

The Weather.

Forecast for Atlanta and Georgia: Fair Sunday and Monday.

HEARST'S

SUNDAY AMERICAN

Atlanta Edition of The American

Consists of the Following Sections:

1—Late News. 2—Real Estate and Wants. 3—Extra News. 4—Sports, Autos. 5—Society and Foreign. 6—Editorial. 7—City Life. 8—Magazine. 9—Comics.

BE SURE TO GET THEM ALL.

VOL. I. NO. 8.

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913. ★★ PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHAMPION M'CARTY IS KILLED IN PRIZE RING

Knockout Blow in First Round of Battle With Arthur Pelky at Calgary Fatal—End Comes Thirty Minutes After Punch to Heart.

Great Crowd Slowly Files Out of the Arena as the Doctors Announce That the Beaten Man Is Dead—Victor Under Arrest.

Physicians Attribute Tragedy to Poor Physical Condition and Excitement Superinduced by Fight—Inquest Will Be Held.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, May 24.—Luther McCarty, recognized white heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, was knocked out and killed by Arthur Pelky in the first round of a scheduled ten-round bout here this afternoon. A short right hook landing just below the heart staggered the champion and he fell to the canvas, dying less than thirty minutes later.

The authorities placed Pelky under arrest and he is being held pending the action of the Coroner's jury. According to physicians at the ringside, death was due to heart trouble.

Pelky had landed but four blows during the minute and forty-five seconds that the men were in the ring and McCarty had just broken out of a clinch when he raised his hands and toppled backward to the canvas. Referee Ed W. Smith was so surprised that for a moment he forgot to start the count.

With McCarty's breath coming in quick, short gasps, Smith counted the fatal ten and pronounced McCarty out. His seconds rushed to the fallen man quickly and at once realized that something was wrong. Billy McCarney, his manager, began to shout, "Get a doctor; he's cold and stiff! For God's sake, get a doctor!"

Crowd Presses Forward.

Several medical men at once clambered through the ropes and did all in their power to resuscitate the athlete. The crowd began to press forward, climbing over seats and press tables, breaking telephone and telegraph connections in their mad scramble. The police took charge and tried hard to force them back to give air to McCarty. Failing in this, McCarty was picked up and carried to the open air, where he died in fifteen minutes, about twenty-five minutes after he fell.

The doctors say that McCarty must have had valvular heart trouble and that this had been aggravated by the excitement. The crowd of 6,500 gave Pelky twice the reception McCarty got. Luther, used to the adulation of the public, plainly felt this, and when Pelky began to land blows with precision, Luther seemingly was unable to judge distance and landed only one blow, a glancing one.

Lands Four Blows.

Pelky had landed two snappy left jabs and a straight left as McCarty rushed into a clinch. They broke and Pelky shot a short right hook to the vicinity of the heart. McCarty again clinched and they broke without a blow being struck. It was then that McCarty toppled to the floor. After the physicians had been working over him for about en minutes, Dr. Aull stated that McCarty was breathing naturally and would soon come around. A hypodermic injection was made, but it failed to have any effect, and it was then that McCarty was removed into the open air.

Chaos reigned in the big arena for a few minutes. Even while McCarty was breathing, the cry got around that he was dead, and there was a fierce scramble for the exists when the boxer was carried out.

Pelky, Tommy Burns and the other seconds slipped out of the arena, entered Burns' car and were driven to Pelky's quarters, where clothes were changed, and the party prepared to go to Burns' home.

As they were about to enter an automobile, two Royal Northwest mounted policemen stepped up and told Pelky that he was under arrest and held subject to the orders of the

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Ask Porfirio Diaz To Seize Mexican Government Again

De La Barra Breaks With Huerta. Seeks to Have Old Dictator Resume Rule, Says Rebel.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Francisco De La Barra, Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, has resigned his post under President Huerta to go to Europe in an effort to persuade Porfirio Diaz to return and seize the government of Mexico, according to Joaquin Miranda, a private emissary from Felix Diaz, who arrived in New Orleans on his way to see Venustiano Carranza, rebel leader of Northern Mexico.

Miranda declares that De La Barra has broken completely with Huerta and that Felix Diaz is only waiting the signal from his uncle, Porfirio Diaz, to reopen the battle for control of Mexico.

New Appropriations Can't Exceed $70,000

Finance Committee Finds it Will Take $50,000 Extra to Maintain Departments.

Council's Finance Committee, after hearing from a number of city departments Saturday, found that only $70,000 of the $120,000 of money would be available for new appropriations. It was discovered that it would take at least $50,000 additional to what was set aside in January to maintain the various departments for the remainder of the year.

Council has approved the appropriation of $30,000 for the regrading of Whitehall Street, leaving only $40,000 of new money. The Board of Education and Mayor Woodward have planned to insist on a $75,000 fund for a girls' English-commercial high school building. At best only a part of this amount will be given.

The Finance Committee will resume its sessions Monday, hearing from the schools department at 9 o'clock.

Tillman Announces His Last Address

Will Plead to Have Smoking Abolished In Senate—Says Bad Air Will Kill Him.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, announces what he fears will be his last speech in the Senate. Early next week he will make a plea for the passage of his resolution to abolish smoking in the chamber and cloak rooms.

"I must have more oxygen," the Senator declares.

"The reason that I think that this is going to be my last speech is that I probably will die if I have to sit in the smoke-laden atmosphere of the chamber in executive sessions."

The Rules Committee does not look with favor upon the desired change. Every member smoked like a chimney while considering the resolution. The one-time fiery South Carolinan is much enfeebled.

Mikado Is Cheerful; Condition Improves

Physicians Declare Their Confidence That He Will Recover From Attack of Pneumonia.

Special Cable to The American.

TOKIO, May 24.—The condition of Emperor Yoshihito continued to improve to-day. The physicians declare themselves confident that he will recover from the attack of pneumonia. His majesty is cheerful. He takes nourishment regularly and his heart action is strong.

Count Chiaki Watanabe, the imperial master of ceremonies, to-day read to the Emperor President Wilson's cabled message of sympathy, which is also prominently displayed in the newspapers.

Virginian May Win Katherine Elkins

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The star of "Billy" Hitt, which has been regarded as having been in the ascendency with Miss Katherine Elkins for some time, has apparently been dimmed by Arthur White, a Virginia whip and horse owner.

Mr. White, who comes of a splendid Virginia family, has no worldly wealth to match the immense fortune left to Miss Elkins by her father, but he is good looking and an ardent horseman.

Soapsuds Save Girl Who Drinks Poison

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 24.—Despondent because Myrtle Burns had criticised her new dress, Bee Slaton, aged 22, drank the contents of a 10-cent bottle of laudanum while standing near the front gate of her home. Her condition was discovered by the Burns girl, who carried her into the house and poured soapsuds down her throat. The suds counteracted the effect of the laudanum.

Myrtle declared she would never again, as long as she lived, make a remark about another girl's dress.

PIER COLLAPSE IS FATAL TO 37 AT LOS ANGELES

Merrymakers Hurled Down Forty Feet at Long Beach as Auditorium Promenade Drops.

117 OTHERS ARE INJURED

Victims Are Caught in Wreckage. Accident Occurs as Crowds Celebrate Victoria's Birthday.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 24.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 117 injured to-day when the promenade leading from the municipal pier at Long Beach to the municipal auditorium for the exercises there in celebration of Empire Day, the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, by British residents of southern California, collapsed.

Deaths of the fatally injured will probably increase the death roll to fifty.

Identified Dead.

The unofficial list of dead recognized and identified:

MRS. FRANK MATHEWS, Los Angeles.
MRS. SARAH CHESHIRE, Los Angeles.
DAVID BLOCK, seven years old, Long Beach.
MRS. DAN THOMAS, Long Beach.
MRS. L. D. M'SPARRON, Long Beach.
MRS. R. G. DOWLE, Pasadena.
MRS. AUGUST BART, Long Beach.
FANNIE B. M'GEE, Long Beach.
SCOTT BLAK, ten years old, Glendale.
MRS. B. S. HOLMES, address unknown.
MARTHA G. BURNETT, Long Beach.
D. M'SPEARS, Long Beach.
MRS. A. J. HILL, Orange.
MRS. D. J. LOMAS, address unknown.
MRS. G. F. THOMAS, Long Beach.
MRS. MARTHA J. BURNETT, Long Beach.
PEARL B. SETT.
MRS. A. C. HELPS.
MRS. D. E. WALLACE, Long Beach.

Nearly all the victims are former Britons or the children of Britons, and most of them were residents of Los Angeles.

Crowd Massed at Door.

The parade of the United English, Scotch, Australian and New Zealand Societies had just passed over the promenade into the auditorium and the crowd, massed there, surged forward after them to gain the auditorium, when, without an instant's warning, the flooring immediately in front of the double doors gave way, an area of 40 by 60 feet of it sinking with a horrible crash beneath its human load.

Hundreds were precipitated amid the wreckage of timbers to the floor beneath, which in turn broke beneath the sudden strain, and fully 100 of the men, women and children of the human avalanche were dropped to the sands of the beach 40 feet below the level of the promenade. At that hour the tide did not reach the place where they fell with the tangle of wreckage.

Cries Follow Crash.

The roar and crash of timbers died away, to be followed at once by the shrieks and groans of the injured and the frantic cries of the thousands who saw the catastrophe. The crowd swarmed in upon the beach around the mass of broken timbers and the dead, dying and terribly injured, until the work of rescue was begun with difficulty. Squads of police fought their way through with clubs and drove the crowd of frantic friends and relatives back far enough to give a chance for the rescue of the living and the removal of the dead.

The Long Beach company of the National Guard was rushed to the auditorium and helped to keep the 25,000 persons gathered for the celebration under control. The entire fire department force gave the police and the militiamen assistance and prevented an outbreak of fire.

Medical Aid Rushed.

Every physician and trained nurse in Long Beach was summoned to attend the injured, who were removed rapidly to the hospitals and nearby hotels and residences. The dead were laid out on the beach sands and in the locker rooms of the auditorium.

A special electric train carried physicians, nurses and policemen from Los Angeles to assist, with Mayor Alexander in charge. The entire traffic squad of policemen was rushed to Long Beach in automobiles.

Investigation of the responsibility for the collapse of the promenade is demanded on all sides and the Long Beach officials promise the investigation will be thorough. The structure is old and lacked strength to support the mass that was permitted to crowd upon it.

The chorus for the exercises was singing "America" when the flooring collapsed. American and British flags over the auditorium were lowered to half mast.

Demands President Give $300,000 or Take Consequences

Chicago Plumber Is Arrested in Philadelphia for Threatening Wilson by Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 24.—Richard Lindsay, a plumber from Chicago, was arrested by secret service agents to-night on a charge of threatening President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty. Federal officials will ask that a commission be appointed to pass on his sanity.

In two letters written to the President, Lindsay, it is alleged, demanded that the President turn over to him $300,000 or take the consequences.

"If I don't receive $300,000," one letter reads, "I'll go to Washington and fix you both."

Lindsay wrote the first letter on May 7. He requested that the President reply to him on May 14. No letter was received, so Lindsay came to Philadelphia and went to his married sister's rooms.

The second letter was dated May 20 and signed "Richard Lindsay, the Lion," and a reply was demanded by May 27. This letter was sent by the Washington authorities to Philadelphia, with instructions to arrest Lindsay.

Lindsay offered no resistance, but insisted that he would compel President Wilson to testify at the preliminary hearing. Lindsay's sister knew nothing of the letters.

Mrs. H. G. Keeney in Church Drops Dead

Well-known Woman Had Just Finished Prayers and Expired in Sacred Heart Vestibule.

Mrs. Hugh G. Keeney arose from prayers in the Sacred Heart Church Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock and walking into the vestibule dropped dead. Mrs. Keeney had been at the church for about a half hour. When she came into the vestibule she met Miss Annie Connolly. She asked Miss Connolly for a glass of water, saying she must have acute indigestion.

When Miss Connolly returned from the priest's house she found Mrs. Keeney dead.

Mrs. Keeney was a widely loved woman, the wife of Hugh G. Keeney. She is survived by three children, Charles, Phillip and Pauline Keeney.

The funeral services will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Sacred Heart Church, Father Rapier officiating.

Four Generations At Her Christening

Little Miss Olivia Holsenbeck Distinguished Party at Ceremony. Bishop Candler Officiates.

Four generations were present at the christening of Frances Olivia Holsenbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Marshall Holsenbeck, Saturday afternoon.

The christening took place at the residenc of Mrs. Andrew J. Kiser, No. 826 DeKalb Avenue, Inman Park. The sponsors were Misses Miriam and Grace Holsenbeck. Bishop W. A. Candler officiated.

The four generations were represented by Mrs. Frances C. Dixon, the great grandmother; Mrs. Emma Dixon Kiser, the grandmother; Mrs. Lucile Kiser Holsenbeck, and the youngest representative of two very old families, Frances Olivia Holsenbeck.

Prince Sulkowski Wins American Girl

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski of Austria, who came to America last December and immediately lost his heart to its girls, whom he likened to "the flowers of the spring," has fallen in love with a Los Angeles miss and has won her. The engagement of the Prince and Miss Marie Louise Freese, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Freese, will be announced formally within a few days.

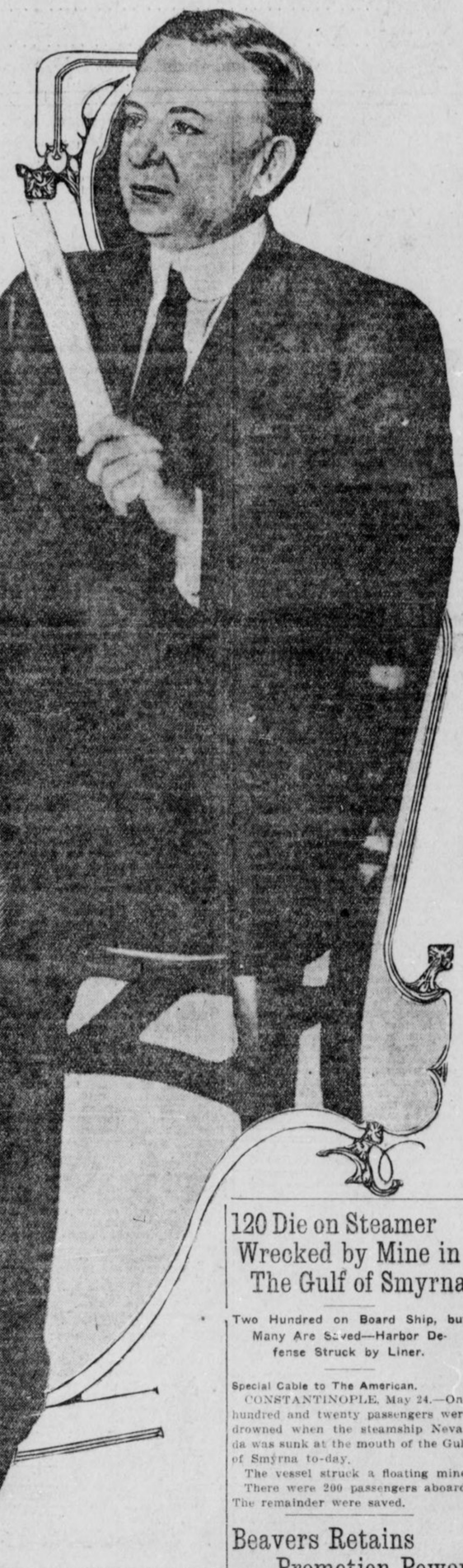
I'LL INDICT GANG, SAYS BEAVERS

Declares He Will Die Fighting 'Foes of Reform'

Felder Denies Bribe Charges and Scores Police

Chief Sees Conspiracy to Overthrow His Rule and Calls Felder Leader in the Plot.

COLONEL THOMAS B. FELDER in an earnest attitude, as he denies charges of attempted bribery and sourges Atlanta's police officials.



Chief of Police James L. Beavers Saturday night gave to The Sunday American a sensational statement in reply to Colonel T. B. Felder's accusations against him and the police department, and declared that he would go before the Grand Jury and seek to indict Felder and all others implicated in the "conspiracy" against him. He made it very plain that if there were men "higher up" he would go after them, too.

While the Chief mentioned no names but that of Felder, it is known that the dictograph evidence in the hands of the police involves the names of Mayor Woodward, Charles C. Jones and Edward O. Miles.

The Chief said he would present his evidence to the Grand Jury at its next session. He said further that he does not depend solely on the evidence furnished by A. S. Colyar, Jr.

Has Proof of Plot, He Says.

"I have the testimony of other reputable witnesses that will show up this plot against me," asserted the Chief.

The Chief declared that the alleged attempt to bribe Detective Secretary G. C. February to steal the evidence in the Phagan case was but an effort to discredit him and is "the fight of a gang of vice promoters and defenders." He asserted that the fight is now open and on to the finish, and that he will "fight to the end, even if he dies in his tracks."

The Chief mentioned the name of Councilman W. G. Humphrey, of the Eighth Ward, as having declared to him shortly after the segregated district was closed by the Chief that "these houses will be open again within eight months—you can not keep them closed," and sought to discour-

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Attorney, in Long Statement, Claims Dictograph Records Against Him Padded.

Colonel Thomas B. Felder Saturday night issued an exhaustive statement denying once more that he had offered a bribe of $1,000 to Chief Lanford's clerk, G. C. February, for evidence involving his superiors; charging that the dictograph records of his conversations with February and A. S. Colyar were padded; denouncing Colyar as a proved crook and ex-convict, and charging wholesale corruption in the police department, particularly against Beavers and Lanford. He said he would furnish positive proof of this corruption later.

Here is Colonel Felder's statement, in full:

To the People of Atlanta:

The publication of the sensational "story" relating to myself and my connection with the Phagan case is but the symptom or manifestation of one of the most diabolical conspiracies ever hatched by a venal and corrupt "system" to protect crime in a civilized community.

To be more specific, this conspiracy was formed just after the arrest of Newt Lee and Leo Frank, charged with the murder of Mary Phagan. The controlling genius of it is Newport Lanford, chief of the city detectives. Its object is to shield and protect the murderers of this innocent child, and in its wicked ramifications it marks our distinguished (?) chief of detectives as the Lieutenant Becker of our "system," and renders his coconspirators as dangerous to the lives, liberty, property and reputation of our citizens as the bloody and deadly Society of the Mafia.

Pity it is that the press of the city has been and is being made the innocent, if effective, instrument in their hands to further and effectuate the object of this wicked conspiracy by prostituting their potential columns to the exploitation of the mass of forgeries and perjuries which has been given to the public through their columns, for it is known that these papers have tacitly sanctioned the utterances of Colyar by reproducing his affidavits in the face of the fact that he editors and proprietors of all would, without hesitation, swear that they would not believe him on oath if called upon to do so.

Says Police Shielded Frank.

Strangely enough, a portion of the criminal record of this man Colyar is reproduced, showing him to be a man steeped in crime and infamy, while in the parallel columns is published his defamatory utterances against me.

I would have the good people of this community know that from the day and hour of the arrest of Lee and Frank, charged with the murder of little Mary Phagan, Newport Lanford and his co-conspirators have left "no stone unturned" in their efforts to shield and protect these suspects, and I shall demonstrate later on the truth of this statement with so much clearness that "he who runs may read."

In furthering and effectuating this conspiracy, they have suborned perjury, winked at forgeries and, in short, employed every agency that low and groveling criminal instincts could contrive and conjure up. In their frantic efforts to shield the murderers of this girl, "Lieutenant Becker" Lanford secured the services of A. S. Colyar, Jr., whose criminal record was known to the "Lieutenant," but whose services he willingly availed himself of.

Recalls Meeting Colyar.

Having premised this much, I shall now address myself to the task of disposing of "Lieutenant" Lanford's "Man Friday," A. S. Colyar.

About two and one-half years ago, while I was engaged in a controversy with the criminal and vagabond Governor of the State of South Carolina, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, a client and friend of mine, whose name I withhold because he is not now in the city and I have been unable to reach him over the phone, but whose name will be given later, called at my office and, discussing this controversy, said

120 Die on Steamer Wrecked by Mine in The Gulf of Smyrna

Two Hundred on Board Ship, but Many Are Saved—Harbor Defense Struck by Liner.

Special Cable to The American.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.—One hundred and twenty passengers were drowned when the steamship Nevada was sunk at the mouth of the Gulf of Smyrna to-day.

The vessel struck a floating mine. There were 200 passengers aboard. The remainder were saved.

Beavers Retains Promotion Power

Efforts of six members of the Police Commission to have a special meeting called to settle the dispute over whether Chief Beavers is to retain his power to name officers for promotion failed Saturday. It takes seven members to call a special meeting, unless Chairman Carlos Mason should take the initiative, and he has declined to do that.

When Mayor Woodward, Councilman A. R. Colcord and Commissioners Garner, Vernoy, Clark and Johnson, failed to get a seventh man to join them they decided not to present the request to Chairman Mason.

FELDER MAKES AN ATTACK ON POLICE CHIEF

Continued From Page 1.

that he knew a man by the name of A. S. Colyar, Junior, sometimes lawyer, detective, newspaper man, etc., who had spent some time in the State of South Carolina, and who was in possession of valuable information touching that situation.

He afterwards brought this man Colyar to my office, and after discussing the matter with him at length, I reached the conclusion that he was thoroughly undependable, and the interview closed.

Afterwards he was sent to the State of South Carolina to obtain the information, and forwarded to me three affidavits which seemed to establish conclusively that the Governor of that State had been engaged in criminal practices.

Found Affidavits Forged.

Upon a careful examination of these affidavits I discovered that the juratas attached to the three affidavits all were upon a separate sheet, attached to what purported to be the genuine affidavits.

This aroused my suspicions and I sent a trusted clerk from my office to the State of South Carolina personally to interview the affiants, with the result that he was informed by them that this man Colyar had represented to them that they were heirs at law to a considerable estate in Tennessee, and that if they would make an affidavit stating who they were, he would be able to secure for them their respective inheritances without cost—indeed, that he was sent to them for that purpose, whereupon the affidavits were prepared and signed; that afterwards Colyar detached the jurata attached to the genuine affidavits and attached them to the spurious affidavits which he furnished.

These affidavits are now in my files and are subject to the inspection of any one who may be interested. It is needless for me to add that they were never made public in connection with the charges of criminal conduct lodged against the vagabond Governor of South Carolina.

Colyar Confessed Forgery.

Afterwards I met this man Colyar accidentally in the city of Chattanooga, and when I confronted him with the fact that he had forged those affidavits, he freely confessed the forgery to me, and stated that he had been reduced financially to dire extremities, and that he had forged the affidavits in order to get money from the gentleman who had introduced him to me.

I respectfully submit that after this experience with this man it does not seem reasonable that I would entertain respect for him, much less repose confidence in him.

On Sunday afternoon, while engaged in a conference at my home with parties interested in the Phagan case, I received a telephone message and was informed that the party speaking was A. S. Colyar, Jr. He stated to me that it was important for him to have an interview with me during the afternoon or evening of Sunday. I made an appointment to meet him at my office at 8:15 o'clock. I met him by appointment.

Knowing the man's character, I telephoned Mr. Tobie, of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency, and Mr. E. O. Miles, my friend and client, to come to my office.

In my conversation with Colyar, he stated to me that the city detective force was engaged in suppressing evidence in the Phagan case; that they were in a conspiracy with the Pinkertons, who had been employed to investigate this case by Frank, one of the suspects, and that they had entered into a conspiracy to thwart the efforts of the Burns agency and myself in the investigations in progress; that he overheard a conference between Lanford and the Pinkerton agent, who was employed in the case by Frank, to the effect that it was important to circumvent the efforts of the Burns agency and myself in establishing the guilt of the murderer or murderers; that on the morning of the Sunday evening Lanford had caused an affidavit to be prepared and dated back and had forced Mr. and Mrs. Coleman to sign it, under threats and duress, repudiating my employment; that Lanford had arrested a negro by the name of Connelly, as I remember, and had held him at the police station for two or three weeks, and had forged a confession of the negro to the effect that he himself had killed Mary Phagan, and that Newt Lee and Frank were neither participants in the murder nor had knowledge thereof; that in order to discredit the Burns agent, the Solicitor's office and myself they had framed up affidavits charging the Solicitor General, the Burns agent and myself with corruption, and that at the opportune time these would be given to the public through hand bills.

