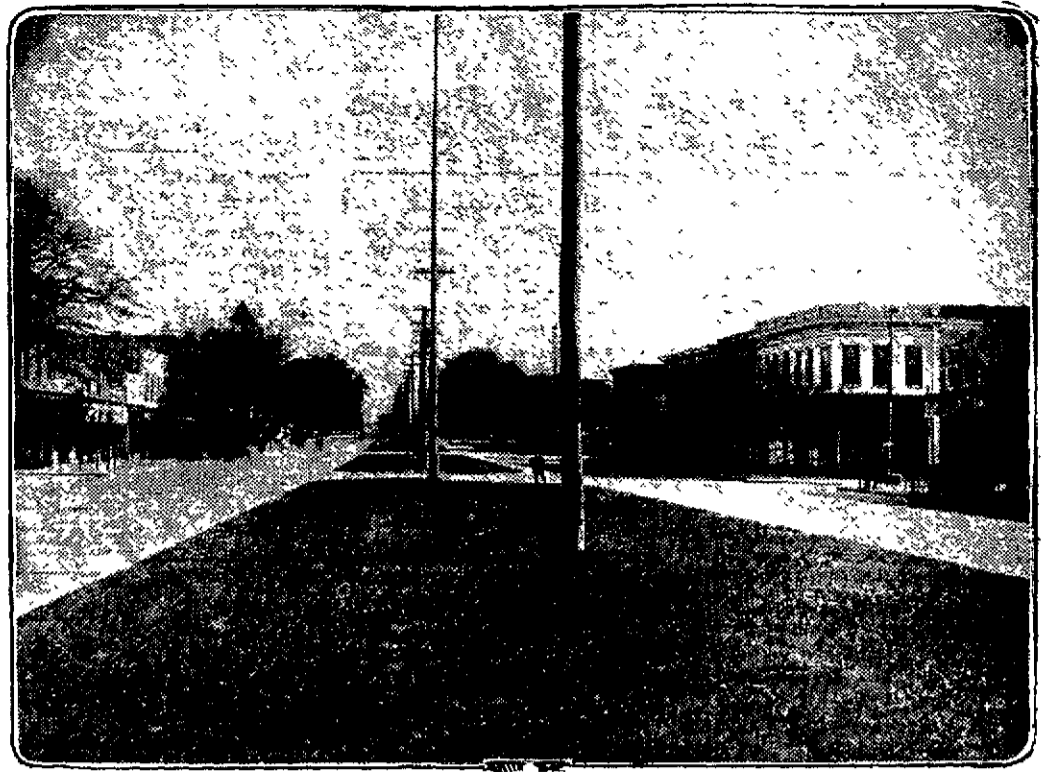
If—you wish to specialize in any particular crop: if you want to raise stock, or truck—

If—you are looking for good schools, good neighbors, good market facilities—you will do well to read this page—

The information presented here concerning Brooks county as a farming community, and Quitman as a town, is carefully compiled by leading business men from current statistics—and is every word true.

Good farm lands are reasonable. Read what is being done by farmers here. If you are interested, write either to Mayor E. L. Jelks or City Clerk G. B. Garwood, at Quitman. Reliable information will be furnished promptly on any subject regarding investments or enterprises here.

VIEW ON SCRIVEN STREET



Business section, showing broad park street, which is a beautiful feature of the town. Parks under municipal supervision.

BACK TO THE FARM

HOG AND HOMINY

Golden Opportunity Offered in Brooks County's Invitation to the Home-Seeker Who Is Weary of the Din and Dust of the City—Rich in People and Profits.

FOR the man who is dissatisfied or unsuccessful in the city, who would like to go back to the farm if he knew how and where to start, Brooks county has a meaning and a message.

This county is on the Florida line, just north of that famous truck growing section, and no section in the south can surpass it for soil fertility or favorable climatic conditions. Indeed, before Florida was exploited as a garden spot, Brooks county was established as one of the best agricultural counties in this section. The oldest agricultural club in the state, the Hickory Head Farmers' Club, has for nearly fifty years exerted a wonderful influence on the development and fame of the county, and it was one of the members of this club who first evolved the idea of cold storage on the farms to save bacon.

Due to the influence of this club and of later clubs that have been formed, advanced methods in farming have been adopted. The county has a reputation for "living at home," not only raising enough grain, hay, meat and syrup for home consumption, but selling vast quantities each year. The following figures, which are correct, will give an idea of the county's farming wealth:

Short staple cotton, 12,000 bales, sea island cotton, 2,000 bales; value at market prices, \$750,000. Meat crop cured bacon and live hogs sold, \$250,000. The hay marketed annually amounts to 100 carloads, bringing in about \$20,000. The average oat crop marketed amounts to 100 carloads, value, \$60,000. The county produces for market 5,000 barrels of syrup per year the value of which is \$40,000. The melon crop is a big item, 1,000 carloads being shipped annually.

Brooks county produces enough corn to supply the home demand and as much as 112 1-2 bushels are produced last year on an acre. Fifty dollars per acre net profit can be made on corn. Brooks county oats are in large demand throughout south Georgia as seed oats and bring \$1 per bushel. Oats is a spring crop and after it is gathered peas are sown as a second crop on the field and make from one to two tons of hay per acre worth \$20 per ton. Velvet beans is another valuable forage crop producing fifty bushels to the acre. Brooks county leads the state in the production of peanuts.

Brooks county yams produce 700 bushels to the acre and bring 15 cents a bushel to the market, the surplus being used to fatten hogs.

Owing to the mild climate all sorts of crops are produced with little difficulty. There are no extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is adequate. The climate is also very healthful.

Captains of industry, like James T. Hill, urge the back-to-the-farm idea as a remedy for the high cost of living and for the unfortunate social conditions in the cities. Lack of advantages and comforts on the farm has been a drawback to country life, but this is no longer so. Many Brooks county farms have most of the conveniences of city life. One farmer tells of putting in water-works with a gasoline engine, the plant

"Man Made the City—God Made the Country"

Quitman at a Glance

Quitman has a population of 4,000. Two railroads—the Atlantic Coast Line and the South Georgia and West Coast railway.

A cotton mill, valued at \$175,000, spinning sea island cotton exclusively.

Three banks, with a combined capital and surplus of \$550,000 and combined deposits of \$700,000.

Sewerage system, light and water plant, city hall, stand pipe, valued at \$225,000. City's bonded debt, \$112,000.

Paid fire department, auto fire truck, Gamewell fire alarm system, paved streets.

Just completed \$40,000 school building. High school with eleven teachers; certificates of graduation admits to any college without examination.

Five churches—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Christian.

Local telephone system, with rural lines reaching every part of the county. Long-distance telephone.

City and rural mail delivery. Several rural routes reach every part of county daily.

Public library with 4,000 volumes. A Woman's club; the Semnole club, a social organization, with beautiful rooms, which is the center of social life.

A \$50,000 sawmill; a \$40,000 oil mill; a \$20,000 ice plant; three planing mills; two machine shops and one foundry; a cooperage plant; two garages.

Two wholesale grocery houses, with an annual business of \$1,000,000. Over one hundred retail stores, with stocks which would do credit to a larger city, four big hardware firms, three gineries, with a capacity of 120 bales a day.

costing \$500 to install, and providing hot and cold water in each room with sewerage and two bathrooms in the house. A carload was worth \$175 to install and furnish. Rural mail service is a part of the county, to duty and telephone lines, local and long distance, provide instant communication and cover the entire county. During the past five years the county officials have been working on the roads and as a result a good system of roads is being developed at little cost.

The negroes provide cheap and fairly efficient farm and domestic help. And it should be stressed here that there has never been any race trouble in this county. The negroes are good citizens for the most part, many of them owning their own farms.

The homeseeker will find the best of social conditions, good schools and churches, good neighbors ready to welcome him and help him get established.

Figures as to the increases in taxable values given in another column will show the wonderful growth of the county in the last ten years, but the real development of the county is barely begun. Within the past few years improved agricultural methods, better conditions of living have wrought a remarkable change.

The county has an experiment station conducted under the direction of the United States government by W. W. East, of Paddock who is a well-known farmer of the county. Mr. East is thoroughly familiar with soils and crops in the county. Any inquirer addressed to him relative to crops will be correctly answered, and any general inquiries about the town and county will be promptly answered by the mayor of Quitman, E. L. Jelks.

IN 1900 the official returns gave the taxable values of Brooks county as \$2,711,850.

In 1910 the official returns gave the values as \$5,068,758.

An increase of over \$4,000,000, or 124 per cent.

In 1900 the taxable values of the city of Quitman were given as \$1,119,759.

In 1910 they were given as \$2,562,562.

In no other section of Georgia were such increases shown.

The evenness of the increase in the town and the county shows the normal development going on.

Here the majority of the wealth is distributed among the farmers, no one man or group of men having a monopoly.

In Quitman practically every business and professional man is a farmer. The mayor is a practicing physician and a successful farmer. All the bankers are farmers; most of the merchants are farmers.

In no community are all interests more centered upon farming or more dependent upon the farmer.

Opportunities: One or two dairy farms are needed here. Truck farms, canning plants for fruits, vegetables, syrup, sweet potatoes. There is a good home market for dairy products, truck and canned goods which is not supplied now by home industry.

The county and state tax rate is only 10 mills, and the city tax rate in Quitman is an additional 10 mills.

Brooks County Crops

Brooks county's soil and climate are such that the farmers here are marketing some money crop every month in the year.

January and February—Meat crop; hams, sides and shoulders are sold here annually to the amount of 200,000 pounds.

March and April—Strawberries, Irish potatoes, lettuce, onions, cabbage and similar truck. Good home and foreign market.

May—Oats, rye and sorghum.

June and July—Watermelons, cantaloupes and pears.

August, September and October—Cotton, corn and hay.

November and December—Georgia cane syrup and Brooks county yams.

These are the main money crops of the county, and are marketed in this order. There are other minor crops which come in along with these, and are important and valuable. Most of the farmers raise all these crops, on their farms, but any farmer may specialize to advantage.

The poultry and dairy products find a ready sale all the year round at good prices, both for the home and foreign markets. An up-to-date dairy farm is one of the very special needs of the town and county at this time. Small fruits, berries, grapes, peaches, all flourish here, and would be valuable to the grower.

The farmers here have not paid as much attention to horticulture, dairying and poultry raising as they have to producing bacon, corn, hay and cotton on a large scale, and these lines offer special inducements to the farmer who wants to operate a small farm.

Brooks' Bacon Leads the State, Only County in the World Where Farmers Use Cold Storage Facilities—They Sell More Meat Than All the State of Georgia Put Together.

BROOKS COUNTY is one of the greatest agricultural communities in the state. It does not produce much cotton, but its farmers are hog raisers and syrup makers.

They produce food crops, and the prices of food crops never take a downfall slide as does the price of cotton, now and then. Brooks county farmers produce on their farms all that the farm requires for the support of man and beast thereon, and they are just about the most independent class of citizens in this commonwealth.

The Herald would like nothing better than to see our farmers go in extensively for that "hog and hominy" farming which has done so much for such counties as Brooks.—From the Albany (Ga.) Daily Herald.

This tribute from a disinterested outsider indicates the fame Brooks has attained as the banner hog and hominy county of Georgia. This county raises more bacon for market than all the rest of the state combined. The Brooks county ham is famous throughout the state. Bacon is shipped from this county to Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

The farmers of the county sell an average of 200,000 pounds of cured bacon a year, and about 100 carloads of live hogs, after the farms are supplied. The cash income from the bacon crop amounts to about \$250,000 annually. One farmer with a three-acre farm makes from \$1,200 to \$1,500 on his meat crop annually. He is one of many.

The winters here are too mild to save bacon without ice, and the Brooks county farmer has evolved simple and effective cold storage facilities—the only instance of this ever having been done by the individual farmer. These cold storage plants vary from the well equipped ones on the large plantations to the simple device of arranging two blocks of ice or a bed of pine boughs and packing the meat around it—so employed successfully by the small farmer.

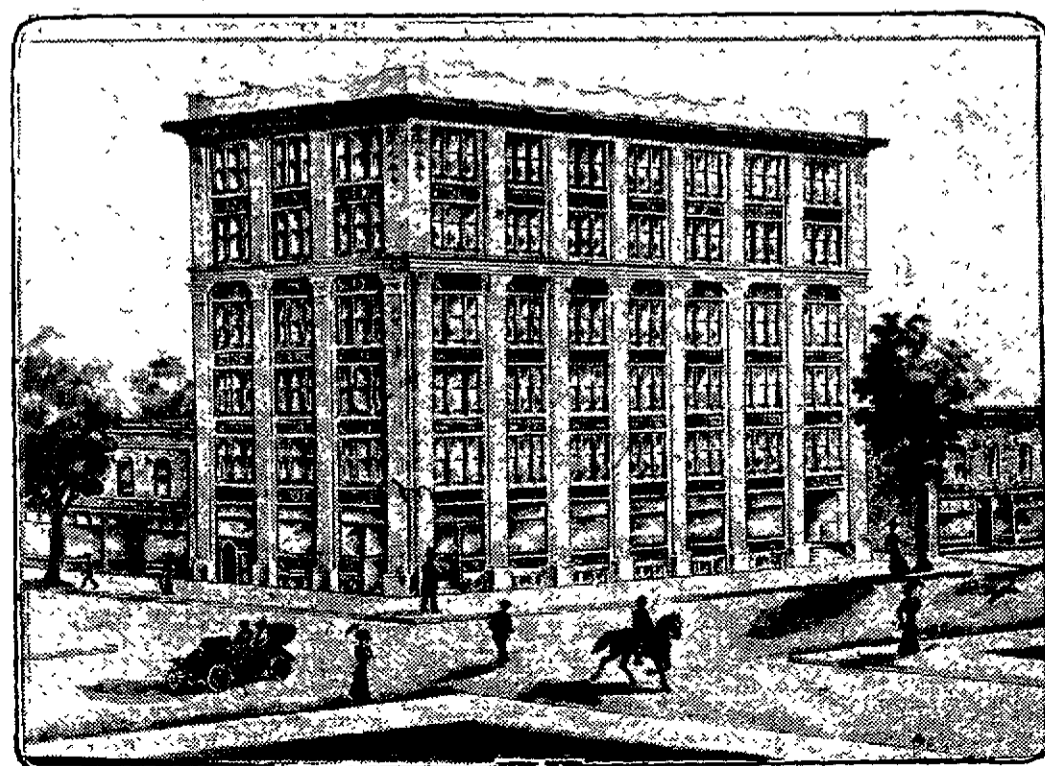
Hogs are fattened in the open fields, a little expense. Peanuts are planted between the corn rows and after the corn is gathered the hogs are turned into the fields and are fattened on the peanuts, on sweet potatoes and corn.

Owing to the mild climate and the great profusion of hay and other food stuffs produced, this is also an ideal county for cattle raising, and the farmers are developing this industry. About fifty carloads of cattle were shipped from the county last year, averaging in price \$1,500 a car.

The farmers are introducing the thoroughbred cattle with splendid results. Several farmers are raising Southdown sheep, and they have proved very profitable for the wool clip and for market purposes. It has been asserted that horses and mules cannot be successfully raised in this climate, but the farmers are experimenting along this line with marked success.

These industries offer a great opportunity; there is always a demand for cattle and hogs, and they are raised with less expense and less than many of the farm crops require.

QUITMAN'S MODERN SKYSCRAPER



Home of the First National bank and the South Georgia Railway company, and one of the most beautiful office buildings in south Georgia.

Price of Land Is In Reach of All

Brooks county has an unusual variety of soil, showing three distinct areas in which the soil varies from a clay formation similar to that of the northern part of the state, to the sandy soil characteristic of the lower coast lands.

The northern part of the county is rolling, hilly land, chocolate colored and pebbly. This land is very fertile and is especially adapted to peaches and grapes. Of course the cotton, grain and hay crops flourish on it.

The southern part of the county shows the sandy light soil, though there is plenty of clay in the county. A farmer will find soil conditions adapted to any crop, or any kind of farming he has in mind.

About one-third of the tillable area of the county is now in cultivation and the county offers unparalleled opportunities to the home-seeker. The county has never been exploited by real estate dealers, and no farmer has ever been beguiled into buying land covered with water three months in the year and unfit for cultivation.

The land varies largely in size of tracts, and in price, the price being influenced by the kind of land, fertility of soil, location and state of cultivation. Land can be purchased for all cash, or part cash, with long-term payments; or lands can be rented for part of the crops or for cash. The average price of farm land is from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson

Realizing the Advantages of Organized Service

Appeals to the Atlanta Associated Charities

Would You Think

that in one single month in 1913 right here in Atlanta the Associated Charities was appealed to for assistance by 806 different families and individuals, and that in these families there were 3,286 individuals, and that 222 of these individuals were over 60 years of age and 1,420 little children under 14 years of age? There were among this number 163 who were immoral and there were 51 who were feeble-minded. Only 65 had no family, 389 of the families had sickness of some sort in them. There were 103 widows with little children and 88 deserted wives, with small children to support.

Now, if you will think, you will know that it takes money to help these people, food, medicine; fuel must be supplied to relieve immediate distress, while the Association's "Service" is at work providing means for these people to help themselves and become self-supporting. It takes at the lowest estimate \$2,500 per month to maintain this Association. Join today and be among those whose "names led all the rest," the ones who love their fellow-men.

Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread

YOU can answer this prayer for a woman with four little girls, right here in beautiful Atlanta.

To them this prayer is an ever-present literal need.

The woman is only 29, as we count years, and this mother is trying so hard to provide for these little girls.

The husband and father has deserted them. The mother is an intelligent, hard-working woman.

Now, you who think of a morning's shopping as exhausting, picture to yourself this woman.

She gets their scant breakfast, washes and dresses her little tots (and they are just as dear to her as yours are to you) and puts them in the Day Nursery.

Then she is off to the factory for a long day's grind, and she has to walk, for the nickels are too precious to spend on a luxury like car fare. At night, after what they call supper, the little ones say their prayers and she tucks them away, then she washes, irons and sews for them—trying, oh, so hard, to make the pitifully few clothes look decent. And at the end of a week like this she gets \$7 or less. Lots of pleasure to be had out of this after the barest necessities are bought!

They say she is a good manager, never complains and is always cheerful.

"It is easy enough to be cheerful
When life goes on like a song;
But the man (or woman) worth while
Is the man who can smile
When the whole world goes wrong."

The whole world has certainly gone wrong for this brave woman, and under the constant grind and strain is breaking down.

She must have help, and it will take a pension of \$10 a month to keep this family going and the little girls are being trained so that a little they can help.

Won't some of you who read this story make an investment in happiness of this \$10 a month through the A. A. C. for this particular case? It will be wisely used, and it might be the salvation of these four little girls.

INASMUCH AS YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ONE OF THESE YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME.

Sec. Joe Logan Receives A Personal Letter From the Lady of the White House

(Extract from letter from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson)

Dear Mr. Logan:

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, finding it quite beyond her powers to deal personally with the innumerable appeals for help, has had valuable advice and assistance from the various Charity organizations of the country. Encouraged by the interest shown by these organizations, she is submitting the enclosed to you and for your help if help is deserved. We have learned by experience that *whatever charity is attempted had best be done through the organizations formed for the purpose* and so we are appealing to you for assistance in this case. Thanking you in advance for any assistance or advice you may be able to give Mrs. Wilson,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signed] Helen Woodrow Bones,
Secretary.

**The only enduring
charity is that which
raises a person from
the depths of dependence
to the heights
of self-support.**

From the Depths of Despair, Poverty and Sickness to the Heights of Independence, Health and Happiness

The strange experiences of John Stanley and his family, who, after three years of incessant trouble and misfortune, found independence and comfort, reads like a modern fairy tale, but every word of it is true except that, for obvious reasons, fictitious names are used.

Stanley was just an every day sort of a laboring man; he was possibly a better carpenter than the average, and had, with little difficulty, provided a comfortable home for his wife and six children. As usual, there was practically no rainy day fund laid aside, and when he fell a victim to inflammatory rheumatism it was only a matter of a few weeks before their meager savings had disappeared, and the proverbial wolf stood at the threshold. Friends, relatives, brother workmen were appealed to, and for a time helped as best they could, but such medical attention as Stanley needed was beyond the limited means of his little circle of associates. Finally, the case was reported to Joe Logan, who saw to it that Stanley was sent to a hospital, and that during his stay the family were kept together and comfortably provided for through the temporary pension department of the A. A. C.

In a few months John Stanley returned to his family cured and glad to take up his work. A permanent position was found for him, and that ought to be the end of the story, but it isn't, for during his absence his wife had developed a tumor, and an immediate operation was imperative. She was sent to the Grady Hospital, where a successful operation was performed, and during her absence from home a motherly, kind-hearted woman, herself a beneficiary of the A. A. C., cared for the children and kept the home together.

In the meantime the oldest boy had been sent to a trade school, where he fully justified the faith of his good angels by winning first prize for the excellence of his work, and shows every indication of developing into a strong, manly, industrious chap.

The five younger children have been kept in school and furnished with all necessities, and a few of the comforts of life; medical attention has been provided for them whenever necessary, one of them having been operated on for adenoids, and another for a growth on the forehead. Truly, it never rains but that it pours. For three long years trouble dogged the footsteps of John Stanley and his family. Today they are all well, self-supporting, self-respecting—a happy and contented family.

Joe Logan takes his record book and tells you this case was under the constant care of the A. A. C. for a little more than three years; that the total investment came to only a little over \$200. The surgical operations, nurses and hospital fees alone, would, under ordinary circumstances, probably have cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000—so, you see that it is the headed call of the splendidly organized service of the A. A. C. that makes this story possible.

HELP THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES HELP OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES

This Page Donated To The Associated Charities By A Friend

*"Men win the world by strength of arm,
In overcoming all they meet;
But woman wins it by her charm,
She wins the world because she's sweet."*

A random rhyme which psychologically falls our way sings a truth, tho merely.

There's no refuting the graceful fact that woman's power--some of it--lies in her feminine charm, *BUT* far be it from man today to say that such impeachment sets the pitch of her ambitions or her efficiency.

In obsolete print she was once content to be told a multitude of pretty things. Today 'tis a different tale that gets a hearing.

Woman's "sound and pristine" brain directs her in the use of God's gifts according to His laws. She's here to "work out her own salvation" and in the absorbing course of the occupation she escapes out of the mere living into *LIFE*.

If some ancestral grandmothers could see her equipped for the "Little Journey," they'd not survive the shock of the apparently reckless extravagance and diversity of her methods.

For tho woman's occupations have not changed, certainly they have been "fearfully and wonderfully" altered.

Her sphere is anywhere, any place that she can improve, and she will earn her life or lose it. She will work and she will serve and her power is all powerful.

Tho no woman living would seek to have more "fame or publicity than is generally accorded to the Vice-President of the United States," the prohibited is hard to prohibit.

And so she has been discovered!

Not in the picturesque character of the Lady Bountiful, who scattered coins in the

street and watched the proletariat scramble for them, do we find her.

She loves the cause of altruism not less well but wisely.

She invests her alms--and these are usually her brains and her heart--where they bring the greatest returns in human efficiency and happiness. Her research is for the discovery of wrongs that may be righted, for the practical answer for educational and civic needs.

She is a patriot of high order, and a philanthropist whose conserved efforts make possible things that once were not.

She's the founder of clubs, of schools, of libraries, of newspapers; and her religion is the true philosophy of Life.

Her creed is first to believe in herself and then in truth as an asset; to believe in the hands that work, in the brains that think, in the hearts that love. To believe in the "efficacy of printer's ink," and in the big assistance of good clothes.

She knows that the well dressed woman is the intelligent woman, for eternal vigilance is demanded of her who would follow the vagaries of fashion and remain within the realm of good taste.

Woman's appreciation is the ingrain policy of this house. Her wants are our "law." To equal her in perfect service is our ambition. To make it convenient and altogether possible that she reap here the advantage of being well dressed is our deepest determination.

Character, Quality and First Fashion we offer, and in this house these are absolute.

J. P. Allen & Company

51 and 53 Whitehall

WOMAN'S EDITION; HOW IT WAS MADE

Its Purpose, How It Was Started, by Whom, and Who Have Been in Charge of Work in Various Departments.

The Woman's Edition of The Constitution, published today by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, represents the effort of twenty-eight thousand Georgia women belonging to two hundred federated organizations of the state...

SUGGESTION MADE BY MRS. WILLET.

The suggestion that the fund take the form of a memorial endowment was made by Mrs. Hugh Willet. In an article she wrote on the memorial page...

The executive board of the State Federation, subsequently meeting in Atlanta, acted upon the suggestion of Mrs. Willet, as to the raising of a memorial endowment...

To this committee The Atlanta Constitution offered the Woman's Edition as a means of raising funds for the first money on the Ella F. White endowment...

THE WORK OF ORGANIZING.

The offer was considered by joint committees representing the federated club women the endowment committee of the state federation...

As The Constitution plant was located in Atlanta and a majority of the Federated club women reside in Atlanta (eighty-two federated clubs) it was but logical that the central committee be organized here...

A local advisory committee was sub-sequently formed consisting of Mrs. E. J. McGovern, Mrs. W. B. Price, Mrs. Frank H. New, Mrs. Samuel Rowman, Mrs. P. J. McGovern...

The important position of manager of the department of advertising was filled by Mrs. Arthur Powell...

BROAD FRONTS OF SERVICE.

Strong in her individuality and earnestness, equipped with not only ability but an enthusiasm and magnetism that compelled success...

EDITORIAL STAFF OF PAPER.

The editorial staff of the edition was shaped as follows: Editor-in-Chief—Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.

EDITOR OF WOMAN'S EDITION AND HER ASSOCIATES THANKS EXTENDED

THOSE WHO AIDED

Edowment Committee of Georgia Federation of Clubs Expresses Gratitude to Those Who Assisted in Making Woman's Edition.

Acknowledgements from the edowment committee of the federation to those who have made possible the Ella F. White Memorial Edition.

Thanks are due: First to The Atlanta Constitution for the opportunity to publish this edition and thereby make for our endowment fund a tangible beginning...

Besides the money made for the endowment fund, we should acknowledge a vast stimulation to the vitality of our organization...

Thanks to The Constitution.

The greatest courtesy and consideration has been shown to the women of the federation by The Constitution, and every promise made to us has been more than made good by them.

Second—Our committee finds difficulty in fully expressing the warmth of its appreciation of the tremendous volume of splendid and unselfish effort which has been poured into this enterprise...

To all we would say: Be assured that what you have done for this cause will come back to each one of you "pressed down and running over."

In behalf of the state, especial recognition should be expressed for the services of the organized women of Atlanta, upon whom the brunt of the work necessarily has fallen.

Beside their tremendous and unceasing labor, they have most generously consented that the Atlanta advertising secured by them be allowed to "carry" all the departments and matter of general interest in the edition instead of being devoted merely to Atlanta.

Gratitude for Advertisers.

Third—Our advertisers are, and will ever be, the objects of our most sincere gratitude. We hope to continue to give them value received for the help they have thus given us...

Fourth—We desire to thank all of those in any part of the state who, while not helping us in this edition, have expressed interest in our work and a desire to help it in some other way.

We remind all such that our endowment fund needs many thousands more than our present venture could possibly realize, and invite them to seek some friend among organized women at once and make her very happy by a gift for this fund.

Fifth—To federated women we commit the follow-up work of this campaign. Seek out at once such friends as we have just mentioned. Meet, at least half way, the man who is coming to make you a gift for the endowment fund...

Function of Federation.

It is not one of the functions of the federation as an organization to raise money, but rather to organize forces; to co-operate in all movements for state betterment...

Rural, Home and School Clubs.

Miss Celeste Parrish urges all club women to help organize these clubs. She says: "Home and school clubs seem an all inclusive name for these rural organizations. Every school district could soon have one of these home and school clubs, the work of which should be to stimulate and uplift."



Left to right, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, editor; associates, Mrs. J. K. Otley, Mrs. Charles J. Haden, Mrs. Edward T. Brown. Photo of Mrs. Haden by Stevenson; other photos by McCrary.

ELLA F. WHITE—HER LIFE—HER WORK

Her Life Was Full of Splendid Work in Many Directions

She Had a Superb Manner as Hostess and as Homemaker



A TRIBUTE. LINEAGE.

Ella Frances (Roberts) White was born of a line of ancestry whose dignity, wide culture and patriotism were closely interwoven with the history of her state and country.

A TRIBUTE.

By Cleland Kintoch Nelson, Bishop of Atlanta.

It is difficult to furnish for public perusal an appreciation of one whose life is enshrined in the sacred memory of loving friendship, without seeming to be extravagant or fulsome.

LINEAGE.

Ella Frances (Roberts) White, seventh and youngest child and fourth daughter of Leonard Frescoln and Rachael (DeWees) Roberts, was born March 27, 1854, in the Roberts Manor house, the residence of her family for four generations.

Her Convictions.

As an embodiment of truth, she spoke from convictions, carefully formed and faithfully maintained, but with such discretion as never to produce antagonism, and if she did not always persuade to her view, all who heard her were at least wiser and better for knowing her convictions.

The name of Mrs. H. C. White is most intimately associated with Athens, where she came as a happy bride to become the admired and beloved member of the scholarly university circles that have touched the lives of so many Georgians.

Her many-sided life in its useful activities had unified many of the great concrete forces in the state for humanity's spirit.

Then the great speakers whom she strove so earnestly to bring before the federation brought their great messages—the Baroness von Suttner on the peace movement, introduced by her husband, its noted exponent in Georgia, the womanly and wise president of the National Federation, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, and the great apostle of civic beauty, Mr. J. Horace McFarland.

By Mrs. W. H. Felton.

There are going to be dozens of people who will write of Mrs. White's excellencies in various lines of progress, pertaining to club work, service for her church and abundant charities, but there may be no other to tell of her wonderful capacity for house-keeping and her very superior attainments in generous hospitality.

Her beautiful unselfishness appealed to me more than any other trait, as a hostess. She overlooked nothing that could add to her guests' comfort or to their satisfaction in her guest chambers above or in her luxurious drawing rooms below stairs.

I have during my long and varied life been a chance visitor in the homes of some of the most noted people in the United States, in Washington city and Chicago especially.

My heart goes out in tender sympathy to the bereaved ones whose daily life is a continuous remembrance of this wonderful home-maker.

Among the graces of womanly character, can there be anything superior to this superb quality for home-making? Can anything of her husband, on whose clear judgment she relied, on whose encouragement she found assurance and the warranty of success.

Mrs. White has ever been deeply interested in the principles of woman's clubs, and in the early days of the Federation, when the proposition was made to establish the Atlanta Woman's Club, she became an earnest supporter of the movement, a charter member, and served long and ably as its president, succeeding Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, her life-long friend and co-worker and neighbor.

It may be truly said that the students of the University of Georgia look in her passing their best friend, and the city of Athens her most valuable citizen.

To her own parish, diocese, and friends she called to her rest and peace involved an irreplaceable loss, except in the glorious testimony of her noble womanhood and the inspiration which she gave to be true to self, faithful to every responsibility and determined to preserve ever clear and free from the tarnish of earthly motives the highest ideals of a devout

mother-heart gave a loving care and guidance to the children of her sisters, Mrs. C. E. Coates, of Baltimore, and Mrs. General John R. Brooke, of Pottstown, Pa. The orphaned Benedict children, lovely Coates and Harriet, are granddaughters of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Coates and have been residents of their home since their birth.

But, beyond the social gathering and the club's forum and college halls there stands a gray stone church in Athens, with its massive cross pointing upwards, and its altar glowing with the lights of spiritual joy, expressing the great central motive of her life—worship of her Lord and service in His kingdom.

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LANIER TO BE MEMORIALIZED THROUGH EFFORTS OF WOMEN

REMARKABLE WORK DONE BY MRS. R. B. PARKER, BUSINESS MANAGER WOMAN'S EDITION

ADAPTABLE WOMAN MOST SUCCESSFUL

LEOPOLD FALTL LADIES' TAILOR 15 Forrest Ave. Atlanta, Ga.

It is interesting to note that the most definite recent efforts towards proper memorializing of the south's sweetest singer, Sidney Lanier, have been made by women.

The monument recently unveiled in Augusta by Mrs. E. W. Cole, of Nashville, is to perpetuate the memory of Sidney Lanier Timrod, Hayne and Father Ryan, all of whom were often in the home of Anna Russell as the guest of her father himself a cultured and distinguished man.

Mrs. Cole's recent journey to Augusta to unveil this monument, was an epitome of her character and life choices. She included in the one expedition the grand opera in Atlanta of which she has been from the beginning a distinguished patron the Second Southern Sociological congress which owes its existence to her generosity and going southward to unveil the poets monument which she had caused to be built in the home of her girlhood.

Mrs. Cole may justly be styled a woman of yesterday today and tomorrow.

Another woman whose thought for the singer of the Marshes has taken concrete form is the late Mrs. Livingston Mims who during her whole life was ever an enthusiastic lover of Lanier's work. In her will Mrs. Mims has set aside a sum of money which she directs shall be devoted to the memorializing of her much loved poet the Macon History club chartered about a year ago the Sidney Lanier Memorial association which will charge itself with the task of collecting and expending funds for the proper perpetuation in his own home city of the memory of their poet who every year becomes more definitely the world's best too.

The membership of the association is made up of Macon's most prominent women. Mrs. Andrew Lane is president and Mrs. Edwin S. Davis is secretary. To them has been written the following poem which is published now for the first time.

Akin to all things good,
And there, content, the music of the spheres,
Mingled with wave and wind did greet his ears,
Until the pathos of his song
Brought marsh and main to tears.

III.
Low lies the sea—the beach being widest and dry
Where the rays of the sun
Beat down from above, and the waves
make no reply.

To those who passing by,
Pause here, as he to speak their praise
When the golden day is done
The marsh is still—not even the sawing
grass bends.

At the touch of the breeze
No crest of a wave is seen where the
vision ends
One lonely pine defends
This silence with its dirge low sung,
to the listening trees
The sea or sleeps whispers the
voice of the waves
To the low lying shore
And where the foam of the shaded
river leaves
The forests hidden door
An echo breathes. The Master sleeps
and will come to us no more.

IV.
This was no—the master singer—he
whose very soul was stirred
By the fluted note of silence or the
rapture of a bird
This was he—so close to heaven that
its melody was heard
Not in the sea in all its vastness which
he loved to look upon
Stretching to the poles and tropics—
to the rise and set of sun—
Had the sweep of love and greatness
which his poet soul had won
Not the marsh that learned to suffer
from the tide and winter rain
Yielding now its bosom mutely to the
waters' gift and stain
Knew the Master's will to suffer and
to garner ease from pain
May



MRS. R. B. PARKER

Mr. Robert Burns Parker, business manager of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution has proven her right to be called the woman's special list of special editions since she has in eighteen months time promoted the plan of Woman's Editions in Knoxville, Nashville, and Atlanta. Under the auspices of the City Beautiful League of Knoxville she organized the women's forces in that city planned the work of the woman's edition of The Sentinel and the result was a wonderfully good paper. Her success was repeated in the Woman's Edition of The Nashville Banner and today she has completed her duties as business manager of the Woman's Edition of The Constitution the most comprehensive paper of the kind yet undertaken by the organized women in any state of the central south.

Mrs. Parker is one of the pioneer club women of Tennessee. She is chairman of the state committee of civics and is editor of the woman's department of The Knoxville Sentinel. She is an active member of the Tennessee Woman's Press club and of the newly organized association of southern writers.

Unlike most women Mrs. Parker finds her greatest pleasure in the business of advertising end of a paper and declares that she can sell advertisements where the man solicitor has failed. She knows every phase of newspaper work and the relation of the various departments and while she talks about advertising and rates and circulation she loses none of the interest in the good news story and the matter which can be woven into the much sought human interest story. She has contributed to every department of the Woman's Edition and is as patient and amiable at work as she is industrious and successful.

Adaptability, Even Above Versatility, Is Her Most Valuable Asset

By Dr. Florence Traux.
"What in your opinion is woman's most valuable asset?" was asked a prominent physician, yesterday. "Adaptability," was the instant reply.

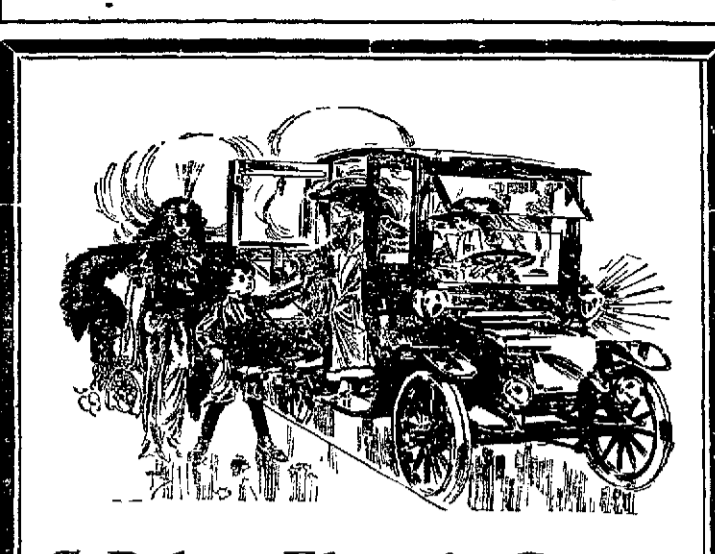
"Do you mean versatility?"
"No, adaptability, a woman may be versatile without being adaptable, but she can not be adaptable with being versatile to a very great degree. In my daily round, he went on, I am constantly impressed with the marvelous way in which women rise to the occasion. I can cite one case after another where delicately nurtured women shattered from every care and hardship go to work and fit themselves to fight the battle of life, patiently uncomplainingly and successfully. They adapt not only their mental faculties to the exigencies of the occasion but do their work so fitly and so well that their whole being, mental and physical becomes a part of the work whatever its name or nature.

This fact was never better illustrated than in the lives of our southern women. Many of them who to use the expression of a dear little Dresden China woman had never even put their own skirts over their heads have gone out into the great work a day world fitted themselves for some special work and have carried that work to great and successful finish. And are these women less womanly because of their professions? No woman unless prevented perverted or embittered, will choose the heartstone every time. If necessity demands she sets her face like a flint toward the work she can best do adapts herself to the conditions and gives herself to her calling.

She is blessed with a number of "adaptable" women. We point with pride to the beaten biscuit woman the sandwich girl the flower shop lady, the woman sign painter the woman detective woman architects women real estate dealers women doctors women lawyers. And last but by far the most important is the host of home makers who adapt themselves to the trying round of daily duties children. Here is true adaptation the crown of woman's existence.

Wife Ad Brings Results.
(From The New York Tribune)
Girls of 16 and women of 80 are among the numerous applicants who are eager to accept the offer of Ernest W. Darrow of Patchogue Long Island, who has announced that he wants a wife and will allow her \$40 a week for household expenses. Mr. Darrow is a prosperous contractor. He is a widower and has four children. So great has been the press of correspondence that the local postmaster has asked Mr. Darrow to make haste in choosing a number of photographs have arrived but as yet no one has applied in person.

A Prayer.
When from some noisy haunt of men
I step into the quiet night
And calmly contemplating sea
The lamps of heaven all alight
Remorse is mine that ether I tread
In ways where man's Mean tumult jars
Then loud my spirit cries to God
Grant me the calmness of Thy stars!
—GILBERT THOMAS



The Baker Electric Coupe The Ideal Car for Woman

A luxurious car of Colonial lines that seats four with room to spare. A clean car that is silent in running and so easy to operate that a child can drive it. No cranking, no grit, no grease.

This coupe has the forward drive, full limousine back, and the two front seats revolve. Every skill known in the coach-builder's art has been employed to make this coupe the embodiment of style, luxury and refinement.

The Baker coupe is an economical car; it gives more mileage to a charge than any other electric built. You are cordially invited to examine and ride in this car at any time.

Phone Ivy 639 for a demonstration, or write for illustrated booklets

Baker Electric Sales Company
A. RODGERS KEESE, Manager
Salesroom and Service Station 451 Peachtree St. ATLANTA, GA.

THE MASTER.
By H. E. Herman
To the patriotic woman of Georgia who are raising for a monument to Sidney Lanier the singer of the sea.

I
As some bright star in search of melody
Leaving the shores of vast infinity
Flits what is sought by some immortal sea
So he came forth upon his God like
Asking for love and song, and all things
Where a man out by things immortal
Could find its wonted rest.

II
And this beside the sea—the vast
misunderstood
Lullaby mid sea—the Master found
That brotherhood

Stevens-Duryea
Nearly a Quarter-Century of Leadership
Pride in Your Car
You will be proud of your new Model C Six because of its beautiful and distinctive lines.
You will be proud because of its active power, which covers more miles a day and with greater ease, than any other car of any power.
You will be proud because you can give your friends greater motoring enjoyment than has ever before been possible.

JOHNSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
455 Peachtree St. Phone Ivy 969
Stevens-Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
"Pioneer Builders of American Sixes."

New Hudson Six
A few of the many satisfied owners in Atlanta of the car designed by 48 expert engineers, headed by the World's most famous Automobile Engineer—Howard E. Coffin

Mr L. W. Rogers	Mr S. H. Phelan	Dr W. S. Goldsmith
Mr H. H. McCall	Mr Fred Hoyt	Mr Earle Moore
Dr R. B. Ridley Jr.	Mr Wimberty Peters	Mr Robert Crumley
Mr Thos. W. Jackson	Mr St. Claire Jacobs	Mr J. Carroll Payne
Mrs. T. T. Williams	Mrs A. W. Calhoun	Mr E. T. Lamb
Mr T. J. McGill	Dr C. E. Murphy	Mr W. S. Witham
Georgia Railway & Power Co.	Mr Thos. H. Daniel	Mr J. T. Jennings
Mr W. D. Williamson	Mr Clarence Haverty	Mr Oscar Davis
Mr Nat Kaiser	Mr N. M. Daniel	Dr W. S. Elkin
Mr T. D. Meador	Mr Wiley West	Mr Julian Prado
Belle Isle Rent Agency (8 cars)	Mr H. W. Miller	Mr H. R. Calif
Newsom Rent Agency (2 cars)	Mr A. M. Schoen	Mr William Rawlings
Mr R. A. Dewar	Mrs M. Marcus	Mr H. B. Scott
Mr J. G. Burckhart	Dr W. J. Blalock	Mr A. C. Ewins
Mr Frank Adair	Mr S. W. Allen	Mr Hudson Moore
Mr W. W. Reed	Dr J. E. Paulin	Mr F. J. Merriam
Mr W. D. Manley	Mr J. A. Hynds	Mr E. C. Crichton
Mr W. W. Kingston	Miss L. Armstrong	Mr W. O. Foote
Mr J. S. Sheer	Forrest and Geo. Adair (4 cars)	Mr Thos. H. Pitt
	Mr Marion Smith	Mr L. H. Beck

Don't fail to see the New Hudson Six Before Buying
Fulton Auto Supply Co.
DISTRIBUTORS J. W. GOLDSMITH, JR., President
46 E. North Avenue ATLANTA, GA.

Remembered Love.
My mind lets go a thousand things
Like dates of wars and deaths of kings
And yet recalls the very hour—
'Twas noon by yonder village tower,
And on the last blue noon in May—
The wind came briskly up this way,
Crisping the brook beside the road
Then pausing here set down its load
Of pine scents and shook listlessly,
Two petals from that wild rose tree
—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

MRS. H. H. TUCKER

One of Atlanta's workers for social betterment a member of many organizations and a worker on the

Goodrich Tires
Best in the Long Run
Experience does away with experiment.
Each Goodrich Tire, because of forty-three years of experience, is made from the beginning as a unit.
The layers of rubber-impregnated fabric, strips of pure rubber, and thick, tough rubber tread, are so placed and arranged as to meet and resist road wear, strains, shocks, and jars.
The single curing, or vulcanization, converts the whole tire into one integral structure—a unit.
By looking at a cross section of any Goodrich Tire at your dealer's you will see exactly what this means. You simply cannot detect any layers in the tire.
All this is very important, but there is even greater value to you as a tire user in the right compounding of the rubber.

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods

Only the most capable rubber experts in the country can properly compound rubber so that it will possess durability and life. The thick, tough tread of a Goodrich Tire has all this wear put into it in the compounding, and then because of Unit Molding, it becomes actually a part of the tire and does not peel or strip.

We made the first American clincher—and still make it. In our line you also find the Goodrich Quick Detachable, Goodrich Straight Bead, Goodrich Safety Tread, Goodrich Bailey Tread, Goodrich Metal Stud, Goodrich Cord Tire for electrics, and so forth.

The B. F. Goodrich Company
Atlanta Branch
26 Houston Street
Factories Akron, Ohio
Branches and Service Stations in principal cities—Dealers everywhere.

Write for the Goodrich Route Book map and getting the details of the four year plan.

PERSONAL MENTION.

A Group of Atlanta Young Men Who Are Prominent in Business and Society

DREAM.

Miss Gwendolin Barnes, who has been the attractive guest of Miss Alice Vandiver, has returned home. Miss Vandiver accompanied her for a visit to Pittsburg and New York.

Mrs. Jerome Simmons and Mrs. Charles Reardon leave in July for a trip to Tokaway.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Inman have left for Maine to open their beautiful house, and will be away until October.

Miss Ruth Stallings is among the Atlantans at Atlantic Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Inman have taken a cottage at Tokaway, and will leave about July 1.

Mrs. Harry English and Miss Nina Gentry will leave in June for Atlantic Beach.

Miss Aurella Speer has joined Mrs. James Logan's European party, sailing June 15 from New York.

Miss Rosalie Hutchinson, of Houston, Texas, who has been the attractive guest of Miss Sarah Rawson, leaves Thursday for Princeton for the "senior prom."

Mr. Edward Inman, who has been abroad for a month, is expected home the last of June.

Mrs. Frank Adair and Miss Leona Landon, who are traveling in Europe with Mrs. Lucy Pace Owens, are in Switzerland. Mr. George Adair and his young son, Perry, with Mr. Frank Adair, leave June 10 for Scotland to play golf. The party will join Mrs. Adair in Paris, and take a motor trip before returning home in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Winship Nunnally have returned home after a delightful automobile trip to Virginia Hot Springs and Washington.

Miss Katherine Richardson is the guest of Captain and Mrs. James McKinley at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Billups Phinizy are in Atlantic City.

The friends of Miss Marion Phinizy, of Augusta, who is ill at the Piedmont sanitarium, will be delighted to know that she is improving rapidly.

Mrs. Cam Dorsey and young son, Sam, leave early in June for a visit to her parents, Judge and Mrs. Samuel Adams, in Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson and their daughter leave the middle of June to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. J. Frank Meador and young daughter, Charlotte, will be among the Atlantans at Wrightsville Beach in July and spending August at Tokaway.

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd McRae leave the middle of June to attend the medical convention in Minneapolis, going abroad for July and August.

Mr. Fred McRae, who has been studying at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, arrives home next week and leaves the middle of July for a noose party in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dougherty have taken a cottage for the summer at Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Hanson will spend July with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton, Jr. are at the Plaza in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith leave the first of June for two weeks' visit to Tate Springs, Tenn.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Gray, who have been stationed in California for several years, have returned to Atlanta to make this their home in future. Their daughter, Miss Agnes Gray, has just graduated from Leland Stanford university with honors, having taken part in the senior play and written the class poem. Miss Gray has many friends in Atlanta who will be delighted to know of her return.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inman have left for Poland Springs, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conklin have early in June for their camp in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine, who are always among the most popular couples at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, leave the middle of July to open their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck will spend July at Atlantic City.

Atlanta is always well represented at Tokaway, and there have been many improvements made this year in the place. A number of people are building cottages to be opened this summer, among them Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nunnally, who are building a very attractive bungalow on Top Island, to be opened June 1. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richardson's house, near the head of the lake, Mr. Brown, of Spartanburg, Mr. Stockden, of Jacksonville, and the beautiful log bungalow of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Woodard, is to be completed the middle of July. For the hotel rooms have already been engaged by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dargan, Miss Helen Dargan, Miss Jennie Dargan, Mr. Milton Dargan, Jr., Mr. Ed-ell Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peters, Mr. Wamberley Peters, Mrs. Leavett Walker, Miss Anne Lee McKenzie, Miss Martine McCullough, Miss Rose Briscoe of Knoxville, Miss Marion Goldsmith and Miss Sarah Rawson.

Miss Constance Knowles leaves the middle of June to visit friends in South Hampton and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Jr. are at Atlantic Beach attending the bar association.

Mr. Edwin P. Ansley and Miss Laura Ansley leave the middle of July for a short European trip.

Miss Ruth Wilson, who has been the much-feted guest of Miss Helen Dargan, has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. Harry English and Miss Harrie Stockell, after a visit to New York and Terra Haute, are in Atlanta for a few days en route to Atlantic Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Shelden will open their country place at Raymond early in June.

Mrs. William Hall, of Morristown, N. Y., arrives tomorrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Owens.

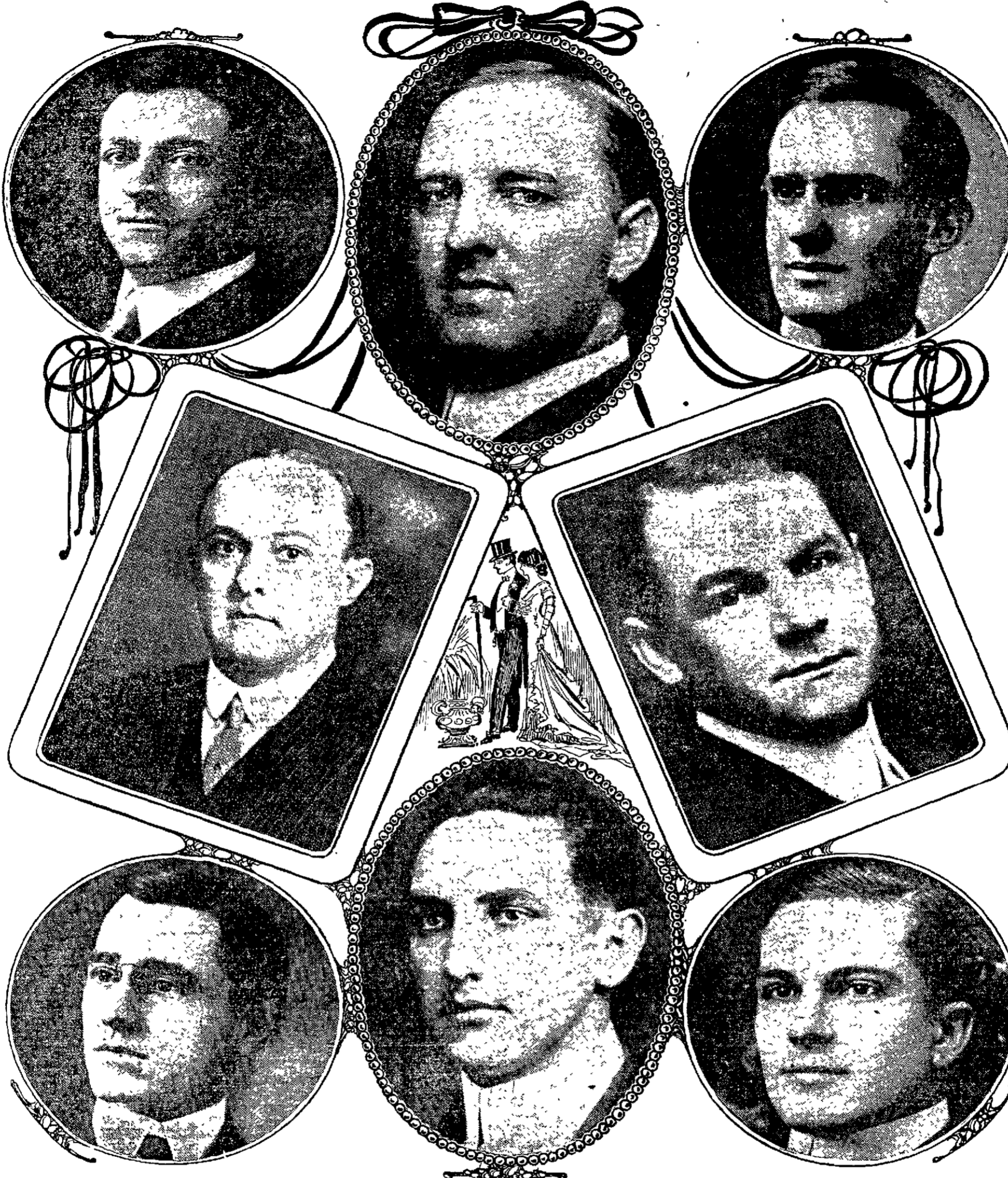


Photo by Wesley Straburg.
Reading from left to right, they are: Top, Ewell Gay, Tom Lyons, Westervelt Terhune; center, Joseph Brown Connally, Eugene V. Haynes; bottom, E. W. Alfriend, Milton Dargan, Jr.; Ralph Ragan.

The baseball fan's dream and several dreams and some nightmares have been perpetrated on the public, but we continue to dream and discuss them. So I make an apology when I offer this. I scarcely realized that I had fallen asleep, indeed, it seemed to me that I must have in reality shuffled off this mortal coil and arrived in the "Promised Land," where on finding myself in a most beautiful city, in the heart of an ideal residence section, I found on the entrance to the estates, "welcome, drive in," whereas in the city from which I had recently come the signs most prominent were forbidding ones—

"No trespassing."
"Private thoroughfare."
"Keep out."
"This means you," etc.

In the heart of the business section things were even more radically different. Men were not standing on the street corners, commenting on the costumes, walks and faces of the women who passed. The ladies themselves were quietly going about their purchases. I saw a gentleman step on the tip of a lady's skirt and the lady turn graciously around and say, with a smile, "Please don't disturb yourself. It makes no difference." Maybe she went home and bit the place out of the proverbial marble mantelpiece, but we knew nothing of it, and courtesy of that kind is certainly much better than that rudeness we know of in the story of the man who in a very surprised way suddenly got up from his chair and said, "Pardon me, but I think I sat on your hat," and the man to whom the hat belonged looked at the battered derby and replied, "Think I know darn well you sat on my hat."