Told Colyar of Mistrust.

I stated to Colyar that I would not accept his statements even under oath, and that if he had any documentary evidence establishing the fact that these parties were engaged in a conspiracy to suppress evidence I would like to see it; whereupon he handed me the original Coleman affidavit, what purported to be a copy of the confession of the negro Connelly, what purported to be an original affidavit in relation to the Solicitor General, and also what purported to be an original affidavit that one of the leading newspapers of the city had been bribed by the suspects or their friends.

In this conversation he told me that he had original affidavits establishing the immorality of the chief of police and the chief of detectives, and that they were guilty of acts involving moral turpitude, and he specified the acts.

It is not necessary to give these to the public at this time, but they will be published later.

I stated to him that I was not interested in the moral and official dereliction of the chief of police and chief of detectives except in so far as they might relate to the suppression of evidence in the Phagan case. He thereupon asked me if the Mayor of the city was interested in obtaining this evidence. I told him that I was not in the confidence of the Mayor; that I had not spoken with him for months, but that if he were not interested in the exposure of official rottenness in the various city departments, he would be a strange and unnatural official, and that I would bring the matter to his attention, which I afterward did.

On the following day Colyar called me over the phone and asked me if I would meet him and some friends of his who had knowledge of the facts heretofore adverted to in conference. I stated to him that I was coming into the city on Monday evening and would meet them at my office.

Tells of Meeting Pair.

I met Colyar and a young man by the name of February at my office, according to appointment.

The interview of Monday evening developed in substance and effect what was developed on Sunday evening, together with the additional fact that young February stated that he had been used so much by the chief of police and chief of detectives in carrying out their projects of corruptions that he was sick and tired of the job and would like very much for me to assist him in getting other employment; that if I would assist him, he would willingly turn over to me all documents, files, etc., going to show that these parties were engaged in suppressing evidence in the Phagan case, and that while they were ostensibly working for the city and in the interests of the people, that they were really working in conspiracy with the Pinkertons—the employees of Frank—to shield and protect Frank.

He also exhibited to me numerous affidavits, documents, etc., purporting to be evidence of the official corruption of the two chiefs. Among other documents submitted were two lists which he claimed that he prepared for Chief of Police Beavers and Chief of City Detectives Lanford, purporting to contain a list of blind tigers and immoral houses which were under the protection of these departments and from whom they received monthly payments for this alleged protection.

Denies He Offered Bribe.

I made it plain to both of these parties that I had no interest whatever in any of these documents except such as might tend to establish the fact that they were suppressing evidence in the Phagan case. They asked me if Mayor Woodward and other gentlemen in the city, naming them, would be interested in obtaining this evidence. I stated to them that I thought that not only Mayor Woodward, but every other prominent citizen in the city of Atlanta, such as Mr. Sam Inman, Captain English, Mr. Grant, Mr. Maddox and scores of others would be, in my judgment, entirely willing to raise a fund to drive these people from the high places, if they were guilty of the acts of moral turpitude alleged against them.

They asked me if, in my judgment, they could be indicted and punished if they turned over this evidence to the Mayor or his agents. I gave it as my judgment that they could not, and that even if they could, they would not be; that I had too much confidence in the Mayor of the city of Atlanta, in the Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit of the Criminal Court and of the Governor, as a last resort, to believe that any of these officials would suffer them to be punished if they made of themselves instrumental means of exposing the colossal corruption which they represented existed in the various departments of the city government.

This conference lasted one hour and fifteen minutes. Just before it drew to a close Colyar asked me if I would be willing to pay to him and February $1,000 for this documentary evidence. I told him emphatically that I would not. He then asked me if I thought the Mayor of the city would be willing to pay to him and February $1,000 for this evidence, and to provide February with as good a position as the one he now held upon the delivery of the evidence to them.

Again Called by Colyar.

I told him that I entertained no doubt that if they could furnish the Mayor with evidence conclusively establishing the guilt of Beavers and Lanford, the Mayor, through the public-spirited citizens of the town, would be willing to raise this sum of money and pay it over to them for the documentary evidence. This ended my interview upon this occasion.

On the following morning I received a telephonic communication from this man Colyar asking me if I would come to his room at the Williams House at 1 o'clock. I told him that I had an engagement. He asked me when it would be convenient for me to meet him; I stated at 3:30 o'clock, so at the appointed time I called upon him at his room at the Williams Hotel. While there I met February. My conference with them lasted perhaps ten minutes, as I was back in my office before 4 o'clock to meet an appointment, and having stopped en route for at least ten minutes to receive a treatment from my throat specialist.

I shall demonstrate in an affidavit attached to this card, and made a part thereof, that the alleged dictograph stuff is manufactured.

In my brief interview with these parties at the Williams House, I stated that I would not pay them a cent for the documents that they had in their possession establishing the moral turpitude of the Chief of Police and Chief Lanford; that I had no interest in this branch of the controversy, and that I had declined employment in this branch of the conversy; but I stated to them that I had talked with the Mayor, and that I had made an appointment with Mr. Miles, and that I would meet Mr. Miles, who was making some investigations for the Mayor, at my office at 4 o'clock, and that I would send him over to them.

When I arrived at my office at 4 o'clock Mr. Miles and Mr. Tobie, of the Burns National Detective Agency, were awaiting me, and I gave Mr. Miles a note of introduction to this man Colyar, which, I am informed, was presented. On the day after Mr. Miles asked me if I would object to accompanying him to Lakewood for a conference with Colyar and February. I stated to him that I most emphatically declined, and would advise him to do likewise, and he acted upon my advice.

Could Have Obtained Documents.

I stated to him further that if they had any business with me, they could conduct it at my office, but, as I understood the situation, I had no business with them.

If I had consented to pay money for this evidence I could have paid it either on Sunday or Monday night, and all of the documents would have been turned over to me!

The statement contained in the affidavits of this man Colyar and of February that I offered them $1,000 for the Coleman affidavit is too absurd to justify a denial. Why would I pay $1,000 for this affidavit when it was within the power of the conspirators to obtain another affidavit within five minutes after the surrender of this affidavit to me?

In this connection I desire to state that in my career at the bar, covering a quarter of a century, I have never directly or indirectly sought employment in any case—civil or criminal. I have never found it necessary to resort to barratry to keep busy in my profession. It is inconceivable that I or any other reputable lawyer would seek employment to prosecute a man for murder.

Employed by Citizens.

I was employed in the Phagan case by a committee of citizens residing in the vicinity of the family of the Phagan girl. My contract of employment is in writing and duly signed by my employers. I do not give in this connection a copy of this contract and the names of the signers, for the very obvious reason that with their names in possession of "Lieutenant" Becker" Lanford and his co-conspirators my clients immediately would become the objects of attack at the hands of the "system." The contract above referred to was made with my law firm, Felder, Anderson, Dillon & Whitman, and is in our files and open to the inspection of any decent citizen at any time.

In addition to this employment, we were employed by a committee of prominent and distinguished ladies in the city of Atlanta to aid in this investigation. The names of these ladies are withheld from publication for obvious reasons.

I have never said, and I do not now say, that I was ever employed either by Mr. or Mrs. Coleman, but I do say that on Friday afternoon—the date I do not remember, but it was the day upon which the Coronor's inquest was to be held at police barracks—I was called over the phone by one of the gentlemen who employed me in the case and asked to come down to the barracks.

I immediately repaired to the barracks and stated to my client that I felt a delicacy in appearing at the Coroner's inquest unless my employment was approved by the parents of the deceased girl. I was thereupon introduced to Mr. Coleman, and explained to him my feelings in the matter. He stated to me that he had no money to employ counsel; that he appreciated the unselfish act of his neighbors in their effort to assist in the prosecution, and so far as he was concerned, my employment met with his approval; but being the stepfather of the young lady, he would prefer not to ratify my employment at that time, but would ask his wife to come to my office on the following day to the end that she would ratify the same. On the following day I left for the city of New York without seeing the mother of Mary Phagan, and was absent from the city for ten days.

Charges Threats to Police.

I entertain the same feeling now that I did then; namely, I feel a delicacy in participating in the case without the approval of the parents of the deceased girl, although I am urged to do so by my clients and many of the best people in the city of Atlanta.

In this connection I desire to submit for the consideration of the graft-riden people of this city the statement that my employment in this case was never brought into question until the criminal investigator of Mr. Burns appeared upon the scene.

On Sunday following his appearance "Lieutenant Becker" Lanford dictated an affidavit to his secretary, Mr. February, not in the presence of either Mr. or Mrs. Coleman, and without knowing what they would be willing to say in relation to the matter, and hurriedly repairing to the home of the Colemans coerced them into signing the same, as I am informed, by threats that if they or either of them ratified the connection of Mr. Burns or myself with the case, they would take no further interest in the matter.

The character of William J. Burns for honesty and courage is too well established in the American Union to need indorsement at my hands. The insinuation emanating from the city detective department that he could be hired to betray a gust, and industriously circulated by them, needs no contradiction or refutation at my hands.

A sufficient answer to this vile insinuation is that there was no time during the McNamara investigation, if Burns was purchasable, that he could not have received to call off the case a million dollars flat. This fact is known to all men who are familiar with the current events appertaining to that investigation.

Denies Jews Employed Him.

Moreover, I deem it the work of supererogation to enter a denial in my own behalf to the base insinuation that I have been employed in conjunction with Burns by the Jews of the city to assist in shielding Frank from prosecution.

I have never conferred with any Jew upon this subject, and in behalf of the Jews, who constitute a large and most respectable element of our population, I desire to brand the insinuation as a vile, baseless slander, promulgated by the city detectives as a part of the conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in this case.

The statement that Tobie had an appointment at my office for a conference with Messrs. Hirsch, Meyers and Greenstein is a figment of the disordered and distempered imagination of "Lieutenant Becker" Lanford and his "Man Friday," A. S. Colyar, Jr.

Mr. Joseph Hirsch needs no defense at my hands from this vile and baseless insinuation. He has lived a long and honored life in this community, and I gravely doubt if there is a man, woman or child in it who would believe any man who stated on oath that Joseph Hirsch would do a dishonorable thing to shield either Jew or Gentile, much less to enter into a conspiracy to bribe and corrupt lawyers and detectives who are engaged in an honest effort to establish the guilt of a murderer.

Let me put this question frankly to the people of Atlanta: Is it not passing strange that the city detective department, whose wages are paid by the taxpayers of this city, should "hobnob" daily with the Pinkerton Detective Agency, an agency confessedly employed in this investigation to work in behalf of Leo Frank; that they would take this agency into their daily and hourly conference and repose in it their confidence, and co-operate with it in every way possible, and withhold their co-operation from W. J. Burns and his able assistants who are engaged by the public and for the public in ferreting out this crime?

Questions Police's Motives.

What is the purpose of the city detective department in violently assailing me and the Burns agency, if it is not to protect the real criminal in this case? What motives inspired them in their almost superhuman efforts to hinder, circumvent and defeat the efforts of this great agency in locating the criminal or criminals in this case? From the moment that Leo Frank and Newt Lee were placed under arrest the city detectives, or a majority of them (I am advised and believe that there are several good and honest men in the department), have been engaged in a systematic effort to destroy all tangible evidence against the suspect.

When they got possession of the note that was found by the body of the dead girl, and which constitutes, or should, the "Rock of Gibraltar" of the evidence in this case, and which should have been promptly placed for safe-keeping in a safety deposit vault, it was turned over to a reporter of one of the papers, who had the custody of this note for several days, and when it was demanded by the able Solicitor General of the circuit, it was only forthcoming after a diligent search.

Tells of Fake Confession.

I was informed by Messrs. Colyar and February that shortly after the murder the city detectives arrested a negro by the name of Connelly and kept him in close confinement for several weeks, and that they extorted from him a written confession that he, and not Frank, was the perpetrator of this crime, and the further confession that the negro had been procured to write the note that was found beside the body of the deceased, thereby destroying the effect of any evidence that might be introduced in this case to show that Frank was author of the note so found.

Thereafter, on the day the Grand Jury was convened for the purpose of investigating the charges against Frank and Lee, "Lieutenant Becker" Lanford furnished the press of the city an affidavit which he had secured from a woman of questionable veracity and character, containing the recital that between the hours of 6 and 10:30 o'clock on the fatal evening Frank called her over the phone several times, importuning her to permit him to bring this girl to her lodging house.

The object and purpose of this affidavit are so obvious that it is needless for me to do more than advert to it, and are as follows: To destroy the State's theory presented by the medical experts and Mr. Tobie of the Burns agency that this girl came to her death between the hours of 12 and 1 on Saturday, and further to establish the fact that the girl was in life between the hours of 6:30 and 10:30 p. m., thus enabling Frank to establish, by positive and conclusive proof, an alibi.

Hour by hour, day by day, step by step has this man Lanford bended all of his energies and efforts to the single purpose of diverting suspicion from the accused in this case and throwing about them the cloak of his protection.

Calls Affidavits False.

I have neither the time nor the disposition to discuss at length the affidavits reproduced in the press of the city made by Colyar and February. As to these, I deem it only necessary to say that they are false from beginning to end.

As to the so-called dictograph, I wish to say that I shall demonstrate that this is either manufactured and fabricated or was so greatly revised and changed by the stenographer who took the notes, if a dictograph was in fact used, which I doubt, as to impair greatly, if not totally destroy, the meaning of what was said on the occasion referred to.

To begin with, it is impossible for the conversation imputed to me to have occurred and been transcribed in less than an hour. As I have stated heretofore in this article, I was in the room at the Williams House not more than five or ten minutes, arriving there at 3:30 and reaching my office at 4 p. m., stopping en route to have my throat treated by a throat specialist, which consumed from twelve to fifteen minutes.

I mention this fact as illustrating the impossibility that the so-called dictograph report could be genuine. The dictograph is an instrument that records conversations with exactitude, and any expert can instantly detect the genuine from the spurious. While this purported conversation is permeated with evidences of its being a frame-up, I think it will be sufficient to call the attention of the public to only two extracts therefrom to illustrate what I have stated.

Colyar is quoted in the alleged dictograph report as follows: 'But I said this young man does not want to lose his position." I am quoted as answering: "Well, he says, tell him for me that I will give him a position to-day just as good as the one he has."

Cites Errors in Report.

It will be observed that my answer, instead of being in the first person, singular number, is in the second person, singular number, thereby clearly establishing that it is a frame-up.

The next illustration: Felder—"Well, you understand I do not want the papers unless they are evidence enough to put Lanford and Beavers out of business." Colyar made the answer as follows: "Now, Colyar says, you say that you have got the papers that will put them out."

This alleged colloquy, reported from the dictograph between Colyar and myself clearly demonstrates that it is a frame-up.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I have written the above and foregoing pages under great difficulties. I have been constantly interrupted during the day by diligent newspaper reporters and by friends throughout the city and State assuring me that they are ready to aid in exposing the conspirators in their efforts to prejudice Burns and myself and to protect the murderer or murderers of Mary Phagan.

Owing to the interruptions, I have only been able to cover some features of the case. In a later communication which I will furnish the press for publication, I expect to go into details in respect of the alleged corrupt practices of the heads of the several departments at the police station. Their many acts of moral turpitude are well known to numerous citizens of the city of Atlanta, and to them my recital will be no news.

I pledge the good people of Atlanta to address myself at an early date assiduously to the task of not only fully exposing all of the conspirators, but to bring about their impeachment upon proceedings that I expect to institute looking to this end, and if I am successful in scourging them from the high places, I shall regard it as not only a great service rendered to a graft-ridden people, but the greatest achievement of my professional career.

The Georgian-American Pony Contest
VOTE COUPON

Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian

Pony Contest Vote Coupon, Sunday, May 25, 1913.
GOOD FOR 30 VOTES.

Voted For .....
Address .....
Voted By .....
Carriers' and Agents' Ballot.

Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian

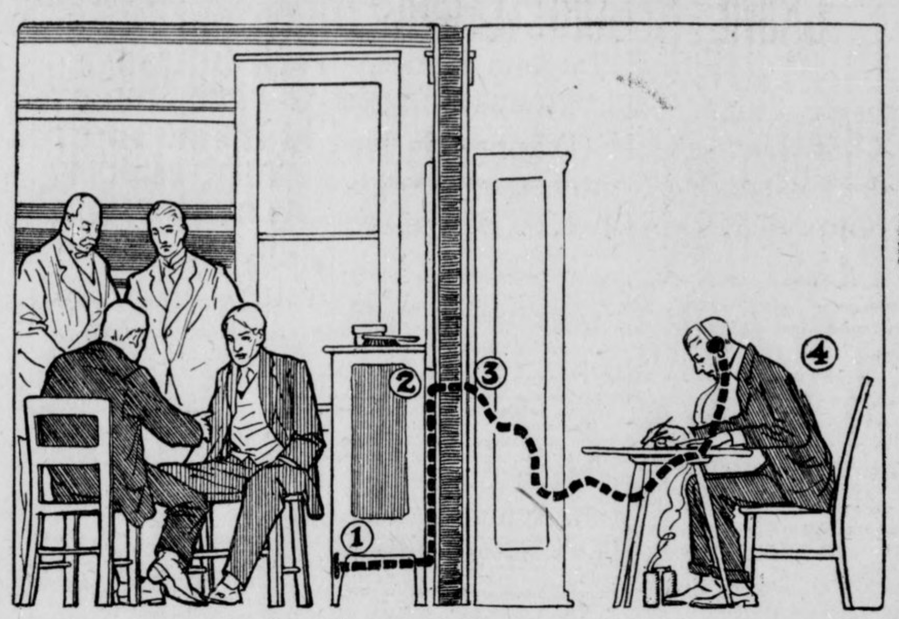
Pony Contest Vote Coupon, Sunday, May 25, 1913.
GOOD FOR 30 VOTES.

Voted For .....
Address .....
Voted By .....
School Boys' and Girls' Ballot

THE MAN WHO WORKED THE DICTOGRAPH AND DIAGRAM OF ITS OPERATION

George M. Gentry, who swears he took downin shorthand conversations of Colonel Thomas B. Felder and Mayor James G. Woodward, with A. S. Colyar and others who accuse them of offering a bribe. Artist's sketch of the adjoining rooms at the Williams House, showing positions of men accused of offering a bribe in conversation with their accusers, and dotted line indicating position of dictograph and its wire connecting with receiver held at ear of stenographer in next room. (1) Shows position of dictograph inside lower drawer of dresser; (2 and 3) show keyhole through which wire passed into adjoining room; (4) stenographer Gentry's position at table with receiver to his ear, taking stenographic notes of conversation.





THE ATLANTA---ALL THIS WEEK
THE PLAY ATLANTA WANTS
St. Elmo
Voted Best of All Dramas
With
Miss Billy Long
and Associates
3 Matinees: Monday Wednesday Saturday
25c
Nights: 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c

ATLANTA'S BUSIEST THEATER
FORSYTH Week May 26th. 2:30 8:30
THE IRISH QUEEN
MAGGIE CLINE
AMERICA'S FAMOUS CHARACTER COMEDIENNE.
The Great Howard, Madden and Fitzpatrick, Caesar Nesi, Ethel Kirk and Billy Fogarty, Equili Bros., Carl Rosin & Co, Pathe Pictures.
IT'S KEITH VAUDEVILLE
Next Week Lillian Shaw The Favorite Seldom's Poems in Marble

GRAND | 3 DAYS ONLY | COMMENCING THURSDAY | May 29th
THE SOLID EVENT IN MODERN PICTURE PLAYS
BLANCH WALSH And All Star Cast
In Tolstoy's RESURRECTION
A GREAT ACTRESS---A GREAT PICTURE
EXHIBITED 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
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BEST SEATS

BIJOU | ALL WEEK MAY 26TH | DAILY MAT 3 P. M. NIGHTS AT 7:30 & 9 TWO MATS. MON. AND SAT.
10 cts RESERVED SEATS 10c EXTRA
JOS. E. HOWARD'S
THE DISTRICT LEADER
Pretty Girls----Real Comedians----New Music----Song Hits and Fun, Fun, Fun

COLYAR, HELD AS FORGER, IS FREED ON BOND; LONG CRIME RECORD CHARGED

Athens Judge Tells Colonel Felder That Dictograph 'Trapper' Is Under Suspended Sentence in Georgia. Knoxville Complaint To Be Pressed.

A. S. Colyar, soldier of fortune, who plotted the destruction, by means of the dictograph, of Colonel T. B. Felder and Mayor Woodward, last night was released under bond from the city prison.

The charge of forgery on which he was arrested, he declared, was trumped up in order to take him from Atlanta, and was brought, he says, by Felder or his friends.

Colyar was arrested at Marietta and Forsyth Streets Saturday afternoon by Detectives Chewning and Norris when a telegram came from Ed Conners, of Knoxville, Tenn., to hold him. The charge mentioned in the telegram was that Colyar obtained $90 from Rosa Johnson, of Knoxville, on a forged draft.

Several hours later two friends came to Colyar's rescue. Detective R. S. Ozburn signed the required bond of $1,000 and an unknown friend delivered $200 as a cash bond for the prisoner. Colyar was released.

Chief Beavers said last night that he arrested Colyar as a matter of courtesy to Chief Conners, possessing no warrant authorizing him to take Colyar into custody. It probably will be Thursday, according to the telegram from Chief Conners, before requisition papers can be had.

"The alleged incident occurred four years ago," Colyar said last night. "During that period I have been to Knoxville a number of times, and have not been molested. The charge, coming as it does now, is the result of a plot to "get me away from Atlanta."

Colonel Thomas B. Felder was advised yesterday afternoon by an Athens circuit Superior Court judge that Colyar is under suspended sentence to serve a term in the Georgia Penitentiary for forgery, and there is every probability he will be held for the Georgia courts before requisition papers will be honored.

The judge stated to Colonel Felder that Colyar issued forgeries on the Georgia National Bank, was convicted and sentenced, but the sentence was suspended when Colyar stated he was suffering with tuberculosis and the prison sentence would kill him.

The exact wording of the suspended sentence was not recalled. The judge and Colonel Felder communicated with Athens and if it is possible within the law, they say, will order Colyar to serve the term.

The judge asked that his name be withheld from publication until he took some action.

Long Criminal Record Of Colyar Is Cited

A deluge of statements and affidavits, tending to connect him with criminal operations all over the United States and Mexico, and showing that he has served time in half a dozen penitentiaries and been an inmate of a number of insane asylums, poured in Saturday upon the head of A. S. Colyar, the man who has stirred the city with his dictograph plots and his graft and bribery accusations involving Colonel Thomas B. Felder, Mayor James G. Woodward and others.

Twenty-four hours after Colyar fired his first shot he was in jail. He was arrested by detectives at the request of the police of Knoxville, Tenn., who wired Chief Beavers that they hold a Grand Jury indictment against Colyar for forgery. The wire received by Chief Beavers follows:

Knoxville, Tenn., May 24, 1913.

J. L. Beavers, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga.:

I hold Grand Jury warrant for A. S. Colyar, charge forgery. Age 50 to 55. Six feet high. Long black hair; large Roman nose; smooth shaven; slightly stoop-shouldered. All around crook. Found around hotels. Arrest and wire. ED D. CONNERS,

A number of affidavits dealing with the character of Colyar and each declaring him to be the last word in crookedness were made yesterday afternoon by various persons, and are in the possession of Colonel Felder. Extracts from a few of them are printed below:

C. R. ATCHISON, of Atlanta, Vice President of the Massengale Advertising Agency—That he has known A. S. Colyar from boyhood, and * * * * is familiar with his criminal record. That he has been arrested in several States of the Union for the offenses of forgery, perjury and impersonating others to obtain money; that he has been incarcerated in the public jails of several States; that he is a moral degenerate, a pervert and a chronic crook and blackleg, and * * * that he would not believe him on oath.

W. D. RHEA, living at the Georgian Terrace—That he was formerly a resident of Nashville, Tenn. * * * That he has known A. S. Colyar for 30 years. * * * That he (A. S. Colyar) has from time to time been arrested for divers and sundry crimes, such as forgery, blackmail, fraud. * * * That he is looked upon as a notorious crook wherever he is known, and deponent does not hesitate to say that from his knowledge of his character and reputation, he would not believe him on his oath.

E. W. McNEAL, 92 South Forsyth Street, Atlanta: That he formerly lived in Nashville, Tenn., and * * * is familiar with the character and reputation of A. S. Colyar. Deponent says on oath that the said Colyar is known as a professional crook, blackleg and adventurer; that he has been charged from time to time with offenses of forgery, perjury, conspiracy, blackmail, etc., * * * * that there is not a crime in the catalogue he would not willingly and quickly commit for money, * * * * that he would not believe him on his oath.

Digging into the records of Colyar's past many things have been unearthed which seem to bear out the statements given above. Here are some of the notable things which he has done, and which are cited by Colonel Felder as evidence that he is irresponsible and that, therefore, little credence should be placed in what he says:

Served time in Tennessee jails.
Served time in Virginia jails.
Sentenced to an insane asylum near Nashville. Set fire to the institution and escaped.
Got into trouble at LaFollette, Tenn., and through influence of friends was sent to the insane asylum at Lyons View, Tenn.
Came to Cartersville, Ga., and posed as a religious exhorter, living in style. He married a Cartersville woman, who became disgusted and left him about a year ago.
Secured $10,000 from General Mollineux, of New York, in a fake confession deal with a pickpocket. Serving short term in Sing Sing.
Secured $1,000 from the American Ambassador to Mexico by posing as the son of John G. Carlisle. Saved from prison by his friends.
Is known wherever he has been as a wild adventurer who spends more time in jail than out.

Information throwing light on Colyar's movements just before he came to Atlanta and started his dictograph to working was unearthed Saturday by The Sunday American's correspondent at Knoxville, Tenn.

Colyar, the dispatch states, was released from the Lyons View Asylum last November upon representation that he was to be taken as a private patient to a private infirmary at Milledgeville, Ga.

Later he went to Montgomery, Ala., where he worked on a newspaper, and then went to Atlanta. While in the asylum in Knoxville he was a private patient and his expenses were paid by Col. A. N. Snook, of Nashville.

VETERANS, ATTENTION!

Account United Confederate Veteran Reunion, Chattanooga, Tenn., the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will operate three SPECIAL TRAINS from ATLANTA. First SPECIAL will leave Atlanta 8:30 a. m. Monday, MAY 26; second SPECIAL will leave Atlanta 12:15 noon Monday, MAY 26; third SPECIAL will leave Atlanta 8:30 a. m. Tuesday, MAY 27. SPECIAL TRAINS stop only at DALLAS, ROCKMART, ROME and DALTON. Regular trains will leave Atlanta 5:40 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. and 5:10 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 26, 27 and 28.

The SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets from Atlanta to Chattanooga at very low fare of $3.00 Round Trip, tickets to be sold May 24th to 28th, inclusive, and for 5:40 a. m. train May 29th. Return LIMIT June 5th, with privilege of extension to June 25th. STOP-OVERS at all stations.

Purchase your tickets at ATLANTA TERMINAL STATION or CITY TICKET OFFICE, NO. 1 PEACHTREE ST.

J. L. MEEK, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. R. L. BAYLOR, D. P. A.

STATEMENT PADDED, SAYS MAYOR

The statements purporting to be from me were added to by some crook. I told them I was anxious to get any evidence of graft in the police department, that the man who got it should be immune from punishment and that I probably could get money to pay for it. But I never mentioned the names of Chief Beavers or Chief Lanford. I told them I did not care whom the evidence hit.—*MAYOR WOODWARD.*

'COLYAR ARREST PROPER END TO PLOT OF CROOK'

Woodward Brands Dictograph Trap Scheme to Make Him "Goat" Against Beavers.

Mayor Woodward declared Saturday night that the sensational dictograph records were merely the "froth of a plot of a 'dirty gang,'" and too unworthy and ridiculous to require any official action from him.

"I think the matter reached its proper culmination when the dirty old crook Colyar, seemingly the chief promoter of the plot, was arrested on a charge of forgery."

Then taking a more serious view of the situation, Mayor Woodward gave some illuminating views on Atlanta police politics.

Mayor Picked for "Goat."

The filling in of the dictograph statement, purporting to be from me, is a good illustration of the efforts of certain persons to make me the 'goat' in their campaign to get rid of Police Chief J. L. Beavers. I have never posed as a sympathizer of Beavers, but I have never made any effort to oust him. Nevertheless, certain persons, some of them posing as his friends and supporters, have continually sought to bring to a focus, through me, the fight to fire him.

"I told Beavers I was not going to try to put him out.

Dictograph Report Wrong.

"The first part of my conversation reported in the dictograph statement was correct. But some dirty crook added to the last part—that is unless the mistakes were inadvertently made by the operator. I did not mention Chief Beavers nor Chief Lanford nor any other names. They told me—that is, Colyar told me with the assent of February—they had evidence of graft against Beavers and Lanford and I answered I wanted the evidence, no matter whom it hit.

"I did not offer them any money, but I will say now that I will subscribe to a fund to unearth any graft in any city department. I did not even tell them how strongly I felt on such matters, because I did not like the appearance of their whole dirty affair.

End to Ring Rule.

"If there is any real significance in this matter I know what it is. 'Ring' rule in the police department is about to be overthrown. When the commission split the other night on the issue of Beavers' authority to name men for promotions they split because we had information that Beavers was about to name an unworthy man who had been selected by certain members of the commission.

"All this purported scandal is an effort to discredit me and the men who voted like I did.

"But I don't care anything about it. I used to have a good deal of confidence in dictograph evidence. Now I have about lost it all. I have found out how easy it is for the operator to make mistakes, through a confusion of voices and the like, or for the evidence to be tampered. I think the alleged Felder conversation must have met with the same experience that mine did."

With it all, the Mayor was in a good humor and laughed much over the complex developments.

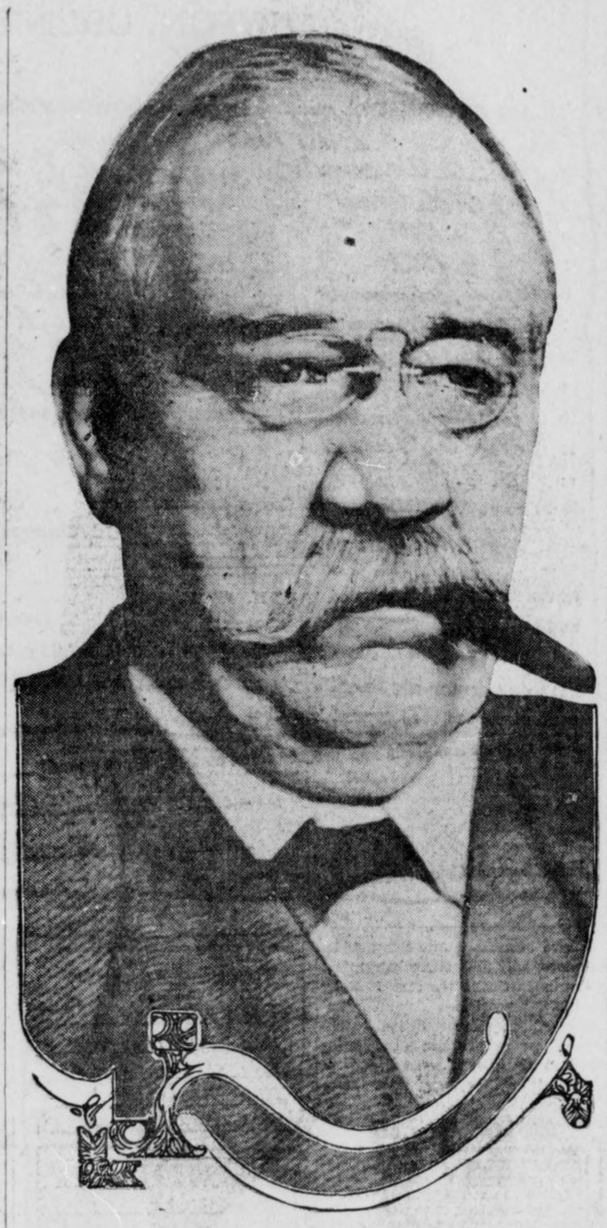
What Humphrey Said.

Councilman W. G. Humphrey, referring to Chief Beavers' interview, said he did tell Beavers in a private conversation in his (Humphrey's) office one day that he (Beavers) would not be able to keep the "houses" closed.

"I did not say whether his move was the right move or not," said Councilman Humphrey.

Rumors of councilmanic investigation of the whole affair are afloat, but none of the members of Council would confirm reports that such a plan was under consideration. Various members of Council, when seen, laughed and said they were waiting for further developments.

"I see the members of Council buying extras and discussing the matter just as eagerly and just as naturally as any private citizens," said Councilman Albert Thomson.



MAYOR JAMES G. WOODWARD, of Atlanta, accused by dictograph in conversation in A. S. Colyar's room at the Williams House, denies that he offered money to secure evidence of corruption against police and detective departments.

Dorsey to Present Graft Charges if They Stand Up.

Hugh M. Dorsey, Solicitor General, made it plain last night that if investigation develops the fact that there is anything in the charges of graft and corruption in the police department, or that Colonel Felder attempted to bribe public officials to secure evidence in the Phagan case, he most assuredly would present the matter to the Grand Jury.

He said, however, that he does not think the charges and counter charges would amount to anything when sifted to the final analysis, other than a controversy between the city detectives and the man who brought the Burns detectives into the Phagan case.

BEAVERS CALLS ATTACK A PLOT OF 'GANGSTERS'

"I'll Indict Every One of That Crowd," Declares Chief, in Stinging Statement.

Continued From Page 1.

age his move. The Chief characterized Felder as the "agent and mouthpiece of these gangsters," and referred to Charles C. Jones "as the main backer of Felder."

Says Enemy Is Cornered.

Chief Beavers' peppery statement follows:

"I dislike very much to become involved in an affair like this, and to have to defend myself in this manner, but the time has come when I can rest quietly no longer. I have been shooting into the hole until my enemies must now come out and fight in the open. I've got them cornered and they must show their colors. It's a fight in the open and to the finish. This thing must come to a showdown.

"This gang of vice promoters and defenders set out to get me when I first closed the restricted district and they've been after me ever since, relentlessly. But they've been fighting under cover and have sought to stab me in the back. But I've run them from cover now and I'll fight to a finish, even if I die in my tracks. Consequences will not be considered—I'll regard nothing but the principle in the fight. It's a battle between decency and indecency, and I'm satisfied that right will prevail and decency triumph.

"This is the gang that has run Atlanta for years, but it is now losing its grip. Its reign is doomed.

Calls Felder Agent of Gang.

"Thomas B. Felder is the agent and mouthpiece of these gangsters, and his activities are in their behalf. He is the legal representative of these forces of evil. Charlie Jones, who is losing thousands of dollars of revenue since the restricted district was closed, is Felder's employer. But he is not the only one who is losing this kind of money, and he's not the only one interested in this fight to get me. There are others.

"All of these people who have been making money off the shame of women and who are interested in keeping the houses of vice open have been fighting me. Their sole motive is to oust me from the office of Chief of Police in the hope that they can again open these places. They have seized on this Phagan case as an instrument in their underhand fight. It was their purpose to embarrass me in this case in a way that might aid their fight. They grabbed at this as a last chance to make a stand. But the light has been turned on and they'll be shown up.

"Always Tried to Block Me."

"Every effort I have put forth to make Atlanta a cleaner and better city has been met with obstacles. Attempts have been made to block me at every turn. This gang has been on the alert every minute.

"But there's one thing certain now—they've got to fight a real battle in which no quarter will be asked. I won't be frightened off by any alleged plot to assassinate, nor any other threat.

"I have received reports of numerous dirty methods that have been used against me. One of these reports came to me about Christmas. I was informed that certain persons had offered three $500 checks to anyone who would get me in a room with a woman. I'm satisfied, from my information, that traps have been set for me, but they failed to work.

Hurls Defy at His Foes.

"I have heard discouraging remarks on all hands, but none of them has shaken me in my efforts to make Atlanta a clean city.

"I was in the office of Councilman W. G. Humphrey a few days after the houses were closed, and he laughed and joked me about my closing order. He told me I could not keep the houses closed, and said they would be open again in eight months. I told him they would never open again.

"I have remained firm in my position in this matter, because I know I'm right. I intend to do my full duty in the future, and warn this gang here and now that it can not shake me from my purpose. Atlanta will never be blackened with recognized vice so long as I am Chief of Police."

"Shortly after the houses were closed I had a talk with Mr. Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, in his office. During the conversation the question of suppressing vice came up and Mr. Howell remarked that there was no doubt that the houses were then closed, but asked whether I would be able to keep them closed. I replied that they will remain closed as long as I am in office.

"Mr. Howell never commended nor condemned my reply, but ever since that time The Constitution has fought me personally and by the most unfair methods."

White City Park Now Open

MAYOR DEFENDS PARDON RECORD; ANSWERS CRITIC

Woodward Says Recorder Nash Broyles Is "Monomaniac on the Subject of Blind Tigers."

Replying to Recorder Broyles' charges that he was blocking justice by the exercise of his pardoning power, Mayor Woodward declared Saturday that the Recorder was a "monomaniac on the subject of blind tigers."

"Such cases ought to be treated by a jury," said the Mayor. "They are violations of the State law and should be tried according to the rules of the State courts.

"But I want to avoid personal differences. The business of the city demands co-operation.

Shaw Case Exception.

"I have not pardoned but one man since I began my term without the approval of Recorder Bryoles having first been attached to the application. That man was Dan Shaw and I only pardoned him after the Governor said he would pardon him if he would leave the State. How could he leave the State when he was in the stockade?

"I reduced Griff Freeman's fine to $250 because of a certificate from Dr. Hugh Inman Battey that he was absolutely unable to work on account of kidney trouble, and a certificate from Dr. J. G. Hall, city physician, that he had a fractured knee cap which incapacitated him from any physical exertion.

Strives to Uphold Law.

"I think it better for the city to get $250 than for that fellow to go out to the stockade and sit on a stone for 30 days; and it certainly is more humane treatment of the poor sick man, especially since the evidence was not very strong against him.

"I have two other applications for pardons, which I am holding up for careful investigation.

"I am striving to uphold the law sanely."

Anderson Says He Will Head Senate

Savannah Man Sure He's Going To Be Nominated—For Financial Revision.

Senator-elect J. Randolph Anderson, of Savannah, while in Atlanta Saturday declared that his nomination to the Presidency of the Senate was assured.

Mr. Anderson, in speaking on the rpoblems of legislation that will come up at the General Assembly next month, declared that the revision of the State's system of finance was the most important.

"Georgia is growing richer every year. Expansion of the State's educational and eleemosynary institutions will require more money. Georgia's method of collecting her taxes is fully a generation behind the times. Correction of this will mean a full treasury. The perpetual cry of 'broke' will be done away with."

TALLULAH FALLS.

Effective Sunday, May 25, the Southern Railway in connection with the Tallulah Falls Railway will operate each Sunday a through first-class coach leaving Atlanta 6:55 a. m., arriving Tallulah Falls 12:10 noon; returning, leave Tallulah Falls 4:36 p. m., arrive Atlanta 8:15 p. m.

J. L. MEEK,
A. G. P. A., Southern Railway.

Manila Bay Hero to Rest in Mississippi

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 24.—The body of Commodore Benjamin Ward Hodges, U. S. N., aged 56, one of the heroes of the battle of Manila Bay, will reach Memphis Sunday from Washington, D. C., where he died Friday. He will be buried in Sumner County, Mississippi, his former home.

"Law Brothers for Quality"

Summer Comforts



Men's Negligee Shirts!

FROM the world's foremost shirt-makers. Our stock of fashionable negligees is at its best right now. Regulation negligees, soft-fold cuffs—Silk Shirts—Summer Shirts of every description at $1.50 to $5.00.

Summer Oxfords

ALL the latest approved models in Men's Summer Oxfords, including the popular new English rubber sole and heel tans. Prices range from $3.50 to $6.00.

All the New Straws!

ALL the "new things" in Straw Hats for men and young men. Sennits and split straws, $2 to $5. Bangkoks and Panamas, $6 and $6.50.

Summer Underwear

GREAT stock of cool, comfortable Underwear, including the famous "Dr. Deimel" brand Underwear, per garment 50c upward.

Law Bros. Co. 10 WHITEHALL ST.

See Our Window Display

ON MONDAY MORNING---THE BEGINNING OF THE END---ALL GOOD THINGS MUST END---BEST THINGS GO QUICKEST!

The Bankrupt Sale, 32 Whitehall St.

SEE THE WINDOWS

Is just now at its best—which means it's going out quickly—shrewd shoppers have already carried away great loads—bundle after bundle, and are coming back for more, There are no better quality made.
Such prices, such bargains, such fine goods have never been sold in Atlanta.
Thousands upon top of thousands of fine bargains we can't name are to be "sold out."

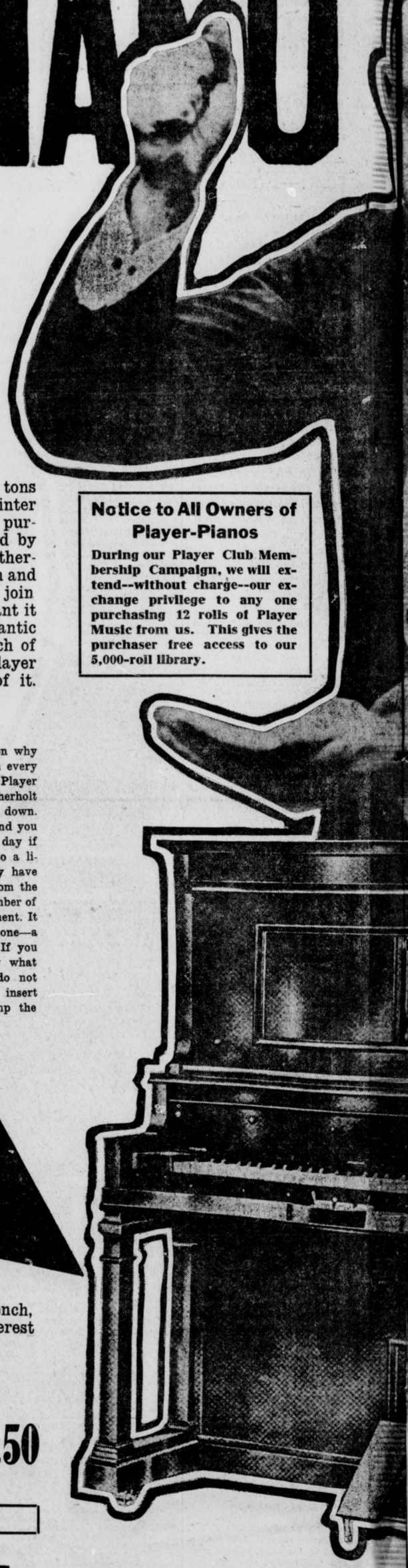
THE WATSON WAY--Any Old Price ---Watson Don't Care---and the Court Orders

THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPT COURT DOES NOT FIX ANY PRICE—What will you give? They go to somebody, at some price.

Begins Monday ARROW COLLARS **6¼c**	Men's $18.00 Suits **$4.99**	Men's $30.00 Suits **$9.99**	Men's $20.00 and $25.00 Suits **$7.50**	**1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 7c, 9c, Etc.** Great Counters and displays loaded with Jewelry, Notions, useful articles needed and used in every household daily. Come—it's fun to "paw" them over, and root and rummage, and reek and revel in these Bankrupt Bargains. **10c Sale---25c Sale---99c Sale WONDERFUL THINGS**	John B. Stetson Hats **$2.50**	Ladies' Redfern and Warner Corsets **$1.99**	**10c** Sale Monday Articles sold up to **$1.00**	**25c** Sale Monday Articles sold up to **$2.00**
Ladies' $3.00 Oxfords **98c** Monday	HAIR $10.00 Switches Monday **99c**	Monarch, Faultless and other fine Shirts, Monday, **69c and 79c**	50c Belts, Monday, **19c**	Ladies' 50c Onyx Silk Hose, **25c**	Boys' Suits, Monday, **$1.99** Sold for $5.	Boys' Norfolk Suits; sold for $10. **$3.99** Monday,	Remember, this stock was only in business 16 months, so it's all entirely NEW GOODS.	Men's Pants; one big lot for **$1.99** Sold up to $5.00.	Choice HANAN'S SHOES and other finest best; Monday, **$3.50**

THIS PLAYER-PIANO

Greatest Offer Ever Made To a Music-Loving Public



Notice to All Owners of Player-Pianos

During our Player Club Membership Campaign, we will extend--without charge--our exchange privilege to any one purchasing 12 rolls of Player Music from us. This gives the purchaser free access to our 5,000-roll library.

ON Wednesday next I am going to begin the greatest sale of Player Pianos in the history of the South. On that day the books of the Weatherholt Player Piano Club will be opened to the public. This will be the first opportunity the people of Atlanta and the entire South have ever had to secure a high-class Player Piano at a price within the reach of EVERYBODY and on terms which are really astounding. I am going to inaugurate a club of 400 lovers of music and put 400 Player Pianos in 400 homes. And because of this co-operation in buying, I can save each buyer $334.50. You know and I know that the large manufacturer who uses hundreds of tons of coal a year can buy coal cheaper than you and I, who only use enough to keep warm with in the winter time. It is the same way with Player Pianos. By arranging a Player Piano Club of 400 members to purchase $260,000 worth of Player Pianos, I can get these at a price which would never be considered by the manufacturer for a moment if only a few were desired. That is why members of the Weatherholt Player Piano Club may buy an instrument worth $650 for $488.50 on terms of $10 down and $2.50 per week or $10 per month. And you get the Player Piano in your home when you join the club. It is the greatest opportunity ever offered those who love music and who want it whether they can play or not. It has been my ambition for years to inaugurate a gigantic sale of Player Pianos which would put these wonderful instruments within reach of everybody, and now I have succeeded in arranging for the Weatherholt Player Piano Club to get them. This is your opportunity. Take advantage of it.

My Club Plan Saves

$334.50

$650.00	Player-Piano
78.00	Interest Saved
80.00	2-year Conservatory Course
4.50	Selected Bench
10.50	12 rolls of Selected Music
$823.00	
488.50	CLUB PRICE
$334.50	SAVING

$10.00 PLACES THIS PLAYER PIANO IN YOUR HOME

THERE is absolutely no reason why there should not be music in every home. You get this beautiful Player Piano when you join the Weatherholt Player-Piano Club and pay $10 down. You get 12 rolls of music free and you can exchange this music every day if you want to and have access to a library of 5,000 rolls. You may have everything in the music line from the classics to rag-time, and any member of the family can play this instrument. It is really two instruments in one—a Piano and a Player Piano. If you know music, fine. Play what you want. If you do not even know a note, insert a roll and pump the pedals.

I HAVE revolutionized the Piano and Player Piano business in the South. The extraordinary success of the Weatherholt Piano Club during the early part of this year thoroughly demonstrated that co-operation in buying Pianos is just as advantageous as co-operation in business. Because of the co-operation in that club 500 people in Atlanta and the South placed pianos in their homes at prices and on terms which had never before been possible. Since that time dozens of those who became acquainted with me during the progress of that campaign have urged me to arrange for a Player Piano Club. At first the proposition seemed to be too gigantic. But the more I studied it the plainer it became that there were certainly 400 people in Atlanta and the South who want high class Player Pianos and who will get them when they are given an opportunity to secure them on a co-operative basis and get them so much cheaper and on such easy terms. I really believe there are thousands in the South who are waiting for just such an opportunity. When I decided finally to inaugurate the Weatherholt Player Piano Club, I fully realized that the members of the Club would want nothing but a high grade and thoroughly reliable instrument. So that is the kind I have arranged to secure for Club Members. It is of such class and reliability that **I GUARANTEE IT FOR TEN YEARS**. And the Weatherholt guarantee means something, I am proud to state. I have worked hard for years to make the name of Weatherholt mean something in the musical world and that I have succeeded will be testified to by thousands of satisfied customers all over the South. And I intend to have 400 more happy and contented with the Weatherholt Club Player Pianos. I want you to see in another part of this advertisement just what Club Members will get for $488.50. There are no extras to pay for. Everything to make the Player Piano enjoyable immediately is included With every Player Piano is a selected bench, 12 rolls of selected music, a free life insurance feature, a handsome scarf and a Two-Year Conservatory Course. Then, too, there is no interest on deferred payments to make these payments burdensome. I say, without hesitation, my offer is the most liberal ever made.