I was told that in that city working women and children were protected, that the city was sanitary, that the streets were clean, and I knew that the need for the suffrage agitation had not reached there. Dress of both men and women was a practical, common-sense expression of comfort and not merely a matter of costly imitation, and was regulated more for the convenience of the workers to whom that city belonged. A sigh escaped me as I thought of the rainbow effect of our business streets, and I missed the gorgeous display and the skirts clasped about knees and tightened at the ankles.

By the way, from what I could learn of that strange place, the three abhorred words beginning with "G" were entirely left out of the vocabulary—disease, dress, domestics—and the conversations, though impoverished to some extent, suffered not at all in quality.

A certain amount of etiquette was observed in the use of the telephone, and that instrument was not mistreated and made a dispenser of form completely, but took its rightful place as one of the greatest conveniences of modern time. "What number is that?" "Who is that?" "Get Mrs. What Not to the phone," and curt questions of the kind were simply not used, but instead there was a perfectly civil way of inquiring, "Is that Main 1000, may I speak to Mrs. Smith? This is Mrs. Brown."

Idle dream!

By this time I had in some way (time and distance meant nothing) been transported to the outskirts of the town, and a beautiful golf course stretched before me. I shut my eyes and recalled the last game of golf I had watched.

A man in imported Scotch plaid, after yelling "Fore!" in the irritated, high pitched tone, had sneaked the ball off the grass on which it lay and sent it spinning into the fattest part of the fattest player on the links. At which Sandy got so peeved he threw his brass as far as he could, slipped his thigh, grabbed his golf bag off the ground (there were no caddies!) and continued on his way. Now that man, I'm sure, had indignation when he got home, and golf of that kind is far from a pleasant diversion. The golf course I saw before me had a starter, order and system prevailed, and I saw no accidents, no tired players without caddies, and no poor scores to be cringed over, and heard no exaggerations about breaking all records and about some hole on the course being the very worst one that ever was. One of the players, just about to play off first tee, looked up and asked: "From Atlanta?" I was proud that he guessed it and admitted it—and you admit the existence of another place? You came here of your own free will? I was just about to answer when I awakened, and I was glad to know that I was asleep when I admitted there was another place on the map. There really isn't such another, and as I walked on Whitehall street noon after I loved Atlanta more than ever, after having been in that perfect place, purgatory would have been a relief.

A Combination Wedding

At the Filigree Ball, The Virginian with The Inheritance of Ten Thousand a Year, met Pam. Three weeks later at Cranford, Pam decides To Have and To Hold.

In a Shop Window he saw a ring with The Windowpane, which he bought with a Price from The Merchant of Venice, paying Hard Cash, and he had her initials put in it.

It was A Fashionable Wedding in Middle-March, and the gown was woven at The Mill on the Floss.

In a Looking Glass she saw herself The Woman in White with Orange Blossoms, and Piont Lace and Diamonds, and The Queen's lace Handkerchief.

When The Bell of St. Paul's rang out they went through the Madding Crowd to the church, which was decorated in White Heather and Mosses from an Old Manse.

They were driven in The Bishop's Carriage and the groom was wrapped in The Colonel's Opera Cloak, and the bride wore The Gray Cloak.

The Vicar of Wakefield officiated in The Black Mantle. He was assisted by The Solicit Minister. The bride was given away by her father, The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock.

The attendants were her Eight Cousins, Lorne, Doone, Jane Eyre, Justice Meredith, Molly Egan, and Guy Mannerling, Richard Carvel, Daniel Deronda and David Copperfield.

Her Little Sister Snow was maid of honor and Our Mutual Friend, Young Mrs. Jardine, was matron of honor.

Friend Fritz was best man, and Little Lord Fauntleroy was ring-bearer, Diddy, Dumps and Tot were flower girls in Cap and Bells.

The Wives and Daughters, Sons and Fathers, The Children of the Ghetto, and The Children of the Abbey, were all there. The Circuit Rider's Wife was there in The Lilac Sun Bonnet.

Some of the distinguished guests were The Prince of India, The Count of Monte Cristo, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, John Halifax, Gentleman, and The Honorable Peter Stirling.

Among the ladies was seen Schilling's Court, and The Lady of an Empress, who lives in the Schilling's Court, and The Lady of the Decoration, with The Queen's Necklace and The Bow of Orange Ribbon.

The bride's mother was gowned in Lavender and Old Lace, and the groom's in Old Rose and Silver. The Choir invisible furnished the

What's the Fare to Connerville?

The scientist has discovered that all diseases are caused by germs," said the Intellectual Boomer, as he paraded the way to catch a drink.

"If that's the case, you have never lived in a house where there were water bugs," replied the bartender.

Over Hydro Company office, Elmo M. Barber, Bartender.

Regrets for the past seldom keep a woman from accepting the present.

Make the Best of Every Day.
Make the best of every day,
Be it work or be it play,
Speak a cheery word and smile,
'Twill help some one all the while.

When things go wrong and won't go right,
Watch the other fellow in the fight,
If he needs it, help him, too,
And the good returns to you.

Thus we bear each other's burdens,
Making life one glad sweet song,
Through a world of weary ages,
As we swiftly pass along.

Life's too short for grief and sadness,
Let us look to Him for light,
He can fill our hearts with gladness,
In the very darkest night.

He can carry all our burdens,
He can wipe away our tears,
If in faith we lean upon Him,
Through all our coming years.

And when life with golden sunset
Casting far its gleaming rays,
O'er a life all fraught with gladness,
Reflects a life with well-fulfilled days.
—Margaret Josephine Scott.

To My Friends The Federated Women of Georgia:

It gives me pleasure to announce in the Woman's Edition published by the Federated Women of Georgia that I leave for Europe in July to purchase models, materials and trimmings for my fall opening which will be the week beginning the 22nd of September, 1913.

J. C. MORRISON
7th Floor, The Grand

SOCIETY

JOE THOMPSON BOLDLY ADMITS THAT HE IS A SOCIETY MAN

WRITES ABOUT THE OLDEN DAYS

It is seldom that a man comes forward and boldly admits that he is first and foremost of all a society man.

It is for this reason that Mrs. R. L. Coney, society editor of the Women's Edition of The Constitution is to be congratulated for securing the services of one of the best writers in Atlanta for the society column.

For he is known to all as Joe Thompson. He is a man of letters and a man of letters who writes in a style that is both readable and interesting.

Other men in the society column have written in a style that is both readable and interesting. But Joe Thompson's writing is different. It is more readable and more interesting.

Joe Thompson has written for the Women's Edition of The Constitution for several years. He has written about the society scene in Atlanta and about the lives of the people who live in Atlanta.

Joe Thompson has written about the society scene in Atlanta and about the lives of the people who live in Atlanta. He has written about the society scene in Atlanta and about the lives of the people who live in Atlanta.

etely during the reconstruction period.

By JOE THOMPSON.

There is nothing new about this. At least it is not new to the people who have lived in Atlanta. It always existed in Atlanta. Everybody was always ready to do it. Everybody was always ready to do it. Everybody was always ready to do it.

Joe Thompson is a man of letters and a man of letters who writes in a style that is both readable and interesting. He has written about the society scene in Atlanta and about the lives of the people who live in Atlanta.

public benefit. I remember going to a party at the Leiden house, the same one standing next to the governor's mansion today, and if there was one pistol on the floor there were forty or fifty. Everybody had to carry one and the best of the day had his girl on his left arm and his hand near the pistol in his right-hand pocket. It was right after the war when the town was full of questionable characters and it was dangerous to go out at any time unarmad.

The first musical society called the Beechcroft society was organized in the early 70s in the old Georgia railroad depot. We had it on the top floor there for our meetings. Mr. J. D. Werner was the agent for the rented and a fine musical instrument was brought in. Mrs. Augustus Hill Thompson Percy Stevens, Hugh Angier and myself were among the number and we gave excellent entertainments.

First President of Germania Club.

I was the first president of the Nine O'clock German club organized in the early 70s. We met in the old Kim ball house and served the reasonable hours from 8 until 10 o'clock. We entertained all the pretty visitors and among our handsomest Germans was one we saved Miss Winnie Davis. This club society presented to her was a nice gold bracelet with gold bangles bearing appropriate inscription. Among the charming women who chaperoned our meetings were Mrs. John Fitten Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. W. F. Peck, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Walter Taylor and that grand little woman Mrs. Robert Lowry.

We had great times at fairs in the early days of Atlanta. One of the first fairs in the old James block just across the railroad tracks where the viaduct now is.

At that fair Miss Augusta Hill was voted the most popular young lady in Atlanta, and her name engraved on the big fire bell in the No. 1 engine house, the fair given to get money to buy the bell. Miss Hill won the honors at the fair and I won Miss Hill. I would have liked to get her and to make her take my name which she did in 1867.

JUST SOME PUNK SOCIETY JUNK

By JOLLY JUMPER. (Contributed)

"Give the men a chance!" That was what I told the city editor when the question was discussed as to what I should write for the special edition. We've all heard over and over again of the charms of Atlanta's fair women, but little if anything has ever been said about the city's handsome men.

Am I going to call names? Well, you just be good and see if I do. Maybe I will and maybe I won't. I really believe, though, it would be better to wait until next time, and then, I will tell you all who is the best looking man in Atlanta.

Now, don't try to guess who Jolly Jumper is, because you never could. I haven't been in the city long enough for you to find out.

The annual meeting of the Driving club was my first appearance at a big social event in this city, and I must say I was struck by the number of graceful men, young old and indifferent who make up the male dancing element.

Why one of the sprightliest men on the floor a man who danced like a young gazelle, I was informed was no other than the Colonel and what I mistook for a blonde head was in reality a snow white one. He claims to have reduced his age about twenty years by turkey trotting. He is an immaculate dresser, and right here I want to say that I have just heard from my old friend, the queen of Honolulu, who says that coral buttons are being worn in men's waistcoats. I wonder if Beau Peachtree will take up the fad.

To return to the dancing men of Atlanta, I must not forget to give a prominent place to the brother of the prettiest girl dancer in Atlanta. He is almost as light on his feet as his younger sister. He is one of the coming insurance men of the city a talent inherited. But girls Dame Rumor do say his heart has been punctured. He will probably be led to Hymen's altar before many moons.

He is another beau, who is just as promising a catch. And when it comes to the latest and the youngest men in charge of a big establishment on Whitehall street. He affects dull grays in his morning apparel, and is hardly ever without an embroidered kerchief. He was particularly struck with the London smoke' tone he saw when he visited the Continent last summer. The girls enjoy his company, but they say his feet just won't behave when it comes to that Alabama Rag. His knees interfere and he breaks his salt, just like a horse when he hears the circus band. Anyway we all envy him.

Who is the best catch in Atlanta did I hear someone ask? Why that's easy. You know and everybody else knows that it is one of the big Peachtree Colonel's three sons—the next to the oldest. The one who is an attorney and an old Georgia varsity boy and a Yale graduate. He dances beautifully and is a young social lion in Atlanta. He was particularly struck with the London smoke' tone he saw when he visited the Continent last summer. The girls enjoy his company, but they say his feet just won't behave when it comes to that Alabama Rag. His knees interfere and he breaks his salt, just like a horse when he hears the circus band. Anyway we all envy him.

Atlanta | Southern Suit & Skirt Co. | New York

200 Dainty Dresses

Just Arrived--On Sale Tomorrow

VALUES	CHOICE	ALL LATE MODELS
\$12.50 to \$16.50	\$7.50	

An example of Southern Suit & Skirt Company "Quick Action Selling"—as fresh and beautiful as June roses—these lovely summer frocks come in the seasons' most favored materials—rattines, crash linens and voiles in solids, stripes and figures—\$12.50 to \$16.50 values—the first 200 fortunate women at this store tomorrow will get them at choice, \$7.50

Southern Suit & Skirt Co.
43-45 Whitehall Street

Charles W. Crankshaw

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler

This establishment has been one of the leaders in Atlanta for the past thirty years, and our reputation for goods of high quality is recognized. A complete stock of

Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Sterling Silver
and Rich Cut Glass.

You are cordially invited to call.

Charles W. Crankshaw

16 Whitehall Street

boasts, and one who can always be depended on.

"Billy Bow Legs" with the white trousers is another who shimmied the pond last summer, and who no doubt showed the boulevardiers of Paris something they hadn't seen before. He has paternal nickname, they say for the fatherly way with which he handles all debutantes. He is some dancer, too.

A bachelor who is fast becoming one of the city's best financiers, and who is one of the few real 'horse' men in Atlanta (in that he is the most ardent member of the Brookhaven Hunt club), ranks now as one of the best catches in town. He has his own car is a hard worker and will be able to take care of a young wife in truly metropolitan style, if his head should turn to matrimony.

Speaking of matrimony, I must inform you that I saw a despatch from New York which was to the effect that a charming and immensely wealthy princess from Samoa is about to visit New York in search of a husband. For one, will not give a dollar to head a subscription to bring the princess here to look over our young men. Our girl market is too crowded as it is, and with the high cost of living and the low wage scale, it's everybody for himself.

A fine looking member of the social set is a young man who has somewhat extravagant tastes when it comes to boutonniers. He just refuses to wear anything unless it is a pale mauve orchid—what he needs is a partner for life who will soon show him a way to spend money. He is very popular with both the men and women of society.

Two promising young bachelors

Who is the best catch in Atlanta did I hear someone ask? Why that's easy. You know and everybody else knows that it is one of the big Peachtree Colonel's three sons—the next to the oldest. The one who is an attorney and an old Georgia varsity boy and a Yale graduate. He dances beautifully and is a young social lion in Atlanta. He was particularly struck with the London smoke' tone he saw when he visited the Continent last summer. The girls enjoy his company, but they say his feet just won't behave when it comes to that Alabama Rag. His knees interfere and he breaks his salt, just like a horse when he hears the circus band. Anyway we all envy him.

I was surprised to find that one of the most graceful men on the floor at the Driving clubs annual meeting was none other than one of the biggest baseball moguls in the city. The checked suit he wore, as well as the charming col or scheme of his hose and scarf, added to his other attractions.

A real cubist dancer was pointed out to me. He was all angles. He got away with the tune of the music though, and was as popular as any man on the floor. They say he is some athlete, so I dare not go further for fear he might not approve of being a cubist at all though it is quite the latest fad.

That fellow who pounded the piano, when the orchestra made a bluff like it was going, got my eye. He had the cute little mousetache which made the prince in the "Merry Widow" famous and they say he has some histrionic ability. However we shall see about that later. His friends are taking it on trust now.

A round faced young cotton buyer who looks like Cupid in the face, is another musician. I hear, and plays himself any old time into the hearts of the visiting girls. To say nothing of the hearts he has already cracked right in this city. He went abroad last summer, and almost succeeded in becoming famous enough to have his face with "Bunny" in a motion picture. He is one of the very best bests that society

lors who are very fond of Macon, and who are boon companions, are what the girls term "regular flirts." They are apparently as happy in the company of one girl as the next, and never miss a trick.

An attractive widower in town, while not doing the newest dancing steps, is constantly dancing attendance on one of the finest young ladies in the city. He is entirely too attractive to long be allowed to remain single.

Here endeth the first lesson, as the good preacher would say. I will tell you girls the next time about some of the other men who romp and dance in Atlanta's society, whether it be at the Capital City club, the Piedmont Driving, the University club, East Lake Country club, or Brookhaven.

Inadequate Public Services.

There is not a public service or utility in Kansas City that comes anywhere near filling its bill of usefulness except the waterworks service.

Even in that the rates are excessive. Many streets are dark for lack of street lamps, and only about one-third of the dwellings and other houses of the city are supplied with electricity. The demands for street railway extensions cannot be met.

There is hardly a chance that this defect can be cured until the city adopts the fair and the one practical plan of building or providing extensions of utility services by charging the cost of such extensions against the area reached and benefited by them.

Although the rates of all these services are much higher than they ought to be (because they are fixed high enough to meet the cost of such extensions as are made) still they do not and cannot provide sufficient revenue to afford twentieth century standards to all the citizens.

Take Mental Vacations.

It behooves all of us to let the earth drop away from us occasionally and go sailing off to brighter blue realms. If we cannot sail away in reality then let us do in our imagination—Laura A. Smith

Choice Cut Flowers

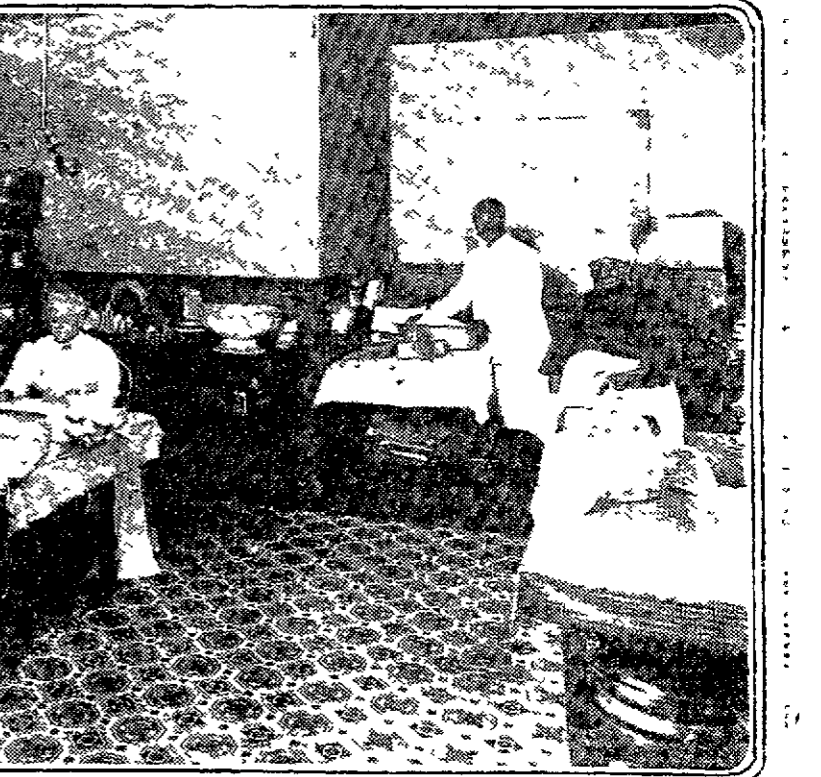
Dahl's

FLORIST

Atlanta's Leading Florist

Candler Building

Atlanta Ladies Make Fortunes AS CULINARY ARTISTS



Two thousand biscuits a day is some business in itself and yet that is just one department of the work accomplished by the firm of Ruse & Carson, culinary artists. When one hears of the herd of twenty-five jerseys owned by the firm of the work accomplished through this possession of the hundreds of cakes baked each day and daily that this firm has catered for entertainments where as many as a thousand guests were present the suggestion comes that the firm is composed of large broad shouldered individuals of the masculine persuasion yet this firm of Ruse & Carson in more ways than one represent the very essence of what is dainty and womanly.

Women may achieve in the professions of the law and medicine in many lines of business or even as politicians but they can never adopt any field of occupation in which they seem more gracefully at home than in the culinary arts. It is a grace becoming to the queen in the palace as the aproned housewife in the vine-covered cottage and it is a grace every woman should acquire if it is not a natural possession.

There is no art more exalted in the sense of importance than that culinary, and women who achieve in it are expressing not only what is so essentially woman's own but they are meeting one of the greatest demands of the world.

Miss Emmie Ruse the head of the firm belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the south and her business was growing more rapidly than she could describe.

"One factor in our favor which is incalculable in value," she said, "is the fact that every drop of the milk and cream and butter we use in every-

dispensed a hospitality no greater than which the world has known. Mrs. Lizzie Hanes Carson represents the same interesting history and the home of both ladies at 41 East Myrtle avenue is one of the prettiest in the city. Entrance to it would suggest the approach to a studio of art just as much as the approach to the model kitchen of Atlanta and Miss Ruse welcomes her patrons all of whom are her friends as she would those invited to 5 o'clock teas.

The Biscuit Industry

To the dining cars of two railroads this firm of well known women furnish the famous southern beaten biscuits they ship them to regular customers in New York Chicago and San Francisco and the demands upon them for the home market are met.

Fifteen varieties of cake are baked by the firm and all varieties of little cakes and exhibited yesterday before being sent to customers were a group of marshmallow cakes some of lemon cheese and a number of the always popular chocolate layer cake.

To the social clubs of the city this firm especially caters while desserts and pastries are on the list of things made. Sandwiches of all kinds salads, etc. are made with due notice, and aspics of all kinds.

Export Caterers.

There is no reason why we should ever fall in the making of anything we undertake, said Miss Ruse when asked how it was she never failed and that her business was growing more rapidly than she could describe.

"One factor in our favor which is incalculable in value," she said, "is the fact that every drop of the milk and cream and butter we use in every-

thing we make comes from our own dairy products for we have a herd of beautiful healthy Jerseys. The milk is overlooked by me from the moment it is milked until it is converted into cream or butter or cheese and we can vouch for the purity of it. We make a specialty of the best materials in everything and we bake every day and supply the market subject to order in that way we can guarantee the freshness of our products and never the left over things.

In catering we have undertaken some very large contracts the largest of the year. I believe being that of the banquet for the Corn club boys when we served a thousand guests. And as Miss Ruse talked she ushered her guests back to the kitchen.

What a splendidly clean shiny tempting looking place it is!

There are two huge compartments in one and the polished white floor has pieces of oil cloth here and there which give an order to the hall leading to the kitchen are huge cupboards which contain the crockery and silver used in catering to banquets wedding parties or receptions and smaller entertainments. In a pantry of ample size are all the staple things good housekeepers must have while on the enclosed back porch a refrigerator also all the up-to-date equipment for handling dairy products in the most expert fashion.

Miss Ruse employs three assistants, two men and one woman, and commands a force of forty-five waiters when she caters for large entertainments.

After all the thrills, delight and necessary commotion incident to the grand opera engagement here, the fact of just what it meant to us from every standpoint, arises. While it was a great deal to force into one week, the last strains of Mezzo almost gliding into the opening bars of "Trovatore" it was so much better that way than not at all, that there is absolutely no argument about it. How other people, however, regarded it, has been forced upon us, and there is a slight divergence. A clipping from The Nashville Banner was handed in the other day, and I take the liberty of inserting it for those who may not have seen it:

They recently had a season of grand opera in Atlanta, and it seems that the interest attracted was quite general. It appears to have been also in some respects out of the ordinary, as follows: Atlanta frequently etc. The following is taken from The Atlanta Constitution:

"A crowd at the Auditorium is a unique gathering. The audience there last night was unlike any audience that ever gathered anywhere but in Atlanta to hear grand opera. It mixed freely and does not use the language overly much. There was the ribbon clerk in the rented dress suit and red necktie; there was the portly dowager, rigged out like a 16-year-old, and the lavish display of the novices, rich as also among those present."

The remark that this was "a unique gathering" seems to have been amply justified, and also the further statement that nothing like it ever assembled anywhere except in Atlanta to hear grand opera. The Georgia capital has a "get-there-at-any-cost" way of doing things from which it appears to derive much self-satisfaction. Criticism should be withheld where the efforts to do the proper thing

is so apparent. It is reminding the epitaph said to have been placed over the grave of a cowboy by his surviving comrades: "He did his durndest; angels could do no more."

Evidently written by someone who wanted to come and couldn't or by someone who came and had a poor time. Atlanta is very proud of her grand opera, and justly so, and grateful to the visitors who come and spend their hard-earned wages and swell the sides of the Auditorium to overflowing. Indeed, had it not been for the visitors, the gathering would not have been so "unique." Atlanta has a "get-there-at-any-cost" way of doing things, but she does them invariably and well, and it is far better than not getting there at all. The epitaph that occurs to me in this connection is that which an old hen-pecked man had put on the headstone of his "Xantippe": "All the tears in the world will not bring her back—therefore I weep." We weep for the person who cannot enjoy our operas

of twenty-nine—nay, even the Scottish ones of thirty-six—will have a long way to go to overtake it.

Political Cosmetics.

(From Judge.) "Great Scott, Jonesey," said Wilkins, "that's a hefty bundle of papers you've got there! All campaign literature, I see." "Yes," said Jonesey. "It's a bundle of political cosmetics for my wife." "Political cosmetics?" cried Wilkins. "Yep," said Jonesey. "She's in doubt as to her political complexion, and this stuff will help her to make up her mind."



OWENS—HALL.

A WEDDING that attracts wide social interest in Atlanta, where the bride is so delightfully known and popular, and in various places where she has visited, is that of Miss Charles Owens and Mr. Edward Buckingham Hall. The wedding will be a beautiful event of June 16, and will take place at St. Mark's church. Miss Marion Goldsmith will be the bride's maid of honor, and Mr. Joseph Winterbotham will be the best man. The two beautiful bridesmaids will be Miss Rose Briscoe, of Knoxville, who has visited in Atlanta several times, and Miss Izzetta Phinizy. The ribbons will be carried by young Theodore Owens, little Miss Harriet, Donovan, a cousin of the bride, and John Owens, Jr. Immediately after the ceremony there will be an al fresco reception at the residence of Miss Owens' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Owens, on Eleventh street. The bride and groom will leave after the reception for New London, to be there for the boat races, after which they will take possession of the Hall yacht, which will meet them at New London, and will cruise along the coast for a month, stopping at various resorts. They will then be with Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in Morris town, a while until they sail for Europe in September. Mr. Hall is a member of a prominent family, is a Yale graduate, and, in fact, is the fifth Edward Hall to be graduated from that well-known college. He is a successful business man, and has made many friends here. Miss Owens, since her debut, has been one of the most popular young ladies in Atlanta, and the fact that her wedding will take her away from her many friends here is a general source of regret.

HALL—TURNER.

TWO WELL KNOWN Georgia families will be represented in the marriage of Miss Muriel Hall and Mr. Louis Turner, their marriage to take place June 17, the announcement made by the mother of the bride-elect. Miss Hall is the daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Hall, who was president of the Georgia School of Technology at the time of his death, while Mr. Turner is the son of the late Dr. Turner, of Atlanta, who was a pioneer citizen of wealth and prominence, and one of the factors in many of Atlanta's best institutions.

RIPLEY—MINTYRE.

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Louise Ripley, the beautiful young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ripley, to Mr. Dan Irvine McIntyre, Jr., unites two most popular young people. Miss Ripley's mother was a Howard, the Howard family of DeKalb county having contributed noted men and women to every branch of Georgia's constructive life, both in business and the professions. Mr. McIntyre is the son of Mr. D. V. McIntyre, one of Atlanta's highly esteemed citizens, who will give in marriage his pretty daughter, Miss Marie McIntyre, to Mr. John Irvine Scott, of Decatur, this event also in the month of June. Mr. Scott's family have been for generations identified with Georgia's progress and her best educational institutions.

WEDDINGS OF NOTE.

OF MARKED interest since January have been the weddings of Miss Elizabeth Adair and Mr. Robert Gregg, Miss Helen Hill Payne and Mr. Charles Hopkins, Jr., and Miss M. A. Phelan and Mr. Barry Wright of Rome.

Atlanta's Greatest Sale of Choice Summer Hats

Thousands of the Latest and Best Modes at Irresistible Prices

Our Millinery is, the year round, the largest of any concern south of Baltimore, and just now we are surpassing even our best past efforts. And don't confuse this with the average millinery sale at this season, when mused, shop-worn goods are being shown, for this is distinctly different. Only the best of the new styles are being shown, and everything is BRAND-NEW, fresh and clean. No odds and ends, but selected Hats that have been unpacked less than three weeks.

And you can find just anything your fancy may dictate. There are Hairs, Chips, Milans, Hemps, Leghorns, Javas, Panamas and the new Ratines.

HERE ARE OUR WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES:

- Shapes worth up to \$2.50, choice45c
- Shapes worth up to \$3.50, choice79c
- Shapes worth up to \$3.95, choice95c
- Special table of Shapes; Netrose only; \$5 values, choice95c
- Shapes worth up to \$7.50, choice\$1.95
- Panamas worth up to \$7.50, choice\$3.95
- Shapes worth \$12.50, choice\$4.95
- Misses' and Children's New Ratine Hats50c to \$2.50
- Misses' Java Hats, worth up to \$2.50, choice95c
- Beautiful Flowers, worth 50c, choice25c
- Table Fancy Ribbons, worth 50c, choice25c
- Choice New Flowers; all new, large and small Roses, Daisies, Wreaths, etc., worth up to \$1.00, choice50c
- Fine Linen Roses, including the popular American Beauties and LaFrance, worth \$2.50, choice only95c
- 7-inch Fancy Velvet Ribbons in all the popular colors; finest silk back. Regular \$3.00 values, choice\$1.00

SMITH & HIGGINS
"The Underselling Store"
Take Walker St. or Lucile Ave. Car

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS

FRANCIS—DOUTHITT.

THE many friends of Mr. Claude Douthitt and Miss Martha Francis will be much interested in their wedding, which will take place on the evening of June 28, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Francis, 135 Juniper street. There will be a simple but beautiful ceremony, only the members of the immediate families and the most intimate friends of Miss Francis and Mr. Douthitt being present.

The bride's only attendant will be her cousin, Mrs. Charles Shelton, who, before her wedding only a few months ago, was Miss Rosser, and the groom's only attendant will be Mr. W. H. Schroeder, who will be best man.

Immediately following the ceremony there will be a large reception, to which numbers of invitations have been sent out. The decorations throughout the house will be in pink and white, the table at which the wedding party will be seated to be a charming picture carried out in that becoming shade. Mr. Douthitt is manager of the Buckeye Cotton Oil company, and since coming to Atlanta to live, several years ago, has made many good friends, having been one of the most popular of the young men here. Miss Francis has always been an admired and popular figure in the social life of Atlanta. Added to her natural charm and graciousness, she possesses a voice of rare sweetness, which has given a great deal of pleasure to her friends. It is with regret that the friends of Mr. Douthitt and Miss Francis learn that after their wedding they will go to Memphis, Tenn., to make their home. Mr. Douthitt has already moved his headquarters there, and expects to be there for at least a year, after which we hope Atlanta may again claim them.

VAN EPPS—GRAHAM.

OF THE several June weddings in Atlanta there is no one in which more affectionate social interest will center than that of Miss Minnie Van Epps to Mr. Robert Graham Heaton, of Bristol, Tenn., the announcement having been made by Miss Van Epps' brother, Mr. George Dudley Van Epps. She is the only daughter of the late Judge Howard Van Epps, of Georgia, distinguished as scholar, jurist and citizen, and one of the most beloved and popular men of his time, not only in Atlanta, but throughout Georgia, notably in Athens, where he graduated from the state university with a class of Georgians, many of whom are today men of note. Her mother was Miss Thomas, of Athens, a member of the distinguished family by that name, and a woman of beauty and many graces. Since the death of her parents Miss Van Epps has resided with her brother, and though a great favorite in society, she has chosen to devote most of her time to social betterment work, and is one of the most efficient of the volunteer workers in Atlanta's splendid institution, the Associated Charities. She has rendered valuable service to the anti-tuberculosis movement, and has been a veritable ministering angel in the districts of Atlanta's poor.

THE Adair-Gregg wedding at the palatial home of the Adairs in Druid Hills was one of the handsomest in Atlanta's social history, and brought together under happy auspices several generations of prominent Atlantans. The groom's grandmother, Mrs. W. O. Jones, was among the most admired and welcomed of the guests, she recalling so well the wedding of the bride's mother, the beautiful Anna Greene, to Mr. Forrest Adair, as well as the wedding of her own daughter, who was Miss Lizzie Jones, to the groom's father, the late W. A. Gregg, of Atlanta. A daintier, more charming bride could be pictured than Miss Helen Payne, now Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Jr., that wedding, April 28, uniting two young people, members of families notably identified with southern history—the Paynes and Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins, like her mother, who was the beautiful Helen Hill, was a belle in Atlanta society, and from her the bride of today inherited much of her charm and vivacity.

The wedding of Miss Phelan and Mr. Wright brought relations and friends from Georgia, Tennessee and Washington, D. C., the pretty aunt of the groom, Mrs. Leigh Palmer, coming to the wedding from Washington to act as matron of honor. The bride was one of the popular and beloved women in Atlanta society, both among the married and unmarried people, and the groom is the son of the Hon. Seaborn Wright, of Rome. The wedding attendants included the three sisters of the bride, Mrs. Ulric Atkinson, Mrs. Ernest Dallas, Mrs. Wilcliff Goldsmith.

BUSINESS SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY FEDERATION HAVE AIDED MANY GIRLS

The slogan for the State Federation of Women's Clubs is "Education," by this means the state secures a higher citizenship.

Literary scholarships are a great asset of the federation, but it takes a long time to apply this line of scholarship.

The woman of literary proclivities is ever ready to be practical and willing to be classed among the "world's greatest workers in the field of literature."

But occupation outside of the home, both in commercial and professional pursuits, has become a general condition in America.

This is an era when women have to lend a helping hand to others. Women are developing along intellectual paths, making them more capable to meet the needs of the day.

This problem was partly solved when a department of business scholarships was initiated in the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. A great advantage to our girls is the home training along the business lines. The principals of the colleges and the committee realize this more each day in their assignments of scholarships. Many girls secure a good position after three months' study in a business college, thus enabling them to be self-sustaining.

We have secured an average of twelve scholarships annually, which represents over \$3,000, for the past four years; while this amount has not paid 7 or 8 per cent interest, it surely has accrued "personal interest."

The charm and enthusiasm in working with these girls has made the committee very happy.

The workers have had the most generous co-operation of the managers of the colleges, and the dear girls have applied themselves earnestly.

May each state enlist in this field of work, bringing about conditions that could not otherwise be reached.

MRS. W. E. PRICE, Chairman.

Scriptural Slang.

(From Cassell's Saturday Journal.) Donald had been to Sunday school, and on coming home was asked what he had learned. The lesson was the story of Joseph, and the small learner was evidently very full of his subject.

"Oh," he said, "it was about a boy, and his brothers took him and put him in a hole in the ground; and then they killed another boy, and took the first boy's coat and dipped it in the blood of this boy."

"Oh, no, Donald, not another boy!" his sister interrupted, horrified. But Donald stood his ground.

"It was, too," he insisted. Then he added, "The teacher said 'kid,' but I

Cottolene at Cake-Baking Time

It is mighty hard to obtain uniform results in cake making—if you use butter or lard—because both of these products vary so in quality. Cottolene is always uniform—always produces good results. With its use, you can count on a certain kind of cake being the same every time. Cottolene sells at about the price of lard, and is so rich that one-third less is required than either butter or lard.

TRY THIS RECIPE:
Cream ½ cup Cottolene, add 1 cup sugar and mix in alternately ½ cup milk and 2 cups pastry flour in which 1½ teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt have been well sifted. Beat well, add the well beaten yolks and whites of 3 eggs separately. Bake in two layers. Use any desired filling or frosting.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

BOOKHAMMER'S PERFECTION OF SERVICE
A JOY TO WELL GROOMED WOMEN

Bookhammer's Perfection of Service has become a well-known term among the best groomed women in the South, and each day as the preservation of woman's beauty, the accentuation of her attractions become more considered by her, the departments of the up-to-date establishment for grooming must keep pace. Less and less time have women to give to the toilet in their many activities. They have not time to try would-be workers; they require experts who can work efficiently on short notice, therefore more and more are women dependent upon just such an establishment and equipment for which Doctor Bookhammer's is.

His specialty of specialties is scientific chiropody, but to that branch of work for which he has ample facilities, he has added scientific massage, manicuring by experts only, the care and dressing of the hair with a complete stock of hair goods. An adequate corps of workers under courteous direction make the atmosphere of the place one restful to patrons, and there is not a man or woman who goes into the shop looking fatigued, who does not go out relaxed and rested, having had skillfully accomplished just what he or she wanted.

CHIROPODY

Until the introduction of expert chiropody many a man and woman went to their grave suffering from the lack of expert treatment to their feet. Children have been known to have curvature of the spine, because the proper care of their feet was neglected; they walked limpingly, or in strained fashion, and finally the shoulders stooping, or a crookedness of the body indicated that harm had been done which requires years to remedy, when a little care would have avoided all. The so-called kangaroo and cubist walks, of the moment, when women throw themselves forward, and indulge in awkward poses as they walk, in many cases, proceed from uncomfortable feet. Too short shoes, too high heeled shoes, or those actually too small, injure the feet, produce corns, blisters, ingrown nails and frequently injure bones in the feet, which produce the ugly, graceless walks, which cartoonists delight in. All this might be avoided by all women up-to-date enough to know that the care of the feet is as necessary as the care of the teeth, and certainly far more necessary than the curling of the hair or the shining of the finger nails.

The Care of the Hair

It is superfluous to discourse in this day and hour on the care woman should give her hair, and the fact that ever

as in the beginning, it should be her "crowning glory," but to preserve it as that she must take continued care of it. The restlessness of the age, the brain activity, the constant dressing of the hair, and here in Atlanta the dirt of the streets and atmosphere, requires of women that they have kept their hair first and always, clean. It takes the expert woman to do it—to give it the thorough shampoo, and there are the fewest of women today who do not, now and then, require hair treatment—the kind of treatment which can be had from specialists in Doctor Bookhammer's establishment. As to the proper dressing of the hair, every woman knows that the coiffure is the necessary finishing touch of the toilet.

THE SKIN AND NAILS

The medical fraternity of today are continually warning women against the indiscriminate use of cream and powder, and the employment of inexperienced masseurs. It is folly of women to experiment upon their own skins as it would be for them to doctor themselves for internal ailments, and the wise woman always consults the specialist in these lines. Doctor Bookhammer has proven his ability in this line, having engaged only graduates in massage treatment, and in treatments to the skin. The same precaution has to be taken in the matter of untrained manicuring. The ignorant manicurists can make claws out of nails by treating them badly, and frequently the point of beauty to the hand, which the nail is, is ruined forever, by the wrong cutting and filing and polishing which untrained labor essays.

No lady can afford to show her hand, no matter how pretty it is, these days, unless her nails are perfectly manicured—just as the patrons of the up-to-date Atlanta shop can do.

Children's Department

Doctor Bookhammer has a special department and corps of workers for his children patients. They come with the nurses from the time they can scarcely talk; they come to have their hair bobbed for the first time, and these same heads kept under the right treatment until the big boy comes for his first "shingle." Their little feet and little hands are likewise cared for, and indeed for all ages, and all sizes, this up-to-date establishment of Doctor Bookhammer's stands always for the perfection of service.

SOCIETY

NEXT SEASON'S DEBUTANTES; A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

ALTHOUGH it may be counted as a trifle in advance to chronicle the next season's debutantes, it is a subject of once interesting, and is always the important event in the months of October and November. December, too, is even called upon to assist in the introduction of a young society girl.

On account of the mourning which Mrs. Frank Ellis was observing last winter her lovely young daughter, Katherine Ellis, was not formally introduced, but with next season's social calendar she will be one of the debutantes. Miss Ellis is a tall, attractive figure, always crowned in perfect creations, and her charming, sweet manner, is her great characteristic. She possesses auburn hair, fair skin and extraordinary beauty, and is a gifted girl in many ways. The Ellis home is one of the handsomest in Atlanta, and one of the most hospitable and brilliant affairs will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis. Miss Ellis finished her education in a school near Paris.

Not unlike Miss Ellis in coloring and style is Miss Margaret Grant, who will probably be introduced by Mr. and Mrs. John Grant in the autumn. With brown eyes and faultless skin, this pretty girl has a head of glorious auburn hair, which is an inheritance from her beautiful mother, Mrs. John

Grant. Unless Miss Grant spends next year in Europe, finishing her school life in travel and studying the continental figure at a number of society events which will be planned in her honor.

High School Graduates.

Miss Katherine Wylie, a niece of Mrs. Frank Mosdor, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charlotte Peck, is a graduate of the Girls' High school. This young girl will not consent to a formal debut, but will be an attractive addition to the young society set. She is an exquisite dancer and has quite a vein of humor in her composition. Her wondrous brown eyes, brown hair, her winning and gracious manners make a very attractive personality. Among others who are High School graduates of June are Miss Margaret Traylor, the handsome young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Traylor; Miss Emma Kirkpatrick, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kirkpatrick, is also in this class. Miss Virginia Bowman is a classmate of these young women. None have decided as to whether they will travel in Europe, or whether they will stay at home and come out in society.

Two of the most interesting and beautiful girls in society are Miss Louise Riley and Miss Jeannette Lowndes. Neither of these girls will make a formal debut. Both are popular and magnetic, and have hosts of admirers.

Miss Eula Jackson will leave late in June for Europe, traveling with her mother, Mrs. Henry Jackson and Miss Ada Alexander, where they will spend several months. In the list of debutantes for next winter, Miss Jackson will be introduced in the social affairs. A most natural and winning personality is found in this fair girl, who has already shown her charm and poise in society. A very brilliant social career will be hers.

Another Unsettled Question.

Whether Miss Laura Lee Cooney, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cooney, will make her formal debut in the fall or not is another unsettled question. She has spent most of her young girlhood away at school in various parts of this country and in Paris, but she has a host of friends and admirers here who hope to have her among them next winter. She is a brunette of very attractive appearance, and will make quite a delightful addition to the social affairs of the season.

Miss Josephine Mobley will not consent to a formal debut, but will be an attractive figure in the affairs of the young people next season. She is a sister of Miss Jennie Mobley and Mrs. Sims Bray, who have many friends and are very popular.

Miss Rosalie Davis is in Europe with her sister, Mrs. Harry Anderson. Their plans are not definitely settled yet, but should they return to Atlanta in the fall Miss Davis will be formally introduced, and will be the center of a series of entertainments given by her many friends. She is a young lady of charming personality, and finishing her education in a year's travel abroad, having been in Florence and other interesting cities of Italy most of the winter.

Miss Adgate Ellis.

Among others who will be introduced is Miss Adgate Ellis. Possessing a voice of rare sweetness and volume, Miss Ellis has this gift added to her many attractive graces. She will entertain and be entertained in a most elaborate way during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Ansley will present their daughter, Miss Marie Ansley, to society during the coming season. Miss Ansley is as lovely as her sister, Laura, and is quite an athletic girl in her love for tennis and swimming.

Miss Theo Proteau, a cousin of Miss Adgate Ellis, will probably be a debutante of the fall. Her wealth of dark hair and large, expressive gray eyes, a pronounced type of beauty, and makes her a direct foil to her pretty cousin.

Society will also know Miss Cobble Vaughn in the list of debutantes. Miss Vaughn is very attractive and is certain to be very popular. Many others will probably follow this list of debutantes. Miss Marion Achison has recently come to Atlanta to reside, but she is already introduced to a large circle of friends. She is one of the most beautiful of the younger set.

"Virginia and John" and the Club Women of the South

Art and business are magnificently blended in the Bowie firm of Importing Modistes—known by the very original firm name of "Virginia and John."

That the really feminine and the strictly business may be smoothly and successfully blended is highly demonstrated in the establishment of this brilliant and progressive firm of Gown Artists in the Grand Opera House building.

The artistic intention is to give certain grace, the line that distinguishes, the elegance that glories, and the style that is true. The business intention is to bring to the women of the south the smart things of Paris, the best fashions with the true authority of these establishments of fame.

The women of Georgia and adjoining states are well informed with regard to Miss Bowie's splendid ability, and this patronage is largely made up of club women who are highly appreciative of the artistic side of life and the important place it has in the hearts of humanity.

Every woman knows that to be faultlessly gowned means much toward the success of her undertaking. There isn't anything that brings her greater confidence and assurance. Every highly intellectual woman feels the valuable asset of the good garments that bespeak poise and appreciation. The woman who speaks publicly can in no more convincing manner express her respect for her audience than in the gown she wears. The show of preparation and consideration speaks volumes for her personal conception of the occasion.

Virginia and John have a very happy way of demonstrating to you that to dress well is not necessarily the expensive way. They will gladly discuss this vital point with you, show just how well true fashion fits into the simpler effects. They will show you nothing but elegant materials, nothing less than the chic atmosphere that clings to everything made in this establishment, and yet this may be yours at the price you wish to invest.

To Out-of-Town Patronage

Virginia and John wish to say to their out-of-town patrons that the service of the Bowie shop is not out of your reach, and if you will open a personal correspondence with them you will find that you may benefit by the connection, with regard to your best dress, without a single visit to Atlanta.

Samples will be sent you of all handsome and fashionable fabrics and their method of fitting and draping without your presence is a perfect one. Your pleasure is guaranteed.

Gowns \$50 and up.

Miss Virginia Bowie Grand Opera House Bldg. ATLANTA

SUGGESTIONS FOR WEDDING GIFTS

SILVERWARE					
5-piece Tea Sets	\$110.00 to	\$240.00	Platters	\$25.00 to	\$150.00
Chests Flatware	75.00 to	500.00	Pitchers	27.50 to	100.00
Bowls	12.00 to	50.00	Bread Trays	12.50 to	40.00
Cov. Veg. Dishes	35.00 to	75.00	Candlesticks	5.00 to	25.00
Conbon Dishes	4.00 to	15.00	Vases	9.00 to	75.00
Cream Ladles	1.25 to	4.00	Sugar Spoons	1.50 to	4.00
Gravy Ladles	3.50 to	7.50	Berry Spoons	4.00 to	10.00

CUT GLASS			
Punch Bowls	\$35.00 to	\$75.00	GIFTS
Rose Bowls	5.00 to	35.00	
Decanters	5.00 to	15.00	
Pitchers	5.00 to	20.00	
Bowls	4.00 to	20.00	
Vases	3.00 to	22.50	
Compotes	3.50 to	20.00	
Tumblers, set	5.00 to	19.00	
Celeries	4.00 to	7.00	
Nappies	2.00 to	7.50	

SHEFFIELD GOODS					
Baking Dishes	\$13.50 to	\$22.50	Vases	\$3.50 to	\$20.00
Sandwich Plates	8.50 to	15.00	Platters	8.50 to	50.00
Tea Sets, 5 pieces	35.00 to	50.00	Double Vegetable Dishes	9.50 to	20.00

Eugene V. Haynes Company Jewelers 37 Whitehall St.

JUST A FEW SUGGESTIONS

THERE are many questions which, though at first glance may seem a bit foreign to the social page; an analysis are distinctly there to be treated, especially if we are to view society from the broader standpoint than the narrow one that it consists only of those who dress well, talk well, go out much and get their names in the papers often.

There is no doubt that those who do these things are looked up to; talked about and imitated. The tendency of our times is towards display in everything—dress especially. There was a time when it was not considered well-bred to wear conspicuous clothes on the streets, when it was thought that certain kinds of clothes were for the carriage, for the salon and the boulevard. It is idle to say that such is the custom now.

Too many of those whose positions, whose opportunities and whose good taste are beyond question, follow the fashion of carrying quite a fortune on their backs to cavil at them, and to say that they are not the vulgar rich. So it is not the purpose of this article to criticize this custom from that standpoint.

But, in view of the inevitable and in consideration of the actual happenings which may be traced beyond the laws' reasonable doubt to the desire of those less fortunate to make the same appearance as these are better provided, have not, shall I say we who do not, perhaps, have to procure one thing at the sacrifice of another, a duty in this line, and is not that duty to cost ourselves in what might be called public, so as not to set a standard which can be attained by others only at a sacrifice?

France had a lesson in that regard, distinctly traceable to the over display of luxury.

It were assumption to say that we are to that place where we need a change, and the lesson applied.

Society has been through so many stages since the world began that it seems difficult to use the same word for all of them. Christianity has done more than anything else in the establishment of society in its best sense, for it has meant more to women, and after all the woman is pre-eminently responsible for things social, and society's load is that of the women who lead it. Each generation has found new conditions to cope with, and new demands to be met, and it has been necessary to remodel ideas accordingly. In some generations conditions

deteriorated in others have advanced a step, and only the test of time can correctly place them in the archives. Probably the most thoughtful condition we have known in this country, or so we like to think of it, was that that existed before the civil war; the days of fine horses, beautiful women and chivalrous men, and a certain dignity and form connected with the social life that belonged to that time. However delightful and beautiful the affairs of today are, there is a certain rush and constant demand on reserve force that sooner or later may end disastrously.

The question has been agitated before, but it is not amiss to suggest again the abolishing of the morning entertainments. Are we not doing too much? When progress is being started everyone quotes the telephone and automobile.

Before them, time and distance put a check on the capacity of the individual to accomplish. One entertainment a day was formerly known to be almost an excess but that belongs to the days of the carriage and polite notes, the party call and the waltz. Now miles mean nothing and the clock is the only limit. It is said that a day was formerly more to be valued than a month, and our debutantes are hors de combat and have discreetly retired to a rest cure. There is no doubt that our young men are pretty well put to it in the way of effort and when we consider their business obligations we must admit that it is particularly hard of them. The beaux of Atlanta are proverbial for their attention and politeness and like the tired man in the street car who gives up his seat through courtesy they sacrifice themselves for others.

There is no place in the country, none excepted, where the social spirit so nearly equals and keeps us with its business as it does in Atlanta. When its reputation for enterprise is considered this means that Atlanta is in the forefront. Our entertainments are beautifully conceived and well ordered; they are in good taste and enjoyable to a marked degree. As I think of it, I am very well satisfied with things as they are, but only present these little suggestions to be thought of. There should be a time set apart for the household, for studies on interests of various kinds, music, art or the languages, and the mornings should be given over to them. The appreciation and enthusiasm of our debutantes makes it hard to refuse the invitations that are constantly extended, and it is for their welfare I am thinking.

WOMEN OF ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE FEDERATED WORK

abreast of the times in her representative field of labor is the woman whose usefulness through her calling will live beyond the grave.



MRS. JEROME JONES.
She Has Been an Enthusiastic Worker for the Woman's Edition.

By Mrs. Jerome Jones.

The women's clubs of the state have been of great assistance in many ways towards furthering many lines of uplift.

They are made up of women of broad intellect, with a far-reaching insight into the finer economical needs of the masses. These club women are ever present in whatever line of good work may be started, and are ever ready, upon a moment's notice, to bring to bear their force of capable, sympathetic and intelligent plans of work.

In Atlanta their help and assistance with the Girls' Night school, the early closing of the stores during the long summer days, the early shopping during the rush of the Christmas holidays have all been felt, and in many other ways women have worked for the betterment of the workers.

In the state the Georgia Federation was the other force which almost at once came forward to join organized labor in asking for a child-labor law, and these two bodies unite in feeling that the children of the state should be in the schools, and that a law should be passed putting them there.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the A. T. M. are affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and did valuable work for the E. H. White Memorial Edition of The Constitution.

It is through organization that so much has already been accomplished for good. The woman who lives

LIFE GUARDS PLACED ON SIXTY STREET CARS

That the agitation of the chamber of commerce for the better protection of pedestrians from street cars has not been without effect is shown by a letter just received by W. J. Lowenstein, chairman of the committee on public safety, from Vice President W. H. Glenn, of the Georgia Railway and Power company. Mr. Glenn says:

"In reply to your favor of March 24, I beg to advise you that since writing you on January 2, we have been actively engaged in placing life guards on our cars. Since that time about sixty of our cars have been equipped with these life guards, and the work has not been delayed at any time. These life guards are made in our shops, and are a simple type of the H. B. life guard. The work of equipping our cars will continue until all cars on which it is practicable to place these life guards are equipped with them."

Scrapple.

(From Judge.)

There's a place for everything, but the trouble is most of us cannot find the place.

The door of adversity is never locked. It isn't our poverty that makes us discontented, but the riches of our neighbor.

Love makes one ideal husband; fear makes a thousand.

There are no conventionalities in private.

Alimony is the battle cry of freedom.

Bees in Cities.
(From The Suburban Life Magazine.)
There is not a city in America without its bees, to say nothing of the towns. Of course, in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia they would hardly be successful in the central, or congested districts, nor would they be appropriate in such localities, but they can be located anywhere within 2 miles of the open country or suburban districts, which offer growths of weeds, wild plants, or crops of any kind which produce flowers. In this connection, I might remark that it is very seldom that any one except a bookkeeper ever realizes the immense quantity of flowering plants, usually the so-called "weeds," that may be found in the vacant lots, billboards and ravines in the average American city. Bees will travel 2, 3, or perhaps 4 miles in their search for nectar.

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BALTIMORE

The Piedmont Hotel MEASURES UP TO GREATER ATLANTA

Some Facts About It

"Atlanta has what no other inland city of the South has and that is a hotel where sea foods in season can be purchased and always with the knowledge of their freshness and excellence," said a visitor last night enjoying a broiled pompano at the Piedmont hotel.

"Everybody realizes that the Piedmont is the largest hotel in this section," he continued, "and that it occupies the most desirable site for a hotel, but it takes one who travels as much as I do to know the different features of a hotel, and what this or that one is famed for.

"There is, no place I like better to get to during oyster season than this one, and for curiosity, I asked the manager one day how many oysters it took to supply the demand in the Piedmont. He laughed and remarked that only seeing was believing, and that if I would step back in his office he would show me what the oyster business had been. There I was shown the record of three thousand barrels of oysters which this one hotel had bought, paid for, and served.

"And they are served! If on the half-shell they are cold and refreshing; if cooked any of all the ways oysters can be cooked, they are hot and delicious. And this is the record of this hotel in the shipping and preparation of all sea foods."

It is rather interesting, at present, to note the impetus in hotel building which has been expressed in Atlanta recently. Conventions, real estate holdings and the general trend of the moment which is taking the family from the cares of housekeeping as well as the individual in search of a home, all serve to draw one to see the requirements of the up-to-date hotel, and to see how this Atlanta hotel measures up.

With all due respect to the architect, the builder, the lessee, the manager, it takes a woman after all to see just what the completing things are which make of the hotel a comfortable home. It can't be judged by the crowd in the lobby, for there is always the crowd in the Piedmont lobby, but it can be judged by the woman who has to live in the hotel, finding her experience there marked by the comfort of her room, the fare she gets, and, finally, the service.

When assigned to the "write up" of the hotel by the woman editor of the Woman's Edition, I naturally sought a woman who stayed there and knew all about it.