OUR CLUB PIANO

Regular Price $375.00
CLUB PRICE $267.50

Terms $5.00 cash, $1.25 per week.

CONDITIONS: No interest, one year's trial and exchange privilege, 25c rebate on payments made before due, free life insurance feature, ten-year guarantee.

All of which accompany in writing the sale of every Club Piano.

Regular Price $650.00; Club Price $488.50

ENROLL NOW--MEMBERSHIP BOOKS OPEN

WEATHERHOLT

"SOUTH'S FOREMOST P

Southern Distributors Henry [illegible]

72 North Broad Stree[illegible]

FOR EVERY HOME

My Gigantic Club Plan Makes This Great Offer Possible

SEVERAL of my customers hesitated in the past because they feared something would happen to them during the course of the deferred payments. That caused me to prepare the Free Life Insurance feature. This guarantees that the Player Piano will never be a burden to a man's family if he should die. In case of death, all deferred payments are cancelled immediately and a receipt in full is given. Recently one of the members of the recent piano club died after a few payments had been made and we gave the family a receipt. Another feature which helps make this the most gigantic offer ever made is the 25-cent rebate which is given on every weekly payment made before due. In this way the great saving already made to Club Members may be reduced nearly $50 more. It has been my aim to make this the greatest offer in the musical history of the South. I have been planning it for weeks. I have arranged for every detail. The great factory in Chicago has commenced shipping the Player Pianos and railroad officials are co-operating with me to rush them here promptly. I have arranged for thorough distribution and these Player Pianos will be shipped anywhere. All that out-of-town lovers of music need do is to fill out the membership blank below and enclose the membership fee. The Player Piano will follow immediately. It matters not where you live—you may join this Player Piano Club and enjoy its privileges and its great saving. The Club makes the high-priced Player Piano a thing of the past. It puts a magnificent instrument with a ten-year guarantee and all the music you can play within the reach of all. There is now no reason why a Player Piano should not be in every home. May I put one in your home? You won't regret it.

Here Are My Club Features:

1. *Saving of $161.50*
2. *One year's trial (exchange privilege)*
3. *A ten-year guarantee with each piano*
4. *A Free Life Insurance Feature*
5. *Terms of payment $2.50 per week (monthly payments may be arranged)*
6. *A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due*
7. *No interest*
8. *A two-year conservatory course (regular price $80)*
9. *A free music exchange library*
10. *A selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music*
11. *All accompany in writing the sale of every Club Player-Piano*

"I want to help put a Player Piano in every home in the South."
—Weatherholt.

$10.00 PLACES THIS PLAYER PIANO IN YOUR HOME!

JUST as the trolley car supplanted the horse car and just as the automobile is succeeding the horse and buggy, so is the Player Piano making the ordinary piano a thing of the past. It is only a question of a few years when the upright piano of to-day will be as much of a curiosity as the old-fashioned square piano or the organ is now. Everybody loves music, but everybody does not know how to play the piano. Yet **EVERYBODY CAN PLAY** on a **PLAYER PIANO**. And there is also the piano for those who **DO** play. It is a piano and a Player Piano combined. It is two instruments in one. Just come to our place and hear one. I have several demonstrators who will show how easily these instruments are operated. We will be glad to play anything you like. If you are like a great many of the people to-day and are fond of ragtime, we'll play anything you like and sing it, too, if you want it. And if you don't like ragtime, we'll let you hear some of the most exquisite classical music you ever listened to. If you already have a piano in your home, don't let that stop you. We'll be glad to have you join the Player Piano Club and we'll arrange to exchange your piano. When you get a Player Piano every member of your household can play any time and play it as well as an expert. The present Club is the opportunity of a lifetime. It means music in the home for a mere trifle. It means that an instrument which formerly could be owned only by the well-to-do can now be owned by everybody. And all this is made possible by simply applying the principle of co-operation to Player Piano buying. Enroll now. Take advantage of the offer before the membership books are filled. Remember, the number of Player Pianos to be sold on this plan is limited. Remember, also, you may never again have the opportunity of buying a Player Piano on such liberal terms.

160
320

Club Terms $10.00 Down, $2.50 Per Week

CUT THE COUPON--ENROLL NOW

For Out-of-Town Customers

Fill Out Coupon and Mail

WEATHERHOLT PIANO CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find $10.00 membership fee (first cash payment), for which ship to my address your Club Player-Piano at once, including bench, scarf, 12 rolls of music and free delivery, with the understanding I can pay balance in $10.00 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

T PIANO HOUSE"
ry L. Miller and Steger Pianos
re et, Atlanta, Georgia

PIANO COMPANY

WALKER'S WORK FOR CITY TAKEN UP BY FRIENDS

Poisoned Young Man's Endeavors for the Development of Macon Not to Lapse.

TRAGEDY HALTED CAREER

Reports of Banker's Wealth Exaggerated, Though He Was on Road to Great Fortune.

MACON, GA., May 24.—Business associates of B. Sanders Walker are assuring Macon that the work of development conceived and conducted so far with success by the daring young real estate operator will not be ended by his death, which occurred Thursday morning.

After the first shock of grief at Walker's tragic end, business Macon paused to wonder what would be the economic significance of his death. For Sanders Walker, barely 30 years old, had worked wonders with Macon real estate, and was held to be responsible mainly for several marvelous bits of suburban development and for the promise of a greater development. His achievements were little short of Napoleonic.

Popular Socially.

Socially he was the most popular young man in Macon. His credit was extensive and his heavy life insurance, of something more than $150,000, it is estimated, served largely as collateral for further credit.

Sanders Walker came to Macon about five years ago, a very young man, with the glamour of a successful career in college athletics still clinging freely to his name. He entered the new Citizens' National Bank, just organized by Eugene Stetson, himself a young college man.

Withdrew From Bank.

Two years later he withdrew from the bank and entered the real estate business. He had adopted Macon and Macon him. A real love story was that of his courtship and marriage of beautiful Marie Stephens, the daughter of W. C. Stephens, of Macon. His home was known to be the happiest and the brightest in the city, with Sanders Walker, Jr., now 4 years old, as its presiding divinity. The most glowing world was that which stretched around and before the little family in the Sidney Lanier House on High Street.

Walker Returns.

Thursday night, May 15, Sanders Walker came home after a tiresome, exacting business trip to North Georgia. The excitement of the trip wore off when he relaxed at home, and a ragged headache came to him. At about 3 o'clock in the morning, alone in the house, he awoke, the pain in his head raging. He went to the medicine chest, and groped in the dark for the box of asperin tablets that he knew was there. He found it, extracted a tablet, and swallowed it. It was a misplaced bichloride tablet.

Almost every city interviewed its own medical men to ask them what they would do, and what they thought. Sanders Walker's tragic lingering was the most enthralling affair of the nation.

There were no melodramatic utterances from the chamber of the doomed man, his physicians say. Newspaper accounts ascribing to him more than one thrilling statement they denounce as unfounded. Instead, one physician said, he expressed himself in a very undramatic and intimate manner, as a young man would. After one period of long silence, some time before the end, Walker looked at his attendant.

Getting His Goat.

"This thing is getting my goat," the physician related as his words.

Walker suffered no pain during the time, according to his physicians, and little actual discomfort. But he said little and lay quietly during all the time.

Reports which have been spread by the press of other sections that Walker was enormously wealthy were unfounded, according to those who know of his affairs. He was prosperous, and because of his real estate operations he held the promise of ultimate wealth. But his fortune was nothing like the figures of $500,000 to $1,500,000 which various reports have named it.

Atlanta Girl Goes Abroad to Study Classical Dancing

Miss Donna Bain to Appear Before Society on Return



Miss Donna Bain, Atlanta girl, who will study classical dancing abroad this summer.

WANT WILSON TO CALL VICE PROBE

Illinois White Slave Committee Also Subpenas Five Millionaire Packers in Investigation.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Subpenas were issued against five millionaire packers by the Illinois Senate White Slave Committee to-day, calling them to testify at the final public hearing here Monday. Those summoned were Louis F. Swift, Edward Tilden, J. Ogden Armour, Ira Morris and G. F. Sulzberger. The action of the committee followed a report by M. Blair Coan, chief investigator, that many white slavers were now working among the foreign girls employed by the packing plants.

Lieutenant Governor Barrett O'Hara, chairman of the committee also announced to-day that President Wilson would be asked to call a national industrial conference on vice and low wages in September or October. This, the lieutenant governor plans, will be the first step in a nation-wide fight for a minimum wage scale for women.

"Our investigations will end next week," said Lieutenant Governor O'Hara. "Then our real work will begin. We are going to bend every effort to secure the passage of a minimum wage bill in the Illinois Legislature, placing the lowest possible wage of a working girl at $7.50 a week.

Greatest Masters Will Be Employed by Talented Georgian While in Paris.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Miss Donna Bain, of Atlanta, Ga., sailed to-day for Europe where, in Paris, she will undertake the study of classical, esthetic and interpretative dancing. Her work there will be directly under the great masters of the art, and the disciples of the Russian ballet teachers.

Miss Bain will be in Paris probably six months and upon her return will give solo dances in the homes of New York's leading society people, many of whom are her personal friends. Her accomplishment in dancing already has attracted attention among her friends, and it is largely at their persuasion that she decided to go abroad for further instruction.

Miss Bain lives, while in New York, in West Seventy-ninth Street.

Miss Donna Bain is an Atlanta girl who has been living in New York for the past two or three years with her mother, Mrs. Donald Bain. She is a niece of Mrs. Frank Ellis, and when visiting Atlanta is a guest at the Ellis home in Ansley Park. She has been in Atlanta for several visits since her departure several years ago, and is popular socially. Miss Bain is pretty and talented in more lines than that of her dancing.

That she should go abroad for work in her favorite art is no surprise to her friends here, who have known for some time of her enthusiasm regarding the growing vogue which classical dancing is enjoying. Her love for folk dances, the interpretative and the symbolic dances, is well known in Atlanta.

Dr. White Preaches Sermon at Tuskegee

Atlanta Divine to Deliver Commencement Discourse at Booker Washington's School.

The thirty-second annual commencement sermon at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Booker T. Washington principal and founder, will be preached this afternoon by Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Atlanta.

The invitation by Washington to Dr. White is in keeping with the long-established custom of Tuskegee Institute to have the commencement sermon preached by a leading white minister. The majority have been selected from Southern divines.

Use TIZ--- Smaller Feet

Sore Feet, Tender Feet and Swollen Feet Cured Every Time by TIZ.

Send at Once for Free Trial Package.



Everyone who is troubled with sore, sweaty, or tender feet—swollen feet—smelly feet, corns, callouses or bunions can quickly make their feet well now. TIZ makes sore feet well and swollen feet are quickly reduced to their natural size. Thousands of ladies have been able to wear shoes a full size smaller with perfect comfort. R. H. Cheney, Grundy Center, Iowa, says: "I put on a new pair of shoes the first of the week and have worn them every day since. I could never do this before using TIZ, and they are a half-size smaller than I have been wearing."

TIZ is the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principle of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleanses them out and keeps them clean. It works right off. You will feel better the very first time it's used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. Even if you should let yourself be fooled into taking a substitute for TIZ, you can't fool your feet. TIZ is for sale at all drug stores, department and general stores, 25 cents per box, or direct if you wish. Money back if TIZ doesn't do all we say. For a free trial package write to-day to Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.

HAM AND EGGS PRODUCE LONG LIFE, SAYS WOMAN

NEW YORK, May 24.—The praises of ham and eggs as factors in promoting longevity were sung to-day by Mrs. Ann Westervelt, 99 years of age, of Hackensack.

"I don't believe there is a person in the town who relishes a dish of ham and eggs better than mother," supplemented Mrs. William E. Harper, her daughter, at whose home the near-centenarian celebrated her birthday. Mrs. Westervelt has never seen an aeroplane and takes no interest in woman suffrage.

NORWEGIAN HARPOONERS MAKE FANCY SALARIES

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce has received a report from Consul General Charles A. Holder stationed at Christiania, Norway, showing that the average harpooner of one of the whaling vessels attached to the Norwegian fleet, for five months' work, receives $5,360.

BOARD RETAINS ALL TEACHERS AT WESLEYAN

Dr. J. W. Lee, St. Louis, Delivers Commencement Sermon To-day—Graduation Monday.

MACON, GA., May 24.—All members of the faculty of Wesleyan College were re-elected at the annual meeting of the trustees to-day, the first year's administration of President C. R. Jenkins was indorsed, and Professor Goodrich C. White, a graduate of Emory College and Columbia University, was elected to fill the new chair of psychology and pedagogy.

Judge W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta, presided over the meeting of the trustees.

The commencement sermon will be delivered to-morrow morning by Dr. James W. Lee, of St. Louis. The literary address will be delivered at the graduation exercises Monday by Rev. H. N. Snyder, president of Wofford College.

Class exercises were held by the seniors on the campus this afternoon. A pageant was one of the chief features. To-night "As You Like it" was presented in the auditorium, with girl students portraying male parts. This morning the graduating class was entertained at the home of Miss Katherine Carnes, on College Street, and this evening Miss Annie Gantt entertained the class at tea. Monday the Pan-Hellenic Council will keep open house.

Thirty-two girls will receive diplomas in the A. B. degree Monday night, and about 30 others will graduate in special departments.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF BARRED BY GOVERNMENT STATUTE

NEW YORK, May 24.—Efforts of local jobbers and retailers to reduce the high cost of living through importing chilled meats from Australia have been halted summarily. The Federal authorities enforced an act that prohibits all meat men engaged in interstate commerce from selling beef, mutton or veal that has not an ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by Government employees. The law was enacted in 1906.

M'CARTY VICTIM OF WEAK HEART, SAY PHYSICIANS

Valvular Trouble Apparent—No Blow Hard Enough to Do Great Harm, Is Medical Verdict.

Continued From Page 1.

Coroner. He was taken to the mounted police barracks.

Pelky Is Astonished.

Pelky made the following statement:

"I scarcely thought the bout had started when the end came. I was putting little or no force behind my blows, for Tommy Burns wanted me to gete a line on McCarty, as we knew practically nothing of his form because of his private workouts. I was the most surprised man in the arena when McCarty fell."

The Rev. Dr. Harold Walker, an athletic parson, made an address before the main bout, in which he declared he liked boxing and saw nothing brutal in the sport. He pointed to McCarty as the white heavyweight champion of the world and to Pelky, the man "who, by his skill and strength, will, if he can, be world's champion after this bout."

His strange prophecy came true, though by a quicker, sadder route than the parson had anticipated. He was a personal friend of McCarty and was greatly shocked by the outcome.

Had Stomach Trouble.

Billy McCarney, manager of McCarty, stated that Luther had had stomach trouble for a week previous to the bout. Stomach tablets were taken by the boxer with bad effect, and he was compelled to lay off from heavy training for two days last week. McCarney stated that 30 seconds before the fall McCarty struck a crouching position, such as he uses in delivering an uppercut, and had winked at McCarney in his corner.

The crowd was the biggest that has ever attended a boxing bout in Western Canada, there being over 6,500 paid admissions. The best of order prevailed until McCarty fell, after which all was disorder.

Dr. Auli, one of the physicians who attended McCarty, declared after the death of the champion that he had kept close track of all the blows struck and that not one blow of enough power to do any damage had been landed and that Pelky was not in any way responsible for the death of McCarty.

All physicians unite in declaring death was due to heart trouble and not to any blow, although admitting that Pelky's thrust to the heart capped the climax, as the heart then was almost bursting with blood caused by the excitement.

McCarty came into the arena during the second preliminary and sat at the press table with the newspaper men, apparently unconcerned and chatting about the time when he had lived in Calgary and his early fights here.

He took great interest in two postcard photographs shown him by newspaper men depicting him in his first bout here, and also as a referee in one of the preliminaries.

Champion Much Excited.

When time for the main bout drew close Luther plainly showed excitement. His eyes were on Zeno Casey, of Spokane, and Roy George in the semi-final, but he did not appear to be seeing anything. When the semi-final was over McCarty jumped through the ropes and before the other boxers were out of the ring he was claiming his corner.

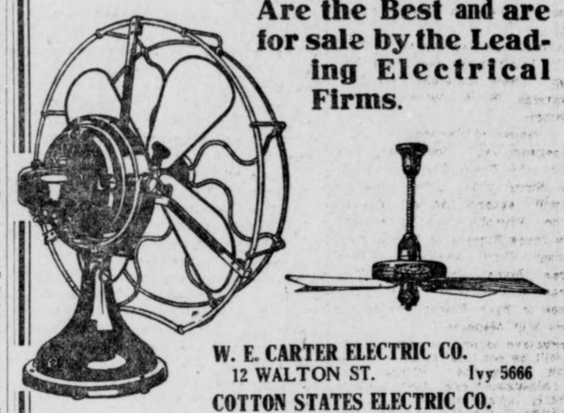
Referee Smith, of Chicago, and a friend came downtown immediately after the fight and waited for bulletins at The News-Telegram office. When the flash come in that Pelky was under arrest Smith made arrangements to remain in the city and await developments.

"There was not a hard blow struck," said Smith, "and I was terribly surprised when McCarty went down. I prefer to make no statements nor say anything until after the inquest. I will remain in the city and I wish you would notify the authorities that they can communicate with me through the newspaper any time they desire, and I will appear when it is necessary. I will not go to Edmonton to-night to referee the Scaler-Welsh bout, and under no circumstances will I leave Calgary at present."

White City Park Now Open.

GENERAL ELECTRIC & DAYTON FANS

Are the Best and are for sale by the Leading Electrical Firms.



W. E. CARTER ELECTRIC CO.
12 WALTON ST. Ivy 5666

COTTON STATES ELECTRIC CO.
13 S. BROAD ST. Ivy 314

GATE CITY ELEC. CO.,	4 Walton St.	Ivy 3360
McGAUGHEY ELEC. CO.,	37 N. Forsyth St.	Ivy 1956
RUSSELL ELEC. CO.,	15 S. Forsyth St.	Main 1328
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Ethics--Should It Be For the Good of the Doctor's Pocket Book or for the Good of the Patient?

By DR. WM. M. BAIRD

THE public has been much interested recently in the report of a gentleman who took a poison tablet by mistake, and interviews with prominent physicians in cities hundreds of miles distant show the absurdity of the "Code of Ethics." These physicians without knowing anything about the real facts in the case rush into print to say what ought to be done and condemn the treatment given and in another case prominent surgeons propose to save his life by surgery.



DR. WM. M. BAIRD,
Brown-Randolph Building.
56 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

There's "Ethics" for you with a great big E.

The facts are that he has in all probability had the very best skill that could be had anywhere and that the distant doctors are willing to give a lot of flippy interviews which can only be interpreted as censuring the doctors in charge, and for what?

Why, for the free advertising they get out of it, nothing else.

I prefer to kick hypocrisy in the gutter and get my advertising legitimately.

We all hope the unfortunate patient will fully recover, but there are 99 per cent of chances that he has had the best skill that could be given. But why in common decency didn't these eminent men, when asked for an opinion, tell the truth and observe the ethics that should regulate every decent man's life and say to the interviewers just what I have said above, that their opinion was of no account unless they could be at the bedside and know all the details of the case.

In the same city where this patient lives a doctor sometime since said to a patient, "I do not know whether you have Specific Blood Poison or not, but you had better let me give you 606 anyway."

He gave it and from my point of view was guilty of vicious malpractice, for to-day the patient is suffering from the effects of the poison and in danger of permanent injury from its effects.

That doctor is quite probably a stickler for the Code of Ethics, but he had better get some idea into his gray matter as to the duty of a physician to his patients. In this case his code of ethics was for the good of his pocketbook and NOT the good of the patient.

There lies before me a most pathetic letter from a patient who fully realizes now when too late the evil effects of this remedy and writes me urging me to save him from the further bad effect.

Having been steadily in this work for over 35 years, I have seen some of the evil effects of routine treatment without a little common sense to back it up. Here is a man who has received wonderful relief by a very little treatment, who has had his urethra hammered, punctured and lacerated for months for stricture and he never had a stricture at all.

We all know, laymen as well as physicians, that a specific chronic urethritis is one of the most serious diseases with which the physician has to grapple, and yet day after day patients go to doctors who encourage them for the sake of a fee to believe they can cure them in a few days.

When surgeons say that from 65 to 85 per cent of ALL operations performed on women is due to this one primary cause, isn't it about time the matter is treated candidly and the patient's good is thought of before a false and hypocritical Code of Ethics?

I may be ahead of my times, but the world "do move" and is coming to see my view of it just as sure as Atlanta is one of the most progressive cities in the U. S. A.

If you are interested in this work, in good work, in work that is in the interest of the patient's good rather than in a lot of buncombe and false promises for the sake of a fee, call and see me. Consultation free, or write for my literature on health subjects.

Office hours, 9 to 6 daily; Sundays and holidays 10 to 12. Consultation free.

Dr. Wm. M. Baird,
Brown-Randolph Bldg.,
56 Marietta St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Please send me your booklet on Specific Blood Poison. Also one on Health, and as soon as it comes from the press, your revised article on Brain and Nerve Exhaustion, and other articles you may publish from time to time.

Name .....

P. O. Address .....

P. O. Box or R. F. D. No. .....

State .....

Where Will I Go On My

VACATION

As the hot summer sun shines down upon the tired business, professional and working man, the society woman and the housewife, the mind naturally turns to rest and recreation.

Some Suggestions

TRY—The Easy, Breezy trip to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia via Savannah and ship, where joy reigns and cares and troubles are forgotten in the delightful change.

TRY—Tybee, where ocean breezes blow, where rest and pleasure combine to make one forget dull care and regain youth and strength.

TRY—Atlantic Beach, a place of beauty and a joy forever, nature's crowning gift to humanity in rebuilding the nerves and tissues worn threadbare by toil and care.

COULD YOU WISH FOR BETTER?

For Tickets at Reduced Fares
ASK THE TICKET AGENT

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY

PARADE STARTS GROCERYMEN'S HALF-HOLIDAYS

Monster Demonstration Planned for Wednesday, June 4th. Smoker Week Earlier.

All Atlanta is agog over the merchants' parade to be held Wednesday, June 4, the first Wednesday half-holiday of the summer season.

Jobbers, commission merchants, meat packers, retail grocers and market men, with their clerks and salesmen, are making plans for this big event.

The parade will mark the inauguration of Wednesday half-holidays for retail merchants during the months of June, July and August. It will be the first half-holiday, and the beneficiaries intend to make it a gala occasion.

Grand marshals for the day will be Harry L. Schlesinger and Nym McCullough. Their assistants are William Quaries, W. P. Price and Carl Wolsheimer.

Route of Parade.

The parade will form at 1:30 o'clock at the State Capitol, on the Mitchell Street side. The line of march will extend down Mitchell Street to Whitehall, out Whitehall and Peachtree Streets to North Avenue, down North Avenue to West Peachtree Street, back up West Peachtree to Peachtree and down Peachtree to Five Points, where the marchers will disperse.

Conservative estimates indicate the parade will be not less than two miles in length. More than 10,000 merchants, salespeople and their families are directly interested.

Festivities of the day will not conclude with the parade. Merchants will be entertained at various amusements gotten up for their special enjoyment by the entertainment committee. The parks, amusements places and recreation centers will be populated by people who hitherto have remained at their offices or other places of business six days out of every week.

Smoker Week Before.

A week before, on Tuesday evening, May 27, at Taft Hall, a smoker will be tendered the retail grocers and fresh meat men, their clerks and other employees; the jobbers, packers, produce men and salesmen and others interested in the Wednesday closing movement. A Dutch lunch will be served. Oratory will be provided by R. A. Broyles, E. L. Adams, W. O. Stamps, John M. McCullough and Harry L. Schlesinger.

Gibson's Hat Has Feather Ornament

Society Playwright Introduces New Style at Capital—Ambassador Wears Pink Suit.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Preston Gibson, society playwright, wears a real feather in the ribbon of his green Alpine hat. Unlike the native of Switzerland, Mr. Gibson wears his feather in the back of the hat, not on the side.

Another masculine fad has as sponsor the Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff, who pins his tie around his neck by tiny gold pins placed at close intervals.

The Ambassador recently wore a gray flannel suit with pink stripes, a pink silk shirt and champagne colored shoes and socks.