"Just tell me the truth," I asked, "and I will take the good points you make and play them up, and leave out the complaints," because I thought she might feel like so many women do, that it indicates superiority to criticize or find fault with things.

"The truth is, the only thing objectionable about the hotel is what is outside of it, the dust on Atlanta's streets, and the fact that Atlanta's law-makers will not enforce a process to do away with the smoke nuisance," she replied.

To meet this the hotel does three primary things; they have the most approved processes for cleanliness, every room occupied thoroughly cleaned each day; second, the linen, of the best, is changed on the beds every day, and the curtains kept perfectly clean.

Professional cleaners and inspectors direct this phase of the housekeeping, and on each floor there is a corps of trained servants and helpers.

A glance at the hotel from without gives the impression at once of the substantial architectural idea developed throughout the building, while within, there is a scheme of arrangement as to light, ventilation and general convenience which has been so far not met by any hotel built in this section, even since the Piedmont hotel. There are no inside rooms, the inner rooms built on an open court, and making of every apartment in the hotel a desirable and comfortable place to be either winter or summer.

What the service of the hotel or the kitchen equipment is, has been fully illustrated not merely in the popularity of the hotel cafe, but in the catering to large entertainments and banquets, the most famous banquet given in Atlanta during the last fifteen years having been given at the Piedmont.

"The cafe is famed for its delicious meats and their preparation, for the freshness of the vegetables and fruits, and for the 'feature' on the menu, which comes each day in the nature of some tempting dish. Maple syrup from Vermont, the delicious cheeses made in New England, and, better than any other, the Piedmont cafe always specializes, and the egg dishes are varied and delicious.

Hotels may be built high and low, and present ideas practical or aesthetic, but it will be a long time and modern hotel methods will have to change a great deal before the Piedmont hotel need acknowledge here or anywhere else in the Southeast a real rival in the hotel business.

SOCIETY

AMONG THE CITY'S BEST ASSETS ARE HER SPLENDID CLUBS

By Mrs. Elizabeth Adair Gregg.

Of course, club life in Atlanta could not be even mentioned without the mind-first turning to the Capital City club—that grand old institution that has in the past entertained so many presidents and distinguished people from all over the country.

Exclusively Social at First.

It was first organized and run as an exclusive social club, but gradually the demands of business men have grown stronger, and for years it has been rapidly converted into more of a commercial or business men's home; the annual ball now being about the only large distinctive, social feature of the year.

Yielding to the demands of business interests, the membership limit was recently enlarged, and as a result there are now eight applications of new members on file.

The recent lease of Brookhaven club is an effort to appease the members with whom the social side is paramount.

The Piedmont Driving club, when originally organized, had so few members that each was required to take four of the bonds, in order to finance the purchase of the ground. This institution has grown in popularity until the membership limit has been reached, and there is now a waiting list of over seventy.

The beautiful location of this club, the wide, comfortable terraces, tennis courts, bowling alleys, spacious ball room with weekly informal dances have rendered this without a doubt the most popular club among the younger set.

The board of directors have found it necessary to make improvements, and will immediately enter the dining room, kitchen, etc., in order to more satisfactorily serve its members.

Atlanta Athletic Club.

The Atlanta Athletic club has had a most phenomenal growth, and has probably done more substantial good for the young men of the city than any other institution.

It began several years ago on Edgewood avenue, with about sixty members; grew slowly until the membership reached about 400, when they moved to more spacious quarters on Auburn avenue.

Soon afterwards the East Lake property of about 250 acres was acquired, and the membership jumped up to 1,000, with a waiting list. The ladies of the city derive a great deal of pleasure from the healthful exercise and athletic sports (such as tennis and golf) on the East Lake grounds, while the boys are kept in good training in the gymnasium and on the hand-ball courts of the town-club.

Weekly dances at the country club are greatly enjoyed by the members.

The Standard club, in the beautiful Sanders home on Washington street, is the source of a great deal of delight

GREAT SPECIAL OFFER The Woman Citizen's Library

The Woman Citizen's Library is published in response to the request of a large number of prominent women who have long felt the need of a work that would furnish reliable, up-to-date information on the many political and social subjects now attracting such wide public attention. This library contains—

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THE CIVIC SOCIETY, 115 N. Chicago.

"After careful investigation, I commend these books to club presidents and women doing public work."

"MRS. R. B. PARKER, "Business Manager Woman's Edition."

SHALL MARY JANE LET GEORGE JOIN HER WHEN SHE TAKES TRIP TO THE SEASHORE?

The Summer Girl's Problem

SHE is not engaged to George; she likes him very, very much, enough to be influenced by his beseeching her to stay at home and rest this summer, instead of going, as is being planned by mamma, to the gay resort. If she goes to the gay resort he will make the effort to go, too; when he gets there he will expect a monopoly of the engagements—indeed, while he is there he will expect to take up all of her time, if he wishes it, for it is for anyone's benefit. That is the question he will ask. Now, mamma's idea is that it is better for daughter to go to the resort, meet more of the world, broaden her acquaintance, and not let George, whom she sees at home, take up all her time.

Mamma has no objections to George. He is one of the nicest boys in the world—well bred, and not any wilder than any other boys. It would not be right to mistreat him.

Mamma reasons that it is better for Mary Jane to be perfectly free for the summer, though she does not positively say that George cannot go to

the resort, but she makes it clear to daughter that she prefers his not going.

There was also the case of the beautiful neighbor, who had been a belle wherever she went; who was courted by one eligible man after another; who went here, there and everywhere and was spectacular in her social conquests. And what did she do? Just turned around after all that and married her old lover, Tom, who had spent all his father left him following her.

Everything mamma had to say was true; everything Mary Jane said about was true; therefore the summer dear George became all the greater for Mary Jane.

Can anybody help Mary Jane solve this problem? Must she let George go see her at the gay resort? Yes, that is all right to say she ought to manage things, keep George in his place. He ought to be unselfish; not monopolize her time; but remember, George is in love—and, still more, George is a broad-shouldered man, 27 years of age, and do you think he is going to step back and let anybody see more of Mary Jane than he does?

Poor Mary Jane! No wonder she sighs and grows weak when her pretty little dresses are being fitted. No wonder she sighs when she has to go and hear the afternoon philosophy of mamma; no wonder she is beginning to dread the evening visits of George—dear George!

But George, just about this time of the year, you are hanging in the balance—Mary Jane's heart on the one side; mamma's mind on the other.

and Mr. Donaldson presented only minor characters, they did them so well that they assumed the same importance as any of the others. Take it all in all, it will be a long while before there will be a better play, better played, by better players.

Membership is particularly desirable because of the fact that artistic instinct and ability are necessary qualifications. Direct application is not made, but members have to be proposed. This organization has contributed as much as any to the real pleasure of the city. Its productions have been all conceived and ably carried out. It is a credit to the city, and an amount of talent which this club possesses. Its various presentations carry conviction on this subject. "The Rivals," "An Ideal Husband," "Lady Windemere's Fan," "Trelawney of the Wells" and "The Climbers" have all been particularly well rendered and received. The audiences have not only comprised friends of the members, but the public has shown its interest and had value received.

Conceived by that able leader, Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, it has had for its successive presidents ladies who stand high socially and in their distinguished ability.

Regent Spurns Throne.

King John put off his nephew's eyes and then killed him in order to gain the throne of England, while to gain the same end Richard III murdered his little nephews in the Tower of London, Henry IV murdered his other nephew, and Henry V murdered his cousin, Richard II. When we look back over the pages of history and note to what lengths these close relatives of the reigning kinds went to usurp thrones, the public has shown its interest and had value received.

The late regent of Bavaria on more than one occasion was offered the throne of his native country

University Club.

The University club of Atlanta opened its doors to the membership the early part of November, 1910. In the building which at that time stood on the site now occupied by the Bullock Automobile company's building, on the southeast corner of Peachtree and Harris streets. These quarters were occupied for about one year, at the end of which time the club had an opportunity to lease the Richardson house, next door to the old Capital City club building, on Peachtree and Ellis streets. This building was ideal for the purpose, and in October, 1911, it was moved into and has proved most excellently adapted to the club's needs.

This is the only strictly university club south of Washington, and was organized with a view of bringing together men of like tastes and education, and fostering the university spirit. It was also intended that the club should encourage educational and scientific movements in the community, lending its help and moral influence wherever practicable to do so.

The requirements for admission to membership, in addition to those common to all social organizations of this character, are that the applicant shall hold a degree conferred by some college of proper standing, and that for a 10 per cent clause which allows the percentage of the total membership to be elected for accomplishment or conspicuous achievement in the applicant's chosen profession, and that the requirements have been rigidly adhered to.

The main intent of the founders was to organize a club with an atmosphere of sociability and good fellowship not to be found elsewhere in the city, and in this they have been signally successful. There have been neither cliques nor coteries, but any member entering the building feels free to join any group he finds already there, and take his part in the conversation.

The entertainments have consisted entirely of receptions, given usually on occasions of the visit of some university man of national or state prominence to the city. President Tamm was one of the first guests the club had the honor of entertaining, followed by Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut; President Sherman, of Cornell University; Chancellor Barrow, of the University of Georgia; Dr. Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University; Colonel Watterston, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and many others. These receptions have been notable for their informality, the club's atmosphere of sociability appearing to be contagious and quickly extending itself from the members to their guests.

Governor John M. Slaton was the first president, and so acceptably has he filled the office that the membership with one accord has refused to consider anyone else as his successor. The membership, resident and non-resident, numbers some 388, and includes many names of those standing highest in the state for scientific and professional achievement.

The Players' Club.

A distinctly unique organization is the Players' club. Without a special home of its own, it yields to none in the delightful aspect of its social side.

"The importance of being earnest," only just put before the public, is, without doubt, one of their very best. The play had the advantage of being particularly witty, abounding in "witty" phrase and subtle sarcasm. Its humor, never broad, but requiring rather close attention lest it be passed over, kept the audience on the qui vive from the time the curtains was rung up until the final tableau.

Miss Eldredge Burton Smith, Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mrs. William Owens and Mrs. E. E. Scott were a quartet of beautiful women beautifully presenting their lines; Mr. Marsh Adair, and Mr. Lamar Hill, always clever in his work, Mr. Hamilton Douglas, funnier than ever, carried the main parts among the men. Through Mr. Taylor

in Bavaria, he is reported to sell per- and trim farm buildings. About usually the results he has worked out, is a dense growth of trees, ending ab- Recognizing the utility of American rully at a broad expanse of well-tilled farming machinery, he has bought land, bordering the lovely Sternberg much of it for use on his estates at lake, beyond which rise the snow- Leutstetten, as well as on those of his crowned Bavarian Alps. There, he and wife in Hungary, and people come from far and near to see it worked. From other independent Bavarian farming culture and the building of canals and waterways to cheap transport crops have also engaged him.

Leutstetten itself, where the prince is busy and suffering. Together, they charming mansion with steep, gabled nich, plainly clad, approachable, but roof and massive tower. Grouped fully able when state ceremonial de- near it are a chapel with pointed spire mands it, to sustain royal dignity.

Located in Midst of Blue Ridge Mountains Good Schedules to All Points On Wounded Knob. Elevation 2300 Feet.

TEN MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION. FOR HEALTHY REST AND PLEASURE COME TO

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE

Beautiful Scenery. CLAYTON, GEORGIA. Table Unexcelled. Fifteen Miles North of Tallulah Falls. Home Lake, Rottel Place. Spacious Porches. Wagon, Horse, Light, Long-Distance Phone. No For Rate Write

THOS. C. JUSTUS, CLAYTON, GA.

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Peachtree Street and Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

A High-Class Restaurant with an excellent cuisine at moderate prices. Club Breakfasts.

A LUXURIOUS Residential-Transient Hotel, affording the exclusive-ness of Private Home and the advantages of housekeeping. LEASES room being made from September 1st. Suites from one to eighteen rooms, and any number of baths, furnished or unfurnished. SITUATED in the best Residential District, beyond disturbances of city traffic and smoke, and only a few minutes from the shopping district and both depots.

TRANSIENT RATES: Rooms with use of Bath, from \$1.50 per day; rooms with bath, from \$2.00 per day.

A FEW private rooms with bath for Bachelors. Valet service.

AUTO BUS meets all principal trains.

European Plan. Golf. Special Summer Rates. Phone, Ivy 5400.

ALBERT R. KEEN, Manager.

"The Woman Shopper"

Parks-Chambers-Hardwick Co. have made the subject of "The Woman Shopper" a topic of interest to their salesmen. You are accorded the most polite and courteous attention—your interest is the interest of Parks-Chambers-Hardwick Co.

Your presence, your influence and the wholesome atmosphere that pervades when you visit the store is an inspiration which tends to raise the standard of service.

Parks-Chambers-Hardwick Co. is a store of several departments—each one respectfully soliciting the trade of "The Woman Shopper."

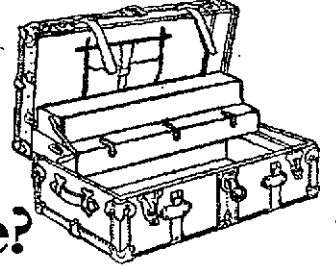
MEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, MEN'S SHOES, BOYS' SHOES, MEN'S HATS, BOYS' HATS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, BOYS' FURNISHINGS—

There's a satisfied feeling of having been served well when you've left this store.

Parks-Chambers-Hardwick

37-39 Peachtree Company Atlanta, Georgia

How's Your Luggage?



Vacation time is near. Is your trunk, bag, or suit case in good condition? You've had it quite a while now. Will it stand much more abuse in travel? Wouldn't it pay you in the end to buy a new one—a good, strong, roomy and handsome trunk or bag?

We've trunks of every shape, grade and size—steamer, hat, wardrobe, tray and roller-tray trunks. We make them of the best materials and guarantee them to give long and satisfactory service.

We'll Save You Money on a Trunk, Bag or Suit Case

—no matter how much or how little you have to spend. We're specialists, handle only the best, and give you the benefit of the middleman's profit. Our stock is the largest in Atlanta—every size, grade, weight and shade of leather luggage.

Note the Price Range

Traveling Bags.....	\$1 to \$35
Suit Cases.....	\$1 to \$35
Tray Trunks.....	\$3 to \$35
Roller Tray Trunks.....	\$3 to \$50
Steamer Trunks.....	\$3 to \$35
Wardrobe Trunks.....	\$20 to \$87.50

Our Wardrobe Trunks are splendid examples of thought and care in trunk-making. The best ones stand on end and have coat and suit hangers, from three to six drawers, and other compartments. They add much to the pleasure of travel, and fully protect your clothes.

Aside from luggage, we carry a complete stock of collar bags, purses, bags, music rolls and other leather goods.

Don't wait until the last minute. Come in today and look around.

ROUNTREE'S

From Maker to User

77 Whitehall St. W. Z. TURNER, Mgr.

Cornish Sent To You For A Year's Free Trial

Why Shouldn't You Buy As Low As Any Dealer?

More than 200,000 people have saved from \$10 to \$50 a high grade piano and from \$25 to \$50 on a first class organ by purchasing by the Cornish Plan. The Cornish Plan is a simple, unambiguous method of financing your instrument, freight paid if you wish, with the understanding that if it is not over and richer in tone and better made than any you can find at one-third more than we ask, you may at any time within a year send it back at our expense, and we will return any sum that you may have paid on it, so that the trial will cost you absolutely nothing—your only friends to be the judge and we to find a fault with your decision.

You Choose Your Own Terms

Take Three Years to Pay If Needed. The Cornish Plan, in brief, makes the purchase of a high grade piano and organ without any cash outlay. The manufacturer of high grade instruments must charge you because they protect their dealers.

Let Us Send To You Free The New Cornish Book

It is the most beautiful piano or organ catalog ever published. It shows our latest styles and explains every detail of our instruments. It's worth \$10.00 to you. We'll send you this beautiful high grade organ or piano anywhere on earth as low as the Cornish. You should have this beautiful book. Write for it today and please mention this paper.

Cornish Co., Established Over 25 Years

MOTHERS

You are the guardians of the health of your little ones. In buying drugs you ought to have the satisfaction of knowing that you are getting only the purest and best—that your prescriptions are filled accurately and carefully, and contain EXACTLY what your physician requires.

I have been actively in the drug business thirty-five years. I have made it my business to meet every requirement of the up-to-date, careful druggist. I carry in my three stores only the best, purest and freshest of drugs. I employ only the most painstaking and competent prescription clerks.

In Toilet Articles—

Perfumery, Face Powders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, etc., I have as pretty a line as money can buy—and you'll agree with me that my prices are right.

A visit to my main store, corner Mitchell and Forsyth, will be worth your while. Drop in and rest at my corner while waiting for your car. Courteous and polite attention guaranteed.

A. L. CURTIS, Druggist

Branch No. 1 119 PETERS ST. Main Store COR. MITCHELL AND FORSYTH ST. Branch No. 2 259 PETERS ST.

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Samples by Mail
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ATLANTA

Typographical Auxiliary Officers



Mrs T. J. Smith, who is representative in Georgia of the Woman's Auxiliary International Typographical Union, Miss Carthers, of the Local Auxiliary.

Woman's auxiliary No. 1, to Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48 was organized November 15 1899 with twenty-eight charter members being the first of its kind in America, and is now recognized as the 'mother auxiliary'. It is composed of the wives, mothers, unmarried daughters and sisters and widows of union printers. The local auxiliary aims to bring about a more fraternal feeling among the printers' families, and to promote sociability to visit the sick to relieve the distressed to care for and beautify the graves of departed members, and to do whatsoever else the Atlanta Typographical union may see fit to delegate to us. We are also desirous of erecting a beautiful monument to mark the graves of the many printers who sleep in our lot in Oakland cemetery. Recently an entertainment was given by the auxiliary to raise funds for this purpose, which was both a financial and artistic success. The local auxiliary does not confine its efforts solely to the objects set forth at the time of our organization but is willing and anxious at all times to co-operate with other societies whose objects are benevolent and love the amelioration of the condition of mankind in general and the universal brotherhood of man.

Georgia Military Academy

The South's Most Splendidly Equipped Prep School---College Park, Georgia

To the Mother Club Women of Georgia

When asked for an ad from the Georgia Military Academy located in Atlanta a beautiful suburb, College Park it occurred to me that those mothers who must solve the vital problem of selecting a son's prep school would appreciate some helpful suggestions from one who has two sons and four daughters to educate, and who has given under most favorable auspices twenty five years to the study of

"BOYS' GREATEST NEEDS IN THEIR TEENS"

My experience as a teacher covers one year in country schools one year in old Gainesville College and Jackson Institute two years as vice president and commandant of Gordon Institute in Barnesville, four years as president of the Georgia Military College in Milledgeville, about two years in study in the University of Chicago three years as superintendent of schools in Newnan, and thirteen years as founder and president of the Georgia Military Academy which is kindly recognized by its friends as the leading school in the south for boys. During these years I have visited and studied closely the leading prep schools of America.

Charged by every law, human and divine, with the responsibility of educating my son and thus giving to the world offspring worthy of my blood and name and guided by parental love and ambition in performing this task wisely and with certainty of success in bringing my boy through the uncertainties of youth without spot or blemish, what conditions would guide me in selecting that school and that body of teachers who must lay a guiding hand upon his young life during these golden years of greatest plasticity and anchor him in splendid physique and the rich qualities of head and heart which constitute the glories of a noble manhood?

PHYSICAL COMFORT, SANITATION, BRIGHT SURROUNDINGS.

My boy is entitled to every physical comfort of the home he leaves—delightful surroundings cheery, well lighted warm room sanitary toilets and baths, pure water and clean attractive premises. This encourages study and application. The son feels that father and mother are giving him a square deal.

CHOICE FOOD SUPPLY AND PURE MILK.

He must have a choice varied abundant, well prepared food supply. There should be a bottle of fresh sweet milk every morning by his plate and a glass of pure buttermilk at noon or night. These years will witness in him his greatest gain in 'muscle' and 'nerve' and the near approach of the culmination of his physical development, and his greatest asset, a splendid physique, must be acquired. Besides proper food paves the way for clean habits, mental endurance and keen perception.

SPACIOUS, ATTRACTIVE PLAYGROUNDS.

When we remember that the play instinct in its noblest forms—physical prowess and the robust, muscular symmetry of God's greatest creation a perfect man, is culminating, the campus should call loudly in its charm to my boy with facilities for tennis, track baseball football, basketball etc. Seclusion is a boy's deadliest foe, for here solitary vices, secret self abuse cigarettes, card playing and bad literature claim their army of victims. May God spare every mother her boy against these evilists.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL MY CHOICE.

Why? Military takes no time from a boy's regular academic studies. It utilizes his waste hours. It develops a manly independent nature, system and punctuality in work graceful form and bearing, personal neatness polished manners quickness of intellect, poised attention, broad shoulders, deep chests, healthy lungs, strong physique, power of endurance ability to lead and command, and the ideal citizen with respect for his flag and love for his country. These assets in a boy's life are beyond estimate and come only through proper military training. Therefore, I wish my boy to attend the best military school open to him, one recognized by the United States government and supplied by the United States war department with an army officer as instructor, and all arms and equipment necessary for the best results in this training.

CHOICE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ENVIRONMENT

I would select a school whose social, moral and religious activities would send strong currents of inspiration through the school life—a community of refined homes and churches, preferably near a large city, where the object lessons of greatest achievement in human endeavor thrill the boy's mind with zeal and inspiration. A monthly visit to the large city churches, a visit to the large

banks, hospitals, medical colleges, factories, courts and markets open the boy's eyes and mightily fire his ambition. The school in the country has had its day. It is inaccessible, usually without adequate sewerage disposition, remote from packing house supplies and fresh food markets, away from hospital facilities in case of accident or illness, and destitute of cultured social life and able pupil utterances.

THE IDEAL HOME SCHOOL IS BEST.

Most military schools quarter their boys in barracks usually civilian schools board their pupils out in town. My boy should have neither, but should live right in the home with his teachers, under home influences. He needs the close personal supervision of a teacher at night. He needs his personal direction in his studies. He has been used to this at home and the school should improve what parents have begun.

MORALS MUST BE GUARDED.

The trinity of evils which today dwarf and destroy the manhood of our boys are the cigarette habit, which stunts and paralyzes physical and nerve growth, profanity, which destroys the moral character, and secret self abuse, which destroys body, mind and soul. My boy is entitled to the services of teachers whose instruction is not confined to the pages of text books, but who know the evil of these forces at work among all boys, and have the courage to combat them and snatch boys from their terrible grip.

SMALL CLASSES, INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Youth wasted, life is doomed to failure. This period is too precious for experimentation. Young men just graduated from college can't solve the problems of youth. When sickness or accident threatens a loved one, we tolerate no cheap or inexperienced doctor, but call at once the physician of skill, power and certainty of result. A life hangs in the balance. So with youth. A destiny, the happiness of home, ambition—all depend in this brief time character must be fixed and destiny settled. Give my boy teachers, therefore, who will study his needs and help him discover his aptitudes. Small classes alone will permit this. The difference in cost is small. I must have the best. Experience and long years of success would make me feel sure of results.

WITH YOUNG BOYS EXAMPLE SPEAKS LOUDER THAN WORDS.

I am a crank on cigarettes, social drink, card playing and polite swearing. With young men it makes little difference. They have learned to differentiate. But with boys example speaks louder than words. Every parent who reads these lines will recall in youth some teacher above all others who powerfully influenced his life for good and left the imprints of his wholesome lessons indelibly upon memory's page. Why? Your answer and mine are the same. So I wish my son to be under men of such great personal purity, consistency and magnetism as to win the boy unconsciously to the highest standards of manly worth—men whose habits are wholesome, thoughts pure language chaste—men of stamina, purpose, courage, and above all believers in and lovers of boyhood.

A SCHOOL OF STATE AND NATIONAL REPUTE.

Men are known largely by the company they keep. One of a man's largest social and commercial assets is his "alma mater." Think of a graduate of Rugby under Dr. Arnold or of Groton under Dr. Peabody! Think of a Yale man, or a Harvard man, or a Vanderbilt man, or a University of Virginia man! The very thought suggests distinction and worth. Therefore, exercising my best judgment for my boy, I would select a school of such repute and history as would make him proud of being its alumnus after he is old enough to know such values. A boy's first great blessing is to be well born, his next is to be well bred. I wish my boy to be strong, robust, courageous, graceful in bearing, polite, considerate of the rights of others, fair minded, clean in thought and deed, free from hurtful habits, not afraid of work, honest, studious, frugal—a gentleman, a Christian. The school will be a mighty factor in helping father and mother to realize this ambition in their boy.

In the Georgia Military Academy we make the foregoing our cardinal virtues. The noble boys who come to us, with few exceptions, go home with these values deeply planted in their lives.

J. C. WOODWARD, A. M.,
President Georgia Military Academy,
College Park, Ga.

Women of the South and of the Nation

ARE PROMOTING IMPORTANT AND ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF

The National Conservation Exposition

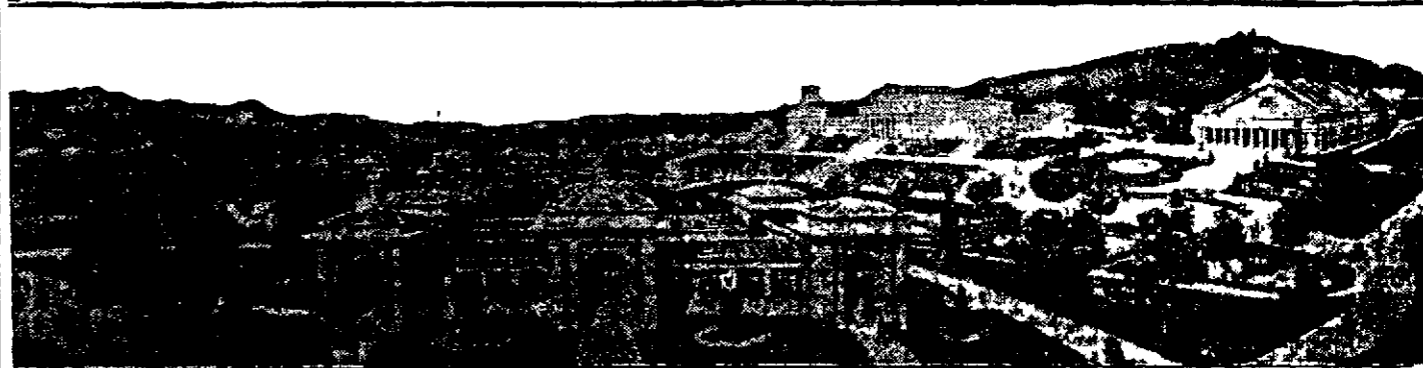
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1913

An Exposition National in Scope, National in Character---
The Biggest, the Greatest Event of the Year in the South.



WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION

Designed to Advance the Highest Development and Best Use of All National Resources, Including Forests, Streams and Soils. Other Features Will Be Home-Making, Child Welfare, Human Efficiency, Rural Life Improvement



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

The National Conservation Exposition, an Exposition with an idea behind it--an Exposition that will make for better things, better men, better women, better, stronger and more healthful children, better homes, better lives. Grounds embrace, with lakes and drives, over 100 acres. Eleven large buildings and many smaller structures. Amusement features galore.

The Great South Will Be on Display at Knoxville

Wonderful progress of the South to be vividly portrayed---the liberal arts, the sciences, the manufactures, the mines, the forests, all will play their part in this big national exposition.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS!
NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS IT!

JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER'S HISTORY

Have Purchased Handsome Lot and Are Now Directing Energy to the Building of a Splendid Chapter House

The Joseph Habersham chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized with fifteen charter members at the executive mansion in Atlanta, Ga., by invitation of Governor and Mrs. Allen D. Candler on February 12, 1909, was admitted to the national society by telegraph on the 16th, was represented at the congress in April, contributed \$100 to the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

The founders were Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, Miss Helen Prescott and Mrs. William Howell Kiser. The object was distinctly stated in the beginning to be the general exploitation of the great unwritten history of Georgia to collect and preserve records and to create a public sentiment along these lines.

The membership was limited to sixty, as there were already two chapters in the city and it was deemed inadvisable to interfere but so great was the prestige of the new chapter and so patriotic its purposes that it soon had applications from over the state and over the south from those wishing to join, and the original limitation was removed.

This chapter secured a column in the Sunday Constitution to encourage the study of genealogy. This grew to a series and was ably edited for three years that its papers were found valuable enough to be collected in three volumes Joseph Habersham Historical Collections. They are found in all leading libraries and are so ably financed as to bring constant revenue to the chapter.

Thirty-Six Real Daughters. These books have been instrumental in enabling hundreds of people to establish their record have been quoted in courts of law and have made thousands of their time and thought. This means the chapter obtained the records of thirty-six real Daughters who became members of this chapter. The work of the regent in this line was so distinguished that she was made chairman of the national committee on Real Daughters a position never paid before to anyone not a member of the national board.

One of the great works of the chapter was the establishment of a day which was established largely through the efforts of Miss Nina Hornaday. Hundreds of Georgia flags and pictures of Oglethorpe have been distributed throughout the state in many places where a Georgia flag has never been seen before. Miss Hornaday was appointed in 1901 chairman of a committee to arouse and encourage a state wide interest in the day until it should be one of the great days of Atlanta. We have given annually to the Girls High school a silver loving cup and to the Boys High school a gold medal for the best papers on Georgia history. Through the efforts of Miss Hornaday, the patriotic celebrations of Georgia day have been conducted in all the schools. Annually scholarships are secured and given to worthy young men and girls.

The First Regent. Mrs. Peel was the first regent, which office she filled for some years. Declining re-election she was made honorary regent, in which capacity her unflinching patriotism continues to be a source of inspiration to the whole chapter officers and members.

In 1910 a handsome lot was purchased Seventeenth streets between Sixteen and Seventeenth streets which, having been paid for the members are now directing their efforts to the building of a chapter house in addition to the fine audience room, the building will contain a library and museum.

In 1912 the chapter was presented with two volumes of archives beautifully bound in red leather. These volumes contain the pedigrees, record papers of the first four hundred members and are invaluable. Volume III is now being arranged.

During the past year Mrs. John A. Perdue held the office of regent. Under Mrs. Perdue's administration, the work of the chapter has been extended in various directions with the most gratifying results.

GEORGIA DAY

By Mrs. Howard McCall. The Georgia Day law had its origin in the D. A. R. beginning with the efforts of the Joseph Habersham chapter to bring about a general celebration of the day and especially in the schools.

Mrs. William L. Peel, Mrs. John M. Graham and Miss Nina Hornaday composed the committee from the Joseph Habersham chapter.

The law as it now stands was drawn by accordance with a resolution of the late conference D. A. R. held in Athens in 1904.

The bill was introduced by Hon. Madison Bell in 1905 and again in 1907 and lost.

In 1909, through the request of Mrs. John M. Graham and Mrs. William L. Peel it was again introduced by Hon. John M. Slaton and was once more a few general bills passed at this session and Georgia Day was first celebrated under this law the 12th of February, 1910.

While Georgia day seeks especially to honor the memory of Oglethorpe and his colonists it has a much broader purpose.

It establishes a memorial day for all of Georgia's great men and for all memorable events in her history. It provides that it shall be the duty of the state school commissioner, through the county school commissioners annually to cause the teachers of the schools to conduct on that day exercises in which the pupils shall take part addresses or other exercises relating to this state and its history and to the lives of distinguished Georgians.

What is here said is the work of the D. A. R. Miss Frances Letcher Kitchell in her book Georgia Land and People first suggested that the 12th of February should be a legal holiday.

Willing to Change It.

(Eugene C. Dolson in Judge)

"Kissing is thought by some to be unhealthy exercise," said he.

"Yes," she replied, "but, then, who knows?"

"There's risk in all things, I suppose."

STATE REGENT



MRS. STEPHEN W. FOSTER

President General's Greetings

By Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, U. S. D. A. R.

A bond of common interest should unite the women who are giving so much of their time and thought to the work which is really becoming the life of organized American womanhood and I am glad at this time to be able to reach by a message of greeting and good will the women who are so prominently associated with many lines of practical good and are making them selves their societies and clubs factors for good in their different communities.

My interest is especially directed at this time to the women of the southern states in their important federations where I know great progress is marking their line of work.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in my estimation have a special responsibility in that they inherit from the early patriots the clear understanding of the obligations of good citizenship and there is entailed to the Daughter of the American Revolution of today the duty to her community which her ancestors recognized in their devotion to their country.

I hope that the local chapters will be so alive to the responsibility that is theirs that these groups of American women will be recognized as the natural source from which good is to be expected and to whom our governments of states and our official leaders in different communities will naturally turn for intelligent and hearty cooperation when a movement for good is needed in any community. I feel very sure that our Daughters of the American Revolution when so appealed to will never be found wanting.

In my experience as a worker in many organizations I have reached the conviction that harmony is the hallmark of sincerity. I assuredly do believe that women who are truly and disinterestedly devoted to a great purpose will be too fully occupied with the work too imbued with the high purpose to dissipate their strength and cripple their usefulness by petty differences and discussion.

I therefore feel that the best service I can render to the organization I serve will be in using my best efforts toward the uniting of all into a body of harmonious co-workers for to supplement the best results of our head we must have the loving spirit of cooperation in the heart.

DAISY ALLEN STORY, (Mrs. William Cumming Story) President General N. S. D. A. R.

Y. W. C. A. Pagent at Richmond. There were 900 costumed actors including 600 college girls from nearby southern Y. W. C. A. college associations. In processional and serious dramatic episodes they played in new guises the ancient drama of the Pilgrims Progress, childhood youth young womanhood the rich the poor the toller and the teacher passing in review the full meaning of life. It was called The Ministering of the Gift the text of each episode being As Every Man Hath Received the Gift Even so Minister the Same One to Another.

For instance there's a double of John Wanamaker stands Beside my alley entrance with shoelaces in his hands I know a Paderewski who chauffeurs a garbage pram And one John Rockefeller does cement work on the dam While one you couldn't tell from Candy Andy were he clean Goes round and begs all winter with a straw hat on his head! Gene Charlin has a double tending bar in Terra Haute, And Peter Cooper's image stole his widowed sister's shote.



MRS. HOWARD H. McCALL, State Corresponding Secretary.

ATLANTA CHAPTER

OLDEST IN STATE

Is Second Oldest in United States, Having Been Organized With Twelve Charter Members in 1891.

By Mrs. Arch Avary. The Atlanta chapter has made much history. It is the oldest and largest in our state, and the second oldest in the United States and was organized with twelve charter members April 15, 1891, by Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan and Miss Julia McKinley.

Mrs. Harry Jackson was its first regent, and following her came Mrs. William M. Dickson (now Madam Prochaska), Mrs. F. H. Orme, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. William G. Raoul, Mrs. J. L. Byers, Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mrs. Francis Block, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mrs. Thomas H. Morgan, Mrs. S. W. Foster, Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, Mrs. Sam D. Jones and our present regent, Mrs. J. O. Wynn, who is lending herself to the work with much grace and loyalty.

In 1894 an elegant colonial ball was given by the chapter at the Kimball in 1899 the chapter worked with our vice regent Mrs. W. L. Peel, chairman colonial committee Cotton States Exposition and made a most remarkable exhibit of colonial relics. The Colonial Dames aided in this work.

The first congress of the U. S. D. A. R. was held at the Atlanta chapter at this exposition, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Dickson (Madam Prochaska). Delegates from many states were royally entertained by the chapter.

Through the good offices of Dr. G. Brown Cook of the Smithsonian institution and president of the Sons of the American Revolution a kinsman of Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan of this chapter friends from Massachusetts gave us for a chapter house Craigie House the Massachusetts headquarters during the exposition.

The state conference for the D. A. R. was at its organization meeting the guest of this chapter with Mrs. Robert Emory Park presiding. Under the regency of Mrs. Porter King chapter worked for the relief of the soldiers of the Spanish American war, at Fort McPherson.

In memory of Mrs. Alice B. Chandler, whose gift of a life scholarship at Washington seminary, the chapter holds a medal is annually offered for an essay upon some woman of revolutionary times.

We own a beautiful new chapter house the only one in the United States. This was opened June 13, 1911. Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, regent. The lot upon which it stands was given by the late Washington Collier but with such limitations that the chapter did not accept it. The deed however, was later found under the regency of Mrs. W. D. Ellis and fee simple right to it secured through Judge Ellis by the kindness of Mr. Hugh T. Inman and Mr. E. P. Ansley.

We entertained here for the Confederate Veterans reunion for Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, president general and the visiting military at the unveiling of the peace monument.

PIEDMONT CHAPTER

IS BUSILY AT WORK

Doing Splendid Research Work With End in View of Marking All Historic Spots in Georgia.

The Piedmont chapter has the honor and distinction of being the second oldest D. A. R. chapter in Atlanta, having been founded November 28, 1899, by our beloved Julia McKinley, who was a charter member of the D. A. R. in Georgia, and honorary state regent. In the year 1909 it was the privilege of the Piedmont chapter to place a bronze tablet to the memory of our beloved founder on the walls of the library of the state capitol.

The most important recent work of this chapter was the placing of a bronze tablet on the historic McIntosh rock at Indian Springs, Etowah county, Georgia, which was an event of much interest throughout the state.

This chapter believes the D. A. R. is, first of all, an historic society and that all historic spots in Georgia should be permanently marked, and we are doing research work for this purpose.

Markers have been ordered for the graves of two revolutionary soldiers, buried in Monroe county, and will be placed by this chapter in the near future.

The past year has been one of pleasant activity—the chapter growing in number and enthusiasm for glorious achievements. We are growing also along patriotic and educational lines, and at present are educating two mountain girls, one in the Fallisville Collegiate Institute for Mountain Boys and Girls. This chapter was one of those contributing the largest amount for patriotic education reported at last state D. A. R. conference.

The Piedmont chapter has the honor of numbering among its members two state officers, second vice state regent and state historian. We take great pride in our year book for 1912 which is not only attractive in appearance, but contains instructive and interesting programs on the study of Georgia history, which are carried out at our meetings. We also participate in the usual celebrations of the day set apart to be observed these occasions proving both a social and financial success.

MRS. RICHARD P. BROOKS, Regent Piedmont Continental Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga.

D. A. R. IS LIBERAL IN AIDING SUPPORT OF BERRY SCHOOL

By Annie Dowdell Childsey. Drivink out from our City or Hills for a mile west along the Sumnerville pike we come to a picturesque rustic little building of one room, rock chimney etc. Here many visitors go for it is the original Berry school. Here with five mountain boys Miss Berry was inspired to do greater things. As we go farther on a few hundred yards we enter the driveway to the Boys school bordered with a hedge of green and elms as we approach Brewster hall comes into view, the first building of this great institution.

To the Club Women of Georgia. We have in Georgia today fifty-two chapters, the first organized in our state being the Atlanta chapter, organized April 16, 1891. This was the first chapter organized in Georgia, and the second organized by National Society Colonel William Few Chapter, Eastman, Ga., Mrs. A. L. Wilkins, regent, is the last chapter organized, April 23, 1913.

We have approximately 2300 D. A. R. in Georgia and it is on behalf of these daughters I extend to the Federation of Clubs cordial greetings, and most heartily congratulate you upon the splendid success of the Woman's Edition of the Constitution which is published in the interest of the Ellis F. White Memorial. The establishing of this endowment is a most commendable undertaking and should appeal to every woman in Georgia. Though the D. A. R. do not federate, they endorsed the Woman's Edition at their state conference in Augusta, and have co-operated with the club women for the success of this enterprise, and predict for you a great success every way. Allow me to praise The Constitution for giving its columns to this laudable work. But all times, in every way, The Constitution has ever been ready to help the women of Georgia in the uplift of our people.

Too much cannot be said in complimenting the women at the head of the Woman's Edition for their untiring efforts and labor of love for this worthy cause. We are women all, and should ever be ready with a willing hand to help in any noble work. The D. A. R. congratulate you and bid you Godspeed. SOPHIE LEE FOSTER, State Regent.

Why Mathewson Can Pitch. Christy Mathewson, the greatest pitcher of the modern school, started in at a tender age. Christy lacked control. He figured out that the best way to get it was by practice. He rigged up a board with a hole a trifle larger than a baseball in the center. This he set up in front of the barn back of his home in Pennsylvania. Winter and summer Mathewson practiced throwing a ball the required distance and trying to throw it through that hole. He kept pitching at that hole until he finally succeeded in sending the ball through it more times than he missed it.

Major League Pitchers. It is due not so much to the deceptiveness of that "fade away" which breaks away from the batter and curves out, and it was never due to any terrific speed that his fast ball carried, but to deep and quick thinking. He pitches for a team that invariably is in the pennant race. Being the chief of the New York pitching staff, most of the hard work has fallen to the lot of Mathewson all these years. He worked harder than any team mate or opponent in his league, season after season outlasted the others. He studies every batter that comes before him finds out his weaknesses and succeeds in outguessing him. Determination doggedness and studying have made Mathewson the master of his art.

Timely Interruption. (From The Birmingham Age Herald) I have a message for the world, said the gloomy individual on the platform. Before you go any further spoke up a man in the rear of the hall, please tell us whether or not your message is prepaid.

You Kissed Me. The southern winds moon sweet and low, The moonbeams softly seemed to glow, And when your eyes gazed into mine— I felt their strength of love divine! One moment! Counting hours of wondrous joy, That Time's discords could not alloy, My soul burned with an intense fire, The very heavens sought to conspire! Somewhere—as though they would compete— Waited honeysuckle and violet sweet, Their fragrance lingered on our lip, As if to chasten every step.

You Kissed Me! 'Twas in a dream— The sweetness of it made it seem— So real, that even now in fancy clear I close my eyes and kiss you dear! —Julia Polson Patton

A man like Woodrow Wilson does a foolish song and dance A ringer for the neat John Drew goes 'round with raged pants, A fellow with a perfect carbon copy of Jim Hill Has never ridden in the cars and swears he never will.

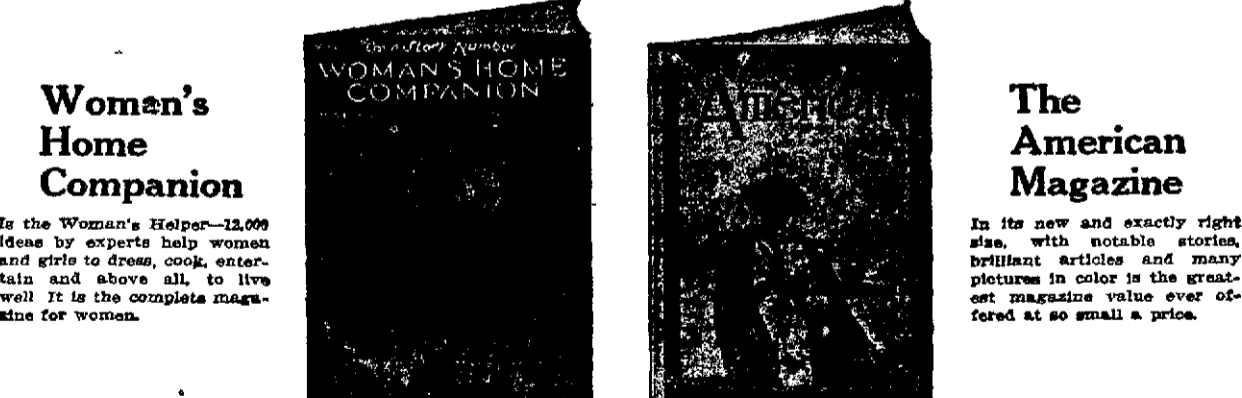
RECORDS. A bill for the preservation of records in our state will be presented to the next legislature through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Every D. A. R. should urge her representative to work for this bill.

mountain lads and lasses are taught the lower classes. This year ten were turned away, owing to lack of room. Farther on we see the Berry school for girls where eighty two girls are enrolled and the four dormitories are filled to their capacity—thirty five girls being left off of list, owing to lack of room.

Seventy per cent of former students till the soil have dairies, etc., while in Rome Ga. and other states the Berry boys are employed in every important branch of business. The amount raised by Miss Berry annually is about \$25,000. Of this amount the Georgia D. A. R. has been most liberal for which Miss Berry is most grateful and it is of genuine pleasure and gratification for the chapters contributing to see such results.

Every chapter of which Miss Berry is a member has for a number of years supported scholarships in both boys and girls' schools.

Eleven Hundred Thousand Families Find These Two Magazines the Most Interesting, Helpful, Wholesome and Beautiful in America. THEY MAKE EVERY HOME HAPPIER.



Woman's Home Companion

Is the Woman's Helper—12,000 ideas by experts help women and girls to dress, cook, entertain and above all, to live well. It is the complete magazine for women.

The American Magazine

In its new and exactly right size, with notable stories, brilliant articles and many pictures in color is the greatest magazine value ever offered at so small a price.

Woman's Home Companion

Six stories for June include "The Red Head" by Grace S. Richmond and "The Heart's Country" by Mary Heaton Vorse.

Seventeen special articles for June include the wonderful story of "Better Babies Everywhere" and the story of the National Consumers' League.

For better babies, better food, better homes, read the Woman's Home Companion.

For fashions and cookery, consult Grace Margaret Gould and Fannie Merritt Farmer each month in Woman's Home Companion. For beautiful embroidery, see Evelyn Parsons' pages.

For Kewpies and Kewpie Kutouts for children, see this magazine each month. There are also three stories and prizes for boys and girls in June.

The American Magazine

Coming features: First—A new series of short stories by Edna Ferber. Second—Stories by Peter Clark Macfarlane of "Men Who Have Come Back" Third—"The Genius of the Panama Canal," by Ray Stannard Baker. Fourth—"Funny Tales of Homeburg," by George Fitch. Fifth—"Inez Haynes Gillmore's great novel, "Angel Island." Sixth—"Grand Canyon Adventures" by Kolbe Brothers. Seventh—"Amazing racing stories by a new author. Eighth—Extraordinary autobiographies. Ninth—"Baseball As I See It," by Hugh Fullerton.

Features now running: First—Money trust articles by Ida M. Tarbell. Second—"Friendly Adventures," by David Grayson. Third—"Many pictures in color. Fourth—Stories by Henry W. Phillips. Fifth—Brand Whitlock's autobiography. Sixth—Humor by Dunne, Fitch, Howe and Hubbard. Seventh—"Interesting People." Eighth—Department of the Theater. Ninth—Arnold Bennett's great novel, "The Regent." Tenth—Words and pictures by James Montgomery Flagg.

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WHO WILL BE WHO AND WHAT'LL HE DO?

What the Situation Is at Capitol Now That Many New Faces Have Taken Place of Familiar Ones.

By Louise Sigby Marsh.
The coming session of the legislature will be an event of more than passing interest to the political thought of the state.

Old and familiar faces that have held the attention of the public mind for years have made their adieu to legislative halls and voluntarily relinquished their grip.

With this exodus of has-beens comes with lightning rapidity the query: Who is to be who in Georgia, and what will be done when he becomes who?

Uncle Joe Hill Hall, of the county of Bibb, a man of unquestioned ability, master of the rules of parliamentary procedure, and a statesman of great worth in the shaping of laws for the government of our people, will be out of his accustomed seat.

Few men in Georgia, since the war, have figured more in the limelight, and while he was generally conceded to be the greatest obstructionist that ever blocked the wheels of legislation, he at the same time enjoyed the distinction of being an adept in filibustering. His services to the state in killing hurtful legislation will forever claim for him recognition far above the average.

And Then, Mr. Holder.
Then there is the Honorable John Holder, the retiring speaker, for years a member of the house, strong in debate, precise in judgment, and safe in leadership, who with his long tenure held the respect and confidence of a host of admiring friends, loath to concede that every one can fill his place.

Hon. Hooper Alexander, the gentleman from DeKalb, distinguished as a ready debater, blessed with forensic talent; and for years a recognized leader upon the floor of the house, like many of his co-temporaries has agreed to fold his tent and steal away, and with his going, comes the query: who can speak quite so well for the woman lawyer, as he?

There are scores of others in the house, who, at the coming session, will fall to answer the accustomed roll call, and just who will be who and what who will do, is a tale to be told, but rest assured, dear public, that in the coming house, there will be men who will come to the bat with full determination to make enviable records for themselves; so look out for home runs that may surprise and please you.

The senate, always staid, and constantly changing, will no doubt preserve its well-earned reputation in having as its members, men who will be well equipped for the performance of the duties that will devolve upon them. The members of this body, under our peculiar system of government never succeed themselves, probably with the one exception of the district of which Fulton county forms a part.

Our Governor-Elect.
Honorable John M. Clayton, the governor-elect, has not only enjoyed the honor of succeeding himself as a member of the senate, but also has filled the chair as presiding officer for two terms, and probably is the only person in the history of the state who was twice a speaker of the senate, and twice a president of the senate, once governor by virtue of his office as president of the senate, and succeeded to the executive chair by popular vote.

STATE ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION OF THE MOUNTAINEERS OF GEORGIA



Photo by Miss Lanney.

Mrs. Morgan is one of the most prominent women in the state and a firm believer in the organized effort of women. She is founder and organizer of the Georgia Mountaineer Association, patron of the mountain schools. Mrs. Morgan has held high office in the state and national D. A. R.

By Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, President.
This association was formed, named, organized and chartered in the city of Savannah, but for state-wide work in behalf of better educational opportunities for our brothers and sisters in the remote regions of the state to whom such advantages had been denied.

These people, of purest Anglo-Saxon stock and sterling racial quality, are

without a single drop in his long and useful legislative career.

But then, lack, as he is commonly called, deserves all this and more, and take from me, other and higher honors await this distinguished Georgian.

Just who will preside over the destinies of the coming session of the general assembly, will not be known

hungry and thirsty for a chance to know and be and do, and have profited wonderfully by educational advantages as they have come to them.

Our membership, the fee for which is \$1 a year, is made up of Georgians, the whole state over, and its funds are not devoted to any one school or field. Sometimes a very little financial help, wisely given, means success to a struggling school or the birth

of one in embryo.

We shall pass from field to field, our task not done until there remains in Georgia no man, woman or child of our own race whose sign manual must be perforce "his mark."

The joy of this work is marred continually by the inadequacy of funds. Would you not like to invest \$1 in work like this? We want every one of you as members,

until the actual vote is taken. Suffice it to say, the house and senate will have efficient and able presiding officers.

One thing is certain, that delightful personality John T. Bofoeuillet, who is as famous for his never-failing courtesy as he is for his handsome and distinguished bearing and wonderful, bell-like voice, will call the house to order on the fourth Wednesday in June, and the ever faithful and popular Charlie Northen will do likewise in the senate. Georgia is to be congratulated upon having two such faithful officers, and as long as these two accommodating officials fill the respective position of clerk of the house and clerk of the senate, things legislative over at the capitol cannot possibly go wrong.

Indeed, if these two faces ever fall to be seen in the days of the general assembly, great big bunches of crepe will be hung in more places than one.

At any rate, when the eventful hour arrives for the general assembly of Georgia to be called to order, there will probably be no vacant chairs, and while old faces will be missed, new ones will take their places, and the halls of the capitol will resound with expressions of new thought.

Here's a smile and a rose for who is going to be who in the next general assembly.

Tempora Mutantur!
PARDON long hand." How funny when the etiquette of "pardon typed communication" is still in vogue.

So swiftly does one social attitude tread upon the vanishing heels of another.

In this day when so few people have the time, or are willing to expend it, to write legibly the recipient of a long business letter, written in long hand, experiences a good deal the sense of hopeless nausea that would wait upon his effort to hurriedly decipher a tablet of cuneiform inscriptions.

No wonder that the infliction upon our correspondents of such collections of hieroglyphics is ceasing to be regarded as a courtesy and that a clever woman of eligible penmanship should write: "Pardon long hand!"

"Even from my husband," says another woman. "I find I am awfully glad when I am away from home, to get some letters in good, clear type-writing so that I will know easily just how the children are and how many beds Ephraim has gotten planted in the garden."

"Of course, I would not like to give up the love letters, in his own perfectly unreadable business hand, and I can supply their sense from the context! But for purposes of actual information the machine-done letter is welcome innovation!"

"Now, too, when more and more people are using their own machines there really is no exclusive flavor of individuality in the scratches and scrawls which (shades of Spencer and our grandmamas!) await us all in our mail each day."

Bankrupt!

(From Judge.)
"Everything she had went at auction."
"Public sale."

KATRINA TRASK WRITES IN THE VANGUARD STRONG DRAMA ON PEACE

Mrs. Trask, the widow of the late Spencer Trask, is well known as patron of art, author and publicist as well as the woman of society and of large affairs.

She has just announced that Yaddo, the beautiful and extensive Trask estate at Saratoga Springs, will be thrown open for the use and pleasure of "literary people, musicians, artists and residents of Saratoga Springs. Concerts and lectures will be given for the benefit of these in the Memorial Room at Yaddo."

Her Peace Drama is being extensively reviewed by the northern press. Arnold Bennett says: "Progress is the gradual result of the unending battle between human reason and human instinct in which the former, slowly but surely wins."

In nothing is that struggle more evident than in the world's effort to wake up from the age-long nightmare that the shedding of blood and the mangling of men can ever settle anything in any real essence of the question.

That we still cling to the robber-baron method is one of those odd social survivals like the two buttons on the back of a man's long coat which used to button up the tails when he mounted his horse.

The Real Hold of War.
After all, the real hold of war is on the human imagination not on the greed for territorial gain or national assertion, for the "business of power are jealously guarded today that "wars of conquest" belong more and more to past history.

What keeps us dreaming is our sentiment for courage, and dash and adventure, our love of the heroic and the chivalrous, and our love of the noble sacrifice and lavish self-surrender in a worthy cause.

What we do not see is that each age supplies its own special field for heroism and that "as the half-gods go, the gods arrive."

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" inspires today the man who lays down his life to fathom the secret of the mosquito or the mystery of the air just as it did the young soldier who lies in the long, red trench at Shiloh or awning on the gallows rather than betray his general's plans.

Only in this modern, heroism somebody really has to die; while the toll of war is never a real necessity.

And That is Heroism.

Among lepers and prisoners, in dark, noisome places, in schools, hospitals, homes, everywhere in this great world today men and women are laying down their lives with a song, for duty's sake, and that is heroism.

"You are a hero, Philip," cries Elsa, "for a hero is one who does the hardest thing, and you surely have done the hardest thing."

Philip had seen through the eyes of the dying soldier (whom he had destroyed and was then trying to restore to life) what an enormity and an anachronism was this war to which he had hastened and faced, far, far wiser than death on the "red field" when he came home, in the thick of the war-fever, to tell his father and mother and neighbors that he had—as they think—deserted.

"Even the boys sing verses about you in the streets! My son—a deserter!"

Most of all, he dreads to see Elsa, his sweetheart, whose enthusiastic hero-worship had helped to fire his spirit and send him to the front. She, however, has also had a vision.

"That night on the battlefield when you were keeping your vigil beside the dead, I, too, kept a vigil—I seemed to see rivers of blood, hideous masses of horrors! To hear the piteous cries of women and children and the moans and curses of those who died in the lust of battle—I remembered how I had thought only of the gorgeous sur-

face show that covered the ghastly reality! At that, I saw the truth! I shuddered as I knelt there—I could not bear all as I saw it! Then a voice, melodious, musical, spoke these words: "Fear not! Behold, a new order is dawning upon the earth. Wars shall cease. Peace shall knit the world together in a bond of common brotherhood!"

The special value of Mrs. Trask's presentation of the peace problem is that it deals with the individual human instance, and that is the light by which we must see war to hate it. At the last, Elsa cries to her latter-day hero: "And now, together, side by side, we will watch for the morning!"

PASSIE FENTON OTTLEY.

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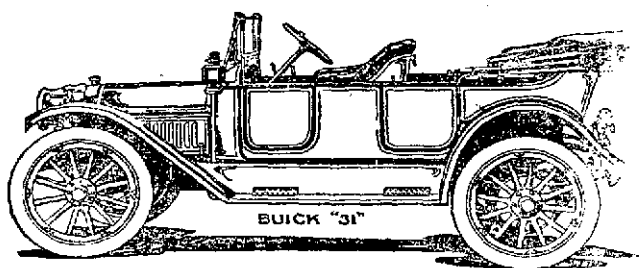
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"Buick Is Best" Why?

Motor Design: Absolutely correct, as indicated by the fact that our various sized motors have been continued, almost without exception, without mechanical change from year to year.

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Finish: Absolutely as good as money and material can produce. Equal to that of any car at any price.

Appearance: Commented on by every one this year as being the handsomest medium priced car seen on the streets.

Durability: The Buick Motor Co. has repeatedly challenged, and here again challenges, any other company building motor cars to furnish names and addresses of as many owners who have run

their cars 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, 50,000, 60,000, 75,000 or even 100,000 miles; or to produce a Buick car that is in the scrap heap on account of inability to get parts, even though it be one of the first models produced by the Buick Motor Co.

Service: The prime essential of satisfactory ownership of a motor car. The Buick Motor Co., with its fine new building, ample stock of repair and spare parts, full complement of competent mechanics whose every effort is devoted to keeping up the reputation of the Buick as being the "Very Best Ever," is in an unrivaled position to render real service, and Buick Service is fast becoming known as the most satisfactory in Atlanta.

Value: The 1913 Buick line shows far more intrinsic value than any other line on the market. That the public appreciates this is evidenced by the many new Buick cars seen on the streets, and by the fact that the local sales have increased 200 per cent over last year.

"Buy a Buick" Because "Buick Is Best"

Where Is Gene Chaffin?
(Lima, Ohio, Times-Democrat.)
WANTED—A middle-aged lady to keep house. No house-keepers need apply. Inquire at this office.

The Aftermath.

(From Judge.)
"Daughter and her beau must have had a terrible quarrel!"
"Why so, ma?"
"Five pounds of candy, a bunch of roses, and two matinee tickets had just arrived."



Woman Enjoys Driving The 1913 Cadillac

A car of luxury, comfort, convenience, elegance and refinement

Seated at the steering wheel in this powerful motor car, woman drives in ease and perfect safety. The car is under her control at all times, and responds instantly to the touch. Does she wish to spurt on that clear stretch ahead, the car leaps forward at practically no exertion on her part; then it slows to snail's pace or just rolls along at a good gait as she wills.

No point that could in any way enhance the comfort of woman while driving the Cadillac has been overlooked. Its beauty goes right to the heart of the wonderful motor. Woman is comfortable in both mind and body as she drives a Cadillac. She knows that any car which might keep her company or that she might pass on the road will be honored by comparison with the Cadillac. Twenty-five millions of dollars worth of 1913 Cadillacs have been sold this season. Many of those that bought were women.

Luxury and Comfort

The easy-riding qualities of the Cadillac are known the world over. They are enhanced by the increase in the length of wheel base from 116 to 120 inches, and by a corresponding increase in the length of the rear springs. The compartments of this car afford ample room, making long trips enjoyable. Seats are wide and deep and luxuriously upholstered in genuine hand-buffed leather.

Elegance and Refinement

No car could be more handsome, more pleasing to the eye than the Cadillac. The body is first designed in wax and then stamped from sheet steel. This application of the fine arts to motor car construction is largely responsible for the grace of this powerful car. Cadillacs are finished in blue for body and chassis; steel gray and black moldings; or blue lower panels and doors, upper panels and moldings in black; chassis and wheels Cadillac blue; depending upon the style of car.

Styles and Prices

Standard Touring Car, five passenger - \$1,975
Six-passenger car, \$2,075; Torpedo, four-passenger, \$1,975; Phaeton, four-passenger, \$1,975; Roadster, two-passenger, \$1,975; Coupe, four-passenger, \$2,500; Limousine, seven-passenger, \$3,250. These prices are f. o. b. Detroit, and include top, wind shield, demountable rims and full equipment.

Phone Ivy 2233 for a demonstration, or write us now for complete information

Steinhauer & Wight

JUST A FEW WORDS FROM THE ADVERTISING MANAGER
A Letter of Thanks to All

By Mrs. St. Elmo Massengale, Chairman Advertising Committee.
It is a well-known fact, often quoted, in newspaper life, that a man cannot work on the literary and business side of a paper at the same time. And I have proven it is a fact impossible to even a club woman. During the long months of "producing business" for the edition, many was the time that I have written the requested article on some literary subject would have been a pure delight, but business always drove the time for literary endeavor ever came, and so a few words of acknowledgment to those with whom I have worked so pleasantly for the edition must be my contribution.
To all those who have worked so faithfully for the ads which are the bone and brawn of the edition, the paper itself will be their reward. Its more than a hundred pages, not one of them lacking its proper advertising balance, speak eloquently of the success of our venture.
AS FOR QUALITY, PLEASE LOOK.
For the quality of our "ads" we beg that you will inquire within. Our central office has observed with continued admiration the businesslike way in which women all over the state have gone for what they wanted, and the ship-shape manner in which their contracts and copy have come in.
To the heroines of the Atlanta "Tuesday meetings" who, day after day, went

out with grim determination and came in with an ad, I can only say: I touch my hat to each and every one of you. To have worked with you has been a privilege! In the four months of hard labor which have produced the paper, there have been ups and downs, and discouragements in plenty and help and patronage which we shall never forget.
Especially do I send greetings and congratulations to the women of the state, whose arduous labors show our magnificent state, while showing the industry of the club women of the respective cities whose efforts compiled the beautiful whole.
A good many people have wanted to help in any way but the one in which we wanted to be helped and a good many others were busy from the start showing us where our plan was all dead wrong.
AND NOW IT'S ALL OVER.
But now it's all over and the hard times and the discouragements are all forgotten in the joy and gratification of the edition's complete success.
Knowing the literary treats that have been prepared for you causes me, in conclusion, to beg that you forget not the advertisements, which, in many cases, are not only literary treats, but splendid opportunities offered our readers to solve the problem now before the country of the reduction of the high cost of living.

The Plea of Mrs. Hearst



At the Top—Mrs. John Marshall Staton; in the lower right hand corner, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

By Mrs. John Marshall Staton.
"To obtain a living wage for the poor little under girl I would like to see the organized women of the nation working together," said Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, when asked during her recent visit here, what she believed to be the point of contact between the women of the nation might work together in common cause.
"We may differ in our political questions—those educational and industrial, and those traditional or social, but in the case of the little under girl who must earn her daily bread so soon after her eyes have opened upon a big busy world, we can all work together."
"She is everywhere that we are: whether it is in the little mill town or the big town hedged in with industrial institutions. She knocks on the door Christmas eve, bringing with cold, trembling hands, the box from the shop. Her face is oftentimes wan and she smiles over the counter of the big department store, or runs all day here and there to the call: 'Girl here.' She is doing menial work in the big hotel, in far-off places, too, and pathetic, are the stories of the poorly paid young teacher in the rural schools of states, which boast their wealth of earthly possessions."
"If she were exceptional in case, if her manner were not increasing with our increased prosperity, I would not feel the obligation to help her so incumbent upon us, for in too many instances, north, east, west and south, the girl is not receiving the living wage."
"I have studied these conditions through reliable mediums in the larger cities. I know the state laws in different sections upon educational and labor conditions, and I know the laws which have been made to adjust the matter of wage in certain advanced municipalities. I know of the wonderful welfare being done by women's organizations and other agencies for human betterment, and I know, too, all these agencies must be united to unravel many of our social tangles, and still I see clearly that the little under girl must be helped first to help herself by being paid a living wage."
FINDING TIME.
"But how can you find time, traveling as much as you do and participating constantly in your husband's affairs, to acquire this information?" was asked Mrs. Hearst, who talks as clearly and brightly as she looks at her lovely eyes.
"I could not participate in his everyday life and his activities, and I am familiarized myself with these conditions," was the reply.
"Wherever he has a publication I know all about it. I try to know everybody in any way identified with it. I read carefully the daily papers, and learn the activities, controversies, and general life of the community, and sometimes I find one can get a better perspective of these matters when away from them than when submerged with interest in them."
"Every morning before breakfast I read carefully the daily papers, talk over their contents with my husband, and am present at many of the business conferences he holds about his papers. Frequently the greater part of my day is given in this way to the serious consideration of serious matters."
THE GIRL PROBLEM.
Referring to a certain story she had read and re-read many times because the theme was one relating to the girl problem, Mrs. Hearst continued:
"I know of the splendid work the women of Georgia have done and are doing for education in all its forms; I know the pioneer work for the mountain child was done by the women; I know what you have done to make education in the common schools more rational, and I know the valiant work you have done urging the necessity of the bills for compulsory attendance, the regulation of child labor and factory inspection, and I hope to work with you for them."
"Women are expected to work for reform measures along every line. American women have proved their ability to accomplish all they undertake in this direction, not only in their own country, but in other countries where they are; no better illustration of this than the model and efficacious work for prison reform, accomplished in England by the Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt)."
"I would not have any of the good work being done by women lessened in activity for one moment, but I do urge upon the women in this, one of my new home, that they will look well to the need of the living wage for the girl."
"I know that the matter of wage is

see the spirit unfold, and the real life work of the girl begin. Her spirit cannot always hold out against the odds when the body is weak. No more dramatic picture of the little girl we would help has been presented than by that king of short story writers, O. Henry, in his "Unfinished Story" of "Dulcey," the shop girl.
"She withstood her first temptation, when, putting on her hat before the cracked mirror in her dimly lighted room, she caught sight of a picture stuck in the frame—a picture of Lord Kitchener, her ideal hero, who she had never seen, and of whom she knew nothing."
"You would not want me to go out with him" (the man downstairs), she cried—and she did not go, but went her, go to night school, who is careless and indifferent. How can she have the courage to do anything when she has not the wherewithal to make her self-respecting? Give her enough to buy her food; to warrant her having a comfortable lodging, and you will find her wage."

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CHICAGO

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING and REASON

SPELLING should be a matter not of sentiment but of reason. The simplification of spelling is a scientific idea; and the application of it must be a scientific process. Every simplification must conform to a reasonable standard, or move toward it; else it is so simplification.

That the spelling of the English language is capable of improvement, no reasonable person would deny. No one objects to the effort on the part of writers about other languages to make the pronunciations and meanings of words in those languages clear to him, as a learner. Can he, then, object to the like efforts on the part of English-speaking persons to do the same for the readers of their language, especially for the children, who approach it as learners? Big learners like to have things made clear. Why should they hinder those who wish to make things clear also for little learners?

The Simplified Spelling Board desires to promote the effort to regulate English spelling according to accurate knowledge and reasonable convenience. Its immediate aim is to improve English spelling now, by removing now the worst of the acknowledged irregularities and errors. It makes its appeal to reason and common sense. Thoughtful men and women, teachers of English, all persons who have to do with writing and printing, are asked to consider the proposals of the Board, and to give at least their general sanction to the idea which it is trying to promote. The Board has no other power or authority than that which its supporters give it or which its individual members may happen to possess. It depends upon public support. It asks your support.

The adverse statements on these matters, in some newspapers, are not written out of adequate information. They are addressed mainly to the ignorant—persons who can indeed read print, but are not exacting as to matter or manner.

The appeal of the Board is to the intellectual classes. That appeal has been met with a large degree of favor. The philologists almost unanimously approve the idea of simplification. Many thousand teachers in colleges and schools have signed the agreement to use simplified spellings. Among these are nearly a thousand of the active members of the National Education Association. Many hundreds of the men in the scientific bureaus of the government, many civil, electrical and mechanical engineers, many officers of the army and navy, and nearly one thousand of the men of science whose names are included in Dr. Cattell's biographical directory of "American Men of Science," have signed the card agreeing to use the simpler spellings recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board. Eminent educators, philologists, men of letters, men of science are members of the Board or of its Advisory Council.

Of public opposition on the part of the intellectual classes there is almost none. Let any one try to find a dozen articles of intellectual weight on the negative side. Most persons of the well-educated classes, when they give attention to the proposal, usually approve the theory, and many approve the practice; others serenely wait for the development of a movement in which they are only mildly interested.

The Simplified Spelling Board publishes many circulars of information, which, with a card of agreement, will be sent to any one free upon request. Any one who signs the card thereby signifies his approval of the principle and practice of simplified spelling, has his name recorded on the roll of permanent adherents, and receives free the regular publications of the Board.

The Board invites all thoughtful men and women, all friends of learning and of common sense, who have not yet considered the proposals of the Board, or who have not yet signed their approval, to send for circulars; and a card, and to sign the card. It is the least they can do to further an educational movement that means the promotion of reason and therefore the advancement of the public welfare. Address

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
1 Madison Avenue NEW YORK, N. Y.

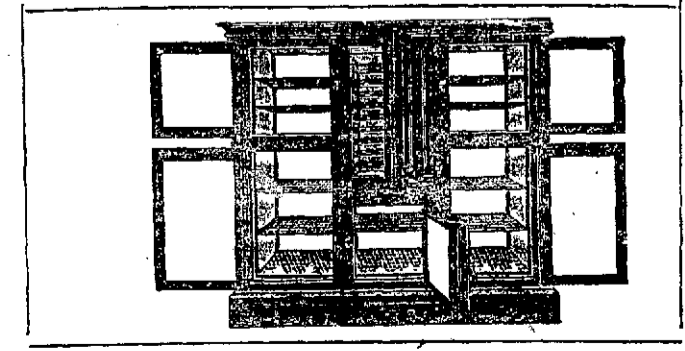
What Atlanta Ladies Say About The McCray Refrigerator

Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 11, '13.
Hotel Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen—
I have found the McCray Refrigerator absolutely perfect. It is completely odorless and dry, making it antiseptic in the highest degree. It is economical in ice and keeps everything put into it in perfect condition. It has given me perfect satisfaction, and I would not consider any other make, were I to purchase again.
Yours very truly,
MRS. HUGH M. WILLET.
1185 Peachtree St.

Atlanta, Ga., June 2, '13.
Hotel Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen—
I have two of the McCray Refrigerators in use, one in Atlanta and one in my Florida home. I have found them a delight in every respect. It has no fault of any kind. It is economical and sanitary and I would scarcely know how to keep house without it.
Yours very truly,
MRS. GEO. WINSHIP.
614 Peachtree St.

Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 14, '13.
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Gentlemen—
I am very much pleased with the McCray Refrigerator. It does, successfully, everything that the manufacturers claim for it. Had I ever an occasion to purchase another refrigerator it would certainly be a McCray.
Yours very truly,
MRS. GEO. ADAIR.
Druid Hills.

Atlanta, Ga., May 12, '13.
Hotel Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen—
I have used the McCray Refrigerator in my home for some time and have found it perfectly satisfactory. It is all that you claim for it in every particular.
Yours very truly,
MRS. MICHAEL HOKE.
Peachtree Circle.



Atlanta, Ga., May 16, '13.
Hotel Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen—
I am glad to testify to the superiority of the McCray Refrigerator. It is magnificently made and arranged and keeps everything that is placed in it well. It is perfectly sanitary and is as good as the day it was put in.
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Was Organized by Sadie American National Secretary in 1895 and Has Steadily Grown.

The International Council of Jewish Women is one of the many results of the congress of religions held in Chicago in 1892. The Atlanta section, one of many, was organized by Miss Sadie American, the national secretary, in October, 1895, with a membership of about seventy-five, which since then has grown into the hundreds. Mrs. Julius M. Alexander was elected president, with Mrs. Rosa Brandt, vice president, Mrs. Jacobs Eisas, treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Sommerfeld, secretary. The objects of the organization was for a closer bond between Jewish women; and a better knowledge of their own history, both religious and national was told in Biblical, and post-Biblical records. The work of the council has been in line with its motto, "Faith and Humanity." In 1905 the council was invited to join the Five Kindergarten association, with which organization it has ever been in earnest work.

In 1899 Miss Pattillo brought an invitation to the council from the City Federation of Women's Clubs to become a member of that body, an honor appreciated and accepted. After that the council joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and ever since has been a hearty co-worker in every task taken by that body of women. Besides the work done in connection with these clubs, it has done much to aid causes both civic and philanthropic amongst its own people at home and has aided the Deuter Hospital for the Blind and the National Home for the Blind.

During the Spanish American war the Atlanta section in connection with the national body did earnest work for the relief of soldiers in the field and in hospitals. In fact, there has been no more forward in the field of work in which the club of Jewish Women has not felt a part in doing its share. During the last year of organization the club has been busy about ten weeks in the hospital under the title of "Hospital Visitation." Mrs. Alexander is succeeded in 1902 by Mrs. J. P. Sommerfeld, president. Since then Mrs. Julia Victor, Mrs. J. P. Clark, Mrs. J. S. Simon, Mrs. Charles Herold, Mrs. Henry Bair, Mrs. Leola Grossman have filled the place of president and until each succeeded in offering the club has grown in usefulness and number.

Texas Women on School Boards
From the Education Magazine
Recent in Texas a law was passed by the legislature permitting women to serve as members of school boards. Since then three women of San Antonio have received such election. Houston women are now asking representation on the city school board. "Give us representation on the city school board and we will do away with many unsatisfactory conditions existing in our schools."

Advice to Leaders.
One of the most important and most inspiring sessions was that of the club presidents with the state president. "It is the appointment of your committees for the year the leader said to the presidents. You find there is a chairman who falls short, through inability or carelessness there is where the president has to step in and work it out. To be president is not merely to act as president, it is to fill in all the weak places, and thus complete the work and lead on."

What Grew Out of a Man's Suggestion



Photo by G. V. Buck

MRS. DUNCAN W. FLETCHER, Wife of Senator Fletcher and President of the Congressional Club.

By Mrs. Duncan W. Fletcher.
In 1908 at a dinner given by Representative and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, of New York, the generous duty of calling and entertaining was a topic of conversation, when Representative Lowden, of Illinois, suggested that a club formed along purely social lines would enable the official women of Washington to meet and to become acquainted with one another. The suggestion was seized upon with avidity—and one morning, about twenty-five women, were invited to meet at the home of Representative and Mrs. Perkins, of New York, to discuss a question of common interest. There is probably no city in the world where calling forms such a large part of the social convention, as it does in Washington. As the country

Supported by Women of That Race for the Benefit of Their Children.

By Gertrude H. Ware.
Among the effective missionary enterprises conducted by the women of Atlanta should be included the Gate City Free Kindergarten association. This is supported by the colored women in the city for the benefit of the little people of their own race. The movement is the outgrowth of the annual mothers' meeting of the Atlanta University conference. The question was discussed at the May conference in 1905; \$70 was subscribed at this time and a room in a poverty-stricken district was offered by a missionary society in one of the colored churches. A chairman was chosen to appoint a committee to carry on the work of arousing interest and raising money during the summer. Faithful, earnest effort was made throughout the hot summer months, and in the fall association opened the first of its five kindergartens.

Three of the kindergartens now in operation are using rented rooms in some of the most destitute quarters of the city. One is in rooms given over for the purpose by the negro mission of the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta, and the fifth is located in the Leonard Street Orphans' home. In the morning about twenty-five children are gathered in each kindergarten and in the afternoon a group of larger children are given instruction in grade work. Most, if not all, of these children would be absolutely without educational opportunities or uplifting influences if it were not for the work of this association.

How much greater the usefulness of these kindergartens might be if they were properly housed with room for playground and social gatherings of the neighborhood? It is earnestly to be hoped that with the support of friends the work thus far carried out by these earnest colored women may realize much larger possibilities. When one considers the limited equipment in the rented rooms, it is amazing to see how much is accomplished.

The problem of maintenance is perplexing, and yet in itself it has been a valuable training for the colored people. Public meetings held in different churches and schools, in which the ideas and plans of the association are discussed and the claims of the children brought before the people. The periodical gathering of the women of the association to discuss methods and plans for the work is in itself educational.

Julius Kahn, of California, as secretary pro tem.

A meeting was held at the New Willard Hotel the next week and about three hundred women signed the roll. The club was assured, a constitution was adopted a little later, and a permanent organization effected with Mrs. Perkins, of New York, as president, and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, as secretary. It was incorporated by special act of congress, when a democratic filibuster was chivalrously suspended to allow the act to pass.

Now a Recognized Institution.
Today it is a recognized institution of Washington, bringing together in social intercourse the women from all parts of the country and uniting them in bonds of friendship.

The club has weekly social afternoons, when delightful programs are rendered, music, reading and lectures. It has entertained presidents, diplomats and many of the world's notables. Dances for the young people of the club occur semi-monthly, during the season its honorary members include Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Marshall.



MRS. W. P. PATTILLO, Founder of Atlanta City Federation of Women's Clubs, and present auditor of the federation.

It Is Necessary Part of Probation System and Should Be Given Larger Quarters.

By Margaret Laing.
Fulton county operates a detention home for the use of the Fulton county children's court, where children under 15, when arrested, or where children for reason should be detained, are kept pending a disposition of their cases. The object is to keep these unfortunate children as far removed as possible from the suggestions of prison and criminals and to throw around them such influence as will encourage them in the idea of becoming good and self-respecting citizens.

The building in which these children are housed is a former residence of nine rooms, rented by the county for the purpose mentioned. Two of the rooms are used for offices for the children's court. Five rooms are for the use of the children, and two are used for dining room and kitchen. In this home we care for both white and black, both boys and girls. The children are looked after continuously by an attendant, and a matron is subject to call when there is a necessity for girls to be detained.

In the presence of an attendant the children are allowed to play in the back yard on good days in afternoons. Volunteers interested in the children are encouraged to come to read and talk or play with the children, and some good work has been done in that way. Interested people from one of the churches have been faithful to come every Sunday afternoon to conduct Sunday school.

The county is in great need of larger and more suitable quarters. Every effort has been made to secure a larger home, but without success. The officers will never be able to do the best work until better physical surroundings are provided. There seems no way out but for the county to buy and to build a place for juvenile delinquents. Why not? Is a detention home not of much greater importance than a jail or station house? Is not the children's court worth more in good citizenship than the criminal and other courts for which station house, jails, and courthouses are built? Fulton county has been very much interested in her children's court, and the commissioners and judges have put their efforts to make it serve its best purpose in the past, therefore the officers have every reason to believe that since we have outgrown our present quarters, they will measure up to their responsibility, as has been their custom, and provide a model detention home for Fulton county.

FACTS ABOUT State Mutual Life Insurance Co.

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Insurance Co. ROME, GA.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., ROME, GA.

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It has a Surplus of \$230,225.34

It has a Reserve for Policy-holders amounting to \$3,267,193.81

It has Insurance in Force amounting to \$25,690,900.25

There are ONLY 49 out of 206 American Life Companies that have OVER 25 million insurance in force. These companies are from 7 to 69 years of age. The STATE MUTUAL has been in business on a Legal Reserve Basis JUST 7 years. There are 157 companies that have been in business from 1 to 54 years that have less than 25 million insurance in force, while there are only 34 out of 49 that have more.

These facts make consistent our statement that "The Best Insurance for You Is State Mutual Insurance."

Opportunities for Good Agents.

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ROME, GEORGIA

If you are interested in the education of a girl or young lady, and will write Dr. A. W. Van Hoose, President of Shorter, he will send you a catalog which will contain all information concerning.

First—The splendid location of Shorter, which is said to be the most beautiful in America. Campus of 155 acres.

Second—The FIVE NEW BUILDINGS which the trustees have recently erected for the college. Every one of these buildings is absolutely FIREPROOF and provided with every modern comfort and convenience. No room for more than two girls; every room connected with STUDY and PRIVATE BATH; every girl has her individual bed, closet and dresser; hot and cold water in every room.

Third—The Faculty, composed of specialists from the best colleges and universities of this country and Europe.

Fourth—The high curriculum of the college, which requires FIFTEEN units for full college entrance, and which offers young ladies seeking the best in education SIXTY-FIVE different courses of study.

Fifth—The departments of MUSIC, ART and EXPRESSION, which are in the hands of excellent teachers and equipped with the best facilities for the best work.

Sixth—The department of Health, embracing the departments of Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Dietetics, Sanitation and Hygiene, and an elementary course in Medicine and Home-Making, the object of all of which is to fit the young women of this country to become home-makers and home-keepers. This is a new department which Shorter has just undertaken; it has been established in response to a demand for such a work from prominent people all over the country, and will, if carried out upon the ideas of those interested in its development, do for the young women of our country what no educational institution has attempted to do. DR. CAROLYN GEISEL, one of the most distinguished women of America, will head this school, and will have associated with her a splendidly trained resident physician, a trained nurse, professor of dietetics, a professor of domestic science, and a professor of hygiene and sanitation.

Seventh—The delightful home surroundings afforded its students and the unusual Christian influences with which they are surrounded.

Shorter has just closed the most successful year in all its history. Last September many girls who wished to enter were unable to secure room in the college because of late application. Today, May 27, a larger number of students have reserved and PAID FOR rooms than had registered by the middle of July of last year. Early application, therefore, is necessary for those who wish to enter the college this fall. For catalog address

A. W. VAN HOOSE, President ROME, GEORGIA

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BRENAU is an institution with individuality. It has conscience and personality. Its beautiful grounds, handsome buildings and thorough courses are the expression of high ambition, devotion and an educational ideal that recognizes nothing but the best.

BRENAU is noted for the splendid equipment of its various departments, the pleasant home-life afforded its girls, the select character of its patronage, the thoroughness of its instruction, and the healthfulness of its location.

IT IS equally well known because of the beauty of its buildings, its lovely grounds, the sanitary and cheerful dormitories, the well lighted and well ventilated class rooms. There are no dark corridors, no cracked, soiled walls at Brenau. It is furnished and maintained just as an elegant, beautiful home would be, the esthetic charm of the surroundings contributing much to the contentment of the girls during their college life.

THE college was founded in 1878, and since that time has ranked as one of the leading educational institutions of the State. It makes its appeal for patronage purely on the ground of merit. While its spirit is distinctly Christian and devoutly religious, it has neither denominational nor political affiliations.

ITS splendid educational advantages are supplemented by a pleasant social atmosphere, and properly directed athletics, gymnasium work and domestic science courses round out completely the girl's education.

REGULAR sessions open September 11. Summer school opens June 30. Closes August 10.

Address
Brenau College
Gainesville, Ga.

WORK OF VARIOUS ATLANTA HOSPITALS

By Mrs. Bates Block.

Atlanta at present boasts eleven hospitals, St. Joseph's infirmary, Wesley Memorial hospital, and the Tabernacle infirmary, presided over by various religious denominations. Picramont sanitarium, Davis Fletcher sanitarium, Ed. Goldsmith sanitarium, Atlanta hospital, Noble sanitarium are all private institutions; a hospital for contagious diseases, and Battle Hill Tuberculosis sanitarium, maintained by the city, and last but not least, the Grady, a municipal hospital of Atlanta. Besides these we have a number of private institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of nervous diseases, drug habit, whiskey and opium cure. Among them also a negro hospital, supported and supervised by the intelligent and progressive colored people of our community.

The Grady hospital, the only municipal hospital in our city, was built as a memorial to the late Henry W. Grady, one of Georgia's most illustrious and beloved orators and statesmen. Funds for its erection were raised by private subscription. The cornerstone was laid December, 1890, by the late John S. Davidson, of Augusta, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients January, 1892. A children's ward was added in 1896, which was built through the efforts of the Grady Hospital Aid association, a body of big-brained, big-hearted Atlanta women.

In 1893, the maternity ward was built by the Order of Old-Fashioned Women, a band of Atlanta's young society matrons. The city council of Atlanta annually appropriates funds for the maintenance of the hospital, but the increase in Atlanta's population has been so rapid that the sum expended is entirely inadequate to meet the demands.

In 1910 a bequest of \$10,000 enabled the city to go forward with the construction of the new hospital building then already in progress. With the completion of the new building the capacity is doubled, and the many additional facilities will, in future, render the work much less strenuous. The present building is a marvel of architectural skill, combining as it does the practical and artistic. The high ceilings, well lighted, well ventilated rooms, tiled halls, porcelain baths and clean, white beds make one almost long to become an inmate. Indeed for beauty and utility the Grady is not surpassed by any hospital in the country and equalled by few.

Children's Ward.

Besides the children's ward and the maternity ward there is a room set apart for hopeless cripples and deformed cases, and an outdoor patient department is maintained for the city's poor who are not ill enough to be taken into the hospital, but who come daily for treatment.

The colored ward (and it is the only hospital in the city where negroes are admitted except the Battle Hill Tuberculosis sanitarium), receives the same kind care and attention accorded the white inmates, and is watched over night and day by efficient, sympathetic nurses.

When Atlanta was threatened some weeks ago with a meningitis epidemic there was absolutely no place in the city where this dread disease could be treated, and its virulent contagion meant death to hundreds if allowed to spread. On Saturday morning of April 5, Dr. Sumner was consulted and in less than a day an outbreak was cleaned, sterilized and furnished, and two nurses installed, and on Sunday morning, April 7, fifteen patients, suffering with malignant meningitis, were received. Up to May 18, 59 cases had been treated and only 27 deaths.

So Atlanta has and is doing much for her sick and afflicted, but her hospital growth must keep pace with her financial growth and her increased population.

Wesley Memorial Hospital.

The Wesley Memorial hospital was founded August 14, 1908, by Bishop Candler and the late Dr. C. D. Hurt. It is not a local institution, but under the auspices of the Methodists of Georgia, and a memorial to John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church.

Many interesting cases are told of the charity ward in a pamphlet issued by the Woman's auxiliary. In the children's ward, imprisoned in rags, lying in a market basket is little Clifford, 2 years of age, so dirty and uncared for, weak and sick, that he had to be chloroformed before the nurse could even bathe him, or the doctor examine him. He is from the mountains of north Georgia, and has a diseased hip joint. Now, after three months, and a most delicate operation, from which a pint of pus was emptied from the hip, little Clifford is rapidly recovering, and so wonderful is his cure, that he is called by the nurses the "Prize Package of the Hospital."

Battle Hill.

In 1910, the city council and county commissioners appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of building and constructing a tuberculosis hospital. The buildings were completed and ready for occupancy in April. Through the generosity of the late Captain W. G. Raoul, a completely equipped cottage, or preventorium for the care of twenty children was added in 1911.

DECATUR

These are a few offerings that we have in

Decatur:

\$8500.00—lot 95 x 250—16-room boarding house proposition. Every city convenience except gas. In 2 minutes walk car and 30 minutes from heart of Atlanta. Easy terms.

\$9000.00—large 10-room house opposite beautiful court-house square; lot 100 x 250. Good investment as it stands, and value is being pounded into it every day by the development of Druid Hills into Decatur.

\$8000.00—on Ponce DeLeon Avenue, 10 rooms, lot 80 x 200, beautifully shaded, and now occupied by one of Decatur's most prosperous citizens. Never offered before, but owner is going to build a new home and offers this on easy terms. **THIS IS A GENTLEMAN'S HOME.**

\$3250.00—Mead's Road, 150 yards car line—water, sewer and sidewalks; 6 rooms, elevated lot; about 20 minutes from Equitable building. Terms too easy to discuss here.

LOTS

CHURCH STREET—300 feet at \$22.00 per foot.
MCDONOUGH STREET—100 feet at \$15.00 per foot.
MCDONOUGH STREET (South)—62 feet at \$21.00 per foot; this is a beauty.

TRINITY AVENUE—300 feet at \$22.00 per foot.
CLEREMONT AVENUE—60 feet at \$25.00 per foot.

These lots are all on good streets and are below the market. They are good as investments or are good for homes.

Decatur is absolutely the most attractive suburb around Atlanta, and any buy at present is a good investment. Atlanta is spreading—pushing—and pounding values into every inch of Decatur dirt.

EDWIN P. ANSLEY
Ivy 1600 DECATUR DEPT. Atl. 363

WOMAN'S EDITION; HOW IT WAS MADE

Continued From Page One.

den, Mrs. F. J. Sprattling, Mrs. Wm. Percy, Mrs. W. B. Price-Smith, General Federation Editor—Mrs. Boiling Jones.

State Editor—Mrs. John M. Slaton.

Club Page—Mrs. Harvie Jordan.

Mrs. Lott Warren.

Poetry—Mrs. James H. Gilbert.

Society—Mrs. Robert L. Cooney.

Sports—Mrs. Nash R. Broyles.

City Editor—Mrs. A. P. Coles.

Reportorial Staff—Mrs. Robert L. Foreman, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb.

Mrs. Louise Bigby Marsh, Mrs. Ida Howell Cramer, Mrs. Ransom Wright.

Mrs. Dudley Cowles, Mrs. Wilmer L. Moore, Mrs. E. O. Foster, Mrs. William H. Kiser Miss Lucy Stockard.

Mrs. Edgar Dunlap, Miss Mary Brent Whiteside, Mrs. Corinne Stocker Horton.

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. Forrest Adair, Mrs. Bates Block, Mrs. Linton Hopkins, Miss Pessie May Ottley, Miss Marjorie Brown, Miss Harley Calhoun, Mrs. Emma Neal Douglas, Mrs. Henry S. Jackson, Mrs. John E. Murphy.

Departments—Art: Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman, Muetto: Mrs. W. Woods White, Drama: Mrs. Thomas E. Felder.

Education: Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Philanthropy: Mrs. Nellie Peck.

Book Review: Mrs. A. O. Granger, Conservation: Mrs. E. Lee Worsham, Mrs. W. W. Banks, State Resources: Mrs. Joseph Davis, Missions: Mrs. James Jackson, National Organizations: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Civic Federation, Congress of Mothers, Southern Association of College Women, National Drama League, Order of Eastern Stars.

An Easy Road to Fame.

(From Leslie's)

Fame! A wealthy St. Louis manufacturer is reported to have bought a newspaper in that great city to establish his two sons, now at Princeton, in a congenial business, after their graduation. There is probably no shorter road to fame than through publication business. A striking proof of this fact can be found in the remarkable success and powerful influence achieved in some of our great cities by publishers who were born in obscurity. Public opinion is now largely made by the newspapers, and it is a matter of great surprise that this field has been neglected by those who suffer most from an unfair or misdirected public opinion. It has even been suggested that an endowed newspaper might well be established by men of wealth and influence to correct the false impressions created by yellow journals and muck-raking magazines. Some day this suggestion will bear fruit.

With the Compliments

of

C. A. THORNTON

Walton Building

WOMAN'S DUTY

TO HER TOWN

The highest civic duty of any woman is to make her town healthier and cleaner—therefore, happier and more cheerful.

The way to civic health and cleanliness is through effective waterworks—correct sewerage systems and good lighting plants. Without these your homes are in danger of the terrible scourge of epidemics.

You can help prevent such a fate sweeping through your town—you can assist in stamping out breeding places of disease—you can banish fears of scourge that takes toll of the homes—by demanding proper sewerage facilities and pure and better water plants.

It is our specialty to improve towns and make them sanitary. We design and install correct systems of sewerage. We build water plants that assure you better water supply. Our system of lighting up towns makes them brighter and more cheerful. We also feature paving plants.

We do these things accurately and promptly from start to finish—plan, construct, operate and finance. That is, if all this is wanted to be done, or, we do any part of the work.

We have done such work for more than 300 Southern towns. If you will write us, we will give you the names of these places, tell you all about the work we did for them and what they have to say about our work.

You should write for this today. It is a part of your civic duty.

The J. B. McCrary Company

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS

Third National Bank Building

Atlanta, Ga.



Ladies

Ask Dealers

To Show You

Red Cross

Sanitary Felt Mattress

Price \$15.00

Southern Spring Bed Co.



Buy a Home--Like Furniture

On Very Easy Payments

UPPOSING THE FURNITURE DEALER asked you to pay RENT for your furniture, for the rest of your life—and, in the end, he were to take back the furniture as HIS PROPERTY! Wouldn't that be preposterous?

It's just as UNREASONABLE for you to pay RENT for your HOUSE—and, in the end, for the property to still belong to your landlord! The cases are exactly the same.

The big FURNITURE STORES will sell you, at the lowest possible prices, FURNITURE on the DIVIDED PAYMENT plan! We will sell you, at the lowest possible price, a pretty HOUSE and LOT on the same basis—on the DIVIDED PAYMENT plan—\$100 down and as little as \$12 a month, till the home is paid for. No mortgage to assume.

We have several brand-new bungalows and cottages, in the well-populated and picturesque section of Atlanta known as CAPITOL VIEW—on the street car line—only eighteen minutes from FIVE POINTS.

You don't RENT your FURNITURE—then WHY rent your HOME when you can own it EASY TERMS like you buy furniture? Phone us—or come to our office—and we'll tell more about our plan for selling you a handsome HOME, on our DIVIDED PAYMENT plan.

W. D. BEATIE, 207 Equitable Bldg.

BELL PHONE, MAIN 3520. ATLANTA PHONE 3526.

Mrs. Gossip think the women of Atlanta will feel particularly interested in this junior order, and it occurs to me that here again women can help the work of the chamber, for all those boys have mothers who can either inspire them with interest in citizenship in the broad sense or discourage them from taking the trouble to "pull the thing off."

You have been so courteous, Mr. Atlanta Spirit, that it will be the pleasure of the chamber of commerce reporters of the Woman's Edition to give the junior order an especial boost with all the mothers in town.

A Woman Runs a "Diner."

(Robert D. Hein in Leslie's.) The woman station agent has long ceased to be a novelty. She is a permanent and valuable fixture in many communities. Each day, however, we hear of some decided innovation. To Miss Carrie Benton, of Cincinnati, belongs the unique distinction of being the first woman placed in charge of a dining car in the United States. Miss Benton makes a round trip every day between Cincinnati and Dayton on the Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton railway. She entered the employ of the dining car service in a station restaurant after gaining a knowledge of the culinary art. Miss Benton made her first run. The innovation of placing a woman on a dining car was watched with interest by the leading American railways. The success of the experiment was recognized from the outset.

ATLANTIC ICE & COAL CORPORATION
Caters to Your Trade in
ICE AND COAL
We are making a specialty of our inspection of delivery service, and invite complaints wherever they exist. Call us if you have trouble.
Summer prices on coal now in effect. Inquire of us before placing orders elsewhere. Exclusive handlers of the "Famous" SODDY SMOKE-LESS Coal.
Phones: Bell Main 8100 (private exchange); Atlanta 549 and 669.

SUBURBAN DELIVERIES:
EAST ATLANTA BUCKHEAD
HAPEVILLE EAST POINT
COLLEGE PARK DECATUR



Chairman of the Federation Committee on Social and Industrial Conditions for Women and Children



At the top, left, Mrs. A. P. Coles, city editor, right, Mrs. W. Woods White, editor of the Music Department; at the bottom, left, Mrs. James Jackson, editor of the Department of Missions; right a photo by Stevenson of Mrs. T. B. Felder, editor of the Drama Department. Their splendid work is evidenced in this edition.

To a Linnet in a Cage.
When spring is in the fields that stained your wing,
And the blue distance is alive with song,
And fancy quets of the gabbling spring
Rock lilies red and long.
At dewy daybreak I will set you free,
In ferny turnings of the woodbine lane,
Where faint-voiced echoes leave and cross in glee
The hilly-swollen plain.
In drafty houses you forget your tune,
The modulator of the changing hours
You want the wide air of the moody noon,
And the slanting evening showers—
So I will loose you, and your song shall fall,
When morn is white upon my dewy pane,
Upon my eyelids, and my soul recall
From worlds of sleeping pain.
—F. E. Ledwidge

Used to Such Whining.
(The real estate agent, tired and peevish, arrived at his home in the suburbs. "Oh George!" greeted his wife, "the dog has been whining all day long. What do you suppose is the matter?" "Why," growled George, "the darn kicker probably wants his house peeper.")

AN INSPIRING CHAT WITH THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. Wilmer L. Moore, Mrs. Frank O. Foster, Mrs. William H. Kiser, reporters. Mrs. Gossip, a reporter for Woman's Edition. Mr. Atlanta Spirit, as one who knows. Mrs. Gossip—Good morning, Mr. Atlanta Spirit. I have called for that article promised by you for the Woman's Edition of the great metropolitan Daily. Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Walk in, Mrs. Gossip. I am delighted to see you, but I am sorry to disappoint you about the article. I have been so completely engaged with Dick Graph that I have overlooked writing your article. Mrs. Gossip—We go to press tomorrow. Can't you give me an interview now? Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Why, yes, but on what subject? Mrs. Gossip—What is your idea of an up-to-date trade body? Mr. Atlanta Spirit—The live chamber of commerce of today must be as busy with the civic, health, educational and social interests of its city as with the commercial aspects of its affairs, for upon all these its prosperity really depends. Mrs. Gossip—What special work has our chamber of commerce done of this larger civic nature? Mr. Atlanta Spirit—The committee on municipal research, of which Mr. F.

J. Paxton is chairman, through the aid of the New York bureau of municipal research an organization which is not conducted for financial gain but is partly sustained by the Russell Sage Foundation fund, rendered a report which was of great value to our city and of considerable educational value to our people. Then there is the work done by Mr. Charles J. Haden's committee on sanitation. Much good was accomplished in the "clean-up" campaign conducted by the children of the public schools. One of the schools which won the prize purchased a piano. This campaign also led to the planting and maintaining of flower gardens. The bond issue of some few years ago was largely brought about by the activity of the chamber. This bond issue was one of the most profitable things the city has done for the past decade, viewing it from every standpoint, and especially from the value of the saving of human lives, from a betterment of sewerage, supply of water and an improved sanitary condition. The health conference of some three years ago under Mr. Wilmer L. Moore, war of untold benefits to the entire southern country. Up to that time the hook worm was treated a joke. Our health conference proved an opener to the public and the medical profession. Mrs. Gossip—Why, Mr. Atlanta Spirit, I had no idea that women had played such a part in the interests of the chamber of commerce. Every one of the things you have mentioned women have worked and agitated for and the bond issue campaign, the clean-up campaign and the first housing of the Corn club boys could not, we are told, have been done without us! Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Yes, women are quite useful, particularly in those extremity-call affairs. Mrs. Gossip—What especially profitable work have you now in view? Mr. Atlanta Spirit—There is the social survey under the charge of Mr. Robert L. Foreman's committee and the junior order of chamber, under Mr. Ivan E. Allen's direction. Mrs. Gossip—What is the purpose and plan of this junior order? Women are always interested, you know, in young people. Mr. Atlanta Spirit—The order will be organized along the same as the present chamber, with the boys fully and completely in control, under the guidance of a committee from the Atlanta chamber. The boys will elect their own officers, appoint their own committees from their membership. This membership will be limited to boys of certain ages and certain grades in the various schools. They will hold their own sessions and will conduct their affairs along lines which they believe will be to their advantage in carrying out the purposes of the organization. Mrs. Gossip—What are the purposes of the order? Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Well, you know, Mrs. Gossip, the boys of today will very soon be the men of affairs of tomorrow. Atlanta can capitalize these boys as valuable assets by giving them an early training along citizenship lines, teaching them to study civic problems and impressing upon them that the future growth and welfare of their city lies with them alone. This will help mightily in individual character building and be the future hope of Atlanta. Just to get the aid and co-operation of another generation of citizens for our city plan is a sufficient reason for establishing this junior order. We want to teach our boys, as the Chicago Manual puts it: "The ideal of a city must rise above mere commercial and industrial supremacy, taking the higher ground of becoming an attractive, composite home for its future residents, whether of large or

small means, as well as for the stranger within its gates." Mrs. Gossip—Will the Atlanta chamber in any way affiliate with the junior order? Mr. Atlanta Spirit—Yes, it is proposed that at least once a year in "big men" give the "little men" dinner, at which the younger men will play the prominent part, also that at stated occasions excursions will be made around the city and the contiguous territory, and the boys given an object lesson on what is being made in Atlanta and the necessity of supporting Atlanta institutions. Showing them Atlanta today, we shall try to impress them with the fact that their city will look to them to continue the great



DR. FLORENCE TRUCK. She was an enthusiastic worker for The Woman's Edition, rendering special service in the department of publicity.

The Best Beverage under the Sun—



Drink Coca-Cola

A welcome addition to any party—any time—any place. Sparkling with life and wholesomeness. Delicious Refreshing Thirst-Quenching. Demand the Genuine—Refuse Substitutes. At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WOMEN have always been home-makers They are becoming the real home builders

A woman's interests are her home, her children, her home-duties first---other interests follow as her time may allow---she should feel a deep interest in the materials that go into her home

WILLINGHAM-TIFT LUMBER CO.

Downtown Office: Empire Building ATLANTA, GA. Yards: Lee St. and Central R. R.

Takes a personal interest in their clients---their mill work, wood work and materials for inside finishings are carefully selected and fully guaranteed

Women will feel an added pride in homes in which we have taken part in building

Personal Care—Personal Service—Fair Prices

See us, or see that your architect sees us

Columbus Manufacturing Company

Columbus Georgia's Largest Cotton Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

Columbus Sheetings

FOR

Foreign, Domestic and Manufacturing Trade

FRED'K B. GORDON, Pres.
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WELLINGTON SEARS & CO. (Boston),
Selling Agents.

COLOMBUS COMBINES OLD TIME SOUTHERN CHARM WITH THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY OF LATER DAY GEORGIA

Columbus, Ga., is a southern city that combines social charm with industrial and commercial activity of the highest order. A city of factories and foundries, it is, at the same time, a city of foliage and flowers. One of the industrial centers of the south, it is at the same time one of the most "livable" cities in the country, for social and living conditions in Columbus are ideal.

Some cities spring up through mere chance, others are created through the discovery of mineral wealth in regions hitherto remote, and some are established and developed in a natural, orderly way on sites that nature intended for the location of great cities.

The site of Columbus is an eminently natural and logical one for an important city, for it is at the head of navigation of the largest stream in the southeastern states and is at the foot of a series of giant cascades, whose power furnishes energy for the operation of innumerable manufacturing plants.

It is in the heart of a fine agricultural section and is, by both choice and right, the queen city of the fertile Chattahoochee Valley, which favored region was, in war times, spoken of as "the smoke-house of the confederacy," because of its great productivity.

Nature, the red man and the state of Georgia all conspired to establish a great city at this point. For hundreds of years before the white man came the Indians, had large and important villages in this vicinity, and it was a red man center of wide renown.

In 1827 the state of Georgia put the seal of its approval upon the village of Coweta as the site for a city, and surveyed and laid out the present city. Thus created by the state, carefully and deliberately, it was an ideal city in its layout. Great broad streets were provided and everything was on a gen-

machinery, engines and boilers that are shipped to foreign countries as well as to the domestic market. Great saw mills and fixture factories that are the largest of their character in the southern states; a group of great fertilizer factories, several of them built in recent years; a plant manufacturing cotton gins; ships to foreign markets as well as throughout the American cotton belt, large clay-working industries that ship brick and terra cotta pipe throughout the south; great lumber and planing mills and quite a number of diversified industries that are prospering.

The industrial investment in Columbus and the immediate vicinity is estimated at fifteen million dollars.

Columbus is fortunate in the possession of one of the most wonderful water powers in the country. The Chattahoochee river falls 385 feet within a distance of not quite 35 miles, between Columbus and West Point, affording a natural energy the utilization of which will, beyond doubt, make this city one of the great manufacturing centers of the American continent.

Of the possible 200,000 horse-power, much has already been developed. There are three dams at Columbus, and the Columbus Power company, which is conducting a great development along the Chattahoochee river in this vicinity for industrial purposes, has just completed a dam and power house at Goat Rock, a few miles north of the city. This dam, which is 72 feet wide at the base and 72 feet high, will give an ultimate development of 40,000 horse-power. This power will not only be used in Columbus, but will turn the wheels of factories in various other towns and cities in west Georgia, and east Alabama. The Goat Rock dam and power plant represent an investment of about two million dollars.

Regular Steamboat Schedules.
The Chattahoochee river not only furnishes power to turn the wheels of

A feature that renders shopping in Columbus peculiarly pleasant is an institution that was unique when it was established, some four years ago—a woman's rest room.

Business opportunities here are constantly developed, and the field is steadily broadened. New-comers are cordially welcomed, and the new citizen soon falls in love with the city and its people.

The combined city, county and state tax rate in Columbus is only \$2.15 on the \$100. Assessments are on a medium valuation.

The strong public spirit in Columbus is well illustrated by the fact that recently ten thousand dollars was raised in a few days' campaign, to be expended by the board of trade for publicly and development purposes.

Real estate in Columbus is steadily improving in value. It is the only city in Georgia where even the street dirt is thought valuable enough by the state to retain, for the state of Georgia is discriminating enough to own the streets here.

Climatic and health conditions are good. The soil is of a sandy character and drains quickly, and sewage is swept swiftly away by the rapidly flowing Chattahoochee river, which half encircles the city. The death rate in Columbus is quite low. The temperature is equable and sunstrokes are unknown.

The present progressive spirit is shown by the fact that all the street paving has been laid and most of the other important public improvements here have been made within the past dozen years. The city has just completed building across the Chattahoochee river, at a cost of \$300,000, the handsome concrete bridge in the south.

Electricity AND Gas

Make the Home Complete

The Columbus Power Co.
Columbus Railroad Co.
Gas Light Co. of Columbus

Brown & Everett

Our Specialty:

We furnish Fancy Ices in vogue form for weddings and receptions.

See those whom we serve.

Golden's Foundry Machine Company

Manufacturers of

Cane Mills, Kettles and Evaporators

COLUMBUS, GA.

THE EMPORIUM

1248 Broad St.

Columbus' LEADING and most EXCLUSIVE ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery Store.

We handle best line of ladies' lingerie and hand-embroidered French and American underwear in the city. Quality the best. Prices the lowest.

THE EMPORIUM,
Minnie Walker Marks, Mgr.

Tigner's Art Shop

Essentially individual and distinctive are the original designs wrought for your gowns at

Tigner's Art Shop

CALL 1108-6 BROAD.

BATAVIA

PURE FOOD

The largest grocery house in America stands back of this brand.

Batavia on anything in the food line means that it is the best that can be produced.

RECEPTION AND OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL AND INTELLIGENT ATTENTION.

GEORGIA GROCERY COMPANY
GEORGIA'S FINEST GROCERY STORE.
FIVE PHONES 2300. MASONIC TEMPLE.

LORENA HALL

Select School for Girls. College, Academic, Intermediate and Primary Courses. Also Athletics, Physical Culture and Music. Academic course admits students to class A colleges. Full faculty of college trained women.
Miss Jessie M. Snyder, S. B., Ed. B., 1133 Second Ave., Columbus, Ga.

REODES BROWNE, HARRY L. WILLIAMS, GEO. H. WADDELL,
President Vice President Treasurer

HOME SAVINGS BANK

COLUMBUS, GA.
Capital \$100,000.00
Reserve Liability 100,000.00
Surplus 50,000.00
Total \$250,000.00



Residence of Mr. T. C. Hudson, Columbus, Ga.

erous scale, so that the people of this model city should never lack for fresh air or flowers.

Today Columbus is one of the most beautiful and widely admired of southern cities, and it was largely due to the wisdom and foresight of those who laid out the old trading town that such is the case. The avenues have an average width of 132 feet, the cross streets are also commodious, and the principal business street is 164 feet across from property line to property line.

Columbus is so thoroughly charming and desirable as a residential city that this feature impresses the visitor fully as much as do its giant industrial enterprises. Every street is a carpet of beautiful, refreshing green, with the exception of the paved roadway in the center. Thousands of acres of street space have been so fully with Bermuda grass, and the street lawns are mowed and kept in orderly state by the city.

Columbus has always believed in shade trees and its magnificent old oaks and elms are famed for their beauty. In recent years the spirit of civic pride has been so strong that renewed attention has been given to the setting out of shade trees. In one year the city government, itself, set out ten thousand trees.

First Public School in the South.
In 1861, the city of Columbus established the first public school system in the south, and this has grown and expanded until today it has features of national and even international importance in connection with the city schools there is an excellent system of kindergartens, also municipally conducted.

Besides these city institutions there is a private kindergarten system in connection with the city schools. The largest textile institution in the city also had its private system of kindergartens. The Columbus high school ranks high and its graduates go direct to the universities, not requiring courses at preparatory schools.