Golden Voice Wins Gold to Develop It

Society Women Will Send Enrico Alessadro, Praised by Caruso, Abroad to Study.

GREENWICH, CONN., May 24.—Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. W. W. Heaton, Mrs. George F. Dominick, Mrs. Parmalee and other society leaders here have discovered a musical prodigy in a young Russian of 20 named Enrico Alessadro, and it has been announced that a fund of several hundred dollars has been subscribed to start the young man on a course of study in Rome.

He will sail from New York June 4 and will enter the College of Santa Cecilie to prepare himself for grand opera. All expenses will be provided here until he is launched on a career.

Caruso's approval of Alessadro was the influence that determined the women to stand as financial sponsors for him. The great tenor heard him sing the tenor aria from "La Boheme" in March.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS — CHATTANOOGA.

The N., C. & St. L. Ry. and W. & A. R. R. will sell round-trip tickets at REDUCED RATES, ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA AND RETURN, $3.00, tickets on sale May 24 to 28, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive Chattanooga before noon of May 29, with return limit June 5, with an extension by deposit at Chattanooga, to June 25, 1913. Regular trains leave Union Passenger Station at 8 a. m., 8:35 a. m., 4:50 p. m. and 8:50 p. m. All these trains carry Pullman parlor cars and first-class coaches. The 8:50 p. m. train carries local sleeper to Chattanooga. SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Atlanta, carrying the Atlanta party, at 2:15 p. m., May 26. The Western and Atlantic Railroad is the Battlefield Route, Sherman's line of march, every foot of it being historic. For further information call upon any agent or

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

Real Southern Shortcake Rare and Toothsome Morsel

Atlanta Women Chronicle a Fast Disappearing Art

Delicious Recipes Used by Prominent Housekeepers That Are Promised to Give Perfect Results and Please Any Epicure.

MRS. GEORGE FORRESTER hard at work making one of her justly famous shortcakes. If you want one just as good follow her recipe and enjoy the result as you never have any other dessert.



By MIGNON HALL.

When you were a little girl and wore red shoes with a black tassel, your old negro mammy used to make strawberry short-cake for you, didn't she?

It was the delicious, pie-crusty sort with the inside filled up with crushed strawberries that would melt in your mouth, wasn't it? It would have two or three layers and plenty of juice, and oceans of whipped cream all over it? And your infant soul would expand as you sat up on your high stool in the kitchen and watched the infinitely slow process of its making to the point when you were allowed to use a spoon?

If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now.

The old-fashioned Southern short-cake is going by the board—and it has almost got by.

That's the sad word that was broken to me to-day by Mrs. George Forrester and a number of other society matrons in Atlanta, as well as the chefs of the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Piedmont Hotel.

Old-Fashioned Kind Rare.

They said that occasionally you see the old-fashioned short-cake, but it's as rare as the poet's June day. It has ceased to be a prominent figure at places where parties are going on. Home dinners and luncheons or other meals see it no more, and it has bade adieux to the hotels.

The ancient pie crust variety has been supplanted by the kind of short-cake that is made with cake. In other words, instead of spreading crushed strawberries between layers of pie crust, folks nowadays put it on cake and eat it that way.

For strawberry connoisseurs here are some recipes made out by several Atlanta matrons and other folks famous for their short-cake.

To get Mrs. George Forrester's recipe, I took the car to her home, on Peachtree Road, and when I got there I found Mrs. Forrester preparing to make a short-cake.

"Come right in," laughed the hostess, over a big kitchen apron, "you're just in time.

"The main thing to remember about this cake is the sifting," smiled Mrs. Forrester. "You sift both the flour and the sugar separajely nine times each.

Mrs. Forrester's Cake.

"You need 1 cup of flour, 1 1-2 cups of sugar, 14 eggs(whites only), 1 heaping teaspoon cream of tartar, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla and a pinch of salt. After sifting the flour and sugar you must beat the eggs very stiff—" she turned the platter upside down to illustrate that she had followed the advice she was giving—the eggs not falling out—"and add your cream of tartar—only add it as soon as the eggs begin to foam well, as I have already done."

She poured the eggs into a mixing pan.

"Now, you fold in very lightly the sugar first, then the flour, vanilla and salt, taking care to fold—not beat—for it makes a difference in the lightness of the cake—and bake in an angel food pan in a gas oven with the lights turned very low. It requires about 45 minutes to bake."

The servant put the cake in the stove while Mrs. Forrester got ready to make the custard to go with it.

She measured out a pint of sweet milk, 3-4 cup of sugar and took the yolks of 4 eggs

"First, scald the milk, then add the sugar and eggs," she declared, making good, "and put the mixture in a double boiler. Cook it until rather thick and add a little corn starch, if needed, stirring occasionally.

Berries Must Be Ready.

"Have your berries ready to go on as soon as the cake is done. Prepare them two hours before you make the cake by splitting them and sweetening them and allowing them to stand till the sugar soaks into them."

In preparing the cake after it was done, Mrs. Forrester took a sharp knife, split it in half, put on a layer of the berries and covered it with custard. Over this she laid the top layer of cake, more berries and custard, and covered the top with rich whipped cream, ornamented here and there with whole berries. (It was at this juncture that I also came into my own. It was good, too.)

Here's the much-talked-about old-fashioned way of making short-cakes, Mrs. Thornbury Stovall furnished me the recipe. Mrs. Stovall's fame has gone abroad as a perfect specimen of an ideal short-cake maker.

Cut a quart of strawberries and sweeten with 3 tablespoons of sugar. Make a pastry with 1 heaping tablespoonful of butter and 1 of lard, 1-2 cup of ice water and 1-2 teaspoon of salt. Roll the pastry thin and cut in three pieces the size of a breakfast plate.

"Don't forget to crimp that pastry on the edge," Mrs. Stovall cautioned here, laughing.

Baked a Light Brown.

Bake the dough a light brown and when very hot, butter generously with fresh butter. Put berries between the layers and cover top with stiff whipped cream, slightly sweetened and flavored with sherry. Garnish with whole berries.

Mrs. Carrie Robinson Stewart, also known for her short-cake, gave me this recipe and hoped that I would be as successful with it as she had been. (I've been told there are mighty few folks in Atlanta can beat her making short-cake.)

Half a cup of butter and 2 eggs; 1-2 cup sweet milk and 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of flour. Bake in two layers in aluminum pans. Use 1 quart of berries and whip 1 pint or 1 quart of rich cream, which must be beaten very stiff, to go on top of cake. Put split, sweetened berries between layers.

Mrs. Luther Rosser was reluctant to give her recipe as she said she wasn't any cook to speak of, but somebody liked her strawberry short-cake so well they had asked for it. But it took persuasion to get it.

Take 1 egg, 1 1-2 cups of sugar, 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 cup of sweet milk and 1-2 teaspoon of vanilla extract and mix.

Roll out dough, bake and cut into two layers. Let crushed strawberries stand in sugar for two hours or more and put between layers. Also spread whipped cream between, and bank top layer with it.

Mrs. Floyd McRae gave these directions for the way she prepares short-cake:

She makes a good rich sponge of light proportions, and bakes it in 3 or 4 layers. She strikes a different key-note in preparing her strawberries by stewing them in sugar until they are soft. She pours the juice over the short-cake, and covers with whipped cream. Sometimes she makes the old-fashioned kind, but not frequently.

Here is Mrs. Philip Alston's way of making short-cake, whipped cream being used on top.

To 1 egg, 1-2 cup of sugar, and 2 cups of flour add 1 teaspoon of baking powder and 1 tablespoon of butter. Mix well and bake in two layers or in one and cut it in half. Spread crushed berries between.

Likes Old-Fashioned Variety.

Mrs. Alex Smith, Jr., is a patriotic follower of the old-fashioned short-cake method: She said:

"I make a very crisp pie crust dough, roll it very thin and bake. When done, I add cut, sweet berries which have soaked in sugar and put between the layers, I also cover with bits of butter. I leave the top bare, and bank the sides only with whipped cream."

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black gave me these short-cake specifications:

Make a pie crust—three layers—typical Southern style, and add the crushed sweet berries, leaving top white with whipped cream.

Mrs. Charles H. Sisson also likes the old-fashioned short-cake, she said. She seasons her pie crust dough with butter and rolls it thin enough to make three layers, adding strawberries in the usual way.

John Gonder, pastry chef of the Piedmont, was up to his eyes in work when after being ushered through the large underground kitchen by Edward Fischel, the steward, I finally found him. But he stopped long enough to give me the Southern way of making short-cake as he comprehended it, as well as the Piedmont way. He said he could vouch for both. Here they are:

Southern Style.

To 2 cups of soft wheat flour add 2 teaspoons baking powder, and sift well. Rub in 4 1-2 teaspoons butter, the same as for pie dough and add 4 tablespoons granulated sugar. Add 2 eggs stirred in with the sugar and sufficient milk to make a firm dough. Roll out about 1-4 inch thick and bake. Fill center with crushed and sweetened strawberries.

This is the Piedmont style, which is very rich:

Take 6 whole eggs and 6 yolks and add 1-4 teacup sugar. Beat over a fire in double boiler until warm and thoroughly mixed and continue to beat when you take off until mixture is again cold. Then add 2 cups hard wheat flour to beaten eggs. Add a fraction less than 1-2 cup warm melted butter, mixed in lightly, and 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in pan covered with greased paper. Cut into two layers. Cover first with whole strawberries, sprinkled with enough sugar to sweeten, the top layer being set on and decorated with whipped cream.

At the Athletic Club Leonard Brazel chef and typical Southern darkey came beamingly down in white linen.

He said he had looked upon the faces of four Presidents and cooked for them—Cleveland, Roosevelt, Taft, and McKinley.

For old Virginia short-cake he said, make pastry like pie crust—1 pound of lard and 1 pound of flour mixed into a dough with water, a pinch of salt being added. Roll thin and bake, putting crushed strawberries on top and between. Use 1 1-2 pounds of sugar to 2 quarts of strawberries (unstemmed.)

The way he makes short-cake at the club is with sponge cake:

Take 6 cups of flour, 1 pound butter, 12 eggs, 1 1-2 cups of milk, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Mix with 1 1-2 cups sugar and a teaspoon of baking powder. Prepare and put strawberries between layers in usual way, and cut into squares for serving.

THE PASSING OF THE SHORTCAKE

E. L. Thornton, steward of the Atlanta Athletic Club, recommends a city bureau of strawberry short-cake and pie, with inspectors to preserve these typical southern institutions.

Mr. Thornton says, "Cooking is fast becoming a lost art. It is impossible to find berry or cherry pie that is not adulterated, and strawberry shortcake worthy of the name is as extinct as the buffalo in Atlanta.

His statement inspired a youthful poet to the following effort:

The herds of romping buffalo,
That trampled o'er the plain,
Are gone, before the railroad and the town.
No more, the yelling red man,
Clinging to his mustang's mane,
With an arrow brings his noble quarry down.

The good old days are passing fast,
They slip away and die;
But some things they must never, never take—
With our heart's blood we'll defend them;
They must leave the good old pie,
And we'll never give up strawberry shortcake!

SHARPSHOOTER'S BULLET SLAYS TARGET TENDER

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24.—As Louis White stuck his head above a rifle pit this afternoon to give a signal to sharpshooters of the Third North Carolina Regiment, participating in a three-day shoot, he dropped dead with a bullet through his brain.

White was nineteen years old and the son of the matron of a leading hotel here. No one could tell which of the 150 militiamen shooting fired the fatal shot.

White City Park Now Open

25 cards with one line for 15c
50 cards with one line for 25c
100 cards with one line for 40c
Business cards 50c a hundred and $2.00 a thousand up.
THE FRANKLIN PRESS
41 1-2 Peachtree St.
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TECH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION TO BE NOTABLE

Secretary of State Bryan Chief Orator for Twenty-fifth Anniversary Festivities.

Georgia Tech will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in notable fashion in connection with commencement exercises, from June 2 to June 11. Former students and alumni from all the States will return to Atlanta to make the occasion memorable.

Many of America's leading orators will take part in the celebration, including William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State; Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati; Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, and Dr. Thomas E. Green, of Chicago.

Secretary of State Bryan will open the celebration Monday night, June 2, at the Grand Opera House. He will deliver the quarter-centennial address.

The full program for the week follows:

Monday, June 2, 8:15 p. m.—Grand Opera House, quarter-centennial address, William Jennings Bryan, United States Secretary of State.

Friday, June 6, 8:15 p. m.—Tech Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Henry W. Grady Literary Society debate.

Saturday, June 7, 8:15 p. m.—Tech Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, freshman oratorical contest.

Sunday, June 8, 11 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon, "A Veiled Vision," Dr. Thomas E. Green, of Chicago.

Monday, June 9, 10 a. m.—Meeting of the board of trustees; 3:30 p. m., Tech Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, literary address, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; 5 to 7 p. m., president's reception; 8 p. m., junior promenade on the campus.

Tuesday, June 10, 9 a. m.—Tech Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, meeting of the alumni; 10:30 a. m., Tech Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, founders' day exercises; 3:30 p. m., class day exercises and pageant on the campus; 8:15 p. m., founders' day oration, Grand Opera House, by C. Alphonso Smith, Ph.D., LL.D., Edgar Allan Poe professor of English, University of Virginia; 9:30 p. m., reception by Governor and Mrs. Joseph M. Brown at the mansion.

Wednesday, June 11, 8:30 to 10 a. m. Shop exhibit; 10:30 a. m., graduating exercises, Grand Opera House; commencement orator, Dr. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati—subject, "Old Institutions and New Ideas;" 1:30 p. m., Chamber of Commerce luncheon (delegates, trustees, faculty, alumni and graduating class).

Students of Tech and all the returning alumni will participate in a burlesque pageant on the afternoon of June 10, forming the parade on Tech campus. It is predicted that 1,000 students and alumni will make this spectacular and unique event one of the features of the quarter-centennial celebration.

All the usual commencement week festivities will take place, including the cotillion, the bulldog dance and the Pan-Hellenic dance.

The names of the graduates have been printed in The Georgian.

Auburn Home Coming Draws 1,000 Alumni

William Jennings Bryan to Be One of Principal Speakers for the Ceremonies.

AUBURN, ALA., May 24.—An appeal is being made to Auburn men everywhere in the world to attend the home coming of former students, that will be held June 1 to June 4, simultaneously with the college commencement. The home coming is the first general reunion ever to be held by a Southern college. Preparations are being made for the entertainment of at least 1,000 visitors to the little town, as assurances from hundreds of former students have been received.

Elaborate plans have been laid for the general commencement exercises. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, will be one of the visitors, and a speaker before the alumni. Dr. Charles Alsworth Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, will deliver the baccalaureate address, and Bishop Beverly Dandridge Tucker, of Virginia, will preach the commencement sermon.

The last word in the home coming calls is a proclamation, drafted and signed by Dr. Charles C. Thach, president of the institution, Thomas Bragg, president of the Alumni Association, and Dr. Howard M. Hamill, of Nashville, Tenn., Auburn '67.

Used Tapestries for Lining His Trousers

Museum Caretaker Didn't Know Ancient Gobelins Were Worth Thousands of Dollars.

PARIS, May 24.—The museum at Pau is lamenting the loss of some precious Gobelin tapestries presented to it fifty years ago. A Government Inspector who was checking the inventory of the museum remembered these beautiful tapestries and asked where they were. After a long search some of the largest pieces were found in a cupboard, sewn up in a sack, in which the caretaker of the museum kept his cleaning materials.

The man explained that he had no idea that the tapestries were valuable. Where were the rest? he was asked. He hesitated a moment, and then replied: "I am sorry, indeed, but my wife used the rest to line the trousers of my little boy and myself." The trousers proved to contain embroideries worth several thousand dollars.

Tuberculosis Victim Broods Until Insane

Former Macon Man Placed in Padded Cell at Asheville—Going to Asylum.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 24.—Brooding over what is said to be an incurable case of tuberculosis, C. F. Katzz, formerly a well-known tobacco salesman of Macon, has become violently insane and has been taken in charge by the authorities.

Katzz was under suspicion for several days, and became so violent that it was necessary to place him in the padded cell pending transfer to the State Asylum. He is said to be prominently connected in Macon and Atlanta.

HUFF CREDITORS RESIST DECREE OF JUDGE SPEER

City of Macon and Others Holding Claims Appeal From the Bankruptcy Decision.

MACON, GA., May 24.—Not only has Colonel W. A. Huff appealed from the final decree of Judge Emory Speer in the fourteen-year-old bankruptcy litigation, but three creditors, including the city of Macon, which has a claim of $9,000 for taxes and paving assessments, to-day filed appeals. They object to that portion of the decree which requires them to contribute to the payment of the attorneys who filed the original creditors' bill. This will delay the settlement of the case for at least two more years.

Judge Speer leaves to-morrow for St. Simons Island, where he will take a week's vacation. He stated in court to-day that he had been laboring under a great strain recently, and needed a rest. While at St. Simons he will hear the petition for a receiver for the L. Carter Company, of Odom, on Wednesday.

CLERK LIVED IN STYLE ON $20 A WEEK SALARY

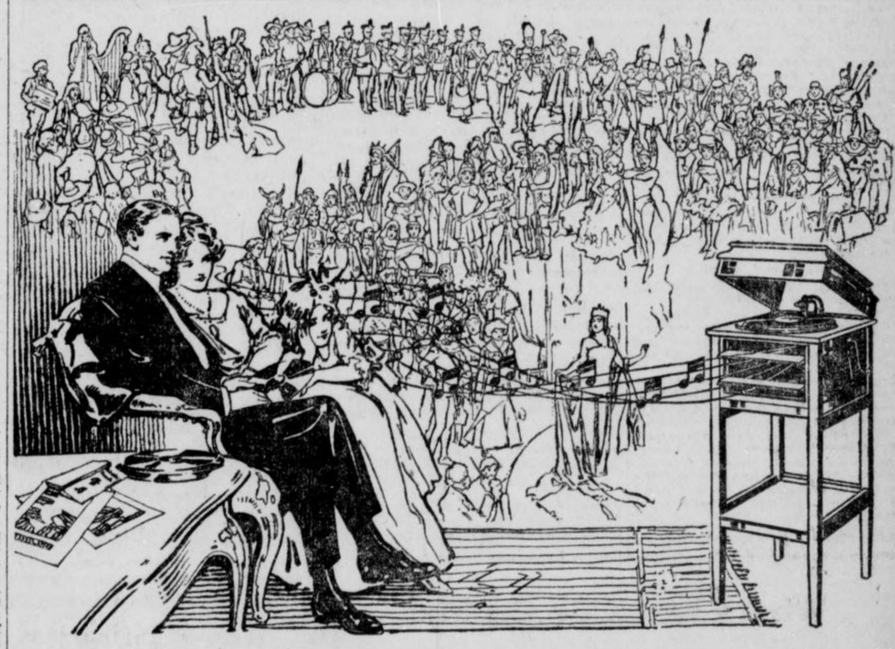
PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Accused of embezzling $45,000 from Louis P. White, a wholesale jeweler, by whom he was employed until recently as a bookkeeper, at a salary said to have been $20 a week, John J. Dallas was to-day arrested and released in $7,500 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

Dallas, who is treasurer of a church at Ardmore, lived in style.

SHUN CALOMEL PROLONG LIFE

The conservation of humanity has been the sole object of millions of brainy men through all time. These men had become settled in their mind that nothing but poison drugs could war against poison elements in the system that produced sickness, therefore poison mercury (Calomel) was relied on as the only agent that was competent to war against the human bile acid.

Recent researches have discovered a combination of harmless vegetable drugs that will act on liver and bowels even better than calomel. It does not make you sick because it does not irritate the alimentary tract; there is no sick or bad after effects because it does not injure the organs of elimination in any respect; you feel better at once because you eliminate your own systemic poison. You can get this remedy at any drug store for 50c per bottle, fully guaranteed to more than satisfy you or money refunded. Dr. Verdier's Liver Ease is the name. Put up in a pink package.



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WAR ON VICE IS HOPELESS, SAYS SOCIAL WORKER

Women of Underworld Are Contented and Will Not Reform, Declares A. W. Elliott.

"WHITE SLAVE SCARE A JOKE"

Ninety Per Cent of the Women Are Victims of Own Folly, Asserts Mission Head.

Women of the underworld will not reform.

They are absolutely satisfied and contented with their lives.

The white slave scare has been terribly overworked and magnified.

At least 90 per cent of the girls in open lives of shame are victims of their own folly.

An increase in wages for working girls would be a good thing, simply because of the higher cost of living, but low wages has practically no connection with vice.

There is no possible solution to the social evil in a general and comprehensive sense. It will continue to grow and widen its path. The evil will not be eliminated.

—A. W. ELLIOTT, President of Southern Rescue Mission, who has retired from work in slums, declaring that the war on vice is hopeless.

From five years' experience in the effort to redeem fallen women, A. W. Elliott, president of the Southern Rescue Mission of Atlanta, proclaimed these startling conclusions in announcing Saturday the closing of his rescue home in Jacksonville, Fla., and his retirement from rescue work.

Mr. Elliott's utterances were intended to shatter the beliefs upheld by vice commissions and social workers throughout the world. He laughs at the universally cherished theory that low wages is a most important cause of vice conditions.

"Nothing of the sort!" he declared. "It is largely the depravity, the wickedness, residing right in the heart of the man and the heart of the woman."

His theories, after he has passed through five years of work in behalf of the women of the underworld, are utterly at variance with those of the great body of reformers and social workers.

"Women Will Not Reform."

They say, "Lift the fallen women and give them a chance to reform."

He replied through his magazine issued yesterday:

"Women will not reform. I have actually offered in person to help 15,000 girls to better lives during the last five years, going right into their very presence and offering to take them at once to better surroundings, but they positively refused to be helped.

"I did succeed in getting a few to abandon their lives of shame for a time and did everything to help them, but with one single exception, they all went back to their former mode of living.

"I find that the 'poor, unfortunate woman of the underworld,' so-called, hates the word 'reform,' and that she is not so poor and unfortunate as one might think. Women of this sort are absolutely contented and satisfied with their lives and regard it as an insult for a reform worker to enter their infamous places and talk reformation or the Gospel of Jesus Christ to them.

"Useless to Try to Help Them."

"I have found, beyond all doubt, that women of the underworld will not reform; that, except in isolated instances, they do not want the aid of any mission or organization. It is therefore useless to try to help them. I am consequently going to be frank enough to make an honest confession and forever quit the work.

"The great majority of girls, at least 90 per cent of those living open lives of shame, are victims of their own folly; they were unmanageable as children and craved lives of pleasure and ease; they were neglected by their parents, and drifted naturally into their wild and reckless lives.

"Another important phase of this great subject is that women inhabiting disreputable houses are, in reality, only a very small percentage of girls and women living impure lives. Yes, they represent only a very small per cent.

"The statement that the white slave traffic has placed over 350,000 women in the United States in the toils of sin is as huge a joke as ever was perpetrated upon the American people. There is scarcely a glimmering of truth in many of the stories of white slavery. I will admit that when the subject was so vigorously agitated a year or so ago, I fell right in line. But now I beg the public's pardon. I believe there are comparatively few girls in the whole United States today in houses of ill fame who could not walk right out if they desired.

"They want that kind of a life and will scoff at the reformer and even kick him out if he does not get out when asked."

Mr. Elliott offers only two methods of combatting the evil.

The parents are to blame, he said, for much of the evil. It is their first duty to train their children carefully in respect to the temptations and evils that menace, and, having trained the young people, carefully to guard them until they have reached maturity.

His next act would be mercilessly to pursue the scarlet women until he had driven them out of existence.

"The scarlet woman is a criminal, pure and simple," he declared. "Our opinion is that the only way to deal with the problem with any degree of success is to bring the issue squarely before the eyes of every parent and then fight the scarlet woman and the scarlet man with our might and strength.

"Give to a woman who conducts an immoral house a term in prison if she refuses to give up the life. Give a man who makes it a business to live off such earnings the sentence that he deserves. Take the scarlet woman and put her in the chaingang, where she belongs. All this sentimental feeling about 'being good to a woman just because she is a woman' is the essence of silliness. A good woman should have the very best that the world affords, but a mean and vicious woman deserves the same treatment as that of a mean and criminal man."