In the Industrial High school, a \$100,000 educational plant, the city has the only municipally conducted school in the world offering instruction in training to both boys and girls. This institution has been the subject of magazine articles and extended comment in educational journals in both America and Europe.

Columbus is dotted with churches as well as handsome school buildings. Its church buildings are among the most beautiful and stately edifices in the south. Associated with these old churches is history as well as sentiment. It was at St. Luke's Methodist church that the first confederate memorial service in the south, under the auspices of a Ladies' Memorial association was held.

Columbus is rich in history and achievement. This city not more so in the past, however. Few cities are making such substantial industrial and commercial progress as this. Within the past twelve years taxable values in this city and county have doubled. All forms of manufacturing enterprise have expanded, some with marked rapidity. Today Columbus has a quarter-million spindles keeping time to the music of the river; some of the largest iron-working institutions in the south, making ice, machines, cane mills, plows, transmission

warehouses, alone, receive about 75,000 bales of cotton each year, this being in addition to compress receipts. Within a radius of two miles of the Muscogee warehouse is a population of 40,000.

City Has Seven Railroads.
Columbus has seven railroads, operated by the Central of Georgia, Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railway systems, respectively. The building of additional railroads is being agitated.

The city has strong banking facilities, the local banks being nine in number, while another is now being organized. The savings banks have some two million dollars on deposit. As a trading center, Columbus has high-class facilities and advantages. Its mercantile institutions are among the oldest and largest in the south, and large and comprehensive stocks of goods are kept in the storehouses. Few cities of this size in the country have stores carrying such large and varied lines of merchandise, and Columbus is peculiarly fortunate in this respect, since it attracts large numbers of shoppers to the city.

The Heart of a Flower

A group of verses written by the gifted little daughter, Louie Warren and published in first time.

Deep down in the heart of a flower
I've seen
More marvelous things by far I wase,
Than earthly kings or mortal queen
With all their wealth and power!

For there was revealed to me the
thought
The wealth of the world could not
have bought—
That Time with Destiny full was
fraught
If God had so fashioned a flower!

If the perfect blue that enfolds the
sky
And mirrors its depths in a baby's eye
And lend to the violet its tender dye—
Surely God had given that power!

For man, with his boasted powers of
mind,
And all his alchemy cannot unwind
The mystery that lies entwined
In the heart of a tender flower.

EVENING.
Evening now has drawn her veil
Of darkness, starred with light.
See o'er it softly, slowly sail
The Lady Moon, so white!

The stars up towards her radiance
Grand
Hold high their torches bright—
To add the but a tiny ray,
To her great flood of light.

The earth in attitude of prayer,
The sweetest of her moods,
Holds vesper service in the hearts
Of waiting multitudes.

But man, impatient of restraint,
Breaks thro' the darkening rest
And flashes from a thousand hills,
Stars answering Nature's best!

The holy calm of night is gone—
Save where in country ways
The quiet field imperceptibly
Shine back the stars pure rays!

Women's County Fair.

To show what a small band of women may accomplish, we will cite the case of the library association of Dawson. One year ago they held a successful county fair, clearing \$1,000. With this money it is the purpose of the association to erect a public building containing a library, gymnasium, etc.



Residence of Mr. E. P. Owsley, Columbus, Ga.

warehouses, alone, receive about 75,000 bales of cotton each year, this being in addition to compress receipts. Within a radius of two miles of the Muscogee warehouse is a population of 40,000.

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Must Have Been Club Woman.
A testy old bachelor who believed women would have something to say on all subjects said to a female friend, "Well, madam, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" To which the lady calmly responded: "Sir, I hold my tongue."

Red Oak School.

Once this little school was battered about by factions and politics, now it wears the proud title of being the first school in Tift county to receive the certificate from the state school commissioner for being well up to the standard as a progressive, well equipped country school. Why this change? A committee of club women were asked to assist the gentlemen interested. One of these good women donated a couple of acres for the school grounds and has since that time given much assistance. Result—a school to be proud of, possessing everything but factions and politics, which experience has taught are not promotive of good schools.

Distinctive Houses of Individuality Abound In

Waverly Terrace

Where

Every dwelling is a Home. Lots range in price from \$500 to \$2,250 and are surrounded by hedges, trees, paved streets, and are supplied with sewers, telephone, electric lights, lawns, etc. These homes are on the Summit of Columbus, the top of Rose Hill—Waverly Terrace.

Move to Columbus. Get in touch with us and as we are the largest real estate dealers in Columbus, we can furnish you with a home on demand.

"We furnish the lot, the plans, the money."

The Jordan Company

Capital and Surplus \$228,000

Home Mixture Guano

For the

INTELLIGENT PLANTER

Special Formulas Solicited

Factories, Columbus, Georgia,

Richland, Ga. Reynolds, Ga. Lumpkin, Ga.
Buena Vista, Ga. Chipley, Ga. Shellman, Ga.
Americus, Ga. Bullochville, Ga. Ellaville, Ga.
Dawson, Ga. West Point, Ga. Cuthbert, Ga.

Window Screens and Screen Doors

Return every penny they cost in increased comfort and protection from sickness caused by flies and mosquitoes.

CINCINNATI METAL and WOOD FRAME SCREENS

are high grade in every way and add to the attractiveness of your home.

Ask to see samples and estimate.

William Beach Hardware Co.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Walker Electric & Plumbing Co.

Engineers and Contractors

13 Twelfth Street
Columbus, Ga.

Plumbing Heating Electrical

Evolution of Education In the State of Georgia

THE MORAVIANS were the first promoters of education in Georgia. Their efforts were directed to the Indians, then a large part of the population of the state.

During the revolutionary war no schools were established in Georgia, but the state was active after the war.

There were many children far removed from the towns that the academies did not reach. Then developed the Old Field Schools. They have been subjects of much merriment and reproach.

Colonel Johnston wrote: "There may be some yet living who can recall during their childhood the first time they looked upon the long haired, weighty crowned, loudly clad vestured, bloody eyed despot, the king; and that brazen faced, loudly clad female, the queen; and that flat headed, red handed, short breasted striped picture of that bad man, the Jack."

The system of free education known as The Poor School System was unpopular from the very beginning. The state appropriated \$250,000 to educate her poor.

The first institution for higher education in the state was Franklin College. By an act it was declared that "religion and learning were objects of great importance to the prosperity and happiness of any people."

There were five presidents of Franklin College under the old curriculum period. Then a meeting of the board of trustees, August 3, 1860, and the elective system was established and the offices of Chancellor and Vice Chancellor were created.

BRITAIN DISCUSSES OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS Great Work Is Accomplished By Students' Aid Department

State School Superintendent Shows That Progress Has Been Made in Educational Work.

Since 1871 the public school enrollment of Georgia has increased from 49,873 to 871,239; the state appropriation has advanced from \$174,107 to \$2,560,000; the number of teachers from 2,000 (estimated) to 12,105.

The necessity for some united, well-defined effort seemed imperative, because calls of this nature were constant and appealing testimony to the effect was overwhelming and every woman in the room said: "Now and all together."

All over our state towns and counties have been placing themselves in the current of modern progress by establishing high schools as well as improving primary instruction.

CHARACTER OF LEADERS REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT ON WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

One of the best things that can be said regarding the results of the education of women as carried on in this country is to call attention to the self-restraint and the womanly bearing which has characterized the leaders of the woman movement in this country during these recent years.

The fact remains, however, that we have been singularly free from violence and other forms of excess, and that our woman movement is making rapid and substantial progress without these concomitants.



MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK. Whom club women will memorialize by a thousand dollar scholarship in the Students' Aid Foundation.

There are those who read these lines who can recall how five years ago about twenty women responded to the invitation of Mrs. Frank L. Woodruff to meet at her home to discuss the question of how best to help girls who needed and deserved financial assistance in order to complete an education.

With characteristic zeal and promptness this wise and busy woman began to think and plan to do a great work for the girls of Georgia. Whatever the Student Aid is, of may become, let it never be forgotten that it was born in the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Woodruff and Mrs. Robert Emory Park.

What has it Accomplished? One of her last official acts was to urge an appropriation from the treasury for this fund. So much in retrospect. What has that initial gift of \$500 accomplished? Over \$3,000 has been added to it by clubs and friends.

- The Emily Hendree Park, by family and friends, \$500.00
The Emma Perry, a thank-offering, 75.00
The Caroline Baldwin, in memory of a mother, 75.00
The Sophia Sargent Boggs, in memory of a mother, 75.00
The Emily Lester Willet, in memory of a daughter, 200.00
The W. G. Raoul, in memory of a father, 100.00
The Marjorie Hebard, through Mrs. Willet, 50.00

To several of these memorials amounts will be added each year, but to the first, particularly, we are anxious to receive additional gifts, so that in the near future we may reach the \$1,000 mark originally named for this purpose.

HOW TO BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS APPLICATIONS REFUSED

Longer Terms and More Regular Attendance Needed, Says U. S. Commissioner P. P. Claxton.

Most of the children of Georgia live in the open country, and in villages and small towns under rural conditions. Therefore the most important problems of education in Georgia pertain to the rural schools.

The average length of the annual term of country schools of Georgia is only about 145 days. Many schools fall far short of this average.

But longer terms are no more needed than is a more regular attendance. In fact, 140 days of regular attendance would be much better than 180 days of irregular attendance.

Schools should make children not only wise and good, but also able to do things to be known in after life should, to some extent, be included in the course of study in the schools.

Need Better Teachers. Most important of all needs is that of better teachers. As is the teacher, so is the school. The teacher makes the school.

Consolidation of Schools. To aid in securing such permanency it is suggested that the following be done: 1. To say to the world that the Georgia Normal and Industrial College does not ignore the appeal of the teacher who, in the end, expects to help herself.

Granting that the foundation is laid on a firm basis, the following are suggested as worthy the cause, what branch of federation work has a more permanent aspect or promises more direct results?

- 1. To find and help the most deserving girl.
2. To collect loans and reborn as rapidly as possible.
3. To keep in close touch with those whom we have helped to self-support.
4. To receive annual gifts, from friends and clubs.
5. To finish the Emily Hendree Park memorial.
6. To make the Student Aid Foundation large enough to yield an income adequate to the demand.

Lack of Room Forces Institution to Turn Down 600 Applicants During Past Year.

The Georgia Normal and Industrial College began its work in 1891, and is now ending its twenty-second annual session. The attendance for this year is 1,600.

A Leader in Education Reform. The college was the first in Georgia to undertake the work of introducing work of agriculture in large classes; the first to introduce domestic science and domestic art; the first to introduce horticulture and floriculture, and the first to introduce poultry culture.

Normal Work. The college offers three distinct courses of study: the collegiate, the normal and the industrial. The normal department offers a two-year course which leads into the state large numbers of trained workers.

Domestic Science and Arts. Among the colleges in Georgia this institution has given most recognition to the household science studies. The subjects are now becoming popular in nearly all the schools for women and in many universities.

Agriculture and Nature Study. Practical instruction in agriculture, with school garden and field work was begun in the fall of 1903, and increasing emphasis has been given to this work each succeeding year.

Woman's College. The Georgia Normal and Industrial College is distinctly a woman's college. It does not seek to imitate the educational practices that have prevailed in the past.

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6. To make the Student Aid Foundation large enough to yield an income adequate to the demand.

Very truly, P. P. CLAXTON, United States Commissioner of Public Education.

REAL EDUCATION MEANS COMMAND OF FACULTIES

Adjustment to Environment Is
Secret of Matter, Says Presi-
dent Andrew M. Soule.

By President Andrew M. Soule, State
College of Agriculture.

Man is successful in proportion as he adjusts himself to the conditions of environment. This statement applies with equal aptitude to the poet, musician, philosopher, artisan or farmer. A liberal education is supposed to provide what we denominate as culture, but after all, culture is a relative term. As I interpret it, it means discipline of the faculties which, of course, presupposes mental and moral training. In just how many ways this may be obtained, no one can estimate with accuracy, but it is quite evident that culture may be an attribute of applied courses of instruction as well as those of any other type.

I earnestly and ardently advocate for the boys and girls of Georgia that type of training which is to give them the most complete use and command of all the God-given faculties they possess. If this is done we need not worry as to the wisdom of the outlook on life. Their patria is assured, their devotion to high ideals unquestioned, and their discharge of the duties of citizenship even more complete and perfect than that of their forebears.

Service in its broadest sense is to be the future measure of the value of efficiency of any type of education. Let us not waste our effort and the precious passing hour in arguments about the relative merits and virtues of types of education but let us discharge our responsibility of giving the largest vision possible to the boys and girls of Georgia so that they may serve the state and posterity most acceptably while fulfilling the God-given mandate to "go out and subdue the earth and possess it." Let us encourage in every way the activities of the boys' corn and girls' canning clubs as evidence of a wise and wholesome effort to fit these young citizens more completely to the duties and responsibilities which will presently devolve upon them. We can bring into their receptive heart and mind new principles of practice and teach them how to interpret nature. We have brought a new power to their aid in the struggle for existence and who shall say that the little girl who made a profit of \$72.93 on a tenth-acre of land is not a more capable, sweeter and desirable lass for this achievement than the one who permitted her faculties to remain dormant in the midst of opportunity for an accomplishment of real merit?

I devoutly believe that an omnipotent being created the universe and that all out-doors is the garden of God. Let us encourage the boys and girls to work in it. Mean thoughts, narrow and selfish actions, stunted imaginations, and moral degradation find no companionship with blue skies, bright sunning, singing birds, and breezes and pure, life-giving breezes and the mysterious activities of nature in her wonderful evolutionary work of combining air, sunshine, water and soil in that marvelous type of alchemy which results in growth, life and an abundant harvest for the skilled agriculturist. The crime of the centuries is due to the fact that we have made so little effort to interpret and understand nature. To do so will bring us closer to humanity and to God, will give our country more efficient along all lines of art and industry. The rejuvenation of our agriculture and the maintenance of our civilization on a progressive basis depend upon our ability to have and interpret successfully the secrets of the universe. Let us so train our boys and girls that they may be capable of living acceptably in their environmental conditions. To do so will add to their moral worth, their physical stamina, and enable them to enjoy the unmined wealth of the ages which is hidden in the surface of the soil and but awaits the intelligent touch of the properly trained human mind to render up to society its generous untold and untold treasures of gold.

Earnest Club Workers.



MRS. A. J. MCCOY,
Former President East Point Woman's Club.



MRS. J. C. MCKENZIE,
President East Point Club.

SOUTH GEORGIA NORMAL IS PROMISING INFANT

College Which Opened January,
1913, Will Be Crowded When
the Next Term Opens.

The South Georgia State Normal college, located at Valdosta, is the baby of the university system, but it seems to be a very lively and very promising infant. In 1908 the legislature chartered the institution, but it was not until 1911 that any appropriation was made by which it could live. In 1911 the state appropriated \$30,000 to erect and equip a first building.

The citizens of Valdosta had already donated a site of sixty acres of land facing 2,100 feet on the main residence street of the city, and were expending some \$30,000 or more in providing the premises with water and sewerage. The \$30,000 appropriated by the state was wholly inadequate to build such a house as the college would need and the community would be satisfied with. So the city added another \$25,000 to the state's \$30,000, and the first building was erected and furnished at a cost of \$55,000. It is one of the largest, most beautiful and most substantial college buildings in the state.

In 1912 the state met this liberality on the part of the city by making a large enough to procure from the beginning a faculty strong enough to honor the college as heads of its departments at any future stage of its development.

The college opened for work on January 2, 1913. It has been well patronized from the start, and will be crowded when next term opens.

This school is the only state institution of higher learning south of the middle line of the state. Its territory is large, the people are progressive and wide awake to their "educational needs." The board has very wisely secured the services of a faculty and architect and planned the whole from the beginning, so as to avoid waste and duplication in future buildings, and to insure economy, beauty and harmony in the whole plan.

The guiding principle of the plan is strength and fitness for the purpose contemplated, and the combination has resulted in great beauty. The health of the students and the convenience of the work have been provided for at every turn with scientific thoroughness.

As with the physical aspects of the plan, so with the intellectual. The ideal of the college is scientific exactness of character resulting in spiritual beauty and grace. Womanhood, as well as scholarship, culture as well as learning, efficiency and the will to help in the world—the main ideals for which the institution stands. The faculty has been chosen, and the courses have been planned on this basis. The college is destined to a large and useful service in the higher education of Georgia's young womanhood.

R. H. POWELL,
President.

Reminds Me of You.

Song, by Leonard B. Kendall.
As I sat to a bird in its singing,
Out in the morn' dawn,
The peace in its liquid, clear warbling
Reminds me, reminds me of you.

Neath the dawn I can hear it twittering,
From the orchard's misty view—
All that is pure in its hitting.
Reminds me, reminds me of you.

In the morn when I hear it trilling
And in the late evenings, too,
There's a wonderful joy in its singing,
That reminds me, reminds me of you.

Leonard B. Kendall, the author of the above lines is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kendall, formerly of Atlanta. Mrs. Kendall was Miss Corrie Bullock, whose many friends in Georgia will be interested to read this little verse. Music for this verse has been written by Arthur A. Penn and song published by M. Whitmark. It is copyrighted.

Belongs to the Federation.

The Woman's Pioneer society, of Atlanta, has the distinction of being composed of 102 members, a majority of whom are not less than fifty years young. What a glorious benediction for the federation!

Bell Phone 286. Residence Phone 27-J.

R. F. THOMPSON

Office: 125 S. Main Street
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Real Estate—Homes, Building Lots, Improved Property, Farms and Manufacturing Sites.
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Miss Lennie Thompson.

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"LIVE AGENTS IN A LIVE TOWN"
REAL ESTATE
Office Main Street, East Point, Ga.

GARAGES!

Quality and Workmanship Considered, OURS are BEST.

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Atlanta, Estimates Furnished Georgia

THE CITIZENS BANK EAST POINT, GA.

Appreciates the Accounts of its Lady Customers
And Pays Them 4% on Savings
Capital \$50,000.00 --- Surplus \$5,000.00

From a Small Beginning East Point Woman's Club Has Had a Steady Growth

In January, 1911, there was a little woman who saw and felt the need of a woman's club in East Point. The town was rapidly growing in both prosperity and population, and the more this little woman studied this great question, the more she felt justified in her opinion. In her own home town was a great and noble work which needed a woman's guiding hand to water the seed which were being sown in our fields, and which would soon be devoured by weeds, if a gardener was not found to nourish the plants against the harvesting time. So she talked to her neighbors and friends, telling them something must be done. A few felt convinced, while others shook their heads in doubt, but this little woman was determined and "when a woman will, she will and there's an end to it." So she called "the faithful few" together, in her own home, and there the club was organized with only eight charter members. This brave and wonderful little woman, who was willing to undertake this great work for the good of her town and humanity, was Mrs. William Curtis Corbett, who served faithfully in the capacity of president for two years. Starting with a membership of eight, the club grew rapidly

having several town ordinances passed. One is the curfew law, which requires boys under sixteen years of age, to be off the streets by 9 o'clock at night. Another that garbage cans be placed on the corners of each street. An ordinance has also been passed and enforced, requiring the doors and windows of grocery stores and meat markets screened. A city park has been built and bordered with beautiful shrubbery, and dotted here and there with choice roses.

Prizes have been offered by the city department for the prettiest flower yard, neatest kept lawn, and the cleanest church and business place. These prizes will be awarded in the fall by the prize committee.

Benevolence has ever been one of the main features in our work, for has not Christ said, "Ye have the poor always." "If you love Me feed My lambs." During the two years and four months, that our club has been organized, we have expended for charity, \$369.83 in money alone, besides clothing, bedding, medicine, etc. \$54 have been donated to our face department. Liberal donations have been given to maintain schools and other educational institutions.

Arbor day was appropriately observed



A special committee of East Point Woman's Club.

In interest until we are now seventy strong. The club federated in October of the same year in which it was organized. It has been and is a great factor in the progress of the town, and the city officials have co-operated beautifully in everything we have undertaken. Why? Because they realized the need of just such an organization to help them in the work that the town so much needed.

We are divided into five departments, viz., educational, literary, civic, benevolent and social, with a capable chairman at the head of each department.

Much Work Accomplished.
Here are a few things the club has accomplished in the last year. It has inaugurated an annual clean-up day. Something every town needs as sanitation to the promotion of health to her citizens. We have established a circulating library containing two hundred and fifty volumes, where the boys and girls may spend their evenings in the accumulation of knowledge, instead of loitering on the streets. The club has been instrumental in

We are Improving the Cemetery, Modern in Every Way in Our City.

We propose to keep a permanent crew, under instruction and management of a landscape designer to beautify and keep the grounds in good order. Our desire is to keep pace with the most beautiful cemeteries in the country. Nature has more than done her part on the grounds, and our expert gardeners have transformed the rugged parts to the most pleasing effect. Heretofore, thousands of feet of green ivy, hanging from the trees and plants with the low Lonicera Garden will prove to you at once that we are in earnest in developing a beautiful Cemetery for our section. Yours truly,

HILLCREST CEMETERY CO., R. B. Callahan, Pres.

Take Our Word For It--

Carter's Best Flour for biscuits, rolls and pastry is the best combination of a pure wheat product obtainable.

Rich in Color, Best in Taste

Atlanta T. H. BROOKE & CO. East Point
Distributors Carter's Best Flour, Hay, Corn, Oats, Beet Pulp, Meal and Hulls

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Manufacturers
Farm Wagons, Drays, Log and Lumber Trucks and Dump Carts.
Factory, East Point, Ga. Sales office: 87 1-2 S. Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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The Bank of East Point

The Pioneer Suburban Bank of Fulton County, offers an attractive interest bearing Time Certificate.

EAST POINT

ATLANTA'S LARGEST AND MOST PROSPEROUS SUBURBAN CENTER.
IDEAL CITY FOR HOMES.
SUPREME BUSINESS CENTER.
UNRIVALED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.
CITY OF CHURCHES AND COLLEGES.
THE BEST PLACE TO LIVE.
THE BEST PLACE TO INVEST.

East Point is the center of a rapidly growing section, south of Atlanta, where nature has been prodigal in lavishing her choicest treasures.

The investment of millions of dollars in modern civic improvement combines to make the East Point section a formidable rival of Atlanta.

So long as Atlanta can lay a just claim to being the leading city of the southland, so long will East Point be known as the most formidable suburban city in Dixie.

East Point, with its residential allies, College Park and Hapeville, has a population of 10,000 people, largely the growth of a dozen years.

The residential sections are superb. The manufacturing and business sections are segregated.

There are in all four public schools, one male college and one female college, four banks, with a combined capital of \$150,000, and about seventy business houses.

The manufacturing interests are capitalized at \$10,000,000. The combined freight shipments are 80 cars per day.

Two street railroads, three-minute schedules and transfers over the entire Atlanta system, 5c fare. Two railroads, with Atlanta freight rates. Twenty-five miles of sewerage and 25 miles of water mains.

An abundant supply of the purest artesian water. Magnificent boulevards reaching to all parts of the county of Fulton, a part of the greatest good roads enterprise in America.

Sixteen churches, representing six great denominations.

The healthiest section in the world. We cannot fail to mention a few of the leading enterprises and the men behind them:

REAL ESTATE

The real estate field is ably represented by the leading firms in our advertising section.

BROTHERTON & CALLAHAN opened up recently at Main street an office that is thoroughly modern in its every detail. These young business men have in a short time made splendid strides in the real estate and insurance line.

The R. F. Thompson Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agency, at 115 South Main Street, was organized in 1909, and has won an enviable place in the real estate and fire insurance field.

The office equipment is thoroughly modern, and would be a credit to any city.

HEADON HOUSE

The Headon House is noted for the splendid manner in which it is conducted. The proprietress, Mrs. T. O. Headon, personally superintends every department. No city or town in the state has a more capable and popular hostess than Mrs. Headon.

SAW WORKS

Work on the new buildings of the Southern Saw Works will begin this month.

H. E. JOHNSON

The Coal, Wood and Transfer Man, sells 2,000 pounds of coal for a ton. Sells the best, and is prompt in deliveries. "Just Telephone" East Point 272 and he will do the rest.

PLUMBING CONCERN

J. F. Bell is the "Bell" that rings true when you want plumbing done. The best work and lowest prices compatible with first-class work and material.

The hardest worked man in town is the city clerk, J. R. Sims. He is uniformly polite and attentive, and fills a large place in the confidence and regard of the business world and the entire public.

THE EAST POINT NEWS

Subscribe for The East Point News if you really want the news. No city in Georgia can boast a more up-to-the-minute newspaper. The News office does all kinds of high-class job work. The office is equipped with the finest printers' outfitting, all run by electricity.

Mr. C. D. Center, well known as a prominent official of the Atlanta and West Point Railway Company, is one of our most progressive and wide-awake citizens, and in full sympathy with woman's work.

Everybody wants good, wholesome meat—and that is the kind the East Point Market keeps. "Ask Mr. Frank Upchurch."

E. G. Little & Son have a fine store building, and do a fine business at 113 South Main street. Only the best family groceries and general merchandise.

J. C. McKenzie Co., "the store that saves you money" is a leader in plain and fancy groceries. All the good things afforded by the market await his hundreds of satisfied customers.

For a high grade of dry goods, shoes and general furnishings, together with low prices, you can do no better than at the handsome Dry Goods Emporium of D. G. Jones, Main street.

MANUFACTURERS' CLUB

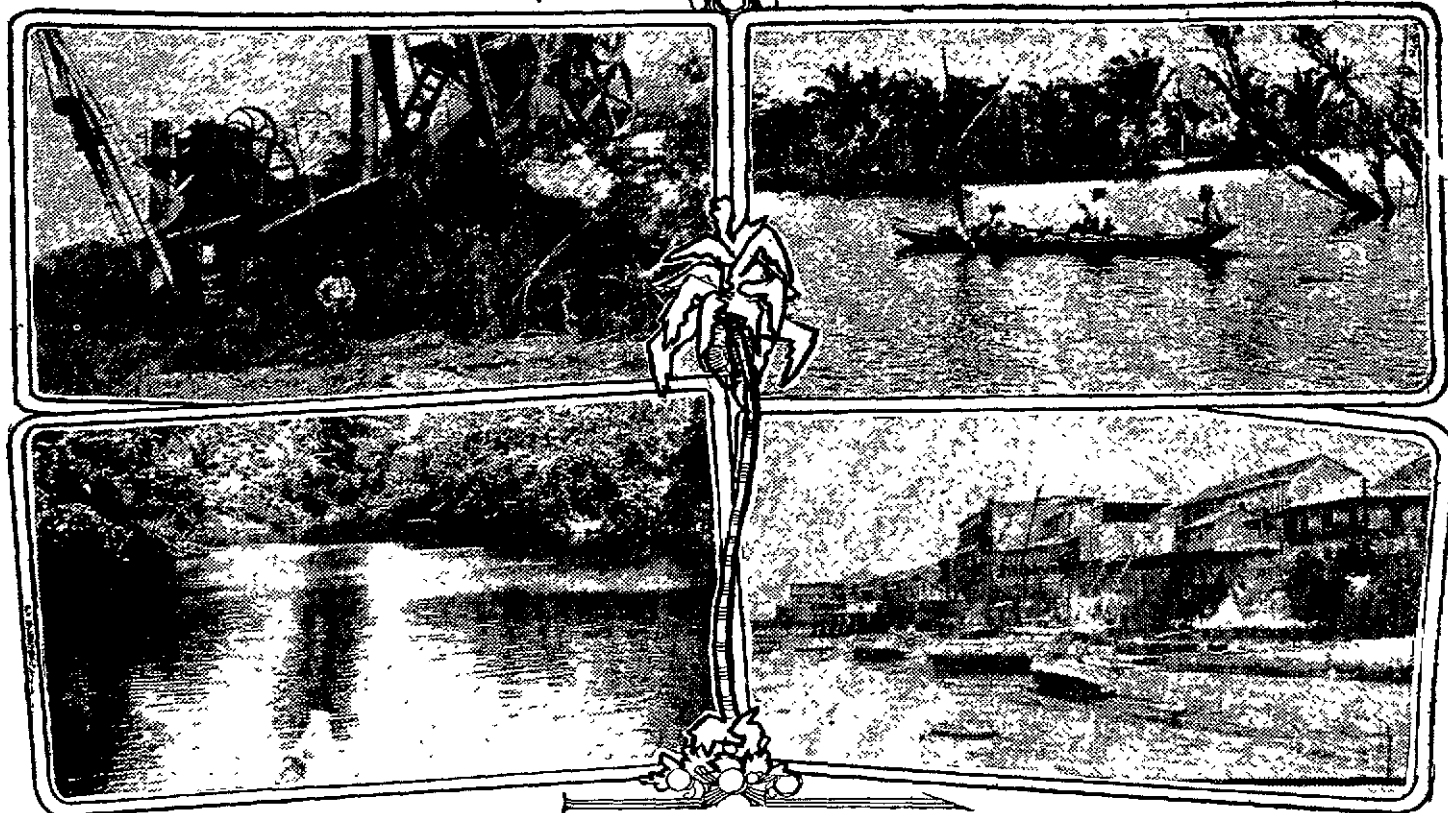
One of the most attractive and up-to-date enterprises in East Point is the Manufacturers' Club. The club is conducted on a high moral plane, and is superintended by some of our best citizens and business men.

BANKS

The Bank of East Point is a favorite with the business public, and especially with the depositors. The fact that every deposit is guaranteed makes it pre-eminently the depositors' ideal.

Every deposit is insured. The Citizens' Bank of East Point is an institution that enjoys the confidence of the public, having built up a large clientele in a few months, and is recognized by every one as one of the safest and most secure financial institutions in the state.

IN AND ABOUT THE CANAL ZONE



Top, left, the old French derrick at Trinidad; right, Pop sailing up the Trinidad; bottom, left, another view of the Trinidad; right, sea wall, Panama.

If we look carefully at the map of the Isthmus of Panama some interesting things will be found, the most notable perhaps being the way in which the "canal zone" straddles 10 miles wide, bends from west to east in going from coast to coast. That the southern end in the Pacific should be farther east than the northern end in the Atlantic is proof of the shape of that narrow neck of land. Further search will show clearly the many hills with their inevitable accompaniment of rivers and creeks. The map cannot form the junction lying between the creeks and around the hills, or the beautiful savanna, fertile plains, where both the fruits of the tropics and the vegetables of the temperate zone can be raised.

On the map it is not clear, but with only two seasons, the wet and the dry it is not unusual for a surviving party to be waiting dryshod in the bed of an upland river. This variation renders necessary an immense amount of work which shows only in the files of the I. C. C. reports. Each river has been carefully gauged and watched in order to learn what will be the gift of its watershed toward the maintenance of the constant supply of water which will be needed in the great canal.

The turbulent Chagres, with its vast supply of, of course, the malinstay and finished the beginning of Gatun lake, which will have earned path through it of a depth varying from 45 to 80 feet, with 1,000 feet in width.

By the way, the dam there is really a small mountain range, for it is 1 1/2 miles long and 1/2-mile wide at the base. It has been interesting to watch the gradual rise of the water in the lake covering many little islands, and some of the little rivers with their musical names are now lost forever in the lake basin, which covers 1,320 square miles.

Wonderful Spillways.

The wonderful "spillways" enable the water to be lowered when desired, or held at the exact point necessary at the moment for the work.

It is possible that some of the people who dwell in the little thatched houses which have disappeared were fond of their homes, and did not enjoy leaving them for new ones upon higher ground, but fortunately for America all of this work has been done in such a way that, although the old inhabitants might feel regret, they have no ground for wrath. This has not always been the case. With the ruins of old Panama still standing to show how the British sea-bombardment destroyed it in 1671—Monroe de Dios taken by Drake in 1572, and burned by him in 1595—Porto Bello sacked by Parker in 1602, and destroyed by Morgan in 1698, and other places ruined, the people of the country have no inherited love for English-speaking men!

In this strangely acquired opportunity upon "the Isthmus" we seem to have the greatest possible opening for real helpfulness to our sister republics of Central and South America. A zone managed by the great Americans who have shown themselves competent to overcome obstacles of both conformation and climate, free from every breath of graft or exploitation, could do great things. American homes, under sanitary regulations, farms and gardens on the beautiful hills, would make an object lesson for the neighboring countries and be a valuable aid in wiping out all bitterness. To those who might pass through in abiding spirit, such views would be more attractive than a stretch of jungle which rumor says we are to make it when the canal is finished.

The wonderful construction of the canal and its locks is set forth in the daily papers. An equally great work is that done in regulating the thousands of men of many races engaged in the work—Spaniards, Italians, Hindoos and Jamaicans, in addition to natives of the Isthmus and Americans. Supplies of all kinds are sold from the government commissaries, and men and housewives know the exact prices to be paid as published in the Canal Record, and can be sure that they are as low as possible. The list of supplies shows that everything needed can be bought.

Quarters for Employees.

Quarters are provided for all employees and their families, and are suited to their needs and the exigencies of the work. The frequent "aides" and other changes brought about by the progress of the work make it quite a usual thing to see houses being taken down for removal. The blessing of absolute government control is shown in the freedom from

Strong Organizations Formed By the Women of Cedartown

Keep your eye—both eyes, in fact—on Cedartown!

Nature has done much for Cedartown. One of the most important factors to be considered by any city is its source of water supply, and gushing out from the rocks not far from the courthouse is the famous Big Spring, giving an inexhaustible supply of a hundred thousand inhabitants. It is at this spring that Cedartown has located her finely equipped water and light plant, built and owned by the city, and which is one of the best examples in the country that can be done by a municipally owned plant, when conducted on business principles instead of being regarded as a political or "family" asset. Because of this department Cedartown has the lowest lighting rate of any city in Georgia—only 7 cents a kilowatt hour, with sliding discount scale based on quantity consumed.

Cedartown's growth has been natural, and may be said to be "predestined" because of the location of the section of which it is the center. Cedar Valley is one of the famed garden spots of Georgia, and the fertile valleys, and plateaus of Polk county (for which Cedartown is the capital) are among the best farming lands in the state, while the hills are rich in iron ore, slate, marble, limestone, and other mineral wealth. There are a number of iron mines in constant operation within a radius of six miles from the city.

One of the best equipped in the state. The Woodmen's Club, an auxiliary of the Woodmen of the World, was organized four years ago, with nineteen members. During the intervening time there has been a steady growth until now the club has fifty-three members, and at the recent state convention at Thomasville was awarded the banner for the greatest increase in membership.

It has a social side, but the predominant feature is insurance, which is claimed to be the surest, cheapest insurance for women in the world.

Strong W. C. T. U. Organization. The Women's Christian Temperance union was organized on February 7, 1908, by Mrs. Howe, national organizer. Thirty-three members were signed at this organization.

The fact that there are now fifty-three members, shows its progress.

Keep Your Eye on Cedartown WHY?

There is a reason—many of them, in fact. Cedartown is the coming Lowell-Pittsburg of Georgia, already an important cotton manufacturing center, and surrounded by iron mines of rare richness.

Beautiful as to Situation

Cedartown is located in the lovely and fertile Cedar Valley and is the capital of Polk county, one of the most beautiful of the state in area, but unsurpassed by any in mineral and agricultural resources. Polk's hills are full of iron, slate, marble and other mineral wealth, and her valleys and plateaus constitute some of the best farming lands in Georgia.

Railroad Facilities

The headquarters and railroad shops for the Chattanooga division of the Central railway are located in Cedartown. The line is 96 miles south of Chattanooga, and is 60 miles west of Atlanta and 106 miles east of Birmingham. The Seaboard gives a superb service to New York and other eastern and western points, and the Central to the north and south.

Cedartown has through freight rates, making it an advantageous shipping point.

Many Manufacturing Enterprises

Have found in Cedartown a pleasant and profitable location. The two big yarn mills of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Co. have 25,000 spindles, and the other has 15,000 spindles. Both turn out an exceptionally high grade of underwear and hosiery yarns. The Cedartown Cotton and Export Co. also have large spinning and weaving plants. The Cedartown Iron Co., in here. The knitting industry is represented by the Waukesha Josephine and Waukesha mills. There are two lumber plants—the Hightower Planing mills and the Cedartown Lumber Co.

The Cedartown Oil mills, branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., manufacture a high-grade of fertilizer, and have a large cotton gin in connection with the oil presses.

The Kuster Manufacturing Co. make paper boxes for Anderson and hosiery mills. The Cedartown Marble Co. make monuments and cement blocks. The Cedartown Paper Co. has a new process for making paper trays which is destined to revolutionize this industry.

The Cedartown Ice Co. has large bottling works in connection with its ice plant, and eastern capitalists and have been about since the White Sulphur Springs. The Cedartown Foundry and Machine works make all kinds of iron and brass castings.

The Cherokee Cigar Co. make high-grade cigars. The Cedartown Cigar Co. manufacture popular brands of cigars.

There are a number of iron mines in operation within a radius of 6 miles from the town, and as stated above, the headquarters and shops of the Central railway are here, with a large force of employees.

Probably no place of its size—about 6,000—in Georgia can show a better monthly payroll than Cedartown.

Cedartown Is Progressive

Cedartown's main business street has just been paved with asphalt, and is lighted with the best of the prettiest and most effective they have seen. The handsome posts were designed and made in Cedartown, and were cast by the Cedartown Foundry and Machine Works. The Cedartown Foundry and Machine Works, in making this improvement, will make this an important part of this industry.

Cedartown has 7 miles of sewerage, constituting an effective safeguard against disease.

There are 6 miles of cement curb, gutters and sidewalks in the city, making it a place of beauty.

Cedartown has the champion volunteer fire department of north Georgia.

Business Houses

Cedartown has three excellent banks, an up-to-date newspaper, a handsome courthouse and a city hall, and is generally located in handsome and substantial buildings.

Water and Lights

Cedartown has the lowest lighting rate of any city in Georgia, only 7 cents a kilowatt hour, with sliding discount scale for quantity consumed. The water and light plant is owned by the city, and has proved a highly profitable municipal investment. The city's water supply is obtained from the famous Big Spring, a never-failing source of water, unexcelled for purity, with a flow of 15,000,000 gallons per day.

Churches and Schools

No city in Georgia has better public schools than Cedartown, her graduates filling places of honor and responsibility wherever they go.

The Samuel Benedict Memorial school is an excellent institution, a couple of miles south of the city, and is the best of its kind in the state. It has been built for the benefit of the cotton factory employees.

The leading evangelical denominations have churches here. The First Methodist Church, the First Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal and the Congregational churches.

The Cedartown Woman's club has done a splendid work in bettering sanitary conditions, and has "A Clean Cedartown" as its watchword.

What Cedartown Wants

Cedartown wants more men and more money to come and help develop our magnificent natural resources. We especially invite farmers to come and make money for themselves and build up this section by diversified farming. Dairy and truck farmers and poultry raisers have a good opening here. We especially may desire to take advantage of our excellent shipping facilities, fine climatic and satisfactory labor conditions.

There is a good opening here for an investment of from \$50,000 to \$80,000 in a modern hotel building.

The special advantages offered by Cedartown in our public schools make this a most desirable place for people to come and educate their children.

Cedartown wants you to come. Pay us a visit and see for yourselves that Cedartown is a growing, progressive city, and that there is a place here for you.

For further information, address the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CEDARTOWN, GA.

AND IN THE MEANTIME Keep Your Eye on Cedartown

Blakely Women Are Active Civic Workers

The Civic Improvement club of Blakely was organized with twenty-two members on March 2, 1911, under the enthusiastic leadership of Mrs. T. E. McDonald, who was elected the first president, which office she continues to hold. During the summer of that same year we became identified with the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and the name was changed to Woman's Club.

Since its organization the club has been active in various lines of work. To Mrs. McDonald, our president, is owed largely the success of the club. Through her unflinching interest it all times and her untiring effort the work has been kept up in the different departments.

Work for Bond Issue.

Soon after organization the question of raising money for sanitary sewerage and a new school building for the town was being agitated by the citizens and the club worked with organized effort toward creating a favorable sentiment in the town for the placing of the bond issue to carry out these improvements, and on April 22, 1911, the bond issue was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A campaign was then inaugurated for cleaning up the town and a special day was set to be observed as cleaning-up day.

A colored women's league was organized in connection with this effort and very gratifying results were obtained.

Since that time the observance of cleanliness has become an established custom. The town council instituted permanent a greater number of trash wagons and trash boxes have since that time been kept clean about the town. The club succeeded in having introduced into the city schools the individual desk cup.

Committees are appointed to visit the city and all schools. Libraries were placed in the schools and literature was distributed in many homes in the city, through the free schools. Exercises have been placed in the railroad station.

The club has been actively engaged in working for the Woman's Edition of The Constitution, having secured a page of advertising in the Cedartown edition and also a good subscription list. Special thanks are due Mrs. Beesie Standifer and the committee from the Woman's club who have done such excellent work on circulation.

Officers of the Club.

The present officers of the club are: Mrs. T. E. McDonald, president; Mrs. Charles G. Glover, first vice president; Mrs. A. D. Harris, second vice president; Mrs. E. L. Fryer, Jr., third vice president; Mrs. Henry Butler, treasurer; Mrs. P. D. DuBose, recording secretary; Mrs. J. B. Livingston, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Winston James, reporter.

Since organization the club has expended \$100 for various purposes,

which is reported to be the only flag pole of its kind left standing today. Life size portraits of Davis and Lee were presented to the public schools during these first year Memorial days were beautifully celebrated, and eighty dollars of honor presents for war veterans, a large number of whom have passed to the great beyond, were sent to the land of peace.

Upon the resignation of Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. C. T. Alexander, in the summer of two years ago, Mrs. Alexander concentrated her energy to paying off the remaining debt on the monument. She also bestirred the hearts of honor and as a result Memorial days were appropriately carried out. Mrs. Alexander deserves much credit for her untiring efforts during these two years.

Mrs. DuBose Vice President.

Mrs. P. D. DuBose is the present president of the Blakely chapter. Mrs. DuBose carried out a most beautiful program on April 26 of this year. Dr. Walter Anthony of Bainbridge, was the guest speaker for this occasion. Through Mrs. DuBose's lovely flag was carried to Camp Foster.

Mrs. DuBose is a brilliant woman and a capable leader. Under her term of office all the usual United Daughters of the Confederacy work has been splendidly carried along.

Camp Doster.

In June, 1912, a party of that gallant band who linger yet a little while upon the bank and shoal of time met together and organized Camp Doster. Flag day was the most active and veteran of the camp is Mr. H. E. Keel, who has given much of his time to its organization.

This camp was fittingly named for a splendid soldier and a grand old man, one of the bravest of the Civil War. Mrs. DuBose is chairman of the camp, and as such occupies a place in the hearts of a very man, woman and child of today. In conclusion we would thank the committee and chairman who have given their cooperation and encouragement at all times to their various leaders with such unflinching co-operation and kindness. Without their co-operation the splendid work of the Blakely chapter No. 990, could not have been accomplished.

MRS. CHARLES W. BAGGS

B. A. R.

The Government Foster Early chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sends greetings to the women's clubs. The chapter meetings the past year have been delightful, both socially and for historic study. The chapter was organized on June 14, 1912, with fifteen members and now the roll shows twenty-five members. We have given prizes to the high school pupils for essays, and have donated to various causes of the society.

Flag day was appropriately observed, with Mrs. T. E. Jones as hostess. Washington's birthday was elaborately observed on February 22, with Mrs. Emmett R. Shaw, at the home of Mrs. Raymond Singletary.

October 12 was celebrated at the home of the regent, Mrs. Walter Thomas, who presented the chapter members

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS' REPORTS CONTINUED

TWO DISTRICT PRESIDENTS



Left, Mrs. Robert Towns Daniel, sixth district; right, Mrs. W. Trox Bankston, retiring president fourth district.



ods ever since its organization. Just now they seem to have a larger amount of enthusiasm because they have succeeded in interesting the men.

April 23 is clean-up day.
The Handsock club stands for school houses used as social centers. It urges the planting of avenues of trees and flower gardens about the children's homes.

The **Woman's club**, of Jonesboro, was organized less than a year ago. They have fifty members, of whom there are two honorary and seventeen men, associate members. Three departments—library, grounds and sanitation—do splendid work. The court-house square has been parked, and walks are being laid. This ambitious club has raised money through theatricals, luncheons and book showers. A special feature to be mentioned is the \$25 cash prize offered by the club to the pupil in the District High school making the highest yearly average, each sum to be applied by the winner in purchasing books for a library.

Reports from Forsyth, Gray, Macon City Federation, Macon Woman's club, Macon Heyecha club and Monticello Civic Improvement club not having been received, can not be mentioned. They are all working along the same line and finding encouragement as the work progresses.

Since the beginning of my term in office, March 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, I have written forty-two letters, ten circular letters, fifteen postcards and mailed twelve year books in the interest of district work and Woman's Edition. I have also written several press articles to arouse an interest and to report our work.

I have given talks to the clubs of Forsyth, Monticello, Concord and McDonough, urging the latter to federate.

MRS. ROBERT TOWNS DANIEL, President.

The Seventh District.
The seventh district claims the distinction of forming the first district federation of the state. It now has twelve federated clubs, all active along civic, educational and social lines. It is proud of having given to the state two of its earliest presidents, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, and Mrs. A. O. Granzer, of Carterville.

Clubs in this district early saw the benefit of owning their own house. The beautiful brick building at Carterville and the quaint tilelog cabin at Dalton can be regarded among the first club-built-and-owned homes in the United States. Most of the improvements in towns and schools in this district, if not made directly by the club women, were planned and planned by them. The Cass Station Model school, under the loving care of Mrs. M. L. Johnson is the pride of the seventh. Its construction, through a donation last fall, exceeded any other.

The baby of our district is the Pine Grove improvement club, federated last fall, and composed of sixteen school girls, with their mothers as advisers. Their aim is the building of a school house. For this they gave entertainments every few weeks. They have also organized a Sunday school, which furnishes the teachers, and a church, where school is now held, and grounds in a sanitary condition; have installed covered water coolers and individual drinking cups, and look after the poor and sick.

The Lesche club, of Dalton, is one of the oldest in the state, and one of the first to join the Georgia, as well as the Federal Civic League. It has a study club, but has done much charitable work. It has gathered the other organizations of the town together and formed a city federation whose aim is to build a club house and rest room. The site is secured.

The Adelaville Woman's club has a small membership, yet they are by no means small in their activities. They show that they keep abreast of the times. They have contributed to federation calls, have a new library, and several hundred dollars in the bank to back up their club.

The Rockmart Woman's club, the last to join us, making our number a round dozen, has a charter membership of thirty, owns a well-furnished club room and library, with a rest room that promises to become a popular meeting place for members and their friends. Under its guidance the town has undergone a wonderful spring cleaning. The Civic League, of Marietta, has accomplished wonders in that already beautiful little city. They have planted grass and flowers at the railroad station, had a good garden, distributed flower seeds to the school children and gave a prize for the prettiest flowers, set out a hedge and planted grass around the library, and arranged a picnic for the members. This club furnishes from its members sanitary inspectors to work with the city department.

The City Beautiful club, of Dalton, has fallen from some of its members and I am sorry that I am not familiar enough with it to tell what is being done.

The Woman's History club, of Kingston, has been cleaning the parks by building concrete posts at the entrances, planting grass and flowers in a small plot at the depot, and improving the cemetery; has contributed to several federations; is at work on an art program for the year on art. This club has done much to beautify its town; has contributed to both Sarah Platt-Decker and Ella F. White memorial funds, Cass Station Model and Tallulah Falls schools, and the City Beautiful club.

Left, Mrs. Robert Towns Daniel, sixth district; right, Mrs. W. Trox Bankston, retiring president fourth district.

Fourth District.
The Thursday Club of Tallapoosa has improved the grounds about the railway station, planting grass, hedges and flowers and fencing in the plot. They do both civic and educational work. "By their works ye shall know them." After that quotation is it necessary to put "Calhoun Woman's club." The good deeds of this club are well known and how well they live up to their motto, "Not for ourselves, but for others," is known the length and breadth of clubdom. Parks, club house, school and town improvements are represented by delegates. The meeting was interesting and enthusiastic. The third meeting will be held at Norcross on May 23, and each of the fifteen clubs will be represented. Each club has taken up the federation work with enthusiasm, and the success of the Woman's Edition has been uppermost in the thoughts and zeal of the members.

MRS. CLAUD IRBY, President.

Fifth District.
Our chairman of committees are as follows:
Education, Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb; Athens home economics, Mrs. J. W. Webster; Elberton civics, Mrs. Robert Smith; Watkinsville Junior civics, Mrs. Sue Leah Ashford; Madison health, Mrs. J. C. Hart; Union Point; arts and crafts, Mrs. Gerald Green; Athens district secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Stokes; Madison district secretary, Mrs. M. L. Green.

The eighth district is one of the strongholds of the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs. We have during the past two years more than doubled our number of federated clubs, and Athens stands second in the state on the roll of personal memberships.

A resume of the reports of our clubs shows that while primarily they are interested in education and school improvements, there is a general awakening to the importance of library extension work. The Y. W. C. A., of Athens, in a whirlwind campaign raised twenty-five thousand dollars for a new Y. W. C. A. and library building. The Woman's club, at Covington, also can see in the near future a new library building. At Watkinsville the "Phonographic club" at Appaloosa, the Improvement club; at Buckhead, the Improvement club; all of the clubs in Elberton, which includes the Georgia Sorosis; at Dalton, the Georgia Sorosis; at Dalton, the Georgia Sorosis; at Dalton, the Georgia Sorosis; at Dalton, the Georgia Sorosis.

The word "improvement" we notice in the name of many of our clubs is not a program of the federation, increasing in numbers the beauty spots in the homes, the schools and towns all over our district.

Undoubtedly the club spirit is growing and gathering in strength and scope.

The work done by the Athens Woman's club:
Deserves Special Notice.
It has a history of over fifteen years. The most striking feature of club work for 1929 was the campaign for new members for the purpose of raising a fund to build a mountain school. As a result of this unique campaign nearly 200 new members were added to the club. Two energetic captains were appointed to lead the fight one wearing a yellow ribbon and the other a white. It was agreed that the winning side should be entertained by the losing side. The captains appointed their own committees and the fight was on. The winners were the white side and had to entertain. This they did right royally and in the best of humor. The object of the campaign was accomplished, the winning force was rewarded by nearly 200 new members. The club was enabled to meet all pledges and to start a fund for the mountain school. Plans have already been formulated for the summer of 1930, and the work will begin as soon as there is enough money to warrant it. The school will be located at Mount Airy, about 26 miles from Tallulah Falls, a section where there are over sixty children, without a chance in life. This is the largest work, under the leadership of the newly elected president, Mrs. Thea Fitzgerald Green, yet undertaken by the club for a single year. This work has been undertaken in the memory of, and love

strong antipathy to many of the activities erroneously attributed to the Woman's club.

Third. The schools of Richmond county early became models in the various activities of modern education. In the schools of Augusta, that public kindergartens were first established fifteen years ago. Music, art, industrial education, domestic science, medical inspection, sanitary conditions, school gardens, and play grounds all followed rapidly; and schools and schools for negroes profiting as quickly as possible from these improvements. This liberal spirit on the part of those in authority left the room for responsibility on the part of the women.

Three years ago there arose a genuine desire to see district improvement. The state president was invited to visit Augusta, but could not come because of illness. The following season arrangements were made for a visit from Mrs. H. C. White, president. The state president was invited to visit Augusta, but could not come because of illness. The following season arrangements were made for a visit from Mrs. H. C. White, president. The state president was invited to visit Augusta, but could not come because of illness.

MRS. FRANK E. SHIPPEN, President.

Tenth District.
Although the tenth district holds one of the pioneer clubs of the state, federation in this district has not kept pace with the other sections. There are several reasons for this, namely: First: The Pioneer club, and those following, have been study clubs of limited membership. Second: In this historic section other woman's organizations were already doing active work, and there was a

They Head Districts



At the left Mrs. H. H. Merry, Second District president; right, Mrs. Mike Powell, newly-elected president of Fourth District.

carried on by the federation" is the aim of the Round Table Literary club of Sandersville. This club was organized in 1910 and came into the federation immediately. The club's work is primarily a literary one. Its studies being history, literature and current events. During the past year the Bay View course on "Our Country" has been used. The club has done some of its civic and social improvement work in the business section of the town, and help given in local improvements, when the club has done so.

The Philomathean club of Augusta, which, after a year of its activity, was in the schools of Augusta, that public kindergartens were first established fifteen years ago. Music, art, industrial education, domestic science, medical inspection, sanitary conditions, school gardens, and play grounds all followed rapidly; and schools and schools for negroes profiting as quickly as possible from these improvements. This liberal spirit on the part of those in authority left the room for responsibility on the part of the women.

Early in April Mr. B. A. Neal, president of the Thomson board of trade, invited ten ladies of Thomson to meet at his office to discuss the advisability of organizing a woman's club. The plan was warmly approved and the district president was invited to help organize. Mrs. Brenner and Mrs. W. N. Benton went to Thomson. Instead of a club, an organization a woman's club and federate and go immediately to work.

The club did these things: Just two weeks from the state president, the club decided to make the organization a woman's club and federate and go immediately to work.

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Albany

"The Biggest City of Its Size in the World"



THE stranger who comes to South Georgia and "rambles around from town to village, on railway trains or by automobile over country roads, will very soon make the discovery that there is a community in this section designated by the name "Albany," and that it has impressed itself upon the affairs of a wide section of country.

Albany occupies a geographical position which gives her a unique advantage over rival towns and cities in the territory from which her trade is drawn. For instance, Columbus, 80 miles away, is the nearest community with a larger population than Albany. The result is that Albany may reach out for great distances seeking the favor and patronage of a prosperous people, without meeting that keen competition which is the order of the day in Georgia.

Albany draws trade from a territory which stretches for approximately sixty miles in every direction. Her retail facilities are therefore infinitely superior to what would be possible if her patronage were drawn from but two or three counties; and for the same reason her wholesale trade has grown astonishingly during the last ten years. In population, Albany jumped from fourteenth to tenth place between 1900 and 1910. Today she claims to have, including those who live in her unincorporated suburbs, a population of 13,000.

The past year has witnessed Albany's most substantial growth, many splendid new enterprises being launched, and the population having increased more rapidly than at any time in her history.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Albany

- Founded in 1837.
- Population 13,000.
- Widely known as the Artesian City, from the fact that it has about fifteen flowing artesian wells, the water from several of which possesses wonderful curative qualities.
- Has seven lines of railway in operation.
- At the head of navigation on Flint River, which enters the Gulf of Mexico at Apalachicola, Fla.
- Very low freight rates.
- Health record phenomenal.
- The finest system of waterworks and sewerage in Georgia. Has cost to date \$175,000. Artesian water which flows from an average depth of nearly 1,000 feet is used for all purposes.
- A perfect system of surface drainage, completed in 1910. It is impossible for stagnant water to accumulate anywhere within or near the municipal limits, even following the heaviest rains. The city sits high above the river. Floods are impossible.
- Streets perfectly lighted with arc lamps. The city owns the lighting plant, as it does the waterworks system. Together, they pay a net revenue of \$16,000 a year into the city treasury.
- Paid fire department, equipped with most modern apparatus, including electric fire alarm system covering the entire city, and motor truck. Basic fire insurance rate, three-quarters of one per cent.
- Streets in the business section paved with vitrified brick and creosoted wood blocks. Street parking throughout the city, and sidewalks of the residence section being paved as rapidly as possible.
- City tax rate, including special tax levied for maintenance of the city schools, \$1.10 per \$100.
- School system one of the best in the state. Fifteen teachers in the Grammar School (white) and six in the High School (white). Commercial and domestic science courses part of the regular work. Graduates admitted without examination to many of the more important colleges and universities of the South. The colored schools are ample. They include, in addition to the grammar school, a Normal School for the training of teachers, etc., and a Manual Training and Industrial Institute which is doing splendid work for young negroes.
- Six banks. Their combined capital and surplus is over \$750,000, and their deposits upward of \$3,000,000.
- An annual wholesale business of \$10,000,000.
- A retail business drawn from a radius of more than fifty miles, and which is growing by leaps and bounds year by year.
- Broad level streets. Those running east and west are 120 feet wide; those running north and south 80 feet.
- Magnificent shade. The streets of the residential sections are bordered by oaks, elms, sycamores, maples and pecans. The streets of no Southern city, great or small, are more beautifully shaded.
- A modern street railway system, operating electric cars and reaching all parts of the city.
- New and up-to-date Young Men's Christian Association, with splendid building and equipment.
- One of the finest hospitals in the South.
- "White Way" covering the business district.
- Modern Union Passenger Station.

Albany Is

- The principal city of Southwestern Georgia.
- A highly important railway center from which seven lines radiate.
- At the head of navigation on Flint River, which affords water communication with the Gulf of Mexico.
- A city with a death rate below one per cent.
- A city which uses artesian water for all purposes—flushes the sanitary sewers, sprinkles the streets and fights fires with it. The best lighted small city in the South.
- A city whose streets are all perfectly straight, and laid out with the precision of a chess board. They run exactly north and south, and east and west.
- A city of shade. Thousands of trees—oaks, elms, sycamores, maples, cedars, magnolias and paper shell pecans—line the streets, and add wonderfully to the city's attractiveness and comfort.
- Headquarters of the United States Court for the Albany Division of the Southern District of Georgia.
- The retail shopping center for a territory extending fifty to seventy-five miles in each direction.
- A cotton market which handles 100,000 bales annually.
- The principal watermelon and cantaloupe shipping point in the Southeastern States.
- The home of the Georgia Chautauqua, now in its twenty-sixth year.
- A rapidly growing wholesale and manufacturing center.
- A city with cheap electric power and admirably located sites to offer manufacturing and industrial enterprises.
- A point whose river and railway facilities provide advantageous freight rates.
- The center of the "Albany Paper Shell Pecan District." More fine pecans are growing in this area (twenty miles in each direction from Albany) than in any corresponding region in the world. Over \$12,000,000 invested in pecan developments in the Albany district.
- A wide-awake city.
- A "rigid Hand" city. The newcomer finds the door open and everybody glad to see him. He is made to feel that he is needed and wanted, and that there's room for him to succeed without crowding somebody else.
- A city of homes.
- A little city with big city ways—"The Biggest City of Its Size in the World."

BUSIEST SPOT IN SOUTH GEORGIA A Hustling Metropolis IS CAPITAL OF DOUGHERTY COUNTY

By E. B. Adams, Secretary, Albany Chamber of Commerce.

Albany, the busy spot of south Georgia, is located in the center of the fastest growing section of Georgia, it being a fact as shown by the census figures, that nine of the eleven counties of the state that increased over 50 per cent in population in the past ten years, are in Albany's trade territory.

Albany has seven railroads, and its trade territory is served by thirty passenger trains daily. This railroad service has led to the establishment of a big retail center in Albany, and because of the excellent distributing facilities, Albany has become the leading jobbing center of southwest Georgia.

The most extensive development is the pecan industry, as shown by the government figures, in what has become generally known as the Albany district, comprising the adjoining counties of Dougherty county. In the Albany district something over 50,000 acres have been planted in pecans, and the investment in the groves will total more than \$12,500,000. The nuts as raised here are the large paper-shell variety, the largest variety averaging between 2 and 2 1/4 inches in length and selling at \$1.25 per pound.

The development is along commercial lines. Forty companies are developing this large acreage and selling the groves at a price ranging from \$200 to \$1,100 an acre, depending on the age of the trees. Thousands of acres in the orchards have been sold to people living in the north and west and the industry has served to advertise southwest Georgia and to bring thousands of dollars into this section.

This particular section of Georgia, that has become known as the Albany district, is peculiarly adapted to pecans and the local growers experience far more satisfactory results in the propagation of the trees than in any other section where the pecan is grown.

Permanent Pecan Exposition.

A permanent pecan exposition is maintained by local pecan men and the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and it has served to bring out the best in pecan culture and is being used extensively by investors who are able to visit the exchange and gather information from the displays that they would not be able to secure in any other way.

Many large sales have been made of pecan properties, ranging anywhere from \$1,000 for the 5-acre units to \$200,000, which was recently paid for one large grove in the Albany district, which grove is now being subdivided and sold in 5-acre units. The 8-year-old trees in this grove, which have been bearing several years, are being offered to investors at the price of \$1,100 an acre.

The Albany district is also one of the richest farming sections in Georgia. It is from this district that Georgia markets her cantaloupes and watermelons, and it is this district that was known during the war as the granary of the confederacy.

With the influx of new people and the general development of the section there is a corresponding increase of land values, and the census figures will show that farm lands in the Albany district increased from 1900 to 1910 from an average price of \$4.37 an acre to \$13.99 an acre.

Seven Lines of Railroads.

The city of Albany is located on the Central of Georgia, G. S. W. & G., A. C. L., S. A. L. and Georgia Northern railroads, having seven lines radiating from the city into the richest and most prosperous section of Georgia.

Within a radius of 60 miles of the city are 547,000 people.

Albany lays claim to the following manufacturing enterprises: Cotton factory, car and locomotive works, three fertilizer factories, two brickplants, cotton oil mills, cypress plant, planing mills, sash, door and blind factories, feed mills, compress, ice plant, hydro-electric plant, ice cream plant, medicine company, machine works, railroad shops, bottling plant, book-binding establishment and cigar factory.

Albany has the following jobbing houses: Four wholesale grocery houses, wholesale dry goods, mill supply company, two farm machinery houses, furniture jobbers, hardware jobbers, ice cream jobbers, leather, ice, stock, feed, crackers, hay, grain and feed stuffs, three lumber plants, drugs, electric supplies, novelties, eight mule and horse companies, three mule and horse jobbers, forty pecan companies, guano, paint and glass and fruits.

The "Capital of South Georgia."

Albany has become commonly known as the capital of south Georgia and her spirit and enterprise has become a by-word through the entire state. Her people are alive and wide-awake and earnestly striving for the development of the community, and the fact that Albany shows a 77.8 per cent increase in population during the census period, tripling the increase of any other city in southwest Georgia, shows the measure of success with which they are meeting.

The Albany Transit company opened in May its street car system and at present work is being carried on on Albany's new \$110,000 terminal company, large department store, office building, \$50,000 lodge hall and some thirty residences.

The busy spot of south Georgia is Albany, and the coming year will no doubt show that the most substantial development recorded in any city in south Georgia will be in Albany.

U. D. C. OF DOUGHERTY CO. HAS 72 MEMBERS

The U. D. C. of Dougherty county has a membership of seventy-two, with Mrs. W. E. Rowsey as efficient president; Mrs. Janie Mayo and Mrs. C. M. Clark, honorary presidents. The chapter is in good shape financially; it has met state and national obligations and Mrs. Sandwith, the treasurer, reports a bank account that is a credit to the women who have worked diligently for the cause. Once a month the members meet to attend to the business of the chapter, and to enjoy a program consisting of papers of historical interest and music. Sick veterans and widows of veterans are visited when in distress. Floral offerings have been sent whenever one of the "Boys in Gray" has been called to his reward in the Great Beyond. The ladies prepared and sent to the Old Soldiers' home a box of tempting delicacies as an offering of their esteem and appreciation. The chapter arranged a most interesting program for Memorial day, when Mr. R. H. Ferrell made an eloquent address to an immense audience. Crosses of honor were delivered and a gold coin was awarded to Miss Amelia Crine, of the seventh grade, for the best essay on the life of General John B. Gordon. In June the veterans of the Second district will meet in Albany, and the U. D. C. and Sons of Veterans are going to entertain them with a barbecue and other courtesies.

THRONATEESKA CHAPTER IS DOING FINE WORK

Organized in 1895, and reorganized in 1909, Thronateeska chapter begs to submit the following report: Has a membership of 28, with three applications awaiting the arrival of papers.

ALBANY'S WOMEN'S CLUBS ENTHUSIASTIC ORGANIZATIONS

The second year of this club has been most inspiring and helpful. The officers were re-elected and with the experience of the previous year the work moved forward steadily. Each of the nine committees incorporated in this club has helped to develop the club as a whole. The club work has brought out the women, developed latent talent and produced a spirit of good will and comradeship which no other bond has ever done. The spirit of the women is liberal, democratic and cosmopolitan. The membership is not limited and the roll shows 135 names to date. Educational, child's welfare and art committees have furnished exhibits of pictures and programs by which the public were taught the beauty in arts and crafts. Even now the results of the lectures and exhibits have been seen in a new interest in art and in the purchase of pictures for the public schools. The flower show by the educational and child's welfare committees made it possible to secure basket ball outfits for the High School and jogging boards for the grammar schools. The library committee has sent books to the factory and county schools and the teachers have been notified that the club is ready to assist them in improving their school conditions. The study circle is pursuing the chautauqua course and giving it earnest study; again, another committee is enthusiastic in pursuing the study of domestic economy, meeting twice a month, when they have lectures and chemical demonstrations. The annual election of officers was held May 1, the term of office to begin as follows: Mrs. David Brown, president; Mrs. F. O. Ticknor, first vice president; Mrs. M. L. Broonan, second vice president; Mrs. S. J. Jones, recording secretary; Mrs. W. E. Smith, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. H. C. White, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Emma Menko, auditor; Miss Michalle Ticknor, press reporter. The number gained last year was seven. Regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of the members, each of whom enters with enthusiasm into all the work undertaken by the chapter. The programs consist of current events concerning the state and national D. A. B. work, patriotic music and the reading of papers upon historical subjects appropriate to the month. This chapter is engaged in raising funds to erect a bowlder to mark the site of Pindartown, in Worth county. Two very successful entertainments have been given for this purpose—an exhibit of antiques early in November and a Washington tea on February 22. Contributions have been made as follows: Martha Berry school, \$5; Chair for Continental hall, \$10; medal in (public school) historical contest, \$8.60. Total, \$23.60. All dues have been paid and all obligations met, a nice balance remaining in the treasury.



HON. HENRY A. TARVER, Mayor of Albany and one of South Georgia's Best Known Citizens.

ALBANY

"GEORGIA'S BUSY SPOT"

The Government Census figures show that immediately adjoining ALBANY are 9 of the 11 counties of Georgia that increased over 50% in population in the past 10 years .: .: .: .:

Southwest Georgia's Shopping Center

TRADE IN ALBANY

ALBANY is the recognized supply center of Southwest Georgia.

ALBANY retail stores offer a market of up-to-date goods

TO THE LADIES of Southwest Georgia ALBANY offers an excellent assortment of goods. ALBANY stores are as well supplied with as great a variety of goods as will be found. Ladies' dress goods, millinery, ready-to-wear articles, dry goods, furniture, jewelry, etc., in ALBANY'S large department stores and leading mercantile establishments afford the ladies of Southwest Georgia an excellent chance to buy what they wish at home.

The Parcel Post Helps—

An order mailed from any point in Southwest Georgia is filled in ALBANY the same day, and is brought to you by your postman the next morning.

Give ALBANY A Chance To Fill Your Orders—

ALBANY merchants buy from the same people who sell the merchants of the larger cities.

Get prices on your next order from where you have been buying and then write the merchants of ALBANY or the ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and ask for prices on the same articles.

ALBANY WILL Be Cheaper—

Buy your next bill of goods in ALBANY. You will be pleased. Trade in ALBANY.

There's A Reason For The ALBANY Spirit

ALBANY'S population increased in 10 years 77.8%. ALBANY has 7 railroads; 30 passenger trains a day serve a territory of 547,000 people within a radius of 60 miles.

ALBANY has the following manufacturing plants: Cotton factory; car and locomotive works, 3 fertilizer factories; 2 brick plants; cotton oil mills; cypress plant; planing mills; sash, door and blind factory; flour mill; compress; ice plant; hydro-electric plant; ice cream plant; medicine company; machine works; railroad shops; bottling plants; printery; cigar factory.

ALBANY'S list of jobbers includes 4 wholesale grocery houses; wholesale dry goods company; mill supply company; 2 farm machinery houses; furniture jobbers; hardware jobbers; ice cream jobber; leather; ice; flour; crackers; 2 hay and grain and feedstuffs; 3 lumber plants; 3 beer houses; drugs; electric supplies; novelties; 8 melon companies; 3 mule and horse jobbers; pecans; guano; paint; glass; and fruits.

ALBANY has 6 banks.

ALBANY has \$12,500,000.00 invested in pecans in the ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY farm lands increased 189.2 per cent in value in 10 years.

ALBANY has a trade territory with a population of 547,000 people.

ALBANY has 4 cotton warehouses.

ALBANY has a white way; street car line; chamber of commerce, pecan exposition; federal court; public auditorium; opera house; Carnegie library; automobile fire truck; team in South Atlantic ball league; city park; paved streets and sidewalks; 4 hotels; good roads.

ALBANY had 4,021 people at the opening of the ball season. Here's what The Macro Telegraph had to say about the "ALBANY Spirit": "Hanson by no means won the league trophy for attendance yesterday, but neither has Jacksonville, for last night's crowd came in over the wire that Albany—the baby town of the circuit—had made all of her biggest stars look like the proverbial 50 cents by coming through with 4,021 paid admissions—count 'em. If that isn't going some then there ain't no such thing as speed. Give them the trophy and long may they wave, then Albansians. "They're just as same and irreproachable as their namesakes off in the Balkans, and hereafter we're personally strong for the power that are trying to hold off Montenegro, as old Montenegro is again something by the name of Albany."

ALBANY is the biggest city to her inches in the world

ADDRESS to the Albany Chamber of Commerce City Hall .: ALBANY, GA.



Mrs. J. R. Gregory, of Atlanta, who was selected by the legislature of Georgia to paint a portrait of General Evans, has just completed it, and it will be placed in the capitol before the legislature meets.

Investment to Future. The Student Aid is one of the most helpful organizations of the federation—an investment, so to speak in futures. The Students' Aid lends, not gives, but lends to some girl who is unable to pay her tuition the necessary sum which she repays at her convenience, the amount being in turn used to benefit some other girl.

Mrs. H. B. Wey state chairman Students' Aid committee, tells of sacrifices made by girls who are being helped by this aid fund.

One of the girls paid her debt to the Students' Aid by washing dishes at a summer hotel and another spent the holiday as cook in a family of nine—her winter record at Agnes Scott being A in every study.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson spoke on "Social Centers at the Washington council meeting of the general federation of the Women's clubs."

ALBANY HERALD LEADING PAPER OF ITS SECTION

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL A GIFT TO THE CITY OF ALBANY

The Albany spirit speaks loudly for itself but if a city is to succeed and maintain its success there must be certain factors in that city working modestly but earnestly for uplift and community good.

The Phoebe Putney hospital one of the most up to date institutions of its kind in the south is planned with great pride by Albansians standing as it does a monument to the untiring labor of a small band of women and the generosity of Mr. J. P. Patten.

was equipped by the means of a popular subscription fund as a memorial to Dr. Placeman L. H. Smith who went about being good in Albany for nearly forty years.

Therefore a city possessing a clean broad-minded newspaper and a healthy vigorous library has a firm foundation upon which to stand and grow.

Herald has a reputation not confined to its section of state. There is in its every column a frank and open expression of its own open and frank pages.

cent what it in its own modest hides that is to give and give that every Albansians feels in The Albany Herald the honor accorded their property in its own country.

THOMASVILLE A CITY OF MAGNIFICENT HOMES

The recent purchase by Crawford Livingston of St Paul of the County club property just out of Thomasville insures another addition to the wealthy colony of winter residents from the north and west whose beautiful estates attract the attention of all visitors here.

The grounds with miles and miles of magnificent drives, beautiful walks, a lake where boats drift and swans swim lazily in the south sea and jagolis where the sun set and twilight the lights achieved where nature and wealth unite would require much more space to describe and their beauty cannot be appreciated until seen.

Another Large Estate. Another large estate of perhaps equal extent with Mill Pond plantation is Greenwood the winter home of Colonel Oliver H. Payne of New York and holding special interest to people here as it has been one of the old antebellum homes of this section.

Southwest Georgia's Most Complete Jewelry Store R. F. & E. W. PADDISON ALBANY, GEORGIA

LADIES when you come to Albany to shop, you should make our store your place for rest and refreshment. Ours is the most popular soda fountain in Albany and we serve Robinson's Pure Food Ice Cream exclusively.

CASH DRUG STORE ALBANY, GEORGIA

AMERICUS GROCERY CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS Americus and Albany

Albany Milling Company Albany, Georgia A Stock Feed and Grist Mill, with finest modern equipment. Began operation May 15, 1913.

Citizens First National Bank OF ALBANY, GA. Resources Over \$1,000,000.00 Special Facilities for and Special Services Given Accounts of Ladies.

The Bank of and for Albany More than six hundred representative business men and women of Albany and adjacent territory have enrolled their names on our customers list and are giving us the banking account, either in part or in full.

5000 Books in Library. Fully as good as in getting a share in Albany's growth is the Carnegie Library. It is a gift more valuable than any other present.

1869 1913 EHRlich's City Shoe Store With an unbroken experience of over forty years in the shoe business we can truthfully say that OUR REPORTS ARE UNIFORM IN RECOGNITION BY THE HUNDREDS WHO DEMAND A PROMPT RESPONSE TO OUR ADVERTISING.

HOFMAYER DRY GOODS CO. ALBANY, GA. Converters Importers Jobbers

MILLER GROCERY COMPANY ALBANY, GA. Wholesale Groceries, Fruit and Produce Aunt Patsy Poultry Feed makes hens lay and baby chicks grow

SHACKELFORD-BROWN CO. Albany, Georgia Largest Shippers of Cantaloupes and Watermelons in Georgia

Allison Lumber Co. ALBANY, GEORGIA

J. D. WESTON & SONS Lumber and Building Supplies Mill Work of All Kinds ALBANY, GA.

S. J. BROADWAY & CO. Phone 918 Dealers in Phone 916 Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Chickens and Eggs

Gladness of the World. May I teach That purest heaven be to other souls The cup of strength in some great agony I kindly generous ardor feed pure love Begel the smiles that have no cruelty B. The sweet presence of a good friend.

Consolidated Schools. The lack of educational advantages in the country particularly in the higher grades has heretofore been one of the most distressing drawbacks of farm life and has sent many a family to the city who would have much preferred to remain on the farm.

The movements of the Council of Jewish Women toward a higher tone in the general contents of the public press is one that should arouse a strong public sentiment in its favor.

In Washington, club women instituted and carried through such a city-wide cleaning up as had never been seen before.

High Grade Finishing Lumber for all kinds of work. Send your inquiries and we will do the rest. KIRBY PLANING MILL CO., Thomasville, Ga.

The First National Bank Thomasville, Georgia CAPITAL : : \$100,000.00 W. H. ROCKWELL, Pres. W. H. BRANDON, V.-Pres. W. A. PRINGLE, Jr., Cashier

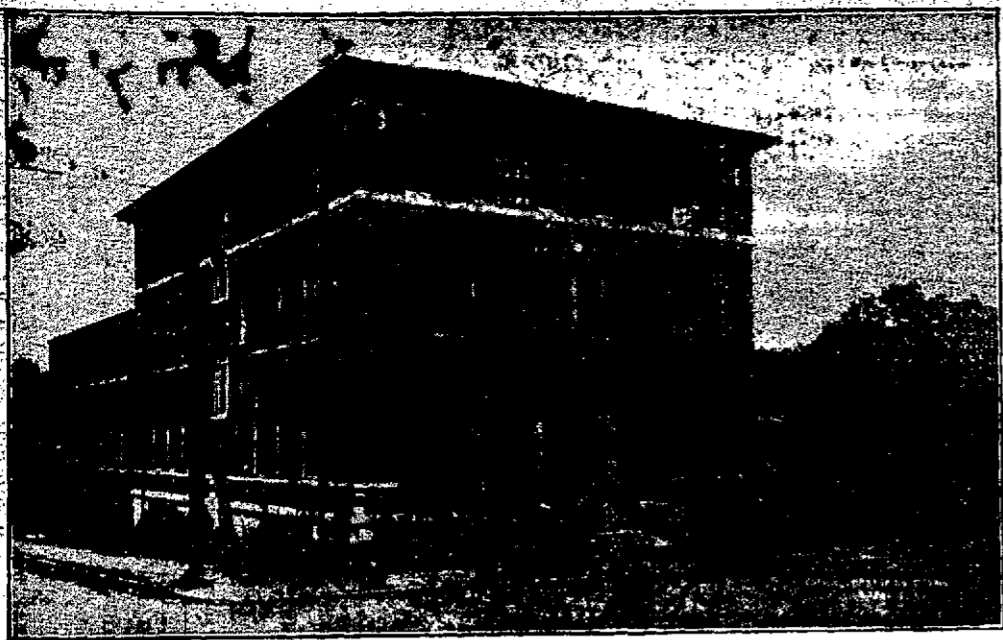
BANK OF THOMASVILLE Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$185,000.00 E. M. SMITH, President B. H. WRIGHT, Cashier JAMES WATT, Vice-President R. G. FLEETWOOD, Asst. Cashier THOMASVILLE, - - GEORGIA

The Largest Department Store in Southwest Georgia is located in Thomasville and owned by Louis Steymerman —who offers the latest and best goods from the leading markets of the country at the lowest prices.

The LEONARD Cleanable Refrigerator As Easily Cleaned as a Porcelain Bath Tub WE SELL IT because we believe it the best Refrigerator made.

SOME OTHER MERITORIOUS GOODS WE SELL: Emerson Electric Fan with a registered guarantee for five years. Hotpoint Electric Iron guaranteed for ten years.

Geo. McGhan's Sons Valdosta, Ga.



Mechanical Engineering Building (3 of the 5 units completed)



K. G. Matheson, LL.D., President



A. French Textile Mill

Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry

This Page of The Woman's Edition of The Atlanta Constitution Is Fittingly Dedicated to an Institution That Develops Manly Men

The GEORGIA SCHOOL of TECHNOLOGY

One of the leading technical institutions in the country and the South's largest, most complete and most thoroughly equipped school for general and technical training for young men. Graduates from this school are widely sought by reason of the thoroughness of their training.

How Georgia "Tech" Maintains Her High Standard

With moderate cost that enables large numbers of young men to avail themselves of her advantages.

The Georgia School of Technology is not a money making institution, nor was it projected for the purpose of making money.

The object of its founding was that of giving to the young men of the South the same advantages in technical education as could be found in the best schools of the same character in the East.

To this end the State of Georgia, the city of Atlanta and various public-spirited citizens throughout the country have given generously both for the erection of buildings, the purchase of up-to-date equipments, and for maintaining a high standard that could not be possibly obtained were the institution forced to look to its earnings for its expenses.

This generous and cordial co-operation further enabled this institution to offer its excellent facilities to students upon terms that are out of all proportion to the benefits which it gives the young men of the South.

The great urgent need for a technical school of high qualification has been amply demonstrated by the large, constantly increasing number of young men who are taking advantage of the opportunities that it offers. Never in the history of the world has there been a time in which there was such an acute demand for men of expert technical training as there is today.

Engineers, electrical, textile, mechanical and architectural are eagerly

sought, when their training has been such as enables them to properly qualify.

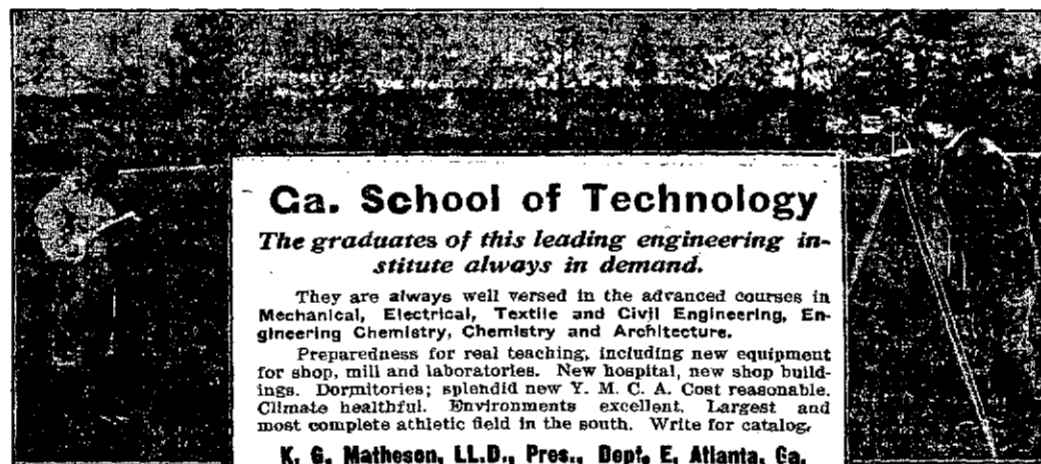
In this respect, the Georgia School of Technology has been a great boon to the Southern young men. The high standard of its requirements for degrees have created a demand for its graduates that is very gratifying and they are now occupying positions of responsibility throughout the entire country.

To the people of Georgia, as well as donors elsewhere, the entire South owes a great debt for the generosity which established this institution, as well as for the public-spirited manner in which it is maintained with their assistance.

The development of manly men and a training which fits them pre-eminently for a life of usefulness and responsibility, is an obligation that the people cheerfully undertook in the founding and the maintenance of this big institution.

It should be a matter of no little pride to the people of the South generally, that they have one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, one that enables young men to gain a practical training.

The Georgia School of Technology is the largest in the South, and one of the largest in the country, and it has been demonstrated time and again that its graduates stand second to none in their ability to measure up beside those of any other similar institution in America.



Ga. School of Technology

The graduates of this leading engineering institute always in demand.

They are always well versed in the advanced courses in Mechanical, Electrical, Textile and Civil Engineering, Engineering Chemistry, Chemistry and Architecture.

Preparedness for real teaching, including new equipment for shop, mill and laboratories. New hospital, new shop buildings. Dormitories; splendid new Y. M. C. A. Cost reasonable. Climate healthful. Environments excellent. Largest and most complete athletic field in the south. Write for catalog.

K. G. Matheson, LL.D., Pres., Dept. E, Atlanta, Ga.

Ga. Tech Message in the Newspapers and Magazines of America

The Opportunities to Young Men who Possess a Good Technical Training

Further development of the South depends upon the specialized expert, technical training of the young men of the South into whose guiding hands new industries will fall.

The great cotton mills of our country must be guided by textile experts.

Splendid new buildings cropping up in every section of the country must be undertaken by skilled architects. The working development of water power, which has already become effective, to furnish electricity for turning the industry wheels of the South, cries an urgent need for electrical experts.

The Panama Canal is shifting the industries of the United States into our midst. Our young men must be prepared to shoulder their responsibility in the use of the marvelous developments of our Southern possibilities.

Capital stands at our door and knocks. We cannot, of course, afford to bid it wait until our young men are ready to assume their responsibilities.

This is the life work of the Georgia School of Technology. This big school, with expert faculty, its magnificent equipment, its varied courses of instruction, its practical shop and laboratory training is ready to do its part. There must be hereafter no lack of trained men. The advantages of Tech graduates broaden with every year. The demand for them is practically unceasing—openings are awaiting them.

It is safe to say that there has never been keener bidding for the service of young men of intelligent industry backed by efficient training in technical branches.

The Modern Educational Institution a Competing Manufactory

Character of Equipment and Capability of the Faculty

No manufacturing establishment can hope to compete in the market for the sale of its goods unless it have a suitable plant or factory and an up-to-date system of labor-efficient, entrepreneur, departmental heads and expert workmen.

The educational institution of the present closely resembles a business organization, even to the extent of competing for a market, and to speak for its finished products—its graduates. Thus the two qualities of utmost importance in the work of any institution of learning are equipment for proposed work and efficient men to direct, to plan and to do the work that is proposed. These qualities the Georgia Tech possesses in a high degree. Its graduates come into competition with graduates of other Technical schools situated throughout the United States. They are employed in all parts of this country as well as in many foreign countries—China, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, Panama and South America.

Do you know what the inside of a cotton mill looks like? Georgia is a great cotton growing state, and cotton manufacturing is an industry of increasing importance; yet not 1 per cent of the city dwellers of Georgia have ever been inside a mill or know how cotton cloth is made. The A. French textile mill at Tech operates one of the most complete mills in the south. It has three floors for accommodation of machinery and class rooms, and is complete in every particular. Taking the cotton in bales, the students learn to do all the work necessary to turning it out as cloth: they spin the fiber into thread, dye the thread the desired colors, design the pattern for the fabric and weave the cloth according to design.

The workshops occupy two large buildings equipped with machines and appliances of latest design. The building known as The New Shops has been erected within the last year and contains the best qualities of lighting, ventilation and floor spacing. The Lyman Hall laboratory of Chemistry fulfills all the requirements of such a building; it has adequate laboratories and teaching rooms, and is well equipped for work.

The building known as the Electrical Building houses the departments of Experimental Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Drawing. It is a brick building of three stories, the first and second stories of which are occupied by laboratories and section rooms; the third floor is occupied almost entirely by an enormous drawing hall, spacious, well lighted and well ventilated.

Library constitutes an excellent research laboratory.

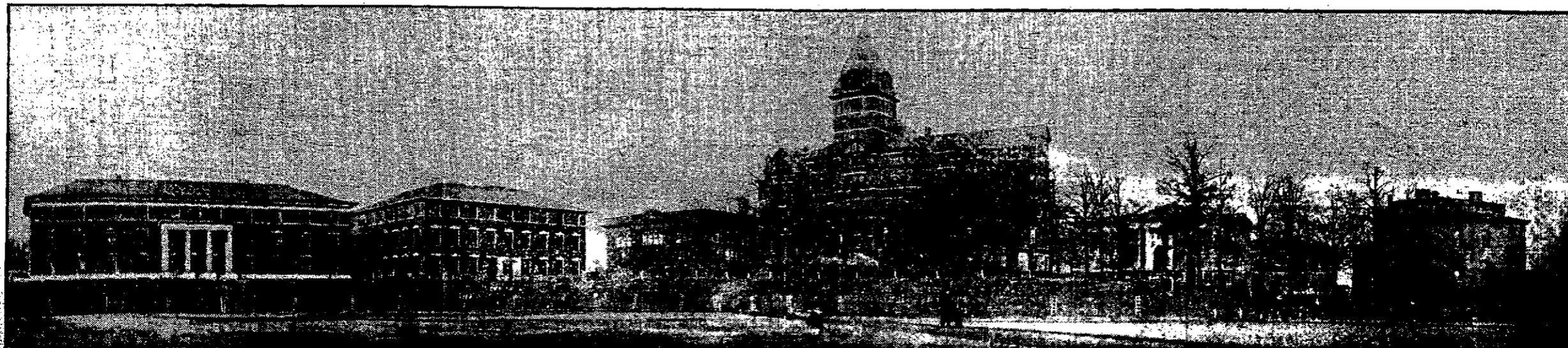
Faculty Members Experts.

So much for the "plant"; now for the working force. The entrepreneur, to stick to our figure, is Dr. K. G. Matheson, well known as one of the most efficient college presidents in the south. Under his management Georgia Tech has increased in number of buildings and of students, broadened in scope and greatly advanced the educational interests of Georgia. The Night School now affords opportunity for advancement to over a hundred and fifty young men who would otherwise be without such opportunity. This is one of Dr. Matheson's improvements.

The teaching force of Tech comprises a body of over sixty men, each an expert in his branch of work. These men hold degrees from the most prominent universities and colleges of the United States, and they bring to this institution the results of the best training and methods of work to be found. We can mention only a few of the professors. Dr. W. H. Emerson, Dean and Professor of Chemistry, has occupied the chair of Chemistry since the founding of the school in 1888. He is a graduate of Ann Arbor and Johns Hopkins, and holds an honorary degree from the University of Georgia. Dr. Emerson is known in the scientific world for his research work.

Dr. J. S. Coon, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, has probably signed the diplomas of more Mechanical Engineers than any other teacher in the south. Professor Coon is completing his twenty-fourth year as head of this department, and he has been a powerful force in the progress and development of the institution.

Professor T. P. Branch is head of the Department of Civil Engineering. Professor W. H. Randle of the Textile, Professor H. F. Wood of the Electrical. The newest department of Tech is that of Architecture. Professor F. F. Smith is now in charge of the Department of Architecture and is responsible for the marked success of the students in this field of work. Tech students have completed successfully with students from Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania and other long established schools of Architecture.



Industrial Schools Should Get Students to Follow Some Vocation and Do All the Work of Homemaking.

By Celeste S. Farrish. Industrial education can have but three rational purposes, namely: Technical training for expert work, training for self-support and community upbuilding, and training for home making.

Education of the first sort is undertaken for a comparatively few persons capable of a high degree of skill. It proposes to make the work more habitable for man and to add to his comfort, happiness and efficiency by putting within his reach easier methods of gaining increasingly better food, shelter, clothing, transportation, recreation and immunity from disease.

Industrial education, shaped with the second purpose in view, aims to give every human being within its reach the ability to make a living for himself and for those dependent upon him in old age or infancy, without the degrading slavery, the physical hardships, the brutalizing labor and the spiritual deprivations which lack of skill always entails.

These schools are adding so much to the comfort, happiness and wealth of the communities served by their students that the maintenance of such a school is manifestly a very profitable investment for a community.

Home-making has been mentioned as the third purpose of industrial training, and since all normal human beings who live to maturity will need at some time to share in this work, training for it should be given to all the young men and women according to the ability, environment and social needs of the individual.

In a transitional stage, when traditional education is offering the stubborn resistance of its own inertia to progress, when its advocates are fighting it with the desperation engendered by the instinct of self-preservation, when medieval theories and habits of action are struggling with modern tendencies, and when the forces of conservatism are such obstructed Horace Mann's work in New England are operating against all change in Georgia, we may expect mistakes, survivals and partial movements even from people who believe themselves to be progressive.

The school which merely provides boys and girls with enough unskilled labor to enable them to pay for a traditional education without giving systematic training in any means of work is not an industrial school in any sense of the word.



At the top, Miss Lucy Stockard, who is commander of the Invincibles and reporter for the Woman's Edition, is seen in front of the Old Soldiers' Home with the group of veterans; at the left below is shown a section of the locker room in the armory; at the right, "just an old soldier."

"The sex was ever to a soldier's point, is also an ideal distributing point. Owing to the small number of regiments in the United States army at present, there are only two, instead of three regiments in this brigade. The Ninth, stationed now at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and the Sixteenth, stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta.

The grounds serve as an ideal city park. Besides being used by the army for drills and parades, they are thrown open to the public for baseball and picnics. There are ten or twelve baseball teams in the regiment, and they are glad to play match games with Atlanta teams as often as they can.

The well-equipped armory are all important assets. The army has about seventy rooms used by the regiment. Each company has its own meeting room, above this its locker-room, and store room. There is a large drill hall, gymnasium, shower baths, billiard hall and offices for the commanding officers and the quartermaster's department.

Atlanta is the only southern city with an extra regiment. It has in addition, two battalions of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

of all sections of our country, and ignoring sectional animosity, on October 8, 1879, went forth to greet their former adversaries in the northern and eastern states, leaving them to unite with the people of the south to heal the nation's wounds in a peaceful and prosperous reunion of the states.

Recognized by Leading Life, Fire and Casualty Companies as Central Point From Which to Work.

Few people in Atlanta recognize the importance of their city as an insurance center. Fire, life and casualty insurance rank with our banking business. The fact that there are located here the headquarters of 150 Southern Underwriters' associations, which has charge of making the rates and inspection of practically all the insurable property in the south Atlantic states, has caused to be located here the southern departments of about twenty leading fire companies, which with our three Atlanta companies, as well as being headquarters for a great number of general and special agents overlooking their companies' business in the south from Atlanta, has been quite a factor in filling up our many handsome office buildings.

Atlanta has been recognized by the leading life, fire and casualty companies as a central point from which to work the southern field and a large number of them maintain departments here with much success and credit to our city.

The insurance fraternity of Atlanta are ever watchful for the good of their city and join in every cause for its upbuilding and occupy a high position in the civic, social and business world.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS SHOULD HAVE COURSE IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Practical Education Necessary to Every Girl, Regardless of Station in Life.

Atlanta is justly proud of her many achievements in the fields of music, lecturing and art, and her progress in the cause of education. She has, however, failed to keep pace with other cities, while she has failed to add a course of domestic science, and household arts, in the curriculum, pursued in the two high schools for girls.

There is no such branch of learning taught in the public schools or high schools of Atlanta, and even in the south's greatest women's college, the student is prohibited from entering the domestic science class until she has been in the college one year.

Perhaps the baby of military organizations is the battalion of invincibles, of the Old Guard. This battalion was organized last fall and is unique in its formation, being composed of young girls from well never mind-of an uncertain age.

LUNCHES ARE SERVED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On the 14th day of last October, the woman's visitors of the Atlanta schools, prompted by pathetic sights they saw in their round of visits to the schools, began serving hot lunches to the children at the Inman Park schools, where many children came daily without lunches.

BAINBRIDGE, THRIVING SOUTH GEORGIA TOWN AND COUNTY SEAT OF THE MAGNIFICENT AGRICULTURAL COUNTY CALLED DECATUR

The club movement in Bainbridge began in 1894 with the formation of the local branch of that tireless body of workers, the King's Daughters. For almost a score of years, with unflinching zeal, these daughters have done about Bainbridge doing good to those in need, and today this active club is made up of fifteen or twenty earnest women, who in their work, seek not to be ministered unto, but to minister.

Five years later, in 1899, the Bainbridge Woman's club was organized as a study class, but not for long can women limit their efforts to self-culture for the power gained through organization is demanded for public service, and the Woman's club was not slow to respond to the call.

Their first effort was the establishment, in 1902, of the Public Library association. Next, they joined the state federation, that through the larger organization might come the greater power for good.

In 1907, through the civic committee of the Woman's club, the Civic Improvement club was formed, and in 1909 the Woman's club took a leading part in organizing the City Federation of Bainbridge Clubs. From this federation new organizations have sprung—the Mothers' council (now the Parents and Teachers' association), and the Bainbridge Guild for the Corn and Canning clubs of Decatur county.

Other Women's Organizations.
Other associations entirely independent of the Woman's club, are the United Daughters of the Confederacy, locally organized in 1904 to do honor to our confederate soldiers living and dead; and the Women's Christian Temperance union, organized in 1905 to promote temperance work and education along the lines of right living. Both these organizations, and the King's Daughters as well, were charter members of the city federation. The Sewing club was formed in 1909 for social enjoyment, mainly, but ever with a helping hand extended to philanthropic and educational work, and, youngest but not least, the Young Ladies' study class was banded together in 1912 for study and recreation, and to extend a welcome to new-comers.

With women active in all these clubs, we must well expect concrete results, and Bainbridge has them to show.

The public library, with its several thousand books, is the result of the effort of the library association and of the city federation. After years of financial struggle, in 1910 the city government was induced to take over the library as city property and vote \$25 a month for its upkeep. As a result of this regular income, free reading privileges are now granted for all standard books, and the library trustees have been enabled to give special attention to children's needs. The latest effort made by the federation in behalf of the library has been to secure a \$10,000 donation for a building from the Carnegie fund; the city being responsible for an additional \$1,000 a year for ten years.

Rest Room Maintained.
With the help of some forty or fifty public-spirited merchants, the city federation has maintained for four years a rest room for out-of-town women and children. With an attendant to look after the children, this rest room has received patronage and

Continued on Page Three.

J. I. SUBERS
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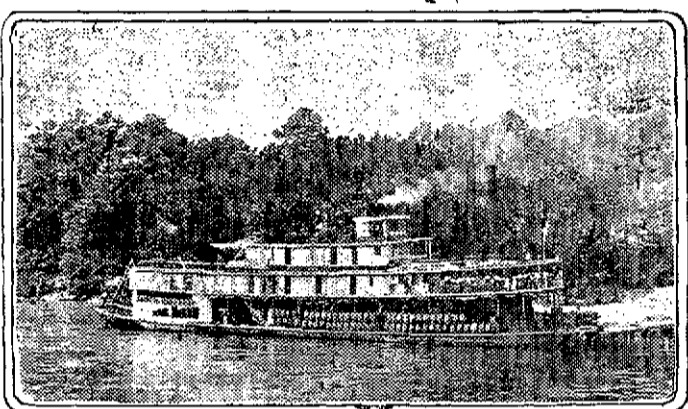
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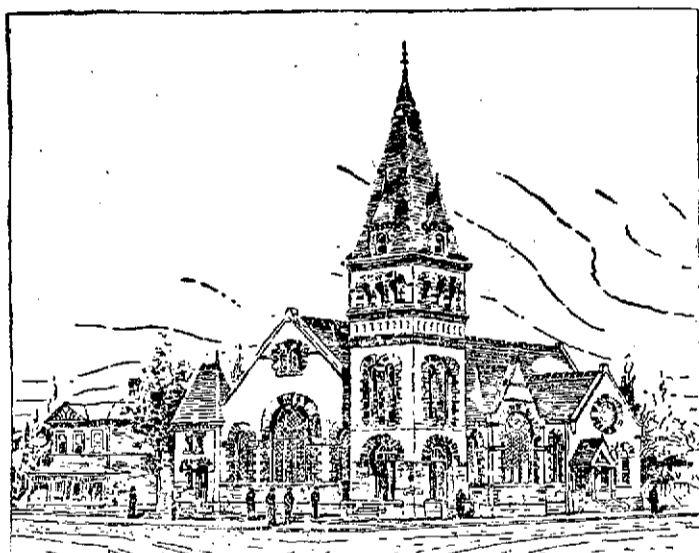
BAINBRIDGE, GA.



Decatur County Courthouse, Bainbridge, Ga.



Steamer John W. Callahan, Bainbridge, Ga.



Methodist Church, Bainbridge, Ga.

The Up-to-Date Spider.

"Walk yourself out of my kitchen,"
Said the spider to the fly.
"You may have just been wading
through
Good heaven knows what sty!
Ten million vile bacilli
May be clinging to your feet,
And I am careful nowadays
Regarding what I eat."

"Your species once was welcome—
Yes, and more—within my walls;
But now I know your tribe to be
The worst that flies or crawls.
I know what laid my people low
In their last dread disease;
So take yourself away from here—
And do it quickly, please!"

The naughty fly still buzzed about,
And argued on the thing;
And so the spider swatted her,
Smote head and foot and wing.
He sterilized his food; his house
He fumigated then;
Inoculated all his folks;
And lived in peace again!
LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

Losses From One Feeble-Minded Family.

Max Jukes, and afterward his two daughters and son were "let alone," and in five generations they had numbered 1,200 in all. Imbeciles, insane, sick, The weak became beggars, the strong criminals.
There were 310 professional paupers. Together they spent 2,300 years in poorhouses.
Fifty or more of their women were notorious prostitutes and scattered loathsome diseases broadcast.
Four hundred and forty were physical wrecks from their own wickedness, many of whom were in the insane asylum.
Sixty were habitual thieves.
One hundred and thirty criminals, and had sentences aggregating 150 years.
One million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was a part of the expense to New York; \$1,000 per head for neglect.

The Sioux City, Iowa, federation, is discussing plans for a day nursery. Among the notable achievements of this club has been the organization of the visiting nurses' association, and activity in placing manual training in the schools.

WHY LOCATE IN DECATUR COUNTY?

- 1st—Because the climate is perfect.
- 2nd—Because the land is fertile and cheap.
- 3rd—Because everything that's planted will grow.
- 4th—Because the yields are large and the prices remunerative.
- 5th—Because progress is the watchword and property is increasing in value.
- 6th—Because the varied resources of the county are yet to be developed.
- 7th—Because capital does not block all avenues to wealth, nor crowd a poor man to the wall.
- 8th—Because there is health, vigor and strength in every breeze that blows.
- 9th—Because one need not spend a lifetime to reap the benefit of their labor.
- 10th—Because the worker gets good wages for his labor and the wideawake man has a varied field for displaying his energy and enterprise.
- 11th—Because there are 1,000 miles of graded public roads intersecting every portion of the county.
- 12th—BECAUSE THIS IS GOD'S COUNTRY.

Advantages of Living in Bainbridge

- 1st—Bainbridge is the cleanest city in Georgia.
- 2nd—Bainbridge is the most beautiful city in Georgia.
- 3rd—Bainbridge is the most progressive city in Georgia.

PROOFS

As to Cleanliness

Every day is cleaning-up day in Bainbridge. The citizens take a pride in keeping their premises spotless and their yards beautiful with flowers. War on flies and mosquitoes is kept constantly up, and it is the purpose of the city government to keep up this campaign on the advantages of cleanliness. Epidemics are unknown in Bainbridge. The city has a street cleaning force constantly at work, and dump wagons are always at hand to cart away trash. There is a sanitary sewerage system and all houses are required to have sewer connections.

As to Beauty

Bainbridge is known as the City of Oaks. Beautiful oak trees line the streets which were planted by the early settlers of this city years ago. Children's playgrounds abound, and there are no such signs as "keep off the grass" in our parks. The streets are kept in good condition, the weeds are kept cut down, the vacant lots are neat. SEE BAINBRIDGE IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME AND YOU WILL GO NO FURTHER.

As to Progressiveness

All roads leading into Bainbridge are in the pink of condition and are kept so. The surrounding farming country is fertile.

Bainbridge is at the head of navigation on the Flint river, and a line of commodious freight and passenger boats make regular schedules with Apalachicola, Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico. Freight rates are low, because of this water connection with the markets of the central west and of the east.

The school facilities of Bainbridge are excellent. The teachers are all trained in their profession. The school building just completed is a model in its completeness. A few of the noteworthy features of the building are: Sanitary drinking fountains in the halls, an elegant auditorium seating 700 persons, fire alarm bells, telephones and clocks in every room, perfect heating arrangement by which every room is kept at even temperature, although the air is changed automatically throughout the entire building every eight minutes. It is the perfect school building.

The city hall is just completed. It is a substantial building of brick with a council chamber that will seat 200 persons.

The Gamewell fire alarm system is being installed now, which gives a minimum insurance rate.

Twenty-two thousand yards of vitrified brick pavement has just been completed.

All of the paved district is lighted by white way posts with five lights to the post.

A Carnegie Library is in course of construction, which will cost \$10,000.

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated by congress for a government building. Work will be begun on this building in the fall.

A new block of stores is being constructed, which will contain an opera house to cost \$25,000.

Elegant churches of all denominations.

There are four banks (two under one management), which are generous in their treatment of customers.

The general offices and the shops of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway Company are located here.

The wholesale advantages of Bainbridge are great, owing to the rapidly-developing territory and accessibility thereto. There are numerous wholesale houses here, all doing a flourishing business.

There is no better place for manufacturing enterprises of all kinds. Among enterprises located here now are: Iron foundries, barrel factories, ice factories, cigar factories, tobacco packing houses, sawmills, variety works, cotton oil mills, oil distributing houses, planing mills, lumber yards, bottling works, milling companies, gineries, overall factories, bakeries, canneries, machine shops, fertilizer factories.

Bainbridge, by reason of its railroad and steamboat transportation, offers easy access to a large territory for the distribution of all manufactured products, articles of commerce throughout southwest Georgia, southeast Alabama and western Florida.

Bainbridge is within less than 100 miles of deep harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, reached from this point by two railroads and a steamboat line now in operation, which connect with large boats for the Isthmian canal.

For further information, which will be cheerfully given, address the Mayor or the Board of Trade,

BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA

WOMEN OF MOULTRIE HAVE LEAD THE FIGHT

HAVE HAD ABLE LEADERS

IN THE CAMPAIGNS FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

Working with the men in working toward the advancement of the city, the women of Moultrie have kept abreast of the times and are noted for their culture and progressiveness.

The Worth While club was organized October 1907 with thirty five active members. In the constitution then adopted it was stated that its object was to cultivate a taste for classical music and to study literature. During the five years work the first was spent in a study of European travel the following two years was devoted to the history of America a year was spent on Italian renaissance and the last and perhaps the most interesting work was concerning current events in which women are most concerned including domestic science sanitation civics and questions of a similar nature.

Combined with the literary work of no less value was that of the music. The leading American and European composers have been studied and selections rendered from them and the combination of music enhanced the enjoyment of the literary program.

As the Worth While club has been from its inception distinctly a culture club it has not made special effort to cater for them during their week's work but some work has been accomplished worthy of mention. The club federated in 1908 and since that time has been loyal in its support of the Federation work contributing to the Tallulah Falls school the students aid and has done other work in the town agitating the enforcement of law for improved sanitary conditions securing the consent of grocers to serve their places of business and has been actively working for a cleaner town more wholesome atmosphere for the community.

It has also been instrumental in securing women of a national reputation in their line of work. Miss E. C. Noyes of the Boston School of Expression made two visits and harmed her hearers with her demonstrations and recently Dr. Caroline Gessel formerly of Battle Creek but now in North Carolina appeared before the club and also before the citizens making the most direct and powerful plea for the betterment of its conditions which will prove of permanent benefit to the club in its work along this line.

Another way in which club workers have shown their interest in rural education is in offering prizes to the corn and canning club boys and girls providing for annual exhibits and creating sentiment in behalf of rural markets for the products of these energetic young citizens.

But not only in the rural child is interest shown by the organizations of Moultrie. The problems of the child in both city and country are being as a rule studied by a most devoted band of mothers and teachers.

The public spirit of the Bainbridge women was again exhibited in the enthusiasm with which work for school bonds was undertaken and the fact that Bainbridge has already had one state convention (that of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs) gathered there by the invitation of her women and is now looking forward to a second (that of the Georgia W. C. T. U.) this fall goes to show that her women are given to hospitality of the kind that makes for a greater Bainbridge.

As Ellen Foster Stone says of club women: "Whether the path be smooth or the work easy matters not. Once the goal is set it must be reached. There seems no task too small, no task too great to claim attention. To train to teach to lead to improve and to inspire are natural to woman. To set these tendencies in the wider mold, as now she is disposed to do is registering far and near in realities, in bigger better things for all. For good is self multiplying."

As many almost of this class can be made self-supporting as of the other. Trained workers for hand and brain are needed for all.

Neglected from childhood, no one can tell what phase of criminal or sexual crime they may commit in after years. They can easily be led into almost any crime even if they don't lead the way.

They are not the full idiots but many have some sense.

Much of the success of the work has been due to the able administration of the presiding officers. The 1st had as its first president Mrs. A. W. Chase who presided for two years being succeeded by Mrs. H. B. Allen for two years then owing to a change in by laws officers were debarred from holding office but one year. Mrs. Everett Daniel was then elected for the year and was succeeded by Mrs. T. W. Mattox now in office.

Perhaps one of the most popular activities undertaken was the cook school conducted last year by Mrs. H. H. H. and open to all women of the town and as culture and cooking go hand so successfully a general awe

enjoyable feature during which light refreshments are served.

A general reception is tendered by the officers every year and it is looked forward to as quite an important social event during the winter. For next fall a reciprocity meeting is planned with the Worth While club as hostess to the other women's organizations of the town and it will also tender a luncheon to the D. D. C. convention which will be in session in Moultrie in October.

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Moultrie claims to be the most thriving and progressive of the small cities.

The story of its growth reads like an Arabian Nights story. Twenty years ago Moultrie was a village of less than 100 souls. Today it is a beautiful and growing city of 2,000 people.

Eighteen years ago there was not a railroad in Moultrie county. The lines of railroad now radiate from Moultrie in the seven directions like spokes in a wheel. Fifteen years ago there was not a banking institution but now Moultrie's great banking houses, with more than a million and a quarter dollars on deposit, have made the city known in financial circles as one of the wealthiest cities per capita in the United States.

A few years ago a struggling village among the pines with cottages and small shanties and a few sandy streets was all that the visitor found here. Now magnificent homes and handsome streets make Moultrie the city beautiful of south Georgia.

Tax Value of Five Millions

In the early notices a grog shop and one or two small grocery stores made up all of the business section of Moultrie. Two Academies have wrought so wonderful a change that it is now a city with tax values of more than five million dollars. One hundred business establishments and industrial enterprises comprising cotton mills, barrel factories, mattress factories, fertilizer factories and six wholesale establishments make up business Moultrie.

The rapid growth and building that have made a city of Moultrie in so

short a period have by no means retarded. Among the big improvements of this year will be the completion of the first skyscraper, the construction of an additional school building to meet the demands of the paving of the streets and the organizing of another large banking institution.