12 RULES FOR NEWLYWEDS

Atlanta's Marrying Parson Discovers 'Nuptial Nausea' and Finds Its Cure

REV. A. C. WARD, Atlanta's marrying parson, who has set out twelve rules for both sides in matrimony to be guided by.



WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE HOME

THE happy home is the home in which a woman regulates everything. Woman makes the home. Without a woman there is no home. God fitted woman for home life and home control. Whenever a man undertakes to run a home he will quickly realize that he is out of his element.

The newly married man soon discovers that his bride can do many things he can not do. As he looks in admiration on her magic powers of arrangement, his heart sweeling with pride at the "dear thing" he tries to call "wife," he says, "just to think, SHE is all my very own."

It has remained for an Atlanta clergyman to discover the newest disease—an ailment from which romance and sentiment grows pale and spectre-thin and dies. Rev. Arthur C. Ward, pastor of the Oakland City Baptist church has located "Nuptial Nausea," and has found a cure for it.

It is but natural that Dr. Ward should be the one to find and name the disease. He is Atlanta's "marrying parson," and in the course of thirty year's work in the ministry he has uttered the fateful words over the heads of several thousand couples.

Dr. Ward stood in the parlor of his home on Mangum Street yesterday, and talked to a Sunday American reporter.

"On his very rug," he said, "hundreds of couples have been married. And it is not half worn out yet."

Then the minister voiced a word of hope.

"I hink," he said, "I have found out how to be happy though married."

Here, as he gave out twelve rules which constitute the very best antidote against "nuptial nausea," the antidote which he gives to the couples who come to him—when they are not too hurried to listen to him.

FOR BRIDES.

1—Be chummy with your husband. You were sweethearts before marriage. Now you are to chums. There is no better wife than a chummy wife.

2—Do not expect too much from "Hubby" after marriage. The man who runs after a street car usually takes a rest when he has caught it. Remember you made him run a good race for you.

3—The best and quickest way to a man's heart is through the mouth. Always feed the animal well and he will not be hard to manage. A poorly prepared meal has often caused "nuptial nausea."

4—Do not try to run his business for him. He has had more experience on that line than you have. He will not tell you to "Mind your own business," but he may think it real loud.

5—Always be your natural self to him. He married you because you are his style. If you change he may not like you any more. He is studying you with a view of knowing you. He never will know you fully, but if you are always yourself to him he will, after a while, get sufficiently acquainted with you to trust you.

6—Have a perfect understanding from the first that you are to control the house expense money, and always study how to spend it to the best advantage for the table and other home expenses. Put down every cent you receive and spend. It will convince him that you have some business qualities.

7—Do not buy his clothes or cigars. You will surely fail to fit him in both. If he insists on your buying these things tell him you have had no experience either in wearing men's clothes or in smoking cigars.

8—Always examine his clothes when they come in from the laundry and never put them away until you have repaired all damage that may have come to them. If he finds one button missing he will think you do not love him as much as his mother or sister did.

9—Don't paint your face, but always "fix up" for him. He thinks you are the prettiest woman in the whole world. It is largely due to your "fixings" that he thinks as he does. When you stop "fixing" he will probably stop "thinking."

10—Love him and keep on loving him. He has, by marrying you, shut out a loving touch from every other woman in the world. It will neither spoil nor repel him for you to fondle him. Never forget that he is going to be fondled by some one and that you have the best opportunity for "holding down that job."

11—If reverses come to him let him understand that you are with him and that any trouble that touches him is as much your burden as his. He will not impose on you, but your attitude toward him will help him to retrieve his losses and draw you nearer to him than ever before.

12—Always remember that he is to be first with you in everything. He is your husband. He gives you his name and his earnings. He is your protection. He gives you your home and in return he is entitled to be "first" in your thoughts, first in your love and first in your efforts.

FOR BRIDEGROOMS.

1—Remember, first of all, that your bride is not an angel. She is a woman, and from the beginning of time a woman has had her own way in spite of God or man. You may not realize it at first, but you will soon learn that your wife is not the exception to this rule.

2—Give her a monthly allowance for pin money. She will not waste it. She must and will have it, and if you give it to her she will not get it some other way.

3—Remember that "to do as she pleases" is her first conception of the word "obey." Its deepest meaning to her is that you are to be pleased with any and everything that she does. It would greatly shock her to discover that she could do anything that would displease you.

4—Your wife is always hungry for your love. Her very life is wrapped up in you. But don't tell her that she looks better in her old hat than in a new one. She will not believe you, and it will cause her to lose faith in your judgment.

5—Though you forget all the anniversary dates your wife never forgets one. When she announces an anniversary date always ask her to help you plan some sort of celebration. Generally she will take the whole burden from you except that of paying the bills for the occasion.

6—Do not find fault at the mistakes she makes. Always remember that she can do everything "just right" to suit herself. Her greatest difficulty is in doing things to suit you.

7—Never scold or censure your wife. It will do no good. You can manage and control her better by the same methods by which you won her at first. There is always the great danger that she will learn how to scold back at you.

8—Always think, feel and say that you have the best wife in the world. By doing this she will be the best in the world—to you.

9—Do not regard her in the light of "housekeeper." She is your wife and with her you will ascend or descend according as you place her in the social world. If she goes up or down you will go with her.

10—Don't deceive your wife. She knows more about you than you know of yourself. If you admit your faults to her she will be less likely to "tell on you."

11—Don't make your wife a partner in your business, but tell her all about what you do. She ought to be your confidential adviser in everything. She ought to be permitted to know everything about your business affairs.

12—Be careful of the "little things." She is always looking for "little attentions." Sometimes she will drop her handkerchief for no other purpose than to see you pick it up for her. Woman has always been great on "little things."

New Peer Will Wear Kilts in Parliament

Baron Ashbourne Once Reprimanded by House of Lords for His Attire.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—William Gibson who on the death to-day of his father, Baron Ashbourne, has succeeded to the title and the seat in the house of lords of that peer, will now have a chance to get revenge on the members of the higher parliamentary body.

Gibson is a nationalist and President of the Gaelic League in London. He always wears the Saffron colored kilt of the ancient Irish chieftain and speaks nothing but Irish except under compulsion. The eldest sons of peers have the privilege of standing on the steps of the throne in the house of lords during debates but when Gibson exercised this right some time ago, the members raised violent objection to his attire. Now that he is a member of the august body and therefore immune from criticism, the new Baron Ashbourne intends sporting his abbreviated garments when he takes his seat.

The late Baron Ashbourne was 75 years of age and had three times held the post of chancellor of Ireland. He also acted as one of the lord justices of Ireland on several occasions during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

SPRAINED ANKLE IN WRECK.

FAYETTEVILLE, GA., May 24.—Southbound passenger train 32 was wrecked here to-day. Fireman Harry Waits suffered a sprained ankle. No one else was hurt. The engine was badly damaged, but other damage was slight. A top off a switch run caused the wreck.

Woodmen to Honor National Officers

Camps in Atlanta Plan Big Reception Tuesday for Sovereign Commander and Clerk.

A notable gathering in Atlanta of national officials of the Woodmen of the World will take place next Tuesday.

Joseph Cullen Root, sovereign commander, and General John T. Yates, sovereign clerk of the order, from Omaha, accommpanied by Mrs. Yates, will arrive in the city at noon Tuesday and will be met at the Terminal Station by the local officials of the Atlanta camps, officers of the Uniform Rank companies and the Georgia Head Camp officers, and escorted to the Piedmont Hotel.

A reception will be tendered them Tuesday evening at Cable Hall by J. C. Root Camp No. 80, assisted by all the other camps of the city and the State officials of the order and their wives.

Dr. F. L. Rosenthal, of Columbus, head consul of Georgia, will make the welcome address on behalf of the 600 camps of Georgia, introducing General Yates, who will be the principal speaker of the evening, followed by Judge Roan and others.

Sunday, June 1, is the annual memorial day of the order, and all graves of Woodmen will be decorated.

Negroes to Have A Music Festival

Singing Jubilee to Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Race.

The fourth annual music festival of the Atlanta Negro Music Festival Association will be held at the Auditorium July 3 and 4. The festival will be in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro race.

The festival will be known as "The Grand Jubilee Music Festival." A chorus of 200 voices, under the direction of Professor J. W. Work, of Nashville, Tenn., will render negro folk songs and classical selections. The new Fisk Jubilee Singers, a mixed quartet, reputed to be the best ever sent out, will be heard both nights. Patti Brown, the famous soprano singer of Chicago, will be heard both evenings. Roland W. Hayes, of Boston, the leading tenor of the race, will sing at the grand concert on the closing night of the festival.

STUDEBAKER
Wins As Usual

IT WAS an old familiar sight to see "Old Bullet" sweep across the tape a winner. Some people were surprised, others that were driving her sisters were not. Last year "Old Bullet" was on a tour around the world and could not be here to defend her title as champion of the Stewart Avenue Hill, but her younger sister won, and, incidentally, made a new record for the class on this hill climb.

The Studebaker "20" was no surprise---only the prejudiced seemed to doubt her ability, the sentiment of the crowd was that old mean saying, ***"I told you so."***

The newspaper boys came around and asked us if we were going to say anything in the papers about winning, as we had quit advertising. This remark made us write these few lines.

To our many friends and customers: We have not quit advertising, but we are so far oversold and the demand is so far in excess of the supply that we have simply been trying to catch up, and want to assure our friends that our cars are all winners and it will pay you to wait just a little while longer.

Studebaker quality, Studebaker price and Studebaker service.

Think of this and you will wish you had waited.

These winning cars were equipped with Firestone Tires.

Studebaker Corporation
Atlanta Branch

G. W. HANSON, Mgr. **324 Peachtree St.**

JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF

Whipporwill Cow Peas, Amber Orange and Red Top Cane Seed, German and Pearl Millet, Teosinte, Soja and Velvet Beans, Ramshorn Six Weeks Bush Peas, and all varieties of Field Corn. Write for Prices.

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"ARCH" 12 S. BROAD ST. "BOB"

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ORDERS DELIVERED IN 8 HOURS. FOR EFFICIENT, QUICK AND QUALITY SERVICE. USE MY "CO-OP" COUPONS.

Y LAB. IS ONE BUSY PLACE. BRING OR MAIL YOUR FILM ROLLS AND PACKS TO ME AND GET THE BEST RESULTS YOU EVER HAD. FREE DEVELOPING ROLLS AND PACKS.

Shelley Ivey, Mgr., THE COLLEGE "CO-OP," 97 Peachtree, Atlanta.

JAIL REFORMS ARE DEMANDED OF LEGISLATURE

Prison Commission Looking to Better Conditions of Georgia Convicts.

The Prison Association of Georgia will endeavor to effect several important reforms through the incoming Legislature, particularly with respect to jail conditions and the general methods of handling convicts within the State.

The association holds that the present system in vogue in Georgia is very faulty; that it is extravagant and unmindful of the reform of the convicts, which the association contends is the real purpose of imprisonment for crime.

The association is advocating a centralized prison system, and will make many vigorous recommendations to the Legislature, but in all of its recommendations it is careful to explain that individuals are not attacked, so much as is the mere system itself. The association admits that officials generally do about the best they can, under the circumstances.

Philip Weltner, the well known Atlanta attorney, who is secretary of the Prison Association of Georgia, in discussing prison conditions generally in Georgia, scathingly attacks the present system.

He says: "I have yet to meet the prison official who will assert that the present convict system makes men better instead of worse. Indeed, quite the reverse appears to be true.

Prisoners Demoralized.

"Warden after warden and guard after guard has said to me that prisoners more often than not come forth from their prison experience all but thoroughly demoralized and degraded beyond hope of redemption.

"That is all wrong. The true object of imprisonment for crime is reformation, not mere punishment. Certainly reformation is the eventual aim of a humane prison system.

"The present prison system of Georgia is designed to shackle manhood and unshackle the beast in the man. It deadens, embitters and kills. The State handles the problem of its convicts with the intellectual acumen of a novice.

"And good roads in Georgia apparently are as far off as they were when the present system was inaugurated.

"No matter how faithful the State Prison Commission may be, no matter how earnest the inspectors may be, by themselves they are helpless. The whole system is a hoax, a delusion and a snare. Good conditions are exceptional, so far as the inner life of the convict camps is concerned. This likely will continue to be the case, so long as county boards have the controlling voice in the local management.

Careless Officials.

"More often than not, the county jails of the State are left to the mercies of careless officials. Most Georgia jails are public scandals, anyway. In Colquitt County, for instance, as many as sixteen negroes have been caged in a dingy, dirty cell, so closely packed together that many had to snatch what sleep they managed to get while standing on their feet. In Floyd County the jail is one of unprecedented horror. The sunlight filters through high, narrow slits in the walls, and it is necessary to keep the electric lights in the jail burning all the while, in order that the inmates may see how to get around. In many jails 10 cents per day per man is the food expense, while 40 cents per day per mule is allowed.

"Recently I visited the State Reformatory at Milledgeville. It is located on the same site with the adult penal institution, and the warden at the State Farm exercises final authority over lads confined there. Some time ago, when old Bill Miner escaped from the adult institution, the boys' institution was delighted. The colored youths immediately undertook to emulate Bill's example. As a boy's hero is, so is that boy.

"The State Prison Commission is doing its best to right things at the juvenile reformatory, despite the niggardly pittance allowed them for its support.

Inadequate Equipment.

"With inadequate equipment, it is impossible to carry forward the reformatory work as it should be. Ten per cent of the white boys and an even smaller per cent of the colored boys come from the country. The training the boys get at Milledgeville fits them only for farm work, notwithstanding the fact that very few of them go to the farms after leaving the reformatory. So little money is allowed to the negro branch of the juvenile reformatory that it is little less than a real penitentiary.

"Many of the wardens and guards are kindly and intelligent, but too many of them are not. Incarceration for crime in Georgia means today nothing more than temporary banishment from society, to which the prisoner returns eventually doubly dangerous.

"The counties ought not to be allowed to work the convicts of the State. The men ought to be under the direct authority of the Prison Commission. One hundred and thirty-two counties working separate camps means wasteful duplication and inefficiency, both in the matter of building roads and building men.

"Criminal a Man."

"While I firmly believe in road work as the best solution to the convict work problem, the State should not forget that the criminal is a man, and not an animal whose keep requires less concern than a mule's.

"The camps ought to be taken away from county management and concentrated in larger units, one for each congressional district. These headquarters ought to be equipped with facilities to teach the men useful trades, and the illiterate the elementary branches of an education.

"Convict officials ought to disclaim industrial lineage with the old slave driver. They ought to assume the grave responsibility of raising fallen manhood to higher levels of character and training. They ought to be masters of making men and making roads. No prisoner ought to be discharged unfit to take up an honest career.

"The county camp system is a perpetual bar to progress; its abolition will mark the beginning of a new era of enlightenment."

Parents' Help School Hindrance

Home Teaching Is Unnecessary

Atlanta Practices New System

Miss Ora Stamps and some of her proteges.



Miss Ora Stamps Outlines Present Day Methods Used In Public Schools.

By MIGNON HALL.

When I swung off of the car and went over to Edgewood school to see Miss Ora Stamps, the principal, I found her conducting a flag drill with 30 boys and girls in the big auditorium.

"I've come out to ask you in what way parents can be of the greatest help to their children in school, Miss Stamps," I said after we had shaken hands and said we were glad to meet each other.

"By not helping them at all," Miss Stamps answered.

Then the woman principal led the way to her office to explain the details of what she meant, because W. M. Slaton, city superintendent, had asked her to talk to the reporter on the question. He thought what she said might be helpful in bringing about closer co-operation between Atlanta parents and teachers.

Here are Miss Stamps' views:

The big way in which parents can help their children in school is to see that they have a quiet hour or two of uninterrupted study at home.

Under the present day school system, children do not need home teaching. All their difficult lessons, such as grammar and arithmetic, are thoroughly gone over and explained to them by their teachers the day before they are heard in school.

Constant help from parents will therefore have a tendency to make children inattentive at school.

It will also fasten on them the habit of dependence which may follow them through life.

Parents should watch reports carefully. If a child isn't doing good work in school, the matter should be taken up with the teacher to see if something can't be done to better conditions.

Then Miss Stamps outlined a little plan of study.

Play Just As Important.

"When a child comes home from school in the afternoon," she said, "he should be allowed to play for two or three hours. He should then be called in to study before tea, while it is still daylight. When he says he has finished his lessons his mother might try him out sometimes to see. If he doesn't know them and she feels he hasn't been studying, he should be made to understand that he must learn them. But if he is a child naturally fond of study, the mother should see that he doesn't wear himself out at his work."

Miss Stamps straightened a package of monthly report cards which had been sent into her for attribution.

"Really," she went on, "the only things required of a child to learn nowadays at home are memory subjects, things that he can learn only through personal application— things that nobody can help him with. Subjects, I mean like history, geography and spelling. These he must have time for study on, and as he hasn't but twelve minutes of actual study a day in school, he must do it at home. He is busy reciting or being taught the five hours he is in school."

The principal reclared increasing interest on the part of Atlanta mothers and fathers in what their children are doing is a great help to the teachers.

"Don't Help Too Much."

"Often a boy or girl can be brought around to do surprisingly excellent work just by parents and teachers playing into each other's hands as it were," she said. "Parents are getting to trust more and more to the teacher and it's right that they should. They see that methods have changed, and that in many cases if they helped their children with their studies they would block their progress more than they would help them."

Miss Stamps opened a first grade reader.

"In cases like these," for instance," she illustrated, "It used to be back in our father's and mother's day a child was taught a, b, c's first of all. It has now been discovered that he will learn much faster by teaching him words and sentences, and letting him learn his letters later when he begins to spell. In the same way easier methods for working examples have been substituted for ancient ones.

She pointed out the new methods and explained them.

"Isn't it plain that if a child is taught one way at school and his parents train him another way at home, it is bound to get him confused?" she asked.. "Later, of course the child will understand the two ways, but it makes it hard for him and delays him if too young to grasp the idea."

Miss Stamps thought inducements held out by parents to children for good work were proper if they did not tend to make the children overwork.

Prize Flowers There.

Then Miss Stamps took me out to show me the Edgewood children's own flower beds. She said on the way she thought it a good idea that children were compelled to do their studying at home, because if they had to do it at school it would mean too long hours of confinement for the little fellows. As it was, they could go home and get several hours of recreation before taking up their books again.

The Edgewood school took the prize on flower beds and the prettiest yard last year and the children are trying for it again this season. Miss Stamps was pleased with the new nasturtium beds in which the plants were growing beautifully.

While the swings and joggling boards were being inspected, the sound of children's voices singing "O Where and O Where is My Highland Laddie Gone?" in one of the grade rooms floated through the window.

"I do want you to hear them at close range," Miss Stamps declared enthusiastically, "they do wonderfully well, I think."

Forty little folk stood up in welcome when the song was finished and Miss Stamps introduced company.

"Schools nowadays teach children so much," she commented later, after we had made the rounds of several rooms and seen the children doing everything from dressing clothes-pin dolls to drawing maps of the United States. "While of course schools are not perfect and won't be for many long years to come, they are paying more and more attention all the time to the development of little people's every sense and faculty. Teachers are also coming to love their work more, I believe, and requirements are gradually growing higher. All of which means better facilities and better training for the young—which in the end means race uplift.

"I've forgotten who the man was who said that the greatest nation in the world is the children's," she finished, "but it's very true."

Man Amputates Toe And Foot Himself

Far From Any Physician, Old Farmer Uses Heroic Treatment for Gangrene.

PENN YAN, N. Y., May 24.—Isaac Bassett, of this county, is a man of nerve. Fearing he would die from gangrene, which originated in his large toe, Bassett amputated the diseased member last week with his pocketknife.

This, however, did not arrest the progress of the disease, so he cut off his foot with the same surgical instrument.

Bassett is 75 years of age. He lives in the extreme western part of the county, many miles from a physi-

GEORGIAN WILL PRESS BILL ON INTERMARRIAGE

Roddenbery Sends for Testimony in Johnson Case to Use in Argument.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative S. A. Roddenbery, of Georgia, will soon pass his proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the marriage of whites and blacks, and will use as part of his argument the evidence disclosed in the trial of "Jack" Johnson, the negro pugilist, who has had two white wives, and who has just been found guilty under the Mann White Slave act, for his relations with another white woman, by a court in Chicago.

Mr. Roddenbery's amendment is as follows:

"That intermarriage between negroes or persons of color and Caucasians or any other character of persons within the United States or any territory within their jurisdiction, is forever prohibited; and the term 'negro or person of color', as here employed, shall be held to mean any and all persons of African descent or having any trace of African or negro blood."

Mr. Roddenbery has sent to Chicago for a copy of the evidence taken in the trial of "Jack" Johnson.

"This is no amendment particularly favorable to one portion of our great land," said Mr. Roddenbery.

Southern Negro All Right.

"In that section far to the South of us such is the relation between the two races that no African within all of Dixie land carries in his heart the hope or cherishes in his mind the aspiration that he can ever lead there to the altar of matrimony a woman of Caucasian blood. With all the impositions we are alleged to have placed upon this inferior race, such is our harmony, such is the black's respect for the superiority of his former master, that he would commit self destruction before he would entertain the thought of matrimony with a white girl beneath Southern skies.

"It would be detrimental to the highest welfare of both races for such a condition to exist. The permission of such a thing by a sovereign state would be damning and a danger signal heralding an ill omen for which we can offer no excuse. We can do no greater violence, we can offer no more ill-fated injustice, to the negro in this land than to let our statutes permit him to entertain the hope that at some future time he or his offspring, or she or her offspring, may be married to a woman or a man of the white race. It will bring gruesome and bloody conflicts.

Intermarriage Repulsive.

"Intermarriage between whites and blacks is repulsive and averse to every sentiment of pure American spirit. It is abhorrent and repugnant to the very principles of a pure Saxon government. It is subversive to social peace. It is destructive of moral supremacy.

"There is no place in all our Southern country where a negro can not go and find employment and peaceful habitation. There is no avenue of honorable labor and honorable employment in which he has not an opportunity to go. He is unintimidated, protected by law, aided and helped in every laudable ambition, but he has known through all the generations that wedlock between him and a woman of the South was impossible, more impossible than any other human undertaking to which he could aspire. He has the fairest opportunity to-day to go forward in industrial progress and moral development, that he has ever had, and his opportunities for this growth and this progress are superior to those in any other section of the country.

Conditions May Change.

"But whenever the condition at which this amendment is directed prevails in the North to such an extent that these ideas and notions begin to creep into the heads of negroes south of the Mason and Dixon line, and whenever we have a foreign tide into the Southland of the white race unacquainted with our customs and traditions, and when they begin to bargain and contemplate matrimony between the whites and the blacks there—then the result will be fraught with disaster, and it will bring annihilation to the race which we have protected in our land for all these years.

SIXTY-FIVE BOYS TO BE AWARDED B.H.S. DIPLOMAS

Graduating Exercises Take Place at the Grand Opera House on Evening of June 6.

The Boys' High School will hold its annual graduating exercises at the Grand Opera House Friday evening, June 6. There are three graduating classes this year at Boys' High School, and they contain a total number of 65 boys.

The exercises start at 8:30 p. m. and open with a selection by the B. H. S.-T. H. S. Orchestra, followed by a short prayer by Bishop Warren A. Candler. Sam Eplan will speak on "The Gospel of Service" from the commercial department, while Joseph H. Stanfiel is to give the valedictory. After a short musical production Roy W. Manning will give "Universal Peace," Ernest H. Lowenthal will speak on "Woman's Suffrage" and Bascom H. Torrance will deliver the valedictory.

Daley to Give Diplomas.

Walter R. Daley, the president of the Board of Education, will deliver the diplomas. Harold Hirsch will deliver the medals and scholarships which have been donated by interested citizens of Atlanta. Mr. Hirsch himself has contributed a scholarship of $150 to the University of Georgia, while others have been given to Emory, Mercer, the University of North Carolina, Washington and Lee, the University of the South, Tulane and also a scholarship of $120 to the University of Chicago.

The following medals are to be awarded: The Holzman medal, given by Mr. A. Holzman, is to be awarded to the member of the senior class making the best record in scholarship, and the Atlanta Chapter of the U. S. Daughters of 1812 offers a medal for improvement in physical culture.

The following are the boys who are to get diplomas:

Classical Course.

Sam Armistead, Glenn Bell, Herbert Calhoun, Charles Candler, Lamar Carson, Edwin Cooledge, Charles Cotney, Raymond Englett, Spencer Folsom, Lawrence Fox, Evelyn Hamilton, P. B. Holtzendorff, Jr., George Hoyt, Jerome Johnson, Bolling Jones, Wharey Little, Edwin Lochridge, William MacDougall, Arthur Newschulten, Frank Price, Louis Rosser, Herbert Sams, James Setze, Arthur Small, and Bascom Torrance.

Scientific Course.

Robert Bedinger, Lawrence Goldsmith, Eugene Johnson, Guy Lipscomb, John Lopez, Ernest Lowenthal, Roy Manning, Bernard Neal, Pat Seawright and William Wash.

Commercial Course.

Paul Allen, Fred Anderson, J. B. Asbury, Walker Bloodworth, Paul Boenning, Hugh Butler, Hyman Cohen, James Coleman, Lawrence Courtney, Sam Eplan, Herman Falcovitz, Forrest Gee, Mike Ginsberg, Tom Henley, Roy Hoffman, Frank Lefkoff, Carey Lynam, Joe Mangum, Roy Martin, Charles Morris, Raymond McCulloch, Sam McKinney, Hiram Nichols, John Ploda, J. T. Smyley, Joe Stanfiel, Sam Taylor, Deck Wallace, John Welch and James Wikle.

3-Party Fight for Arkansas Governor

Republicans and Moosers to Name Candidates to Oppose Democratic Nominee.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 24.—The campaign to select a successor to Governor Joe T. Robinson, now United States Senator, promises to be the most unique in the history of Arkansas politics. The election is called for July 23, and a Democratic primary for June 21.

Chairman H. L. Remmel, of the State Republican Central Committee, to-day issued a call for a meeting of that committee on June 18 in Little Rock to select a Republican nominee, who will probably be Harry H. Myers, superintendent of the Government Reservation at Hot Springs.

The most interesting feature of all is that the Bull Moose candidate will be Colonel George W. Murphy, formerly Attorney General on a Democratic ticket, but who has forsaken the Democratic party. A joint canvass is wanted by the Republicans and may be arranged.

White City Park Now Open

Atlanta Celebrates Wagner's Birthday

Devotees of Music Will Hear Special Program on Auditorium Organ Sunday.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner will be celebrated by Atlantic music lovers Sunday afternoon at the Auditorium-Armory, where a Wagnerian concert will be rendered on the great organ by Dr. Percy J. Starnes, under the auspices of the Atlanta Music Festival Association.

This will contain some of the most beautiful and melodious of the Wagner music. The concert will open with the overture to Rienzi. There will be a preponderance of selections from Tannhauser, including the "Evening Star" and the Grand March.

The concert will be further remarkable for the presentation by Dr. Starnes' composition of his own, a "Grand Choeur Triumphale." The concert will begin promptly at 3:30 o'clock.

WOLFE'S BIRTHPLACE IS BOUGHT BY MONTREAL MAN

MONTREAL, May 24.—The old Wolfe manor house at Westerham, Kent, England, where the conqueror of Quebec was born in 1827, has been bought by J. B. Learmont of Montreal.

Mr. Learmont said to-day that he would turn the house into a museum.

First Band Concert At Grant Park To-day

Twenty-five Musicians of the Fifth Regiment Begin Playing at 3:30 P. M.

The Fifth Regiment Band will play at Grant Park this afternoon under the leadership of Bandmaster C. E. Barber. The band will consist of twenty-five instruments and the program selected contains attractive numbers. The concert begins at 3:30 p. m.



The Great Tenor Solo from "Rigoletto"

"La Donna e Mobile"

Drives Out the Inferno of the World when *Played by Instinct*

Experiences with the New Instinctive Playing. No. 6 of Series

"LAST night I came home from business, weary of worry, aggravation, dust, grime and noise—the cruel eternal clangor of traffic.

"As I closed my front door, it seemed that I was shutting out an Inferno. Yet I could not shut it out completely, for the Echo still reverberated jarringly upon my soul. I craved relief as a parched throat craves water.

"Without turning on the lights, I sat down at my Virtuolo Player Piano. The back-log in the fireplace behind me cast a fitful glow upon the ceiling. I began to play 'La Donna e Mobile,' the great tenor solo from 'Rigoletto.' I shut my eyes; I opened my feelings. I played by Instinct.

"On the wings of music and imagination my mind flew to Naples. I was in the great Teatro San Carlo again. I heard the golden voice of Caruso as I first heard it there, years ago, in those opening words:

"'Woman is as changeable as a feather in the wind.'

"The exquisite grace, the eternal beauty of the music came, like an angel with a flaming sword, and drove from my soul the echo of the Inferno of the world.

"What a superb sensation—what a relief—this playing of the Virtuolo by Instinct!"

HALLET & DAVIS

VIRTUOLO

THE INSTINCTIVE PLAYER PIANO

is made by the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, of Boston, known for 75 years as makers of art instruments.

Hallet & Davis tone has been praised by greatest composers and artists, such as Franz Liszt himself and Johann Strauss of "Beautiful Blue Danube" fame. Pope Pius X honored the Hallet & Davis Piano with a Papal medal.

A Virtuolo is very easy to own. Prices $450 up to $1050. Many handsome styles. Terms: three years in which to pay, if you desire.

If you are interested in player pianos, you want to know just how great an invention the Virtuolo is, how different its Instinctive Playing is from the playing of any other player piano. Drop in at the store and hear it. Learn about our Easy Payment Plan. Don't put it off and forget.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY

(Established 1839)

50 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

A-11

Let Me End Your Tooth Troubles Absolutely Painlessly

Give yourself the gift of complete relief from aching, decayed teeth by coming to me now. I can end your discomfort quickly and painlessly. My charges will be found reasonable.



Does This Look Good To You?

No Pain



PHONE, MAIN 1298

You May Have The Same

$5 a Set



LADY ATTENDANT AND LADIES' REST ROOM

THEY NEVER SLIP OR DROP

All Work Guaranteed For Twenty Years. Open 8 to 8. Sundays 10 to 3

DR. WHITLAW, PAINLESS DENTIST

73½ WHITEHALL STREET

Largest and most thoroughly equipped offices South of New York. (Entrance 73 1-2 Whitehall St., Over the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Store.)

References: My Work and Central Bank and Trust Corporation.

NATION'S GREAT MEN WILL HONOR MAINE HEROES AT UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL

National Government Heads, State and City of New York Officials and Representatives of Army and Navy to Take Part in the Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Distinguished civic, military and naval authorities will be present on Memorial Day, when the unveiling of the National Maine monument takes place, plans for which were completed to-day.

This magnificent example of the sculptor's art, erected at the southwest entrance to Central Park, in the heart of Manhattan, will commemorate for all time the heroes who lost their lives on the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898.

There will be addresses by distinguished guests, a parade of United States troops, bluejackets from the visiting warships in the Hudson River, veterans of the Spanish war and civic societies and National Guard of New York. It is expected that President Wilson will review the procession from the balcony of the Hotel Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street. With him in the balcony will be Governor Sulzer, Mayor Gaynor, who later will accept the monument in behalf of the city; Secretary of War Lindley Garrison, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Bishop Greer, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, General James Grant Wilson and William Randolph Hearst.

On Memorial Day there will be a luncheon at the Plaza at 1:30 o'clock, at which all of the visitors will be guests. After the luncheon the party will proceed to the scene of the unveiling and take seats in the reviewing stand.

Fleet to Enter Hudson.

On the morning of May 29 a fleet of battleships, under command of Admiral Badger, will drop anchor in the Hudson, having come here for the especial purpose of attending the ceremonies. Mayor Gaynor has issued orders to the police to carefully superintend all small boats carrying visitors to the fleet, to see that visitors to the battleships are not overcharged and to see that the small craft are properly equipped for safety. In addition to the American warships, there will be a Cuban battleship, with soldiers and sailors who will take part in the parade. The Cuban warship will bring with it a commission representing the Cuban Senate. The Cuban Minister to the United States and the Cuban Consul General will attend.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow will be grand marshal of the parade, with some six or seven rear admirals as his aides, among them Rear Admiral Fletcher, who came to New York from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to take part. Behind the line of New York City mounted police will march 5,000 sailors from the battleships. Then will come United States regulars from all New York army posts, in command of Major General Barry, commander of the Department of the East. Following will be the United Spanish War Veterans, the National Guard of New York and New Jersey, Cuban sailors and marines and civic societies.

Bluejackets to Go on Guard.

Early on the morning of Memorial Day a naval lieutenant in command of 100 bluejackets will take possession of the monument. While they are standing on guard, a huge wreath will be placed at the foot of the monument in the name of the United States Government, as directed by President Wilson. A floral wreath presented by the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, now connected with St. Joseph's Seminary at Yonkers, N. Y., and who was chaplain of the battleship Maine, will be laid upon the monument, as will wreaths sent by the Governor and Legislature of the State of Maine, and a floral piece sent by Governor Sulzer and the Legislature of New York.

The best buglers of the assembled battleships have been selected to play "taps" while they surround the monument. When the notes of the bugles ring out, the signal will be conveyed to the warships in the river and they will commence the firing of 21 guns as a salute.

General James Grant Wilson, a member of the Maine Monument Committee, will present the monument to the city of New York, and Mayor Gaynor will accept. Other members of the committee besides General Wilson are John W. Keller and Mr. Hearst.

Sigsbee To Be in Line.

The parade will start at 2:30 p. m. from Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue and proceed north to Fifty-ninth Street. One of the more interesting figures in line will be Rear Admiral Sigsbee, who was commander of the battleship Maine when she was blown up.

On reaching the scene of the ceremonies, the troops will be massed about the monument, so that the public may have a proper view and at the same time get near enough to hear the speakers. Many survivors of the Maine and relatives of the dead heroes will have seats in a special stand erected near the monument.

The cost of the monument was $162,000. The original fund raised was $143,000, with interest. This would have been more than sufficient but for the fact that the Municipal Art Commission directed that certain changes be made and that gates be erected at either side. This made a distinct improvement in the appearance, but brought the cost higher. Mr. Hearst notified the committee in charge of raising the fund that he would contribute $1 for every dollar raised toward this additional expense by the committee, or approximately $20,000.

The Board of Estimate of New York, after a thorough audit, has voted $7,000 to pay for the foundation of the monument. President Gomez of Cuba has asked the Cuban Congress to vote an appropriation of $5,000 for the monument, and that is now pending.

Trees Are a Feature.

An interesting feature in connection with the monument is the work of Park Commissioner Stover in planting trees about it. In the rear of the monument he has what he calls "The Grove of the Fleets," consisting of several very rare scarlet oaks, each to represent one of Admiral Dewey's ships; red oaks, one for each of Schley and Sampson's ships, and a pin oak tree for each of the battleships at present in active service in the United States Navy.

A description of the monument follows: The principal motif of the new composition is a pylon 18 1-2 by 21 feet and 40 feet high, with panels on its four faces. It is flanked by two colossi representing the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, suggestive of the national scope of the memorial, the Atlantic typified by a young man in the fullness of his strength, the Pacific by an old man half-slumbering. The figures standing would be over 14 feet high.

At the foot of the shaft, and facing the circle, is a group of sculpture ante-bellum in idea—Courage awaiting the flight of Peace, while Fortitude supports the feeble. These are figures nearly twice actual life size. Above the group is the following inscription:

"TO THE VALIANT SEAMEN WHO PERISHED IN THE MAINE—BY FATE UNWARNED, IN DEATH UNAFRAID."

On the lower part of the pedestal supporting this group is a conventional boat prow on which kneels a figure of a boy holding wreaths of olive and laurel, suggesting the new era inaugurated in Cuba through the Spanish War.

Fountain Toward Circle.

A low fountain basin extends toward the circle from this side of the monument, approached by three broad steps forming a stylobate.

The corresponding group on the side facing the park is post-bellum in motif—Justice, having intrusted her sword to the Genius of War to execute her mandates, receives it again at his hands, while History records its deeds. The inscription over this group reads as follows:

"TO THE FREEDMEN WHO DIED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN THAT OTHERS MIGHT BE FREE."

The pylon is crowned by a group representing Columbia Triumphant, drawn in a sea car by three plunging horses. This group is in bronze, cast from guns recovered from the sunken Maine, and is heavily gilded. The group is 17 feet high, making the monument 57 feet in height.

All the other sculpture will be of Knoxville marble. In panels on the lateral faces of the shaft will be inscribed the names of those to whom the monument is dedicated.

At either side of the pylon and separated from it by two park roads are two entrances formed by four garden houses of the type familiar to the great parks abroad. Each pair of houses constitutes a gateway. There will be one of these gates on each side of the footpaths, and partially connected by a low wall of the height of the present park wall and with seats facing the circle.

The material to be used for the pylon, the houses and the wall will be Tennessee marble, with a granite base of similar stone.

Floral Wreath.

One of the features of the unveiling of the National Maine monument on the afternoon of May 30 will be a little ceremony connected with the placing of a floral piece on the monument presented by President Wilson in the name of the United States. Father John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine when the warship was sunk in Havana harbor, will place the wreath on the monument and it will be borne from the speaker's stand to the monument by surviving men of the battleship's crew.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRea Winslow, who is to be grand marshal of the land parade, has issued orders and maps to commanders of military and naval commands that are to be in the parade. Major General Barry, U. S. A., has been co-operating with him and has assigned Colonel Mallory to command the troops from the army.

There will be five thousand men from the North Atlantic fleet in the parade.

Governor Sulzer and Governor Haines, of Maine, will take part in the ceremonies.

Massee Must Face Tennessee Charge

South Carolina Supreme Court Orders Rearrest on Governor Hooper's Requisition.

COLUMBIA, May 24.—The Supreme Court of South Carolina to-day reversed the decision of Judge Sease, in which he honored habeas corpus proceedings brought by W. J. Massee, the Macon capitalist, who, by order of Governor Blease, on July 25, 1912, was arrested by the Sheriff of Spartanburg County on requisition from Governor Hooper, of Tennessee.

Massee was released under bond of $10,000. The Supreme Court orders him to appear before Judge Sease at a date specified and that he be placed in the custody of the Sheriff of Spartanburg County to be surrendered to the Tennessee authorities.

Mark Twain's Style Adopted by Fletcher

Champion Masticator Says White Clothes Tend to Universal Cleanliness.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Horace Fletcher, the champion long distance masticator, is to be seen all around London in a white flannel suit. It gets no great acclaim from Londoners. They remember Mark Twain. But while the great American humorist wore white flannels with the perfectly charming explanation that they were the clothes he looked handsomest in, Fletcher discusses his snowy raiment on the grounds that he is an apostle of hygiene.

"Persons," said he, "who wear wash clothing, and especially white, are nice, neat and tidy in their personal habits. And then they are more self-respecting. It may be a constant care and expense to keep nattily clad in white, but not more than the expense that a man throws away in tobacco and perfumes.

"New London has become a comparatively clean city, but what a model of purity it would become if everybody dressed in white. My dress that you may call singular has given me no inconvenience. I look clean and fresh and all Londoners seem to appreciate the fact. Such glances as are turned in my direction are all rather admiring."

Spanish War Camp To Decorate Graves

Younger Veterans Will Join With G. A. R. in Observing Memorial Day at Marietta.

Orders have been issued by George Niles Watson, Commander of General Henry W. Lawton Camp, United Spanish War Veterans announcing the participation of that camp, with O. M. Mitchell Post, G. A. R. in the Memorial exercises at the National Cemetery, Marietta, National Decoration Day, Friday, May 30. All Veterans of the Spanish-American war are invited to participate in the Memorial exercises whether or not they are members of the local organization.

The camp will meet at its hall in the Auditorium-Armory at 8:30 a. m., May 30, and march to the Walton Street Depot of the Atlanta-Marietta car line where special cars will be in waiting.

All contributions of flowers will be gratefully received by the Memorial Committee at the car station on Memorial Day morning. A special rate of 50 cents for the round trip has been granted by the electric line.

Let Charity Remain Home, Says Marshall

Vice President Doesn't Want Some Society Women Aiding Him When He Grows Old.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—"God has given me lots of good things in life, but one thing more I ask, and that is when I get old, some society woman will not hunt me down in my garret, look me over and send me a quart of ice cream in the name of my Creator," said Vice President Marshall in his address before the graduating class of the Fairmount Seminary here.

He pleaded the cause of the lady's maid in urging the girl graduates to practice the "higher justice."

WEATHERHOLT STARTS PIANO AD. CAMPAIGN

Second Co-operative Club Will Be Organized to Permit Sale of Instruments at Low Cost.

One of the largest advertising campaigns ever undertaken in Atlanta begins in to-day's Sunday American for the Weatherholt Piano Company, 72 North Broad Street. The opening gun of this campaign is a double-page advertisement announcing the inauguration of the Weatherholt Player-Piano Club, by which lovers of music are enabled to secure a $650 player-piano for $488.50 on very attractive terms.

Since making Atlanta Southern headquarters about a year ago for his chain of stores, T. E. Weatherholt, president of the Weatherholt Piano Company, has taken a prominent part in the piano business, not only in Atlanta, but throughout the South.

Last January he inaugurated a club of 500 members, who were enabled to secure high-class pianos at a figure considerably less than was possible without co-operation. For the first time in the history of the piano business in this vicinity Mr. Weatherholt now has decided to organize another co-operative club to enable the music-loving people of Atlanta and the South to secure player-pianos at a low figure and on terms which places these instruments within the reach of everybody.

Before deciding on which paper to use exclusively for his advertising campaign, Mr. Weatherholt made a close study of the newspaper situation in Atlanta and decided to use The Georgian and Hearst's Sunday American.

Mr. Weatherholt has sold thousands of pianos and player-pianos throughout the South.

First Smuggling Case at Pensacola

Two Arraigned Charged With Bringing Gin Into State Without Paying Duty.

PENSACOLA, FLA., May 24.—The first smuggling case ever in the United States Court here began today when Ventura Quiroga, an Italian dairyman, and Pablo Bordo, steward of the British steamer Gracia, now in port, were arraigned before United States Commissioner S. J. Sullivan, Jr., charged with conspiring to defraud the Government by smuggling gin into the United States without payment of duty. Both were bound over to United States Court under bonds of $250.

Tony Santo, a negro on the vessel, was arrested by police officers and twelve quart bottles of Holland gin were found in his possession. He admitted he was delivering it to the dairyman for the steward, and turned State's evidence.

An Educated Doctor

Can tell you the difference between white bread and

Grape-Nuts FOOD

You'll promptly discover the reason why tens of thousands now eat a regular morning dish of Grape-Nuts and cream as the cereal part of breakfast.

White bread and many of the prepared breakfast foods are made of grains from which three-fourths of the most valuable brain-building and health-sustaining elements has been removed.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and malted barley, milled under scientific supervision and made into crisp, golden granules, rich in well-balanced nourishment.

At this time of year a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream, as the cereal part of a meal, is especially valuable in meeting the requirements of body and brain.

"There's a Reason"

for **Grape-Nuts**

Sold by grocers everywhere.

Apply at Once for Space in HURT BUILDING



Persons desiring to rent offices or stores in the HURT BUILDING, and who may desire special arrangement of rooms, are requested to apply IMMEDIATELY at the office of the

ATLANTA REALTY CORPORATION
229 EQUITABLE BUILDING

The work of subdividing the floors into rooms is now progressing. Any special arrangement desired should be decided upon before the partition walls are built. Possession will be given on October 1st, next.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES AFFORDED IN THE BUILDING:

FOR SAFETY--

Superior design and construction.
Thoroughly wind-braced.
Fireproof corridors, stairways and elevator hatchways.
Fireproof exterior windows.
No exposing buildings.
Sanitary, fireproof, granolithic floors.

FOR CONVENIENCE--

Central location.
All offices with outside light.
Elevators of most modern type.
Specially attractive entrance.
Toilets on every other floor.
Superior janitor service.

HEARST'S
SUNDAY AMERICAN

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913.

MAIN SHEET—Part II.
ALL THE LATEST NEWS.

CARNEGIE, IN 'WAR TALK,' SCORES JAPS FOR DEMAND

Ironmaster Declares "What Great Britain Cannot Give Them They Have No Right to Expect from Others; Are Reasonable People"

Decries Talk of Invasion With 22,000,000 Men Subject to Militia Call--Opposes Enlarged Navy--"We Need Embassies"

NEW YORK, May 24.—The New York Correspondent of the Atlanta Sunday American to-day requested Andrew Carnegie the famous disciple of peace, for an interview on the California-Japanese situation. Following is the verbatim interview:

QUESTION—Mr. Carnegie, The Atlanta Sunday American desires your views upon the California-Japanese question.

REPLY—The press is full of a reputed Japanese crisis. In my opinion there can be no crisis or war in the case of Japan and our country. The question exciting California just now is not a California question alone; it is an international question. I have been in Japan, and nobody has more kindly feeling for that remarkable people than I have. They are a reasonable people, and know that what their ally, Great Britain cannot give them they have no right to expect from us. No Japanese or Chinese can enter Australia or New Zealand, and the Canadians and British Columbia have laws against their entry. Even the South African colony of Britain has stringent laws affecting Japanese immigration. It is a world-wide question.

As a point of international law, all nations have the right to determine who they shall include or exclude as permanent citizens and existing conditions must be taken into consideration.

SAFE FROM INVASION.

Our country would be perfectly safe in saying that there would be no objection to giving the Japanese far greater privileges in our State and national laws than the other nations of the world extend; hence, I do not believe that war can ensue between Japan and ourselves. No nation in the world can invade us successfully, nor is there any which wishes to try the experiment. The census shows that we have 22,000,000 militia subject to call, the greater proportion of which have guns and can shoot, which is something that no other nation possesses. The number of men in other countries who have guns is very small, indeed.

I have full confidence that the present Administration will show that our terms are liberal beyond those of any other English-speaking country. Instead of trying to alarm the public, the press would be fulfilling a high duty if it would state the facts just as they are and assure the readers that Japan can have no desire to quarrel with us, nor we to quarrel with them. Our message to Japan shoulud be: "Dear friends, just look over the laws and rest assured that whatever other nations concede to you our Republic will go much farther."

QUESTION—Will you say anything about the armament of our nation?

REPLY—As to our military strength, we have 22,000,000 subject to militia call, a large number of whom have guns of their own and can shoot straight. The President would only have to call for two or three million of these, more or less, as occasion required. We might invite any invaders to land and would escort them as far inland as they chose. Getting out would be another story. Of all the fool alarms that our country labors under is that any nation could successfully invade us.

QUESTION—What about the navy; didn't we demonstrate our efficiency by going around the world?

REPLY—No, I don't think that was any proof of efficiency. Our ships strutted along like vain pea-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7, This Section.

AMERICAN'S FARM ARTICLES CALLED BEST EVER PRINTED

The following letters were written to Charles A. Whittle, of the State Agricultural College, and were inspired by his articles which are a regular feature of Hearst's Sunday American.

I have read with much interest your articles which have recently appeared in Hearst's Sunday American on agricultural subjects, and must say that they are by far the best articles on these subjects I have ever seen in the daily press. They are, as far as I am able to judge, thoroughly reliable and contain just such matter that will be appreciated and understood by the average farmer. I most heartily congratulate you on these articles, and would add that they ought to do much in calling attention of the people to the work of the State Agricultural College.

Yours very truly,

S. W. McCallie

State Geologist.

I wish to congratulate you on the series of articles which you have been contributing to The Sunday American. Your presentation of the various subjects has been markedly clear, forceful and interesting. I have enjoyed reading each one.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Chase

Asst. State Entomologist.

Dental Inspections Have Good Results

Pupils Benefit From the Free Advice Given by Dentists Who Visit Public Schools.

Remarkable improvement having been shown as a result of experimental dental examinations in the Crew Street and Bell Street schools, the committee from the Chamber of Commerce and the Atlanta Society of Dental Surgeons has decided to ask that dental inspections be made permanent.

The committee in charge of the tests consists of V. H. Kriegshaber, of the Chamber of Commerce, and the following dentists: Dr. S. W. Foster, Dr. C. M. Barnwell, Dr. DeLos Hill and Dr. M. D. Huff. The dentists examined the children without fee, beginning in October, 1912, conducting a second examination the first of the present year and making the last one this week.