But the ambition of the fine citizenship is not limited to money getting and industrial growth. Educational and religious interests come first with this people.

Public School System

Here is to be found one of the best school systems in the state. Moultrie has free schools for all of the children—absolutely free schools from the primary grades through high schools—without one dollar's tuition. Her broad minded people cheerfully pay the school tax and feel that the investment in the education of their sons and daughters is by far the best investment they can make. Eight hundred children find training annually in these well equipped schools that are always maintained at a high standard of excellence.

The several handsome temples of worship the large congregations of the strength of pulpit and pew the generous contributions to all religious causes make the Moultrie churches among the first in the state.

Here is the ideal home for the good citizen. Climate progress opportunity environment in every way inviting to the good citizen, and here they have come from the east and the west, from the north and the south the sturdy men and women whose words and generations shall make Moultrie the great city of the wiregrass.

BAINBRIDGE, GA.

Continued From Page Two

appreciation from many Decatur county mothers. The club home also maintained four years has been given up temporarily but the room has secured new quarters in the courthouse and still has an attendant in charge.

The city park has been beautified by the U. D. C. with monuments and canons and the Woman's club has added a drinking fountain to this popular resort for the children.

To the Civic Improvement club first and later to women on civic health and house visit committees of other organizations is due the credit of such undertakings as the establishment of children's playgrounds, the observance of child labor law, and other days and other days with assistance from its council. Auring flower show prizes organizing Junior civic and Adult societies campaigns against tuberculosis and the distribution of health maps charts pins and literature, securing lectures on health and the formation of a city board of health.

The legislative committees from various organizations have been active in behalf of the McWilliams bill for prompt payment of teachers, the Appalachian forest reserve bill, the Beach bill for protection of the factory employees kindergarten bill, compulsory education bill for extension teaching for women anti cigarette bill, bill for raising age of consent, and bills for better child labor laws. (The first three bills are now law.)

The educational departments have supported these bills and have done work in other lines as well. Besides contributing to state educational projects here in Decatur county they have conducted medal contests among school children, secured scholarships, maintained a pupil in school circuit

lateral rural libraries agitated for rural consolidated schools, entertained county teachers and are to furnish a Decatur county schoolhouse.

Rural Educational Work

Another way in which club workers have shown their interest in rural education is in offering prizes to the corn and canning club boys and girls providing for annual exhibits and creating sentiment in behalf of rural markets for the products of these energetic young citizens.

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Holland Has Schools for Farmers' Daughters.

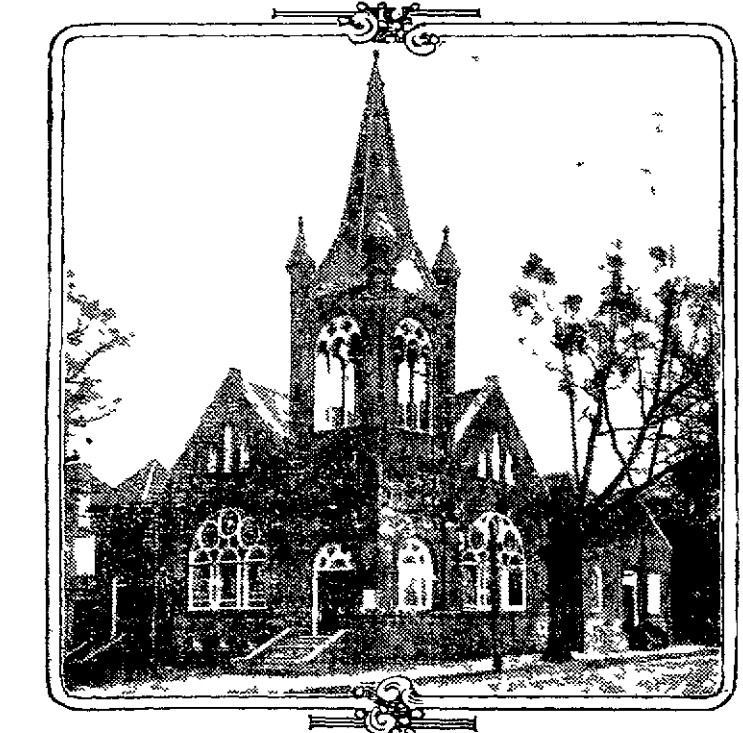
These schools give such practical instruction as will combat the dangers of inspiring farmers' daughters with ambitions outside of farm life. The courses in these schools are not ready zoology botany cooking washing ironing sewing household duties generally. It is proposed that as interest in the work increases still more comprehensive lines of instruction will be gradually introduced all over the state.

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Georgia's Most Neglected

Georgia's most neglected, but does nobly for

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Presbyterian Church, Bainbridge, Ga.

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Attorney at Law
Moultrie, Ga.

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Capital	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	100,000.00
Deposits	600,000.00
Assets (Over)	800,000.00

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M. L. LEE, Assistant Cashier

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We Carry a Full Line of Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings for Men.
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Have the largest and best assorted stock of Crockery in South Georgia.
J. R. HALL, Moultrie, Ga.

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Moultrie's Largest and Easiest Store
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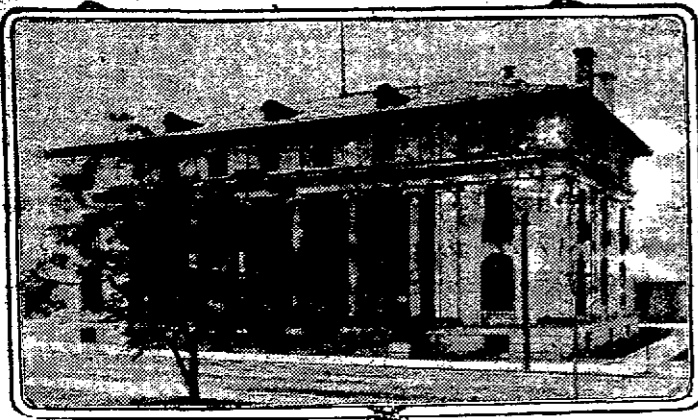
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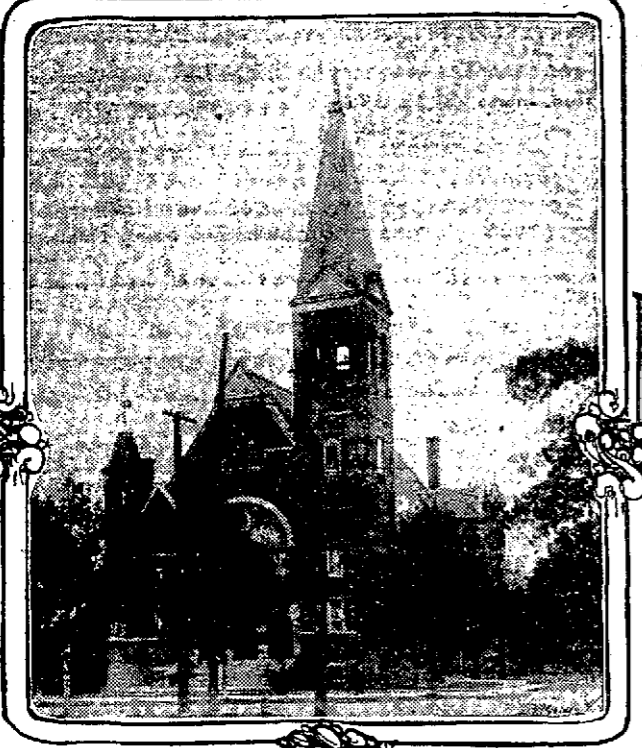
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Enjoy
Maxwell House Blend Coffee
Always Good—Always Pure

Dalton Brothers Company
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Moultrie, Georgia

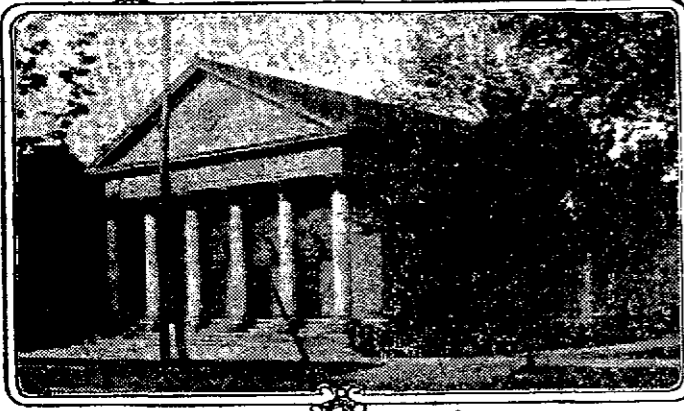
MOULTRIE GROCERY CO.
Moultrie, Georgia
Leading Jobbers of Southwest Georgia



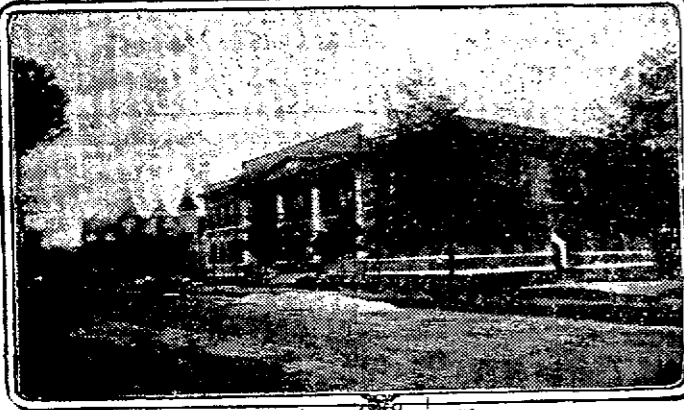
Postoffice, Valdosta, Ga.



Baptist Church.



Presbyterian Church at Valdosta.



Valdosta Grammar and High School.



Christian Church.

The transformation of Valdosta from a straggling village of a few hundred people to a splendid city of 14,000 population during the past twenty years reads like a story from romance. Valdosta has evolved into one of the most beautiful cities in the south.

The city has always been regarded as one of the biggest little cities in the state, due to the fact that, though small in numbers, the people who have made Valdosta have undertaken enterprises which larger towns would not have dreamed of.

When Valdosta had less than 5,000 people she put up nearly \$100,000 for the Georgia State fair and pulled off two fairs which made a new high water mark for displays of that sort in Georgia.

When Valdosta had less than 5,000 people she put in a street railroad, operating trolley cars, and she followed this up with other enterprises that were pitted to a much larger city.

Many Public Improvements. Valdosta set the pace among the small cities of Georgia in street paving, spending something like \$100,000 on vitrified brick paving more than ten years ago. This was followed up with another expenditure a few years later, and about the same time this city built fifteen or twenty miles of cement sidewalks, adding not only to the comforts of pedestrians, but enhancing the beauty of the handsome homes along the principal streets.

During the past few years Valdosta has built three handsome public buildings and last year this city put up more than \$75,000 for the South Georgia State Normal college, which bids fair to become the greatest educational institution in this section of the state.

The Work of Five Years. Within the past ten years each religious denomination in this city has completed handsome new churches, the result being that no city in Georgia, large or small, has finer houses of worship than are found in this city. Fifteen years ago there sprung up a rivalry among Valdosta's moneyed men in the construction of homes, the result being that within that time more palatial residences have been built in Valdosta than in any other city of similar size in this or any adjoining states.

There are scores of residences in this city that cost from \$12,000 to \$40,000 each, and the principal residence streets here compare favorably with the handsomest residence streets in any of the large cities. The yards are well kept and good taste is shown in all of the arrangements about the homes.

Many New Business Houses. In the business section of Valdosta the work of construction has also been on an extensive scale. Houses have been built for the future. Office buildings have gone up that would do credit to any of the large cities. The courthouse here is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Georgia. The jail, which was completed last year at a cost of \$75,000, has every comfort for the care of the unfortunate who have to be confined there.

At the present time the work of construction in this city is going to make Valdosta the handsomest residence city in the state. Contracts have been let for the paving with cement asphalt of all of the principal residence streets. This includes a mile along the national highway in each direction.

West Avenue Street Paving. Besides the street paving, a contract has been let for ten or twelve miles more of cement sidewalks. This includes sidewalks through the northern section of the city, which were taken in by legislative enactment last year.

Sixty thousand dollars is being spent at the present time on additions to the waterworks. This will give Valdosta a waterworks plant valued at about \$200,000 and a flow of more than 2,000,000 gallons of sulphur water each day.

Besides the extension of the waterworks, an extension is being made of the sanitary sewerage, so as to put the sewer system in every part of the town, guaranteeing sanitary conditions which have been impossible heretofore.

New Carnegie Library. At the present time work is going on in the construction of a Carnegie library to cost \$20,000, exclusive of the valuable lot which was purchased by the library association. The library is to be built opposite two of the high schools and in one of the best locations in the city. The library association will have a fund which will be adequate to support the library and keep it up to the highest point of service.

Handsome United States Building. Among the handsome new buildings in this city is that erected by the United States government for a courthouse and postoffice. This building cost \$175,000 furnished, and no prettier public building can be found anywhere.

New and Modern Hotels. Valdosta has several hotels, two of them being as well kept as any in this section of the state.

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fourth of the sea island cotton produced in the United States. It is the largest inland sea island cotton market in the world. This is due very largely to the fact that the territory around Valdosta is especially fitted for growing high grade "long staple cotton."

A Low Tax Rate. The tax rate in Valdosta is exceedingly low, considering the immense amount of improvements that have been made and are being made. The tax rate for the city is \$1.00 on the hundred, which brings in revenue of about \$50,000 to cover the expenses of the city.

Valdosta is surrounded on all sides by splendid running streams and large lakes, which furnish abundant sport for fishermen. There are plenty of birds and other game in the territory about this city, offering delightful sport to those who enjoy recreation of that sort.

Woman's Clubs Are Active. The woman's clubs of Valdosta are engaged in civic improvement work, and they have met every encouragement. The mayor and council of the city and from the county commissioners. With the immense amount of public improvement that is going on in Valdosta at the present time and with the high ideals which the people are shown, it is safe to say that within the next two years Valdosta will be the most beautiful city of its size in the southern states, and an ideal place for the home seekers, as well as for the business man who wants to live in an excellent territory.

The public schools of the city are a credit to any city of double or treble the population of Valdosta, and it can be said without contradiction, that the schools of the city are equally as good, if not better, than any city in the south. Professor Roberts and his corps of teachers are all learned and able and are specialists in the various departments of which they are the heads. There are ten grades, such as comprehensive and complete within itself, and the pupil upon completion of the tenth grade is fully equipped to enter the college or university. More than a thousand children are now enrolled in the public schools of the city, and it has been necessary to erect another building, which has only recently been completed, and which not only affords more room, but adds to the attraction of the city.

Active Chamber of Commerce. The chamber of commerce is a live, up-to-date, commercial body, composed of the staunchest and most representative business men of Valdosta, with its energy and sphere of activity directed solely to the up building of the city and county; the enlargement of the scope of its commercial influence; the opening up and development of the unsullied land in the county; the encouragement of a more intensified and scientific method of farming; the importation of working capital; the further development of Valdosta as a great manufacturing center, and in short, to use any and all legitimate methods to promote that welfare, prosperity and happiness which will be a realization of the great possibilities which lie within this "Land of Promise."

The visitor to Valdosta always expresses surprise at the size, importance and character of the city. The visitors are impressed with the magnificent homes, splendid business houses, well paved streets and the appearance of thrift on every side. The people of Georgia, especially in the northern section, ought to visit Valdosta in order that they may know what this young giant metropolis on the southern border is doing, as the educational value of such a trip would be worth the time and money for

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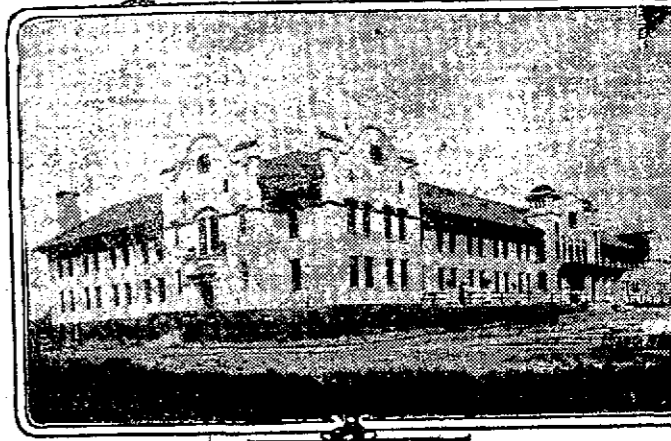
County Courthouse.



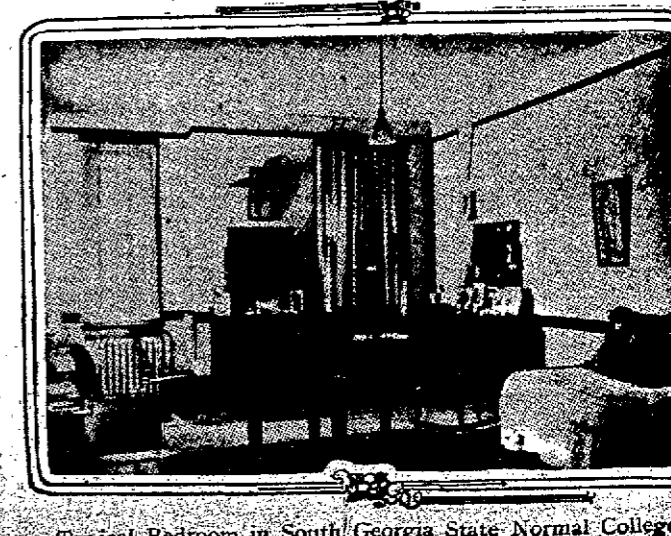
Methodist Church.



The Cooking Laboratory, South Georgia State Normal College.



First building of South Georgia State Normal College.



Typical Bedroom in South Georgia State Normal College.



Residence of Mrs. W. B. Conoly, at Valdosta, Ga.

Short Sketches of Valdosta and Lowndes County

The following is a thumb-nail sketch of Valdosta and Lowndes county:

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Valdosta, which is the county seat of Lowndes county, is the natural product of a section of such wonderful agricultural resources. Valdosta is a city of 12,000 people, and is the wealthiest town of its size in the south, if not in the United States. Its banks have capital, surplus and deposits exceeding five million dollars. It has more residents who own their homes of any city its size in the south.

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LOWNDES COUNTY.

Lowndes county is the southernmost county in Georgia and located on the Florida line. The annual mean temperature is 67 degrees.

Lowndes county produces every fruit and all agricultural products that are grown in Florida. Lowndes county soil, according to experiments at Tulane university, contains more saccharine matter than the soil of Louisiana or Cuba, and for this reason produces the finest flavored cane syrup made in the world.

Lowndes county produces the highest grade of tobacco grown in the world, possessing the rich aroma of Cuban tobacco and the mildness of the Connecticut variety.

Lowndes county is the richest sea island cotton section in the world, and Valdosta, the county site, is the largest inland sea island cotton market in the world. This cotton is used in making the finest fabrics and is sold in the market at two to three times as much as the ordinary staple.

Lowndes county produces from seventy to one hundred and twenty bushels of corn to the acre, as shown in the contests by the Boy's Corn clubs the past season. Lowndes county is the home of the watermelon, and melons weighing from 90 to 150 pounds are produced every year.

Lowndes county produces cantaloupes that are famous in the markets of the north and east, and the industry in this county is the largest in any similar area in the world.

Lowndes county soil produces sweet potatoes, gladders, chufas, cassava and all food products for man or beast.

Lowndes county produces the finest variety of scuppernon grapes grown in the world, and all other varieties do almost as well.

Lowndes county has recently demonstrated that the Satsuma orange flourishes, and quite an extensive acreage has been set in this fruit.

Lowndes county produces the finest kinds of Bermuda onions which yield handsome crops every year.

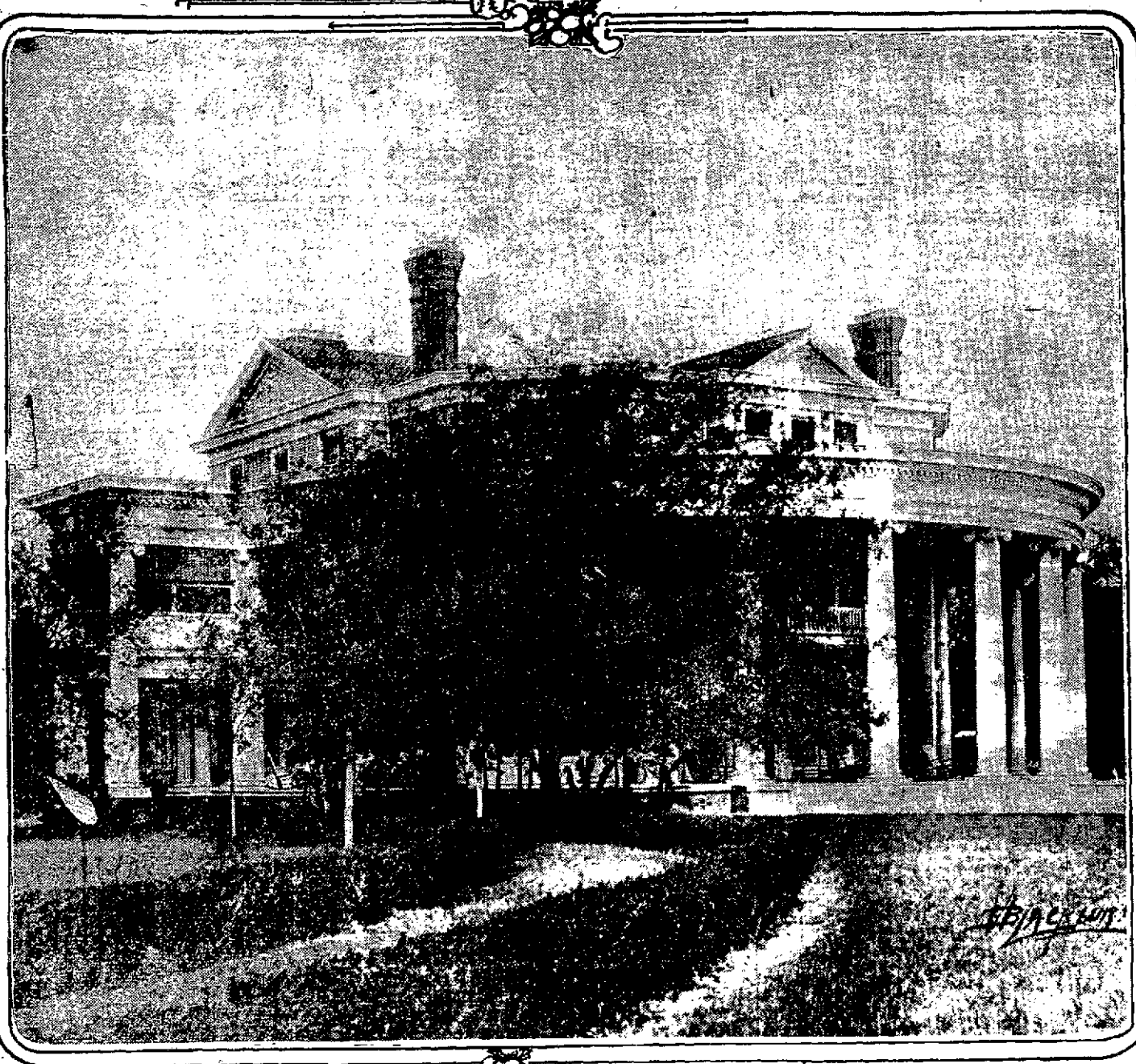
Lowndes county has several thousand acres set to broad peaches, and many trees are yielding handsome returns. All that have come into bearing are producing handsome returns, and the young groves promise to surpass expectations.

Lowndes county produces every grain crop, every fruit crop and every flower that can be grown in any semi-tropical climate.

Lowndes county soil is adapted to a greater variety of crops which can be produced abundantly than any other soil in the world.

ONE OF VALDOSTA'S MANY MAGNIFICENT HOMES

WOMEN OF VALDOSTA FIRST TO FEDERATE IN SOUTH GEORGIA



The palatial home of Colonel W. S. West, at Valdo sta. Colonel West is one of South Georgia's most prominent men and well known throughout the state.

you who have never visited this section: South Georgia State Normal College. One of Valdosta's chief objects of pride is the new State Normal college, located here. This is a public enterprise of greatest promise. It is the first state institution of higher learning to be established south of the middle line of the state; and as there are three-fifths of the area and nearly half of the population of the state in this territory, there is every reason to predict a rapid growth of the college and a noble service rendered by it to the people.

situation. The citizens of Valdosta gave a site of 60 acres of land, beautifully situated and facing more than a third of a mile on the principal residence street of the city. At the expense of several thousand dollars, the city put in a new division of its systems of sewer mains in order to reach the college. It is now replacing old water mains with new and larger ones to better serve the institution. In addition to all this, Valdosta has given \$50,000 in money to be paid in installments of \$5,000 a year for ten years. When the state's appropriation for the first building was found to be inadequate to construct the kind of house that was needed, \$25,000 of the last named sum was made available at once, to be put into the house with the state's appropriation. So the first

building was erected—one of the most beautiful and most substantial college buildings in the south. The equipment is of as high grade as the building. The legislature, seeing the handsome way the city had met the state's original small appropriation, gave an adequate appropriation for the maintenance of the school, and the board was enabled to secure a most excellent faculty and establish as good a college for young women as there is in the south. There is every reason to believe that this liberal and just policy of the state will be continued until south Georgia shall have not only as good, but also as ample educational advantages as any other section of the state, and the old stigma of governmental neglect of this section should be wiped out.

Characteristics.

First, before doing anything else, the board got a competent architect to prepare a scheme for all reasonable future development of the institution. There will be no waste or random building.

Second, the style or architecture selected puts a maximum of money in solid service and a minimum in "decoration." Yet the architecture is most beautiful.

Third, the same quality of solid serviceableness characterizes furniture and equipment.

Fourth, in selecting a faculty the same general principle holds. The people were selected at the start who were expected to head the various departments when the school is mature. They are highly trained, highly experienced specialists.

Fifth, in the courses of study those subjects are most emphasized that come closest to life. Service rather than conventionality is the test of selection. The college undertakes to prepare young women to live effectively and nobly the lives that they have been given to live; and for this reason practical instruction in health and sanitation, courses of domestic science and household economics are ranked of equal importance with the usual literary courses.

Sixth, the final aim of the institution is to build character—the pure, helpful, effective character that constitutes our ideal of noble womanhood. The college opened for the first time on the second day of January last, and has had a very prosperous opening term. The work and the classes have been organized, and everything is in excellent shape for the regular year's work that begins in September. Applications are coming in rapidly, and there is every indication of a great overcrowding in the fall, owing to the fact that the present building, though one of the largest of its kind in the state, has to be used for both dormitory and administration building. Already there is urgent need of another building.

Here at last is a college in which the daughters of south Georgia can get a thorough education of the most modern kind at a most nominal cost, and without going far from home.

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We have the largest furniture store in South Georgia.
We carry a complete line of rugs, carpets, matting, curtains, draperies, coat chests, shirtwaist boxes, parlor, library, dining room, bedroom and porch furniture.
We are agents for the Aerolux porch shade, Walker new model awning, Leonard cleanable refrigerator, Caloric fireless cooker, Buck steel and gas ranges, Englander couches and Charles P. Lumbert's art craft furniture.
First-class funeral director in charge of the Undertaking department.
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They lace in front.
Give Comfort, Health and Style
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REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL INSURANCE.
BONDS AND ALL FORMS OF LIABILITY INSURANCE A SPECIALTY

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Manufacturers of Quality Ice Creams, Sherbets and Fine Candies.
Special attention given to parties, wedding receptions and other social affairs. See us or write us before placing your orders.
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OFFICERS
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T. M. Smith, Vice President Abial Wynn, Cashier
J. Y. Blitch, Vice President S. A. Smith, Asst. Cashier

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VALDOSTA, GA.
Opened January 1. Entirely remodeled with all modern conveniences. "A Home for the Traveling Man."
American Plan, \$2.50 Up
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VALDOSTA PECAN PLANTATIONS
--will make you independent. Safe investment; steady growing income assured; sold on terms. We take care of your orchard. 1,400 acres now under cultivation in budded paper shell pecans.
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Valdosta Pecan Plantation Company
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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Established 1901 Valdosta, Ga.

ALL KINDS OF Building Materials
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Club Women, Ask Your Merchant For This Flour
The A.S. Pendleton Company
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Fruits and Produce
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Hardware, Stoves and
House Furnishings
Valdosta, Ga.

Mathis & Youmans Co.
The largest MUSIC HOUSE in South Georgia.
The WORLD'S BEST PIANOS at the right prices.

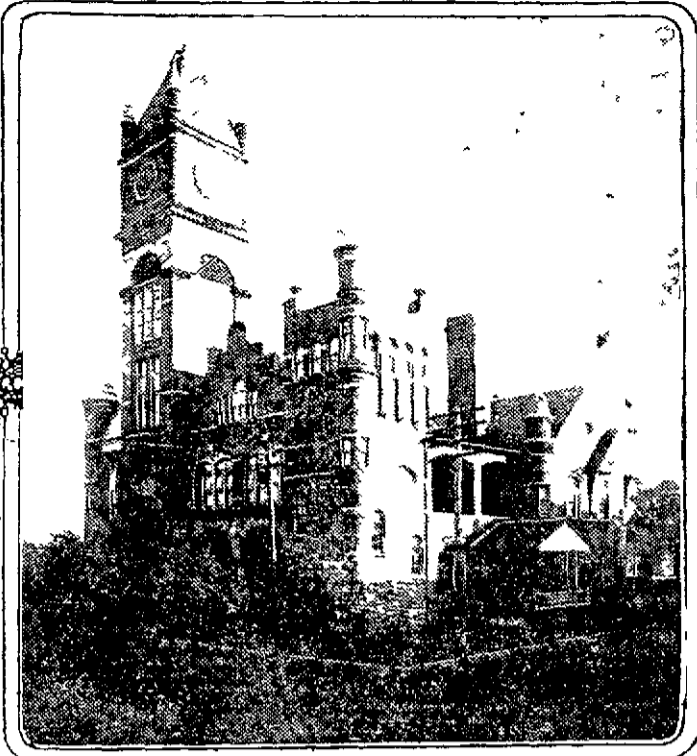
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WHOLESALE HARDWARE
C. Strickland, Pres. H. Y. Tillman, V. Pres.
W. R. Strickland, Secy. & Treas. A. R. Jackson, Mgr. & Buyer
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY.
VALDOSTA, GA.

SERVING DISCRIMINATING DRESSERS
Has been our business for a score of years. If you have been unfortunate in your clothing selections—if you see on the other man what you would want for yourself, intrust your next mail order to us. Clothing experts will make your selection for you.
You'll then know why we have grown into the largest ONE PRICE Clothing House in South Georgia.

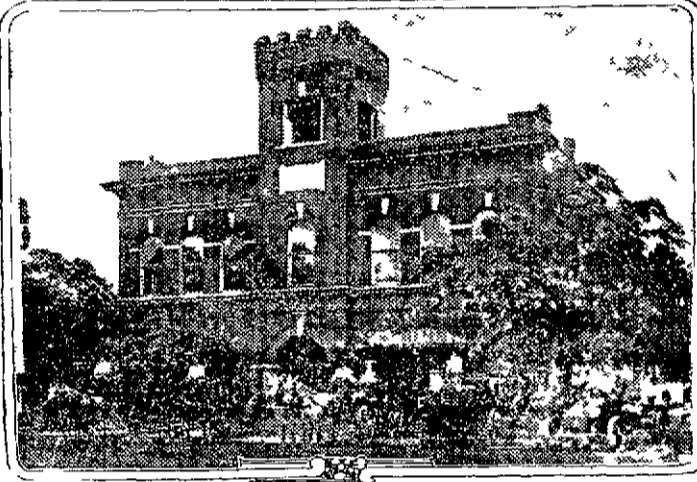
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VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

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Valdosta, Georgia
The largest exclusive ladies' store, and does the biggest ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods business between Macon and Jacksonville
W. M. Oliver
Mail and Telephone Orders Receive Prompt Attention...

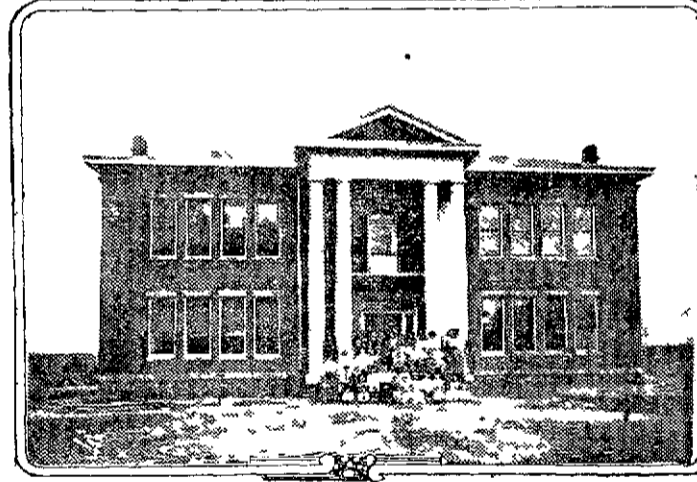
DAWSON A "Solid" Town; County Seat of TERRELL The Richest Agricultural County in GEORGIA



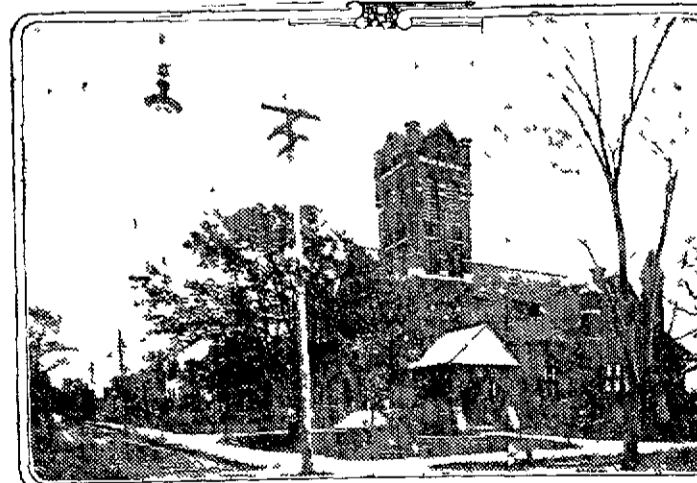
County Courthouse at Dawson, Ga.



Fire Department, Dawson, Ga.



Sasser School Building at Sasser, Ga.



Baptist Church, at Dawson, Ga.

Terrell county, situated in southwest Georgia at the intersection of the Seaboard Air Line and the Central Georgia railroad, 180 miles south of Atlanta, and eighty miles southwest of Macon, the central city of the state offers advantages to honest, earnest industrious homeseekers equaled by few sections of America, and excelled by none. While we claim no lofty hills and rugged mountains rich in mineral ores, our mighty rolling rivers whose waters may be harnessed for the generation of electricity or the moving of machinery. We have a climate unsurpassed in salubrity and a soil whose productiveness for many of the richest and best products of the world is unexcelled by any other spot upon the globe.

In the production of cotton we stand almost without a rival. With the exception of Albermarle County in South Carolina, we produce more cotton per acre than any other section of the world. It is no unusual thing for our skillful farmers to produce more than one bale to the acre.

While Terrell county may have in the past devoted too much of her time and talent to the cultivation of the sticky staple and encouraging her corn over the spirit of her dreams, and she is as the years go by devoting more of her energy to diversifying her crops and making her farms self sustaining. In this she is bound to be successful. Recent years have demonstrated the possibility of our soil in the production of the cereals. Through the efforts of the Boys Corn club and its attendant agencies we have come to the very front in the production of corn, oats, potatoes and kindred crops. We have gathered more than 160 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats and 250 bushels of potatoes from one acre. Nor have we lost sight of raising wheat sufficient for home consumption. Quite recently one of our enterprising and public spirited citizens has erected a \$10,000 flour mill in our midst to encourage and stimulate the production of wheat. Then our soil is well adapted to the growth of leguminous crops which while they help to fertilize our lands produce abundant foods for both man and beast. Peas, peanuts and a few other legumes grow abundantly in our soil. These are conducive to crop rotation and aid largely in making our farms self sustaining.

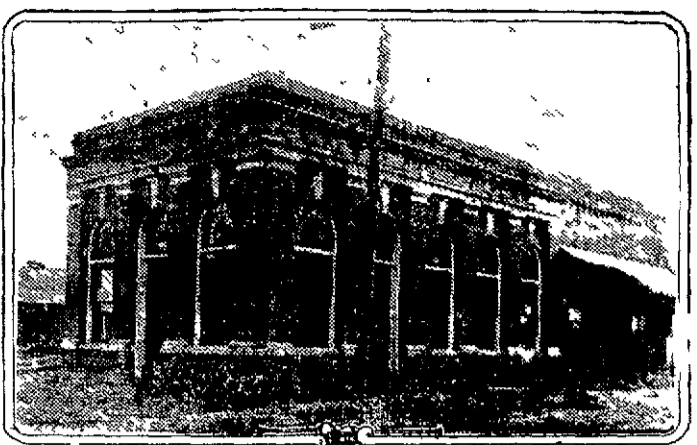
Then the fruit crops of our section are by no means to be despised. Removed as we are from the extremes of heat and cold supplied by nature with a sufficient amount of rainfall, many varieties of berries, peaches, grapes and melons when cared for grow in great perfection on very side hills. Besides these, the pecan industry has taken hold of our people, and within

a short time you will be unable to find a farm in Terrell county which is not supplied from its own orchard with these luscious nuts. Already we have in our county two large groves of these nuts, which bear the very finest fruit in great abundance and bring to the owners rich results. New trees and groves are being planted upon every available spot and soon our entire county will be supplied with this most excellent nut, the Paper Shell pecan. In addition to all these our gardening facilities are unsurpassed. We can successfully raise almost every vegetable known in our markets. Who ever will may by diligence have a flourishing garden every year from January to January. Then the supply of beautiful rich flowers is limited only by the desire of the landlord. They live here they grow here, they beautify our homes. We have spoken of location, soil, climate and precipitation those essential in producing rich farms, fine orchards and beautiful homes. Now let us say one word for our people. Terrell county has a population of 22,000 souls. As a rule her people are gentle, refined and educated. We have within the confines of our county four incorporated towns in which successful business is conducted. Besides these we have twenty stores which supply their immediate localities with groceries and staple dry goods. Dawson, the county seat, a city of more than 4,000 inhabitants occupies a nearly central position at the junction of the two railroads first mentioned. She has many successful business houses with wide awake and progressive merchants at their head and three whole sale houses ready at all times to supply your wants. In the way of business Dawson stands second to no town of her size in Georgia. In the way of enterprises she has fully demonstrated the push and progressive spirit of her people. She has three banks with a cash capital of \$400,000 and undivided profits and surplus of about \$200,000. Two large and well equipped oil mills doing a very extensive and satisfactory business, a cotton compress which handles yearly about 40,000 bales of cotton, an ice plant capable of manufacturing all the ice needed for domestic and storage purposes, four gins for the convenience of our planters, one cocoa-cola all necessary appendages and with ample capacity for keeping out of the cool five drug stores, one art gallery, two well arranged hotels, four large warehouses for handling our cotton, two well supplied and convenient wagon and buggy depots, doing extensive business, two large garages for the indispensable automobile industry, a large convenient and commodious swimming pool furnished

with fresh artesian water—the very delight of our young people, and some times a saloon to the older three livery and sale stables, which keep our market well supplied with horses and mules, a telegraph office for the convenience of the people and a telephone system which reaches every part of our county and all the cities about us.

Dawson owns and operates her own light and water plants and by these the entire town is most bountifully supplied. For all purposes we are furnished with pure limpid water, clear as crystal without speck or stain, and in abundant quantity. And wonderful to tell this liberal supply for 4,000 people and for all their stock and for running many fans is furnished by one 8 inch well. The supply seems inexhaustible and even now we are doing all in their power to secure a current which this one well is expected to carry. Her public buildings are conveniently situated, well arranged and amply sufficient for all practical purposes. We have recently been voted \$60,000 for erecting a larger and more suitable building for our post office. Already bids for the erection of this magnificent structure are before the public and within a short time this thing of beauty will be the admiration of our people. She has two railroads and all the advantages of competitive rates. Then in her educational facilities she is a breath of the times. She has a good library and will soon own a beautiful Carnegie hall. Her club women are women of intelligence and enterprise and they are doing all in their power to secure all the advantages for the education of our youth and the upbuilding of a noble Christian character. Then we have for the whites a fine college building as good as the best in all south Georgia. We have a corps of ten teachers who are well able to prepare our children to enter the best colleges. We have three church buildings, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, two of which compare favorably in architectural beauty with any church edifices in our neighboring cities. Her ministers are men of deep piety and perfect consecration. They are men of ability and have the respect and confidence of the community.

Next then is Parrott a thriving little incorporated town of about 500 inhabitants lying on the Seaboard Air Line railroad just ten miles north of Dawson. She too is a plucky little city full of energy and enterprise. Her citizens are progressive and every line of development shows energy and genius. She has one drug store, two banks, two well arranged hotels, four large warehouses for handling our cotton, two well supplied and convenient wagon and buggy depots, doing extensive business, two large garages for the indispensable automobile industry, a large convenient and commodious swimming pool furnished



Farmers' Bank, at Broomwood, Ga.



Parrott School, at Parrott, Ga.



Methodist Church, at Dawson, Ga.



Presbyterian Church at Dawson Ga.

FACTS ABOUT DAWSON.

- Population (estimated), 5,000.
- Increase last few years, 30 per cent.
- Assessed value city property, \$1,917,671.00.
- Real value city property, about \$4,000,000.
- Number of banks, 3; total capital, \$300,000.00.
- Number of business concerns, 158.
- Number of wholesale houses, 3.
- Number of manufacturing enterprises, 9.
- Number of miles of paved sidewalks, 4.
- Postal receipts, stamps, \$11,000.
- Number railroads, 2.
- Number passenger trains daily, 6.
- Trade territory population, 85,000.
- Number building permits for year 1912, 49.
- Money invested in pears, \$75,000.
- Mean temperature, 69 degrees.
- Number of growing days for crops, 290.
- Number of schools, 2.
- Number of churches, 7.
- Public Library and Club House (both in sight).
- The largest swimming pool in the state.
- A \$10,000 wheat mill owned by Mr. J. R. Mercer.
- A \$60,000 Government Building soon to be erected.

Her lands are productive and her people are prosperous and happy. Broomwood on the Central of Georgia railroad 7 miles northeast of Dawson is a flourishing incorporated town of 500 inhabitants. This town is well located in a fine agricultural section and her people are indomitable in energy and unquenchable in zeal. She too has the progressive spirit common to all our people and she is looking to the front with all her energy. She owns and operates her own light and waterworks system and furnished at a low rate these conveniences to all who desire them. She has ten general stores and several other business houses of less pretensions. She has two banks, two meat markets, one livery stable, two groceries, three valet houses that handle about 5,000 bales of cotton annually, the county and several smaller enterprises that help to make her great. Beside these she has four churches—two Baptist, one Methodist and one Lutheran. Then she has an \$8,000 school building of which all her people are proud and in the operation school has a larger attendance than any other in the county. The school in Dawson accepted Her school and church advantages coupled with the fact that many of her white people own and live upon their farms help to make Broomwood a great and pleasant and desirable location. Seven miles to the south of us on the S. A. L. railroad, is Sasser another of our small but progressive and happy incorporated towns, with a population of about 600 souls. Sasser, like Broomwood and Parrott, has the advantage of being surrounded by a fine agricultural country, in which many white farmers own and live upon their lands. She is endeavoring to make her section self sustaining. For this reason her people can live contentedly at home and board at the same place. She has one drug store, thirteen mercantile houses well equipped and well supplied, one bank, one warehouse handling from 5,000 to 6,000 bales of cotton annually, one livery stable, two general repair shops, one large well equipped gin, one grist mill, an electric light plant and several artesian wells. She has two churches—one Methodist and one Baptist. She has a splendid \$8,000 school building of which her people are justly proud and this building is supplied with capable teachers and accommodate more than one hundred children. In addition to all these we have Graves station, Doure Hill and Yeomans, Warner, Beulah, Pleasant Hill, Chambliss, all delightful places in the farming districts. In their own schools, churches and well fitted storehouses making their people satisfied because of all the conveniences which they supply. In short, every section of our county has the school, the church, the store and the shop in easy reach of the home. Terrell county invites you to come and see, feeling assured that in the language of Sheba's queen you will declare the half has not been told. For we have given you but the faint shadow of a mighty image, the poor skeleton of a grand colossus. We are rapidly preparing our roads for easy and comfortable travel. The convicts of our county aided by all that we can employ under skilled managers are at labor every day upon roads and soon to travel in Terrell county will be an absolute delight.

"Dawson News"
The city of Dawson is blessed with one of the very best most enterprising newspapers in the entire state. This is the Dawson News, edited by the Hon. F. L. Rainey, who has been honored by the county as its legislator and who has very recently become a part of the state's prison ward by appointment of the governor. Mr. Rainey took charge of the Dawson News a quarter of a century ago and has ever been alive to every interest of his town and county. Never does he lose an opportunity through the columns of his paper to tell of the many good things of his section and to him through the medium of his publication which has now been advanced to the position of a semi-weekly the citizens of Terrell county are greatly indebted for his part in bringing the county and South western Georgia to the attention of the world in a manner so well deserved.

"Dawson's Mayor and Council"
Dawson is at this time blessed with an excellent mayor and aldermanic board consisting of F. M. McNulty mayor and the following councilmen: B. M. Davidson, M. H. Harper, J. C. Hollingsworth, J. P. Perry, A. L. McJenlon and J. I. Morris. These are all active, progressive business men and their management of the city's affairs is characterized by that conservatism and economy which should be manifest in every well governed city. They are too always alive to any move which means the betterment of the city in an educational way or in matters of hygiene. The mayor has been especially active in eradicating the town of blind tigers and other sources of evil and the vagrant in Dawson is now a thing of the past. Every negro or white individual thus inclined is on the alert for a job.

Dawson Club Women Working for 'City Beautiful'

One of the most salient factors in the progress of the little southwest Georgia city of Dawson is its organized womanhood.

Realizing that organization is system the lack of it is confusion the women of Dawson have banded themselves together in all departments of work in order to secure the best results with the least expenditure of time and money.

For years and years back before the dawning of club days the women of Dawson had church aids, missionary and mite societies and along with the deacons stewards and elders these societies have been most efficient in carrying the church work.

They have been added to by the organized Sunday school classes, who work for the children of the city, and the working for women and all standing by Bible teachings are proving a mighty force in the struggle against evil.

Federated Clubs Active.
The oldest of the federated clubs of Dawson in point of service is the Woman's club formerly the Wednesday Afternoon club.

The club has been reorganized under the name of Dawson Library Association. The membership of these clubs number thirty-five and forty-two respectively and are nearly identical in the membership of the two.

For years ago the Women's club was in the line of the state work is divided into. Each club takes up the department best fitted to them.

Work of Woman's Club.
Eight years ago the Women's club was organized and two years later in 1917, it entered the state federation.

For the past six years the work was principally study course clubs and the maintenance of a library. Money for the library has been raised by tea dinners and public entertainments one county fair netting \$1,000.

The Women's club then turned its attention to conservations home economies health civics and junior civics. Through the club lectures of note on each subject have been secured.

Donations of trees for tree planting day have been obtained. A girls canning club with the largest enrollment in the state was organized.

The club had obtained a day electric current and secured a weekly train wagon for the residence. It has made an effort to have an bill boards joined with the club.

For the past year has been one of the busiest and most successful in the history of the club. With an earnest capable president and able committee chairman.

The conservation committee had charge of the work for the first two months of the year. They procured from the government department at Washington pamphlet for normal training in nature study and had copies of same mailed out to each county.

The civics committee supported by a loyal mayor has secured for the city clean streets with an annual cleaning day. An art exhibit from the Turner Art gallery was successfully carried through.

Working for a Crematory
Plans are on foot to have garbage cars at early date and a strong pull is being made for a crematory.

In the past, but this year's fair will eclipse all past efforts. The business men of Dawson have already pledged their support to cover the handsome amount to cover the premium list.

The women are enthusiastic over the work, each woman working her own block. It is expected to make the educational department a great feature of the fair.

Library Building Soon.
The club's dream of a library building is about to be realized. The Carnegie Library association has granted \$10,000 for the purchase of the city.

All round the world, the ribbon white is worn and Dawson is proud that through her W. C. T. U. women she forms a part of this white garment and that through them her children are taught purity of thought and loyalty to God and home and native land.

Through the scientific temperance instruction department of this organization cash premiums are offered yearly to the pupils of the grammar and high school for essays on this line.

The public school teachers very kindly cooperate by making the work obligatory and this year nearly two hundred essays were sent in for which four prizes were awarded.

The result of this work is that to day there is hardly a paper in Dawson from the fourth grade up who from his knowledge of the evils of intemperance both from a scientific as well as moral standpoint could not put to shame many of their elders of our state.

Two D. A. R. Chapters
The women of Dawson support two flourishing D. A. R. chapters. The Dorothy Waiton and Stone Castle besides the patriotic work of such chapters the members of the Dorothy Waiton maintain two scholarships and give annually a history medal in the city school.

The members of the Stone Castle chapter support one scholarship and give a history medal to the Third District Agricultural school. The Mary Brantley chapter U. D. C. is the oldest and largest organization in the city and its work of course follows the line mapped out by the state workers in studying confederate history and marking historic sites.

It is the policy to remember that a few of the first military veterans are still here and if anything can be done to lend a helping hand to steady their tottering footsteps it is done.

Stands in Beautiful Park.
The school building stands in a beautiful park of fourteen acres, shaded and grass covered commanding a magnificent view. The Junior Civic league now has the grounds in charge.

On June 3 the park as a city playground was formally presented modern playground equipment. With a view of aiding every aspiring youth irrespective of circumstances the town liberally supplies all pupils with books, paper, pencils, pens and ink.

The school library furnishes books vigorous in thought and helpful in suggestion. The literary societies with their varied and well arranged programs contribute much to the literary attainment of the pupils and are valuable as a means of cultivating taste of manner and expression.

The department of music is designed to afford to all pupils having sufficient native ability the opportunity to study music as a part of the regular course. The aim is to make musical training contribute to liberal culture.

The Dawson public school is the pride of the city of wealth and culture. Its success is due to the combined wisdom and bounty of Dawson the trustees and faculty.

In 1904 was completed a brick building with stone trimmings modern in all its appointments. The school prospered and the attendance increased to such an extent that soon this building was inadequate to the needs and the city fathers issued bonds for the erection of an annex similar in structure which was completed in 1912 at a cost, including furnishings of \$15,000.

The rooms in both buildings are unusually large arranged so as to admit abundant sunlight and in their construction special attention was given to securing ventilation. The halls are wide with plenty of entrances to guard against a panic in case of a fire. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and supplied with bubbling fountains and sanitary plumbing. The auditorium seating 300 people is well lighted heated furnished and open to the public.

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The department of oratory endeavors to develop and improve each pupil's own mind and encourage a love of the study of literature.

Co-operation and Progress.
The greatest essential in progress and upward moving is co-operation and the unselfish assistance given by one to another and this truth finds its prescriptive proof in the expansive work of education.

All club work to be at its best and noblest must be done with the heartiness of the pupils and goal of education comes from a noble colleges and text books—by no means all. Sometimes a thought expressed an experience or observation given a word of warning or a manifestation of the heartiness of the pupils and carry us higher and strengthen us more than the perusal of a hundred text books.

The Feeble-Minded.
Where are they?
In every village some hid away by parents many are the town butt of ridicule.

It is estimated as the United States makes no census of them that there are about one to every 500 population in Georgia. Of which probably 400 can be helped greatly by the school.

Georgia's duty is to start a manual training or farm school for 400 of these who can be helped nearly as much as the blind or deaf mute defective toward their support. More than thirty states find it more profitable to save than to continue to neglect.

Aristocratic Blue Ribbon Cultivated Society Club Women Sisters
ALL BUY SHOES FROM
Hornady-Ivey Shoe Company, Dawson, Ga.

ROBERTS-WALL CO.
Wholesale Grocers
DAWSON, GEORGIA

DAWSON SCHOOLS; Noted for Efficiency and Thoroughness.

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SHIELDS-GEISE LUMBER COMPANY

DAWSON, GA.
Dealers and Manufacturers of
Lime, Cement, Brick, Coal, Rough and Dressed Lumber
Mouldings, Casings, Boxings, Laths, Plaster Shingles, Etc.

BANK OF DAWSON

CAPITAL \$100,000.00
Your patronage is invited by this bank. It offers you prompt and efficient service at all times whether your deposits are large or small.

THE McLAIN COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
Dawson, Georgia.
The McLain Company is one of the oldest mercantile firms in this section. It was founded nearly twenty five years ago and in the latter part of the year 1910 was incorporated with a paid in capital of \$25,000.00.

Southern Grocery Co.

(Incorporated)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
HAY AND GRAIN
DAWSON - GEORGIA
ESTABLISHED IN 1895

Lowrey & Davidson

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
Dealers in Buggies, Wagons and Horse Furnishings.
Diligent application to business and courteous attention to our customers have made us the leaders in our line.

Lowrey & Davidson

We point to our large repository with special pride as the most complete and up-to-date show room in southwest Georgia.

Davis-Davidson Co.

Dawson's Greatest Department Store
Leaders in Fine Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

J. A. HORSLEY

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
DAWSON, GEORGIA
The oldest established agency in real estate in this section.

J. A. HORSLEY

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
Dawson, Terrell Co., Ga.
Have handled more farm and real estate trades in Terrell county than all others combined.

Davis-Davidson Co.

Dawson, Georgia
Special attention to all mail orders. All packages sent by Parcel Post free of charge.
Let us know your needs. We invite your patronage.

PUBLIC SPIRIT; The Slogan of Business Men of Dawson

Every community is dependent primarily upon the progress of its life in order to attain to the highest degree of prosperity. The industrial, commercial and intellectual life must advance hand in hand.

Dawson and Terrell county that makes it easy to convince prospective buyers and many a deal brought to final consummation testify to his activity and ability to exploit our wonderful resources.

The Davis Davidson Co. has been chosen by Mrs. R. B. Parker, the best department store in south west Georgia, which is high praise from one who has so thoroughly studied the business in the town of this section.

The volume of business has steadily increased and the work of improving the streets and making more attractive the homes looking to the city beautiful gives substantial evidence of healthy growth.

Art in Every-Day Life
But what is art? Art is the beauty of life. It is the beauty of the mind and the beauty of the body. It is the beauty of the soul and the beauty of the spirit.

THE WOMAN TODAY
Strong and yet gentle, she stands apart
From the frivolous crowd on joy
She feels the beat of the world's
Great heart.

THE WOMAN TODAY
On mountain top or in valley fair
There are men and women, ye
Children too!
Whose lives are filled with cor-
ruling care.

THE WOMAN TODAY
Who long for knowledge—for
pleasures few—
To these the heart-hungry, who
toll on their way,
Come comfort and help from the
woman today!

THE WOMAN TODAY
All praise be then to the woman
today!
Who sits not in her house by
the side of the road,
But bold comes out on the world's
highway!

THE WOMAN TODAY
To lighten her sister-woman's
load
She cheers the world as she goes
her way!
—All hail to thee! Oh, woman today!

THE WOMAN TODAY
—ISABELLE WOOD PATTERSON,
President Round Table Study Club.

FITZGERALD The Most Cosmopolitan City of Its Size in GEORGIA

ONE OF FITZGERALD'S FINE BUILDINGS



THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF FITZGERALD.

In the year 1894 the failure of the crops in parts of the north and middle western states brought distress to the farmers in many sections of the great corn belt of the Mississippi, suffering was so intense and material that various states of the devastated section sent out appeals for assistance. The response was most prompt and generous from all over this great land, but no state was more quick and eager to help her sister states in this time of need than "dear old Georgia," which alone sent several trainloads of provisions to the stricken people.

Thus was brought about the idea to the mind of P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, of a colony location somewhere in the land where there was plenty, through bounteous crops, would be assured, and inspired by the memories of the balmy air and sunshine of south Georgia while sojourning in the south during the troublesome sixties, and also bearing in mind that famous address of one of Georgia's most eloquent sons—Henry W. Grady—delivered in Boston in 1888, Mr. Fitzgerald set out upon his mission of organization and the establishment of such a colony.

The lamented W. J. Northern, who was at this time governor of the state of Georgia, quick to see the advantages and grasp the opportunities of exploiting his beloved state, had only to invite Mr. Fitzgerald to come to Georgia and investigate, which he did; the rest was easy.

The American Tribune Soldier Colony company was organized in the year 1898, the same year the site for the proposed colony was selected; immediately the falling of the stately and majestic "lonkie" yellow pines, the pride of south Georgia, was begun for the site of a city.

Remarkable Growth of Colony.
In 1898 a charter was granted to the city of Fitzgerald, Ga., and since that year until the present day, the growth has been phenomenal.

The building of a new city, especially in the heart of a pine forest, is naturally fraught with hardships, but the sturdy people who were building Fitzgerald in the late "ninties" were men of determination and knew not what the word "failure" meant—and the result is that today Fitzgerald stands out in all her glory as an example to the world of what can be done. Like the sphinx, Fitzgerald has withstood the ravages of time and serenely faces the future and every condition which may arise for its building.

The city is laid out straight with the lines of the compass, and has nineteen miles of sixty-foot well-graded streets, running north and south and the same number east and west, with fifteen and twenty-foot alleys between such streets, all of which are surrounded by a five-mile, sixty-foot drive, which is an ideal automobile highway.

There are sixteen blocks of vitrified brick pavement in the heart or business section of the city, the perfection of which is second to none in any city in the south; miles of tiled and cement sidewalks laid on an established grade and beautiful parks in the center of the two main streets, which divide the city into its four wards.

Modern White Water System.
The entire paved area is lined on either side of the streets with the most up-to-date white water system of lighting now in vogue—one stretch of white water lights running from the A. B. & A. depot to the courthouse, a distance of over 3,000 feet. No city of its size in the south is more beautifully lighted.

Fitzgerald has a perfect septic sewage system, which keeps the city in a sanitary condition, equalled by no other city of its size in Georgia. The electric light and water plant is owned and operated by the municipality. Its equipment is thoroughly modern and the plant is run on the up-to-date meter system. The water is furnished by an artesian well 300 feet deep, and its water is reported to add to the good health of the community.

With such conditions, it is no wonder that out of a population of 10,000 there were only 50 deaths reported during the past twelve months.

Handsome Schools and Churches.
Fitzgerald was the first city in the state to inaugurate the system of free text books, the example of which has been followed by only one or two other cities. With an able and energetic superintendent, and a corps of 28

proficient teachers to instruct the 1,500 pupils—1,025 of whom are white—the percentage of standing is the highest in the state, and only recently the state superintendent cited the Fitzgerald public schools as an example for others to follow.

No community will thrive without the ever potent influence of the church, and in this respect Fitzgerald—as in other things, is right in the fore. The following denominations have temples of worship within the limits of this prosperous city: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Episcopal, United Brethren, Christian Science, Catholic and Presbyterian, while other denominations worship as their consciences dictate, in appropriate places.

The First Baptist edifice, just completed at a cost of \$40,000, is a magnificent structure, and well in keeping with the progressiveness of the city.

Many Societies Represented.
All the prominent secret orders and fraternal organizations are established in Fitzgerald. Masons are in goodly number, and have a large commandery; Ladies of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows have a large lodge, and own their own building, which is situated on one of the busiest corners in the city; the Rebekah, Woodmen of the World, Woodmen of America, Maecabees and Ladies of the Macabees, Knights of Pythias, Elks, two G. A. R. posts, W. R. C. and circle, camp of Confederate veterans, U. D. C., D. A. R.

Fitzgerald boasts of the fact that it is the birth place of the Blue and Gray organization, for which plans, also and medals have been selected for the erection of a \$150,000 monument to commemorate the same.

Last, but not least, because it is one of the most flourishing societies in the city, is the Woman's club.

The body of good, progressive women has as its president, an energetic, bright and enthusiastic leader, and the officers of the society are equally alert and capable; the members are ever ready to support any idea or proposition advocated or advanced for the betterment of the community, and a great deal of the civic improvement in Fitzgerald has been brought about by the unceasing efforts of the Woman's club.

Strong Financial Institutions.
In the short period of sixteen years there have been organized three national banks with a combined capital and surplus of over \$800,000. The heads of these institutions are men of thorough banking ability and business qualities, possessing conservatism and progressiveness, and by their excellent management, placing the town's credit and financial standing on a par with the larger and much older cities of the state.

Three railroads run through the city: the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, which has its car shops located here; the Seaboard Air Line and the Ocella Southern, the latter now in the actual operation of extending its line to the gulf. These three roads give the city splendid shipping facilities, especially as they all have terminals at the seaports.

Two Big Cotton Mills.
There are two large cotton oil mills located within the city limits, and the largest cotton mill in south Georgia. As a cotton market, Fitzgerald holds its head well up among the leading markets of the state, having several warehouses and a large compress, which handled 60,000 bales of cotton last season—20,000 of which were brought in on wagons.

There are also four fertilizer plants in the city, which are modern in equipment and do an extensive and steadily increasing business; there are also two artificial stone plants and a marble works plant which do a large business in the city as well as in the surrounding country.

Well-Equipped City Departments.
The Fitzgerald fire department, headed by an efficient chief, has long been recognized as one of the best in the state, and the small losses incurred as shown by the statistics of fires on record warrant this reputation.

Likewise the police department has splendidly handled every situation which has presented itself, and Fitzgerald is noted for its law and order, and especially for its few homicides.

The street and public grounds department is also ably managed, and the city's streets and parks are daily praised for their cleanliness and beauty by the stranger who happens to come within its gates.

The population of Fitzgerald in 1900 was 1,818; today it claims approximately 10,000. In 1900 the tax values assessed in the city were about \$200,000. The assessment roll for the year 1913 is estimated to touch the \$5,000,000 mark.

Bank President in Mayor.
The present administration of the city affairs is headed by the Hon. B. B. Cook, president of the Third National bank, who is a man of unusual force of character and executive ability, and he has behind him the solid support of the whole progressive element of the city.

The postal receipts are usually a good index as to the life and activity and growth of a community, and Fitzgerald's increased from \$4,000 in the year 1900 to over \$20,000 the past year.

From a farming standpoint it would be hard to find a place more admirably located—right in the center of Ben Hill county (of which Fitzgerald is the county seat), one of the best counties of Georgia. It is master and holds the key to one of the richest farming sections in any part of the state. Lands which were sold for \$2 to \$4 per acre a few years ago cannot be purchased now for less than

\$25 to \$50 per acre, and that they will double and treble in price within the next few years is almost an absolute certainty, for the lands grow cotton, corn, oats, wheat and cane in great abundance, and for truck farming there is no more fertile soil on the globe. There is nothing which grows in the ground but what will thrive in Ben Hill county.

In Chicago Mrs. Charles Sergel started an "anti-smoke" league, which secured enforcement representing 200,000 persons. This league forced the railways to abate their smoke and made tugs and steamers do the same within the harbor.

Women on farms have their own problems, but on home economics, hygiene and education they find themselves in harmony with the city club women, who are trying to solve these problems for the community as well as for their own homes.

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FITZGERALD WOMEN HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE TO FULLEST EXTENT OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CIVIC WORK

By Mrs. L. S. Osborne.

There are in these first years of the twentieth century, many issues to be answered, that, seemingly, require more wisdom than to mortal man is given. In the pressing march of life there seem to be many things man can well pass over to the consideration of the other half, which God, in His wisdom, has given him as a helpmate, feeling assured that the woman of today accepts this high destiny with fear and trembling, realizing that life is not a pleasure-day's journey, but a school in which to learn the great lessons of time that fit her for eternity.

There was never a greater opportunity for work and Christian influence than is now offered by the women of this state; and believing that more good can be accomplished in united effort than singly, the women of this city have perfected an organization known as "The Woman's club of Fitzgerald." The first meeting was held at the Lee-Grant hotel, March 23, 1908, with fifteen ladies present; Mrs. L. S. Osborne, acting as chairman, and Mrs. C. E. Baker, as secretary.

At this time a permanent club was organized with twelve members, and the following officers: President, Mrs. J. E. Mercer; vice president, Mrs. Drew W. Faulk; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Baker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. S. Osborne; treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Bill; Hon. J. E. Mercer and Dr. L. S. Osborne were present by invitation, and on account of the assistance they promised through the press and sanitary department, were elected honorary members.

Work of the Club.
An executive board composed of the officers and two other members, looked after the business and financial affairs of the club, while Mrs. Dickey, as reporter, kept the club in touch with the public through her press notes. Department work, with a literary course, was taken up, the civic work engaging the attention of the club from the start. Sixty names, as sustaining members, were added to the club membership, with \$50 as a contribution from these members, added to the fund for civic work.

The sanitary department has been given attention also from the start, and a cleaning-up day has been annually observed. The sale of Red Cross stamps at once claimed attention, the money realized from these sales going to assist in the fight against "the Great white plague."

The civic department of the club work has perhaps appealed to every home more than any other, stimulating effort in the individual for a better grade of city housekeeping, and a higher standard of civic art. "The City Beautiful" unquestionably depends upon the co-operation of the people in their homes with municipal authority; the press being the most potent factor in awakening universal civic consciousness for civic betterment.

Another department work has come in for its full share of attention, that of the library. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life. It is not like "the dead city of stones," yearly crumbling and needing repairs, but like a spiritual tree. Literally day is annually observed, the donations, whether of money or of books, being used to help some school or placed for the benefit of the club itself.

Educational work holds a strong interest, though just what active part the Fitzgerald club will take in the campaign for compulsory education, which has occupied the attention of the club women of the state, is not definitely known, but when the time is ripe for our co-operation, no doubt we will be found on the side most beneficial to the youth, realizing: "This education forms the common mind; just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Interest in City Schools.
The club has shown its interest in the city schools by presenting forty-two pictures, copies of paintings by the great masters. These are a graded series, and range from the first grade to the high school. The civic committee have done much to beautify the school grounds, trees, shrubbery and a hedge being among the donations. For outside educational work, donations are made each year as the club feels it can afford.

The programs given by the club each year have been most interesting as well as profitable, the study courses covering a wide range of subjects. The social feature of the club, although not

prominent, is by no means neglected. A very delightful afternoon was enjoyed at the beginning, when, on April 3, Mrs. Nicolas Peterson, of Tifton, addressed the club. At this time we joined the state federation. Other memorable days have also passed into history; other distinguished visitors have been entertained; perhaps the most notable being when the Fitzgerald club entertained at the third district convention this year.

Thus have we taken up the work with our sisters, hoping to find mutual benefit and improvement, not forgetting that, although in a certain sense, our lives are individual, yet that "each shall help all" is a great lesson to be learned; but that "all shall help each" is a greater, for it is taught by God Himself. And in teaching these lessons to others, may woman herself learn that the coral insect lives its short life, dies and the tiny body contributes its mite to the building of continents, so she, faithful over her small talents, contributes to the growth and upbuilding of humanity. There is a great work for us all to do, a deep, earnest life-work, solemn, real and useful. This is no idle game, no fancy to amuse and be forgotten. It is a fixed and stern

Johnson Hardware Co.

QUALITY QUANTITY QUICK SERVICE

Fitzgerald, Georgia

WILSON & COMPANY

Fancy Groceries

Fitzgerald, Georgia

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A LOCATION?

FITZGERALD

County Seat BEN HILL COUNTY, GEORGIA

Offers Great Inducements

ASSETS

Municipal Water and Light Plant.
Perfect Sewerage System.
Entire Business Section Paved.
Three National Banks, Capital and Surplus \$500,000.

Free Public Schools; Free Text Books.
Thirty-eight Miles Graded Streets.
Entire Business Section Beautifully Lighted.
Three Railroads.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

SEE general "write-up" on another page of this paper, or write A. B. Cook, Mayor

L. O. TISDEL
The Fancy Grocer
Enclosed Auto Delivery Phone 25

Let Us Make Profound Acknowledgement for

the local benefits received by our city and community from the efforts of the local Woman's club, and venture, to all people, the assertion that the good accruing to the communities in our state—from the efforts put forth by the Federated Women's clubs—is at present incalculable, and will grow in fruitage with the passing of time. Let us suggest to the Federated Women's clubs that they lose no opportunity to acquaint leading men of influence and affairs with their efforts and their progress. This will enlist a heartier support and co-operation from these men in the shape of their financial and material assistance.

This bank hopes ever to lend its influence and assistance to these women in their efforts to better conditions around us.

The Exchange National Bank

R. V. BOWEN, President. J. E. TURNER, Active Vice-Pres.
I. D. DORMINEY, Cashier. M. M. STEPHENS, Asst. Cashier.

Jas. L. McCarty Guy C. Johnstone

McCarty, Johnstone Co. FITZGERALD, GEORGIA

Dry Goods, Shoes
Men's and Boys' Furnishings
Ladies' Ready to Wear

Goods delivered to any part of the state on orders \$1.00 and up

The Store That Sells Wooltex Suits and Coats

FITZGERALD, GA

WARM TRIBUTE PAID
CAPT. RAOUL, LEADER
TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT

THE CLIMATE, THE SOIL, THE PEOPLE ALL POSSESSED BY

MITCHELL COUNTY AND THE CITY OF CAMILLA

reality, fuller of duties than the sky is of stars.
The club officers for the new year are President, Mrs. Thomas J. Dickey, vice president, Mrs. C. A. Holtzendorf, recording secretary Miss Mary Lobinger, corresponding secretary Mrs. James Lawrence McCarty, treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Bush and reporter, Mrs. Alvin Thurmond.

thing is spontaneous and happy. It is like being at a class meeting to see their eagerness to tell something, and to add to the happiness of the occasion.
When 4 o'clock comes the autumn sun begins to sink and the guests sit on their chairs and bonnets and tell each other good bye in the cars that await them to have a drive around the city then to their homes and every body begins to look forward to Grand mothers day next year.

ORIGINALITY MARKS SOCIETY IN FITZGERALD

By Mrs. Lou Dickey
Fitzgerald cannot point its strangers to old families who live in stately ancestral homes for it must be remembered that here you will find in 1890 all that was in evidence of the future city was two unpretentious residences the property of some new comers from North Carolina.
During that memorable year how far a family after family of good folk came to work and invest in the southern soil worthy of sons of Georgia's noblest families came and set their lot with them as well as those of sister states.



CAPT. W. G. RAOUL

ten schools have reason to bless his name for his generous gift of nine hundred dollars in one year made a new school possible and in the last few months before his death he gave the largest amount of any subscriber to the settlement home in Joyner park where a most successful kindergarten is now held.

General Fight on Plague
Not being content with this labor of love, Captain Raoul determined to rid the city of Atlanta after that the state of Georgia in a general and most active fight against the great white plague.

Park in Middle of City
In the heart of the city the young find recreation in summer in the cool shade of the old and Gray Park its swimming pool, swings and afternoon band concerts. Those who have cars enjoy motoring out to beautiful Lake Meador, 20 miles from the city which offers varied opportunities to pleasure seekers.

Visits Hospital
Before asking that these two institutions for the city and state be established, Captain Raoul made it his business at his own expense to visit and carefully examine the famous hospital at Saranac lake and several similar institutions in order to bring back to Georgia the best and most effective plan for the buildings and for the conduct of the work.

Truck Farming and Nut Growing
Camilla is situated in the fruit and vegetable section of the state where truck farming is very profitable. Within the last eight or ten years the farmers have been able to see that the land here is good for many other things besides cotton and corn.

Wilson Trading Company
Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
FARM SUPPLIES
The Most Attractive Store in the Best Town,
In the Best County, in the Best State.

FITZGERALD AS CITY OF BEAUTIFUL CHURCHES
By Mrs. Harold Beall
Rarely do we find a town the size and age of Fitzgerald that has the variety of churches and religious organizations that we have. In our earliest days we realized that we must say in the words of two old proverbs: A Christian is the highest title of man and a woman without religion a flower without perfume.

Case of Ada Jerkes
Ada Jerkes in Switzerland was feeble minded and the public schools were shut to her so that she could not develop in hand and brain and heart, and the bonds of her offspring have been filling their prisons and poor houses for several generations.

The climate, the soil, and the people are the three main factors in the make up of a country.
And in all three Mitchell county excels. The vast majority of its people are of as fine a class as will be found anywhere in the world. They are people of the descendants of people, who sought out this country and know a good thing when they saw it.
There is but one trouble with them, and that is there are not enough of them. It is true that the population of Mitchell county has increased nearly one hundred per cent in the last ten years and the population of Camilla has increased more than one hundred per cent in the last ten years but there is easily room enough and really need for more people here. There are already there. There are hundreds of acres of virgin pine timber in this section and thousands of acres of fertile land not in cultivation.

South Georgia is a great pecan belt and Mitchell county claims a large share of the acreage. The largest groves are at Baconton and DeWitt, and there are a number of smaller groves near Camilla.

Camilla is a thriving growing little city with a complete system of water works, electric lights and sewerage. It has done well and wants to do better. It feels it has just begun to appreciate southwest Georgia. Hundreds and thousands of people have moved into this section recently but more are needed.

Feel Confident.
The citizens feel like the man who went to spend the night at the haunted house after the black cat had suddenly appeared to him and spoke to him and mentioned how long ago it was. The man ran and fled in terror. He felt it had just started to appreciate southwest Georgia. Hundreds and thousands of people have moved into this section recently but more are needed.

Does yer smell dat honey Mistia? Pretty soon yous gwine ter see de yaller roses climbin' round as sweet as sweet can be. An' dat big purple wistery tree a swingin' in de breeze. De prinkie an' de bridal wreath an' a heap mo' flowers dan dese.

Redcliffe or the Big House as the negroes call it is the beautiful old home of the Hammond family on Beech Island S C just across the Sand Bar Ferry at Augusta. It is a favorite visiting place for many of the north erners during their winters in the south.

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Watermelons and Sweet Potatoes.
The largest cantaloupe growers are the Camilla Melon company, who have this season 425 acres planted G. L. Wade & Co. have 125 acres. After the cantaloupe season is over a fine crop of hay is made in the fields.
Watermelons are raised extensively about Camilla too and bring good profits but not so good as the cantaloupes. About a hundred cars of watermelons were shipped from here last season.
Sweet potatoes are raised here abundantly but there has not been enough demand for them heretofore to make the industry profitable. When the canning factory in Camilla begins operation the farmers will have a chance to show just how abundant a yield Mitchell county land may be made to produce. When the method of marketing is used a plentiful result is afforded.

Big Pecan Groves
South Georgia is a great pecan belt and Mitchell county claims a large share of the acreage. The largest groves are at Baconton and DeWitt, and there are a number of smaller groves near Camilla.

The pecan industry has been regarded rather as an experiment, but it need not be considered so any longer. The popularity of the paper shell pecan everywhere is a settled fact. The nuts brought last winter from 75 cents to \$1 a pound. There is also a large acreage of other nut trees near Camilla.

When ver gets yourself into de house you'll find yosef man, son— Fits all so big and unready—What heap hit mister coast. De Guv nor upped and crossed de se, erling defo de war.

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CAMILLA A TOWN OF CIVIC BEAUTY AS RESULT OF CLUB WOMEN'S WORK

Camilla boasts of two energetic women's clubs, the Civic League and the Camilla Study Club.
Although the Camilla Civic League is just a little over a year old, it has made a very rapid progress since organization. Interest is daily increasing among the women, and all are live workers.
Through the efforts of this league Camilla has two beautiful parks, one on either end of the central-street of the city, which are now being laid out and planted in flowers, shrubbery and hedges, and provided with tennis courts, swings, summer houses and banks and other features of amusement for the young people and children.

A committee of ladies from the league induced the county commissioners to give \$100 for improvement of the courthouse grounds.
Contributions have been made to the Students Aid fund and to the Ella F. White memorial fund. The league has produced several entertainments and the treasury is kept in good shape. A May day fete, to take place the first of May was a unique idea for acquiring funds.

A number of league members attended the district convention of clubs held at Pelham April 2. The next convention of the clubs of the second district will be held at Camilla, and the city clubs are already planning to make it an occasion long to be remembered.

Aims of Study Club.
The Camilla Study club is another

feature of the advancement and uplift of this southwest Georgia magnificence. It was organized in 1908, and federated immediately, thereby getting in line with the tide of Georgia women who were at work for the uplift and higher education of all who would be interested.

The purpose of the organization of the Camilla Study club were many fold, the band of seven women realized the value of united study, they had a desire for wider culture for mutual enjoyment, to keep in touch with the progress of thought to stimulate one another in the noblest ambitions—from these viewpoints they formed themselves into the Study Club.

This Study club has undertaken a big program to be built in Camilla a Carnegie library. They have succeeded, in interesting their city officials sufficiently to secure from them a lot of which to build the library, and the required amount for its annual maintenance. This movement means much not only to the present club and the citizens of Camilla but to succeeding generations and so the Study club feels justly proud of its success, and is hoping to have the library completed within a year at which time Camilla is to entertain the federated clubs of the second congressional district.

The club is also making plans to collect books for the proposed library, and has already secured pledges for several sets. Every member of the Study club is also a member of the Civic League and takes an active interest and part in every movement of the league. This remark is often overheard. The Camilla Study club is the liveliest wire in a town.

UNION SUPPLY CO.
General Merchants
We Pay the Highest Price for Cotton and Country Produce
Phone 110
CAMILLA - - - GEORGIA

CAMILLA MELON COMPANY
We Have a Large Acreage of Cantaloupes
Yield Should Be Over One Hundred Cars
We Solicit Correspondence
Shipments Will Begin About June 15th
CAMILLA - - - GEORGIA

PLANTERS and CITIZENS BANK
CAMILLA, GA.
Have Recently Formed Consolidation with the Following Officers:
GEO. C. COCHRAN, President
G. B. COCHRAN, Vice President
W. E. HUGHES, Active Vice President
W. C. FAULKNER, Cashier
H. C. ANDERSON, Assistant Cashier

T. A. ACREE CO.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Farm Supplies, Hardware, Etc.
CAMILLA, GA.
Camilla Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.
Camilla, Georgia
Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Products, Operators and Owners of Upland Cotton Ginneries.
F. S. PERRY, President
F. H. BRANAN, Sec. and Treas.

Wilson Trading Company
Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
FARM SUPPLIES
The Most Attractive Store in the Best Town,
In the Best County, in the Best State.

L. O. BENTON, Pres J. C. WILSON 1st Vice Pres J. J. WICKER, Cashier
T. B. PERRY 2d Vice Pres
MITCHELL COUNTY BANK
CAPITAL \$25,000.00
Camilla, Georgia
This bank offers exceptional facilities and invites conservative business on the most liberal terms.
We want your business
We can be of service to you

FARMERS FERTILIZER & PHOSPHATE COMPANY
Camilla, Georgia
Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
W. E. HUGHES, Pres., E. D. BLACK, Mgr. Sec. and Treas.

CLUB WOMEN OBSERVE GRANDMOTHERS' DAY

By Mrs. J. H. Wall
Celebrating Grandmothers day has come to be an annual custom with the club women of Fitzgerald. In this beautiful and unique custom the women of Fitzgerald stand alone.

Three years ago the members of the executive board were met to make out the program and plan for the year's work they hit upon this tender thought of having one whole day set apart for the grandmothers of our town—to make these dear old ladies come together and have a happy time all to themselves.

Each member of the club invites her grandmother or her dearest old lady friend. It is an honor to be a grand mother on this gala day—no woman minds being so old. The social committee of the club has charge of this feature of its work but every club woman is happy to add even her tiniest share toward making the day full of sweetness and good cheer.

The middle of October has been selected upon as the most suitable and pleasant time the weather is so invigorating and the fall season is at its height of beauty. The grand mothers need fear no harm to their health on account of exposure because every care for comfort and protection has been provided. Forty or fifty guests have been seated each year at one long table made up of tin and at twelve as follows: a young woman's best china and all of cut glass.

The dinner is not a formal cause dinner but just such a one as would be served at the board of one of these dear old ladies homes on the days of the south warm at her country. In the middle of the dinner the club women in all subjects tell all the news and marvel that the women of today know how to cook such good things, and the face show the warmth of love that hearts feed for the club women who have thought of giving them the opportunity of being together each year.

Old songs are sung, sweet old music is played, lovely poems recited, toasts are proposed, experiences told, every

Stovall, Jones & Co.
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FITZGERALD, GA.
A Growing Business, in a Growing City, in the Best Section in the State
HELP US GROW

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Would take pleasure in showing you some of their City and Farm Bargains in the Magic City and Banner County of South Georgia
2,100 Acres—Ideal location for Stock and Grain Farm. For sale Cash or ten years' time
WANTED: Oil Expert to inspect this Farm
Established 1895
WRITE NOW
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123 East Central Ave. FITZGERALD, GA.

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"PROGRESSIVENESS"—THE WATCHWORD AT PELHAM

The various organizations of women's clubs have proven a tremendous factor in the development and life of Pelham.

The Women's club, organized in 1905, was the beginning of the club movement here, although its work was purely along intellectual lines. This small group of earnest women banded themselves together in order to study and to keep in touch with artistic and uplifting things. They joined the state federation and contributed generously each year to the support of the federation expenses.

Out of this small beginning has grown the Civic League and the splendid City Federation which embraces the Woman's club, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Civic League. This organization has enrolled nearly every woman in town and these are for the most part active workers.

Civic Work Done

The civic work in Pelham is a source of wonder to all who know the conditions as they existed several years ago. Parks and playgrounds have been established, waste places cleaned up and beautified. It would be difficult to find a cleaner town in its every section and especially in this noticeable in the business district.

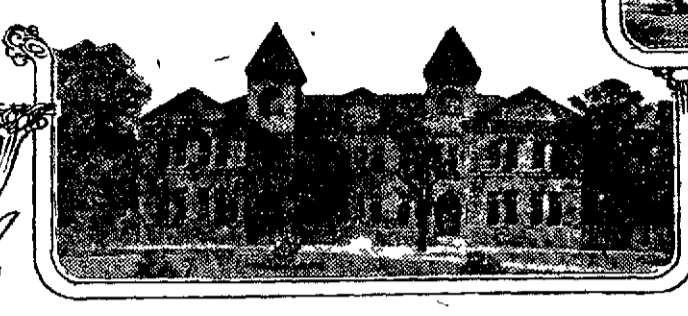
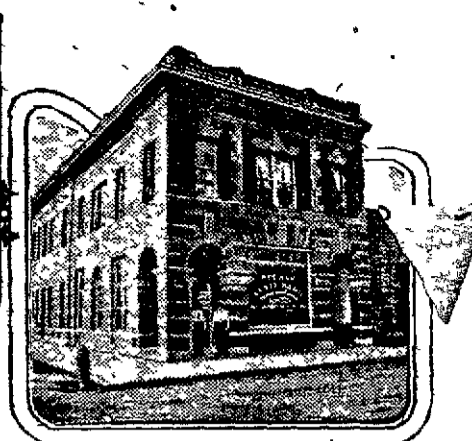
Lovely flowers have been planted which bloom all the year round. The city has done a great deal of paving. Club rooms have been furnished, the opera house renovated, painted and made, most attractive handsome new residences are being built and every yard in town has been impregnated with flowers. Tennis courts laid off and a general feeling of enthusiasm and pride in citizenship prevails.

The City Federation

The City Federation was formed in February, 1912 by a union of the Woman's club, U. D. C. and Civic League. The principal object being to furnish and maintain club rooms common to all these clubs. Its officers are: Mrs. W. S. Hill, president; Mrs. J. T. Hand, vice president; and Mrs. C. G. Lott, secretary and treasurer.

The first special work undertaken was furnishing the club rooms. The Carnegie library committee had very graciously given the use of the upper rooms (two beautiful large rooms with folding doors between and two small committee rooms) in the library and \$100 toward the furnishing and the federation was to raise the other funds needed.

A series of entertainments was given which proved popular and profitable. An oyster supper, a turkey dinner and a very entertaining play by



Mrs. W. S. Hill, president of city federation of Pelham, and some of the town's handsome buildings. At the top, the Carnegie library, at the bottom, the Pelham high school, and at the right, the Pelham State bank.

local talent under the able management of Mr. J. J. Hill. The proceeds amounted to a snug sum and after the shades, large rugs, a desk, chairs, tables, a settee and a piano on quarterly payments had been bought there was still a balance in the treasury.

District Convention Entertained

The federation then set about planning to entertain the district convention which proved a delightful task and which the members entered with enthusiasm. The City Fathers had agreed to renovate the opera house and a committee from the federation were to look after the work and see it well done. This was a special favor from the council that there might be a suitable place in which to hold

the business meetings of the convention. When it was furnished and beautifully decorated with vines and bunting the committee felt that it was a fit place to receive the honored guests of the city.

After an interesting morning session of the convention an alfresco luncheon was served on the lawn of one of the members Mrs. J. T. Hand and after the adjournment in the afternoon a tea for the delegates was given at the club rooms which were festive in flowers and ferns and draped with bunting of the state federation colors—white and gold.

Just before adjournment of the business session a testimonial of regard from the Second district club women was presented to Mrs. Fitz Patrick our beloved state president. A check for her expenses to the national federation meeting in Washington. Other state officers which the club had the pleasure of entertaining were Mrs. Nicholas Peterson vice president, Mrs. Quymon assistant chairman of junior cities and Mrs. Banks chairman of conservation.

Mrs. Parker Present

Mrs. Parker of The Constitution was also present and her enthusiasm in her work was contagious. As a result the committee easily disposed of a whole page of advertising for the Memorial edition the merchants responding readily, and the town council very graciously agreeing to take a large part of the page.

The committee on securing subscriptions worked hard and fast and secured 400 for which Mrs. L. P. Tucker received a prize, getting the largest number.

Red Cross seals were sold under the auspices of the federation and also a concert was given by the Murphy quartet a south Georgia company of singers and the evening proved profitable as well as a treat to lovers of good music.

The disbursements for the year have been \$270 and the members feel amply repaid for their labor by the result achieved.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS CLUB WOMEN OF WEST POINT HAVE SET THE PACE IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR CITY

The West Point Woman's club was organized in 1893 and just at the start of the federation in 1893 through the influence of Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson. She visited the club and was ever a source of encouragement and inspiration in its first endeavors to find out what we really wanted to do.

For fifteen years the club has been working for home school and civic improvement and has loyally helped in all the educational work of the state federation.

Out of its members at different times have been officers in the state federation Mrs. F. Lang chairman of farm and garden, Mrs. R. T. Him, chairman of farm and garden, Mrs. D. L. Adams auditor, Mrs. R. T. Humphrey district vice president, Mrs. W. T. Bankston fourth district vice president.

Mrs. F. Lang while chairman of farm and garden interested the government of Georgia in the work and at the suggestion of the reported State Arbor Day.

Mrs. R. T. Humphrey while chairman of farm and garden assisted Mrs. Lindsay Johnson in putting out the farm and garden exhibit of the state of Georgia. The South Georgia and West Point interested the commission of the state in beautifying school grounds.

At the close of the last century in America a reading journey through Scotland noted women of the district contented themselves with a desk, chairs, tables, a settee and a piano on quarterly payments had been bought there was still a balance in the treasury.

The club is now preparing a program on The Modern Drama for next year's course of study.

In February, 1912 through the active work of Miss Bertha Newman at the time held at the club the club obtained a charter and were incorporated under the name and style of The West Point Woman's Club.

This year it is working to establish a rest room in the town with most encouraging prospects of success.

Mrs. P. J. McManara is the energetic president this year and has led and encouraged the club in all its undertakings and has worked faithfully for the success of the Woman's Edition.

The Keynote to Club Women's Success

Resumists have asked how it is possible to find women of leisure of high social standing who without salary without even the smallest expense paid will give years of their lives serving as officers of an association containing over 800,000 women whose prime aim is to do good to others.

The club women's answer is the heart of the last words of the last sentence of the last paragraph. Therein lies the satisfaction of the workers which it is said is greater than the happiness that those who have benefited by the work. Therein rests the power the electric current that passes from one to the other augmenting in strength as the recipients multiply in number.

Student Won \$100 Prize

(Story told by Mrs. Henry B. Wey, chairman Student Aid Committee.)

This story is about a girl you have heard who is a student in one of our first colleges and who will graduate in June, 1912. She is the daughter of a widow who is a teacher and a woman of culture. In this case we have made three loans. In June 1912 this student won a prize of \$100.00 for high scholarship and was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory at a salary of \$7.50. Thus through her own ability and efforts she will practically pay her own way this year asking of us only a loan sufficient to meet emergencies. She may return this loan unused. Does this appeal to you as money well spent?

PELHAM LAND LOAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
REAL ESTATE
DR. W. S. HILL, Pres. D. L. TURNER, Sec.

Willis Grocery Company
Wholesale Grocers
Pelham, Georgia
T. J. WILLIS, Prest. T. A. CULL, V.-Prest.

First National Bank
Pelham, Georgia
Four Per Cent Interest, Compounded Quarterly, Paid on Time Deposits.
We Solicit the Inquiries of Prospective Investors and Home Seekers.
H. H. MERRY, President. C. G. LOTT, Cashier.

Mitchell County Supply Company
GENERAL MERCHANTS and HARDWAREMEN
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Mitchell County Fertilizer Works
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HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER

THE HAND TRADING COMPANY
The Largest Department Store
In Southwest Georgia
Buggies and wagons, staple and fancy groceries. An up-to-date line of clothing, gents' furnishings, shoes—the latest styles. Dry goods, dress goods, notions, etc.
A No. 1 Dressmaking Department.
The latest Creations in Millinery.
Hardware, agricultural implements, harness, etc.
An up-to-date line of furniture, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, coffins, caskets and undertakers' supplies.
A Thorough and Efficient Drug Department

CONSOLIDATED DRUG CO.
B. K. MARSHALL, Manager
PELHAM, GEORGIA

Latest Novelties in
MILLINERY
And Ready-to-Wear Always Found at
MRS. L. G. TRAYWICK & CO.
PELHAM, GEORGIA.
IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH
We Are Strong on
PURE DRUGS
Prompt Service, Polite and Attentive Clerks
HILL & KING, Druggists
PELHAM, GA. The Rexall Store

PELHAM
THE GEM CITY
OF
Southwest Georgia
Attractive, Healthful, Thrifty, Aggressive
Prosperous and Hospitable

Pelham is situated at the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Flint River and Northeastern Railroads, thirty-three miles from Albany and twenty-four miles from Thomasville.

In more respects than one Pelham is a gem. Large waterworks line her well-kept streets, and beautiful buildings dot her thoroughfares. An air of culture and refinement is prevalent in the midst of the scenes of thrifty business and the whirr of the wheels of industry.

On the crest of a fertile ridge that traverses the state, with the lands sloping away so gradually and hardly noticeable, Pelham enjoys an altitude reached by no other city in this section, and equaled at only one or two points south of Macon. The health conditions are exceptionally good, and the climate is of such mildness in both summer and winter as to invite inhabitants from any section.

Pelham is distinctly thrifty and progressive. Energy and alertness pulse through every fiber of her civic life. Educational and religious advantages of the best type are constantly provided.

Five churches are within the city. A public library with over 3,000 volumes, and all the latest magazines and periodicals, is open to the use of all citizens without charge.

A splendid system of public schools is maintained in which tuition is free to resident pupils. The school building is a handsome two-story brick structure, with ten class rooms and a spacious auditorium, all heated and ventilated, and lit by electricity.

A lyceum course and a series of high-class attractions are maintained by the opera house management during the winter season.

A splendid system of electric lights, waterworks and sewerage is maintained. These utilities, as well as the ice plant, are owned by the city, and yield an annual revenue that will take care of the bonded indebtedness without extra taxation. The city has title to property worth \$150,000 above her entire indebtedness.

Two railroads enter the city and others are projected. Two telegraph lines maintain offices here, and telephone lines connect Pelham with every section of the country, giving quick communication between country and town.

An excellent system of highways radiate to the more remote sections of the county and to all neighboring towns.

Two prosperous banks facilitate the handling of business, and furnish capital for moving the heavy crops that are marketed here during the fall.

The most complete department store south of Macon is located here, and numbers of substantial enterprises make business brisk. The annual cotton receipts are about 15,000 bales. It is a great horse and mule market.

Compiled statistics show that in point of banking capital, bank clearings, postal receipts, railroad tonnage, shipment of manufactured products, purchase of raw material and distribution of weekly wages to employees Pelham outranks every other town of similar size in this section of Georgia from 50 to 500 per cent.

Among the principal industries furnishing employment to a large number of wage-earners are a cotton mill which consumes 8,000 bales of cotton annually, two cotton ginneries with a capacity of 300 bales per day, an oil mill with a capacity of 9,000 tons of cotton seed during the crushing season, two fertilizer factories that turn out 20,000 tons a season, an acid plant with a capacity of 30,000 tons during the year. A number of small industries lend to the industrial activity.

The population has more than doubled in the past ten years, and now numbers about 3,000.

The taxable property has increased 400 per cent in the past few years. The tax rate, including school tax, is only 5 mills.

Every business index shows the city's commercial and industrial progress to have more than doubled in the past few years. These conditions make an investment good and profitable.

The wide streets, lined with beautiful shade trees, lead to many pretty and desirable residence locations. These can, at present, be bought at a moderate price. Farms close enough in to be easily accessible to the city may yet be purchased at a reasonable price.

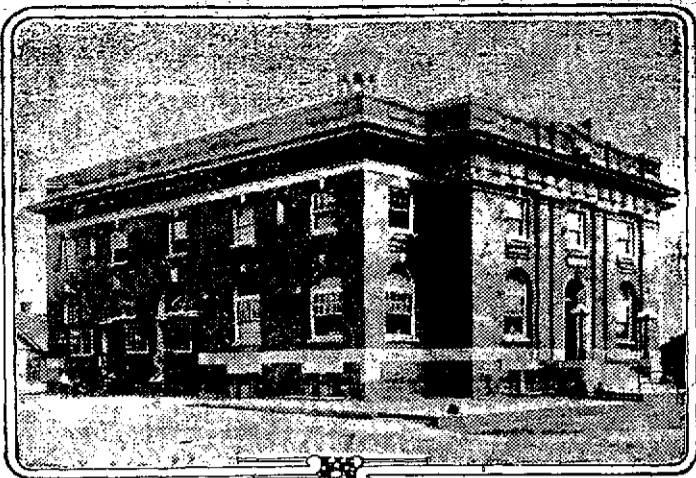
Farm lands range in price from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre, and every class of farm product, fruit and vegetable, is grown here in great abundance, except those of the extremely cold and the extremely hot climates. The price of land is advancing, and it is the opportune time for investing.

The conditions are ripe for investment and are of such a nature as to make the investment of a homeseeker absolutely safe and sure of profit. Where there is thrift and progress and advancement, where business is brisk and capital is active, is the place for planting dollars.

The hospitable people of Pelham extend a cordial invitation to every worthy homeseeker to locate here.

THE CITY OFFICERS ARE:
J. J. HILL, Mayor
COUNCILMEN
J. L. HAND, DR. J. R. O'NEAL,
M. S. STEWART, DR. D. A. SPENCE,
J. M. WATTS, JR. J. C. PARKER

NEW CITY HALL



New City Hall and headquarters of efficient Fire Department. Cost \$35,000.

Heads Griffin City Government.

Mayor, J. H. Smith. Councilmen: First Ward— J. Eli Brewer, David Johnson. Second Ward— M. J. Jones, George English. Third Ward— Paul Plynt, E. P. Edwards. Fourth Ward— Douglas Boyd, J. S. Tyus. Secretary and Treasurer— E. P. Bridges.

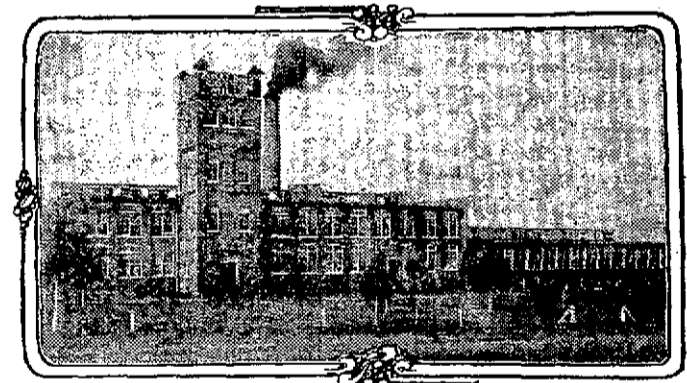
For information, write to any of the above mentioned gentlemen.

I. O. O. F. HALL AND OPERA HOUSE



This imposing building is the I. O. O. F. Hall and the Opera House.

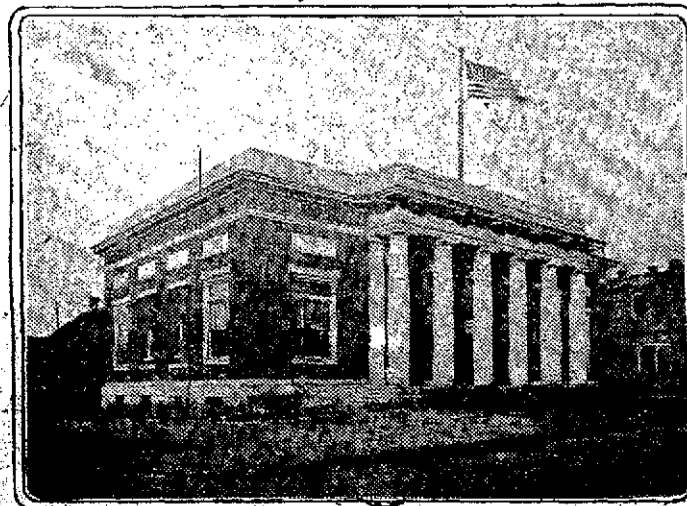
COTTON MILL AT GRIFFIN, GA.



Cotton Mill at Griffin, Ga.

In and around Griffin are seven large cotton mills representing an investment of over two million dollars. Seventy-five per cent of this amount furnished by the people of this county and city. In these mills there are 111,590 spindles and 2,390 looms, employing 2,710 operatives, having an annual payroll of over three-quarters of a million dollars, and sales amounting to more than \$8,500,000. They manufacture chevots, cottonsades, plaids, demins, crashes, tickings, coverts, flannels, towels, corduroys, fancy weaves for dress goods, napped fabrics, table cloths and many other kinds of goods.

GRIFFIN'S HANDSOME POSTOFFICE



Postoffice, Griffin, Ga. Completed in 1912. Cost \$75,000.

GRIFFIN



THE GEM CITY OF GEORGIA

On the crest of a ridge eleven hundred feet high is poised the Gem City of Central Georgia,

GRIFFIN.

To the north lies a beautiful vista of rolling country and on the same level, thirty-eight miles away, is Atlanta, "the Gate City of the South."

Twenty-five miles to the east is the great Central Georgia Power Company, generating and dispensing a wealth of electricity.

To the south Pine Mountains loom blue in the distance, while the intervening valleys and high lands are covered with orchards of Georgia's famous Elberta peach.

When the pink petals of the peaches have taken the brown and red of the soil, then King Cotton begins to peep forth, foretelling the coming harvest of Southern wealth.

As summer advances and golden harvests of wheat and oats are gathered the corn leaves rattle in the breeze and the sugar cane stands tall and majestic in the field.

Then the cotton fields show their fleecy blankets until in the distance, on the hillside, the sun shining, they look as though a summer cloud had dropped from the cradle in the sky and Old Sol was trying to gather it up again.

Thirty miles, almost due south, in the Pine Ridge, is the popular Warm Spring, where Nature turns on inviting tepid water for the eager bathers and at the same time furnishes cooling medicinal waters to drink from natural bubbling springs.

North, south, east and west, in every direction, the fields are rich in harvests and the ground guards hidden treasures of untold wealth.

In Griffin dwell happy, cultured people, surrounded by that innate presence of the old and the new South. Here is a peculiar fascination in the charming social and religious atmosphere, and strangers linger, loath to depart, while college boys and girls return eagerly to the haunts of childhood.

Griffin, the Gem City! A treasure, a valuable possession in a setting of gold. Harvested fields, golden coffers.

Griffin, county seat of Spalding county, has a population of 8,000. Within a radius of one mile and a half the population will exceed 12,000. This is Greater Griffin. Griffin's atmosphere is moral, religious and educational.

Greater Griffin has thirteen churches, each city church owning a handsome, comfortable home, ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$40,000. It also has seven splendid school buildings. The churches have large and active home and foreign missionary societies, junior bands and social service organizations. These are the Women's Work clubs for women, Boynton chapter, U. D. C.; a large D. A. R. organization and the Griffin School Improvement club; a city and county Sunday school association; a camp of Boy Scouts.

Griffin has many beautiful and attractive homes; a wealth of magnificent trees; flowers shed perfume in Griffin nine months out of the year.

Griffin, commercially, has light, water and sewerage systems owned by the municipality, valued at \$210,500. Electricity costs, for domestic purposes, 4 1/2 to 7 cents per kilowatt; for motor customers 2 to 4 cents. Water abundant, pure, from artesian wells.

Griffin has three first-class hotels; three wholesale grocery houses; 300 retail houses; seven cotton mills, annual sales \$3,500,000; three cotton seed oil and gin plants; annual sales approximate \$300,000 to \$325,000;

three fertilizer factories, annual sales \$250,000; three buggy and carriage manufactories, output 4,500 vehicles per annum; one large planing mill, door, sash and blind factory, annual business \$250,000; two bottling works; one ice plant, capacity 50 tons; one broom factory; one back band factory; two candy factories; one roller factory; two coal, lumber and building companies; one daily newspaper; one weekly newspaper; one job printing and bookbinding establishment; four garages; four banks, capital and surplus \$750,000; two cold storage plants; ample park and pleasure grounds; a county fair association; a chautauqua association; canning factory for peaches; canning factory for vegetables; two main line railways, Georgia Central and Southern; one branch line, Chattanooga; twenty-three passenger trains daily; free mail delivery; two confederate monuments; Georgia state experiment farm; fair grounds offer fine training track for horsemen; brick streets in business section.

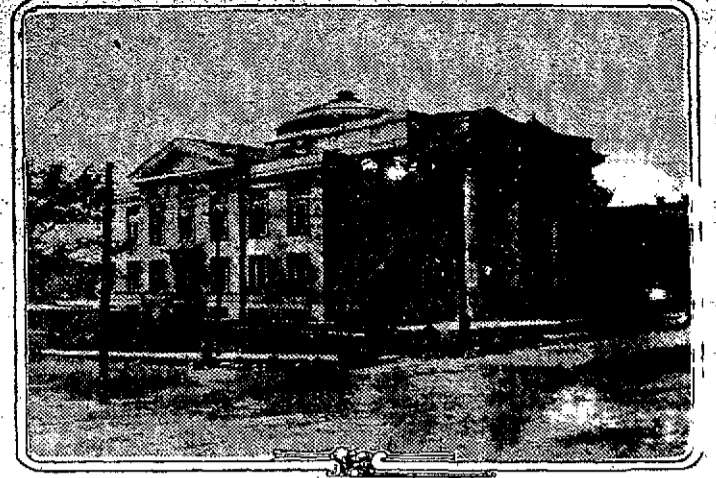
Griffin is in the center of the finest farming section in the state; is on the automobile, state and National highway.

Griffin has strong Masonic, I. O. O. F., Red Men, K. of P.'s, Junior Order, Woodmen of the World and Elks lodges.

Griffin, a most attractive place to visit, a more attractive place to live, offers superior advantages to those seeking a business location.

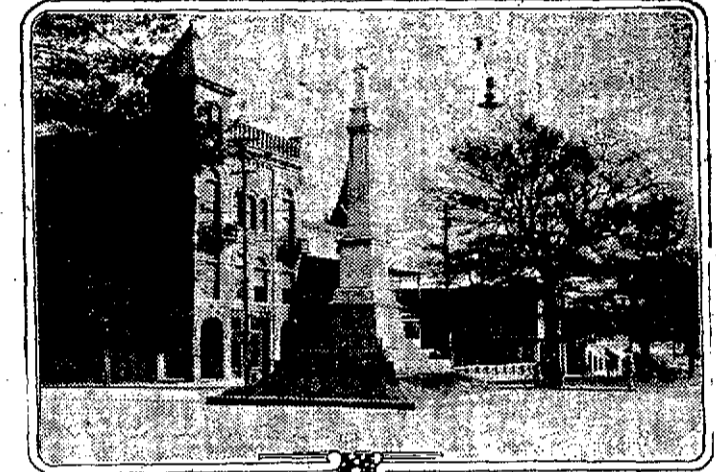
Griffin cordially welcomes all comers.

SPALDING COUNTY COURTHOUSE



Spalding County Courthouse. Finished in 1912. Cost \$100,000. Most complete and convenient courthouse in the state.

MASONIC TEMPLE



The stone building in the above picture is the Masonic Temple. Confederate Monument erected by the Boyton Chapter, U. D. C.

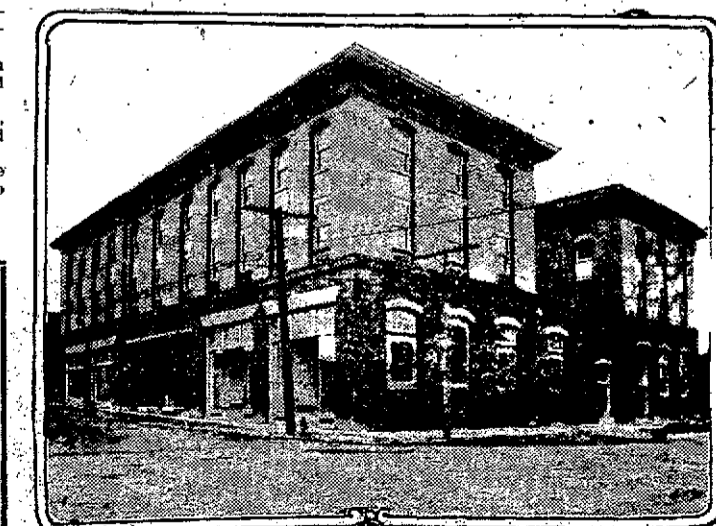
FOURTH WARD SCHOOL



Fourth Ward School of Griffin, Ga.

Griffin is justly proud of its fine system of public schools. The high school with a four-year course of study is one of the accredited schools of the state, and is ranked by the state university in class A. There are three large grammar school buildings in different parts of the city for the white pupils. These schools rank second to none in the state. In addition to the high curriculum of the school there are special departments in arts and crafts and also music. Manual training and domestic science will be added at an early date. The grounds about the school buildings, comprising in all sixteen acres, are being improved by making equipped play grounds in the rear of each building and placing seats and beautiful flowering plants in the front to be used as parks for patrons as well as pupils.

HOTEL GRIFFIN



Hotel Griffin, at Griffin, Ga.

Recently constructed at a cost of \$80,000. Modern in every particular. Central in location, affording every facility, convenience and pleasure for tourists, automobile parties and the public in general.

REMEMBER

Griffin-Spalding County Fair Association GRIFFIN, - GEORGIA November 10 to 15, 1913

Make this a Home-Coming Week.



Griffin's New Hospital. One of Griffin's splendid institutions. Estimated value of plant, \$35,000. In addition to the main building there is a two-story nurses' home and a separate colored ward, all surrounded by beautiful and well-kept grounds. It is maintained jointly by the city and county. An efficient superintendent and a competent corps of nurses are in charge and a limited number of girls are in training for nurses.

BRILLIANT

CHAUTAUQUA IN GRIFFIN

Beginning June 12 Lasting One Week Welcome