At the Crew Street school, out of 403 pupils, 228 visited dentists at the suggestion of the examiners and had their cases completed, showing an improvement of 55 1-3 per cent. Out of 1,000 imperfections found in teeth, 735, or 73 1-2 per cent, were corrected.

At the Bell Street school, with 186 enrollment, 140 had their cases completed and under treatment, showing corrections of 70 1-2 per cent. Out of 386 teeth found in need of permanent fillings, 300 were filled, showing an improvement of 80 per cent.

Why Some Men Lose Money in Poker Game

New York Bankrupt, Contributing $800 a Week, Ignorant on Hands, in the Game.

NEW YORK, May 24.—"Poker ruined me," said Louis Appel to-day when he was under examination before United States Commissioner Gilchrist to explain why Appel Brothers, fur merchants, failed. "I lost $800 a week ago playing poker."

"Where did you play poker?" asked Stephen B. Rosenthal, counsel for the receiver.

"There are so many gambling houses in New York I couldn't remember," answered the witness.

"What is a straight flush?" asked the lawyer.

"I don't know," said Appel.

"Does a flush beat a straight?"

"Don't ask me; I don't know."

"Does a full house beat a straight flush?"

"I couldn't say."

"No wonder poker ruined you," commented the lawyer.

SOCIAL SERVICE NOTE DOMINANT AT ASSEMBLIES

Rev. Charles Stelzle Points Out High Lights at Recent Great Presbyterian Conference.

SEES IMPORTANT ADVANCE

Work Mainly Inspirational and Results Not Easily Observed, Asserts Noted Pastor.

By REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The three big Presbyterian Assemblies have been in session in Atlanta for ten days.

What is the net result of their deliberations?

It isn't very easy to reduce to statistics the actions of these bodies. You can't test the love of your wife with a thermometer. Much of the work of these Assemblies was of a purely inspirational character.

The results will be tabulated in some little country church or in some big city institution, or it may not be registered this side of glory.

Union To Be Discussed.

A prominent subject for discussion at all the Assemblies was that of "union." For a year or more, committees have been at work on articles of agreement which should serve as the basis of the getting together of these divided Presbyterians. While nothing was done directly in the matter, decided advances were made. The mere fact that the entire thing was not thrown out would have been a sign of progress.

But not only were committees on union continued, but some definite articles of common faith were formulated which will now be acted upon by the various presbyteries. Next year a still more decided advance will be made by all the bodies concerned.

It was gratifying that the Southern Assembly remained in the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America. This great organization represents the united Protestant forces of the United States, with 30 denominations and 20,000,000 members.

Social Service in Lead.

Social service was given prominent place in the program of all the Assemblies. The biggest meeting in the series of combined Assembly affairs was the mass meeting on this subject on the Saturday night of the Assembly week, held in the Auditorium, when not only was the big Auditorium filled, but 2,000 people were turned away.

Scarcely a report of any description was made, no matter what it may have been, but what the subject of social service was discussed in some form. Each of the Assemblies appointed committees of five to formulate a new social service program or platform which should contain more of the spiritual elements of the Christian religion.

This report will be ready for the next meetings of the various Assemblies when, no doubt, a distinctively "Presbyterian" social service platform will be adopted, which, however, must be as non-sectarian as the smallpox.

The question of "elect infants" remained as it always has been, in the Southern Assembly, but probably we all understand by this time that the Presbyterians do not teach that all children dying in infancy go straight to hell, and that this much maligned doctrine was really inserted in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith in protest against the doctrine taught by another church that all such infants are actually lost.

Statement Is Not Clear.

The only trouble with the Presbyterian statement is that it isn't clear enough to the average outsider.

The "Brief Statement of Our Belief" was adopted by the Southern Assembly. It is a good statement and should help immensely in making plainer what this church does believe about the great doctrines taught by Presbyterians.

The Northern Assembly adopted an intermediate catechism, which will be popularly used by the Sunday

Continued on Page 2, Column 8, This Section.

Eat Salad Celestine Instead of Anti-Fat To Keep Slim Figure

Delectable Dish Will Not Put an Ounce of Weight on Body, Says Chef.

Hail the Salad Celestine!

The recipe for this gastronomic masterpiece, says John Bicochi, the chef who rules the kitchen at the Piedmont Hotel, is a weapon with which women may brave the terrors of too much flesh.

Would you be proper, and slender, and fearless of tight dresses? Then read well the recipe for the Salad Celestine, which is a work of art designed especially for women who are afraid of increasing their figures by indulging in dainty dishes.

The salad is a delectable anti-fat. As outlined, the method of its preparation is as follows:

The ingredients are prepared in four parts. First, the finest white rice is soaked in cold water for six hours. Then it is boiled for twenty minutes and immediately put on ice. The second part is composed of fresh and carefully selected green peas, not cooked too soft. When cooked, they are also put on ice. Part third is a small quantity of bacon, sliced very thin, and browned to a crisp. It is chopped fine before it is cooked. The fourth part is composed of the hearts of carefully selected white lettuce, chopped fine with potatoes. The four parts are carefully mixed and covered with a sharp French dressing. The salad is then dusted with paprika. It must remain on ice for several hours before it is served.

GOV. BROWN DEFINES LYNCH LAW

Advances a New and Startling Theory

Calls Jail Mobs 'Murderers'

GOVERNOR JOSEPH M. BROWN, who, with absolute candor, reiterates his intention to rigidly enforce the laws while he remains in office. He is shown seated at his desk.

"The Majority of the People of Georgia Are Lawabiding and Will Not Countenance Mob Rule."— Gov. Brown.



All Georgia Evildoers Are Scourged by the Executive With Amazing Frankness as He Serves Notice That the Statutes of State Will Be Enforced.

Governor Joseph M. Brown in an interview for The Sunday American, amazing in its frankness and engaging in its absolute candor, serves notice again upon the people of Georgia that so long as he is Chief Magistrate, the laws of Georgia must and shall be rigidly enforced.

The Governor minces no words in stating his position, and cites specific instances of law violations of a character repugnant to his sense of right.

The Governor's interview, which is sure to create a stir, follows:

By JOSEPH M. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia

I am not now and never have been a pessimist, but, nevertheless, I will say that certain events within the past few months have been tendering to this and some other States the issue of anarchy or illegally administered law.

Among these events were strikes on public service corporations and factories, the dynamiting of residences and other property in the night, the threatened interruption of the courts in the very act of applying the process prescribed by the Constitution and the invasion of jails by mobs, who, with the muzzles of guns, have forced officers of the State to surrender prisoners, who have then been unlawfully hanged.

Georgia is a large State, with a large population, and the events to which I refer have been but occasional and in different parts of her area, but they are developing a spirit of disregard of law which, if not sternly checked, will ere long burst forth as anarchy, pure and simple.

Now, it is an indisputable fact that an enormous majority of the people of this State is composed of lawabiding people.

They have framed a Constitution and enacted laws for the protection of persons and property.

THINKS PEOPLE SUPREME.

They do not intend to lie down at night with the apprehension that the habitation of the humblest person will be dynamited as he and his family sleep.

They do not intend that jails shall be broken into and parties in the custody of the State taken forcibly from the officers and killed. The State holds such killing as murder.

And I will add that, since certain organizations have tendered to the State the issue as to whether their will or the State's law shall be supreme, it will be demonstrated that the vast majority of the people do NOT intend that the law shall bend to the power of any or all organizations.

Taking a concrete case for illustration, when the State chartered the Georgia Railroad she not only gave it consent to run trains, but she commanded it to do so. And in her amended Railroad Commission law she made it the duty of the commission "to order and compel the operation of sufficient and proper passenger service, when in its judgment inefficient or insufficient service is being rendered the public or any community." Code of Georgia, Section 2664.

SEES INJURY TO POOR.

About 250 trainmen struck and forced the owners of the road to stop running the trains for twelve days. They and their confederates paralyzed the power of that road to serve the public. The public in the counties traversed by that road consisted, as shown by the last census, of 582,182 inhabitants.

Thus these trainmen and those who incited them to this course openly and boldly affronted the State by setting her laws

Huck Finn Swimmin' Hole Now Abolished

Famous Palmyra Creek, Made So by Mark Twain, Is a Sewer. Young Boys Desolate.

HANNIBAL, MO., May 24.—Palmyra Creek, where Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer, two famous characters in Mark Twain's books, waded barefooted and dammed the spring that they might use it for a swimming pool, is to-day a thing of the past.

Years ago, when Hannibal was first settled, the main portion of the village was around the mouth and along the sides of Palmyra Creek. A little more than a year ago work was started to convert the creek into a large sanitary sewer.

The work has just been finished of closing the gap that made Palmyra Creek a matter of history.

FIRST REGIMENT ENDS ITS TARGET PRACTICE

SAVANNAH, GA., May 24.—Annual target practice of the First Regiment, Georgia National Guard, ended to-day when the two Augusta companies that occupied the Rose Dhu Range this week left for home.

During the three weeks of practice nine companies were on the range, six being from Savannah.

Meat Peril Pointed Out to Governor

Conner Declares Condition of Slaughter Houses Constitutes Menace to Georgia's Health.

Food perils menacing the health of Georgians are pointed out in an alarming report submitted by Commissioner of Agriculture J. J. Conner in a report submitted to the Governor declaring that conditions in many slaughter houses in the State are exceedingly bad. The report declares that unfit meat is being extensively sold.

Strict supervision by the State is urged in the report and a $30,000 appropriation for inspectors to begin and continue systematic investigation is asked.

It is charged that tuberculosis cattle have been imported into the State from Northern points where the cattle have been condemned.

The report also points out huge losses from hog cholera, and urges the supervision of serum sold by private individuals as a preventive.

DR. GAFFNEY'S SERMON.

"God Is Love" will be the subject of Dr. A. S. Gaffney's sermon at the First Universalist Church, 16 East Harris Street, Sunday morning. There will be no evening service.

Mysterious Shears Snip Ostrich Plumes

Woman Separated From Most of Her Headgear While Out Walking.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Mable Coyle, owned a fine ostrich plume which she wore in her hat. Last evening she was walking toward her home, the plume waving proudly in the breeze. Suddenly a hand projected itself from a window in a building near Miss Coyle's residence. In the hand was a pair of shears. After a snip of the shears the hand and the plume vanished as if by magic. Miss Coyle reported the theft to the police.

VATICAN DEFEATED IN FIRST CIVIL LAW SUIT

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, May 24.—A decision handed down by the Italian Law Courts marks the defeat of the Vatican today in the first formal legal fight entered into by the Holy See since the downfall of the Pope's temporal power. The decision denied the Pope's appeal from the court's holding in an action over the will of Cardinal Tripepi, who left several million lira to "Pontiff Pius X or his eventual successor." Now the cardinal's heirs, who defied papal excommunication by citing ecclesiastics before civil tribunals, are insisting on the restitution of the whole fortune.

Jack London's Latest and Greatest Story—"THE SCARLET PLAGUE"

Begins June 1 in the Monthly Magazine which is given free with The Sunday American. By ordering your Sunday American now, you can make sure of not missing this great tale by one of America's most virile authors.

Address *HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN, ATLANTA, GA.*

LAWBREAKERS ARE WARNED AGAIN BY GOVERNOR BROWN

Continued From Page 1.

at naught; they injured hundreds of thousands of people by temporarily depriving them of the powers of transportation which are necessary to their welfare. They struck a blow especially hard to the poor people, who were not able to pay the higher prices for food and other necessaries during the period of the strike. In fact, in these cases this suspension of transportation facilities shut down factories, thus depriving the employees of daily wages, which were needed for the purchase of food itself.

Can anybody advance a plausible excuse—we can not say reason—for this nullification of the State's law which commanded the operation of that railroad for the benefit of the public?

Can anybody claim that every other element of the State's citizenship shall go into court to settle differences which can not be adjusted by agreement of the parties involved, but that the labor element should be given a free hand to hurt everybody else, if it so chooses, in its trial of conclusions, in its own way, with its rival?

THE ATTITUDE OF LABOR.

And bear in mind that the labor element in the contest to which I am alluding planted itself upon grounds to which no other class has even laid the slightest claim. I mean that its contention, in a nutshell, was as follows: "This is your property, but it is my job on it. You have invested millions of dollars in building and equipping it for serving the public and I have not spent a cent on it, but I will suspend work on my job on your property, and if you put anybody else in that position so that you can obey the law which commands you to operate it, my friends, the mob, will kill him, if necessary, so that I can defeat you and the law."

Now, suppose the owners of the road, through the managers, had given orders to shut down the road for twelve days in order to overhaul the track, engines and cars, does anyone suppose that the Railroad Commission would not have interfered in a hurry to force them to comply with the law?

Why, then, do the employees or any of them attempt to justify a course which is absolutely counter to the law?

And if two or three hundred railroad employees can quit work on that public service corporation's property and prevent it from being operated, by the application of the same principle two or three employees on a farm can quit work and say to the owner of that farm, "You shall not have any more work done toward making your crop until our demands against you are satisfied," and they can with just as much right enlist their friends to paralyze the power of that farmer to do any work on his property as the railroad employees had on the Georgia Railroad. And if the State, through its officers, either acquiesce in suspending the operation of a railroad, or gives tacit consent to such procedure, she estops herself from protecting any of her other citizens who may be similarly held up by other employees.

POINTS DUTY OF STATE.

I have stated this case very plainly, some may say very bluntly, because it has within itself the undoubted elements of anarchy, in that its participants openly set themselves in the face of the law; in fact, in opposition to the very letter of the law, and in doing so inflicted great inconvenience and loss to tens of thousands of people who had done them no harm.

Therefore, it is the manifest duty of the State to prevent such an occurrence within her borders in the future.

But some may say, how are you going to prevent it?

I will answer: The power of the State of Georgia, within her limits, is greater than any power or all other powers combined. And that power will be inexorably exerted WHENEVER IT IS CHALLENGED BY ANY ELEMENT WORKING AGAINST THE STATE'S LAWS FOR ITS OWN SELFISH ENDS.

A strike on a railroad, in a cotton factory, marble mill, or any other organization, is LYNCH LAW.

The only difference between the striker and the employee of any of those organizations and a mob which brutally beats or takes the life of a human being, is that in the one case it is property and in the other it is the person that is lynched.

DYNAMITING OF HOMES.

Now, as to the dynamiting of homes and the terrorism otherwise exerted to force certain people to move from the counties of their residence to other counties, I will say that, no matter what be the color, race or occupation of the people in question, they are held accountable as individuals to the laws of the State, and so long as each of them obeys the laws and pursues his or her occupation in a peaceable manner, such one is entitled to the protection of the State and shall receive it. And if the lawless methods which have been adopted in certain localities are persisted in, the State will control the situation in a manner which will not be forgotten!

As to the acts of mobs who invaded two seats of the State's authority and dragged therefrom those whom she had taken into her custody, I will say that there was not the slightest excuse for this act in either case.

The laws of Georgia are definite and complete in punishing crime, and if the State permits a mob to supplant her laws with this force in ONE case and for ONE offense, there can be no reason for not allowing any mob to take a like course upon a person charged with ANY offense.

And if a mob chooses to lynch a negro in one case, it is just as apt to lynch a white man in the next case!

For the foregoing reasons, I have offered rewards of one hundred dollars each for the persons who participated in the unlawful acts of breaking open jails in Columbia and Heard Counties, after intimidating the officers at the jails with guns pointed at them, and then hanged the persons who were the objects of their ire.

If these acts of contempt of the State's authority be ignored by the State, then we may as well throw off all pretense of authority and law.

NO PRICE IS TOO HIGH.

If the guilty parties be apprehended and convicted and the bill due for the rewards be large, every good citizen of the State will agree that no price is too high to pay for freedom from anarchy.

I can not end these words without admonishing the officers of the State in EVERY county to exert EVERY power which the law places in their hands to protect the process of the State.

Better the enforcement of the laws than popularity with lawbreakers.

True nobility is OBEDIENCE TO DUTY, and if even life be sacrificed upon the altar of loyalty to a sworn obligation, such an end is grander than a crown.

No nobler epitaph has ever been written than that inscribed by the ancient Spartans upon the monument they erected at Thermopylae over Leonidas and the 300 who had fallen with him: "Go, stranger, tell in Lacedaemon that we died in obedience to her laws."

Woman With Hundred Different Personalities Now in Atlanta

Mabel Trunnelle, 'Movie' Actress, Likes Her Girlish Parts

REQUISITES FOR SUCCESSFUL MOVING PICTURE ACTRESS

She must photograph well.
She must have personality and a face that expresses emotion.
She must be medium-sized, because then she is the right height to play opposite almost any man.
She must be able to forget herself in her part and not overdo emotion.
She must have ability to express much in movements of body, eyes and hands.
She must have a pleasing or attractive face.
She must cultivate repose and be able to stand still while others act.
She ought to have large eyes and be of dark complexion.

Miss Mabel Trunnelle as she is and as she appears in a popular movie play.



Retiring Little Celebrity Is Quite Fond of Her Life in the Open Air.

BY MIGNON HALL.

A woman has come to Atlanta who says that she is able to appear in a hundred different places at the same time, and will live on years after her real death.

I have seen her in the actual flesh, —and it was at the Georgian Terrace.

Sitting on a davenport like a common, ordinary mortal, she gave me this interesting news:

"I seem to be here with you, and you seem to see me whole and complete. (I admitted it.) But in reality you don't at all. All of me is not here by a long shot. I have several hundred other selves. You see only the living part of me." (I told her it was perfectly all right—not to mind me—I was homefolks anyhow.)

She said the other several hundred of herself, all wearing different clothes were floating around loose in various sections of the country, maybe in Paris—or Halifax—or Bingen-on-the Rhine—she didn't know exactly where.

Time and space had not existed for her since three years ago when she got so she could see herself as other people saw her. She could be talking and laughing with friends and stand off and watch herself going through the motion.

Nothing Wonderful.

But she wasn't anything wonderful at that. Anybody with her job could do the same thing.

She's a moving picture actress, that's all—and she's Miss Mabel Trunnelle, of the Edison Company, which has been here for the past few days making Atlanta scenes.

After she had told me all this, she proceeded to outline for me what the life of a moving picture girl was like.

"O, it's great—I'm just crazy about it," she declared.

She said she wouldn't do anything else but be a moving picture show girl for anything in the world—except Herbert Prior's wife. He was the best thing!

"It's the out-door life I love so much—and the traveling. While we make a lot of pictures in the big studio in New York, a large part of the scenes in them are out-doors, and we go right to the woods to make them.

"While the pictures are being made, all the actors have to stand very close to the camera and in a little space about as big as four feet.

"That's so the expressions of our faces will show,"—she did a grimace at me—"and maybe, you don't think it's hard to get the expressions! Acting isn't easy even if it does look like it when you're sitting out under an electric fan watching us."

She began to swing her hand-bag up and down to do little stunts with it, and show me something besides.

"We've got to make our gestures slow as Christmas," she told me. "Now watch. If I were to wave at somebody with this thing, I couldn't wave it fast just as if I were waving. I would have to work it up and down like a young derrick or it would look like the picture of baby's face when she moved that time.

Small Working Space.

"If you could just see that space we have to walk and work in, you'd be surprised," Miss Trunnelle informed me. "There's only about enough room for four people to stand side by side. Notice the next time you go to a moving picture show and you'll see. You can put lots more people in the rear behind the others—longways, as it were—but not across. I mean you can't have more than four people across and have them any size. Of course if you're making a ball-room scene or a battlefield it's different—what you're after then is space—and it doesn't matter about the smallness of the faces or figures In the same way you rarely ever see a whole room—only a corner."

She sighed.

"And then to think how it looks like you've got all the space in the world when it's flashed up on the screen!"

She said it appeared a man walked some distance to get out of a picture but it was really only a step or two. When making pictures, the photographer marked off just how much was in the picture and how much wasn't. In the woods he used sticks, and in the studio, he used chalk. If you stepped over that line you were out or in, whatever you happened to be doing,—going or coming.

Careful About Dress.

Moving picture artists had to be careful about the way they dressed. They couldn't put rouge on their lips or cheeks because it made them look black, and they couldn't wear clothes except of certain colors for the best effects.

"For instance, if I were going to be a bride, now—which I have already been for my last time, I hope—I would wear a pink wedding gown, but in the picture it would take white."

She gasped as a thought struck her.

"Thank heaven, moving picture folks don't have to worry about dirt taking in a picture. It only shows when it's on the face, or if there's a big grease spot somewhere. If it did, it would be an awful drawback, for we certainly do get nice and black sometimes after a hard day out."

"Moving pictures cost money, let me tell you. Just the average one nets up to about $1,500, and from that on up to several thousand dollars. We don't spare any expense to make a picture. Often we rent furniture worth fabulous prices to make just one. It's so awfully nice they're always warning us to sit carefully on it. But as for that, furniture or things of any kind are never used but once nor any place or setting.

Bought Whole Ship.

"Once we bought a big ship off the coast of Maine just to blow up, and we frequently buy whole houses to burn."

Lights and shades played a great part in the pictures, and lighting effects were, usually made in the studio. The moving picture people worked indoors when it was raining, and outdoors when it wasn't.

"We make our faces up with the whitest kind of chalk, and black our eye-brows heavily. We have to go



out like that, too. We're funny to look at, but folks have got so they just say—O, the movies, and give us a kind look."

It was wonderful the way wealthy people allowed the picture companies to use their homes. Handsome residences were not make-believes at all. They would simply walk up and ask a woman if she would allow them to use the outside of her house for a minute, and she would invariably consent. Often people's very front parlors and hair-cloth sofas were pressed into service.

Accidents Make Believe.

Even though people looked like they were thrown over bluffs and things, they weren't. The photographer took the picture of the real man just before he falls and then shuts the camera off, sets up a dummy and that is thrown over. Which looked the same, but wasn't—for which the man was very thankful. Horses that fell in battle were taught the trick. When it seemed a train ran over a person, the camera was turned upside down giving the appearance that the train was coming instead of going.

"It takes about a week to make the average picture," Miss Trunnelle said, "and sometimes it's the very last scene that is made first. Usually all the pictures that are to be made in the studio are made at once, and the out-door pictures the same way.

"We have seven directors, all of them with troupes of actors under them. One will use you one week—another the next week perhaps, according to how your part suits his play. We have one Western troupe and one a-road. In acting, we have to make up our own lines. The directors simply tell us 'Now you're sad here,' or 'You're gay here,—' and we are. Of course we know the play besides."

Miss Trunnelle is really a retiring little person, and not conceited a bit. I had to beg her for an hour before she would consent to go and see herself in a moving picture tha was on at one of the Peachtree theaters.

She liked to play the part of a young girl in love and very happy, she said. No matter how satisfied she was to be married in real life, she hated it in pictures. She liked her hair down her back and being made love to. She didn't want to be middle class.

HICCOUGHS KILLING VICTIM.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—James Mayers, a railroad employee, is slowly hiccoughing himself to death to-day at the City Hospital, where physicians are working day and night to save his life. He has had no relief from the paroxysms since Thursday morning.

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The House of Guaranteed Baggage

92 Whitehall

CARNEGIE FOR DENYING JAPS' RIGID DEMANDS

Scores Orientals for Their Stand in the Controversy Over Alien Land Bill.

Continued From Page 1.

cocks, showing their feathers—a piece of vanity. The statesmen of the world know what navy we have, and all true statesmen are very sorry that such a piece of vanity was displayed by our country which before had enjoyed a reputation for good sense. The navy and army—whose greatest triumph is parading does not strike one as being efficient.

QUESTION—Would you say anything about the necessity of augmenting the navy?

ONLY TWO NAVIES LARGER.

REPLY—There are only two larger navies in the world. One has more than 2,000,000 of tons of warships. That is Britain. She has to keep the seas open to import food for her people. If this were obstructed, she would starve. We are in exactly the opposite position. We need nothing from abroad. We have everything that we need right here at home.

We would be foolish to expend great sums on our navy. We have thirty-three great battleships to-day and five under construction. The President of the United States, I think, should veto any bill that ordered another battleship until the five now under construction are completed. We want embassies for our ambassadors, millionaires being scarce. The cost of one battleship would provide sixty embassies, averaging $250,000 each, which is ample. A few embassies might cost more, but the greater number of the people are misled in regard to this.

These battleships will never fire a shot, but rust in decay. If I were asked the most foolish thing our country is doing, I would say that it is the building of battleships to rust.

"NO WAR WITH SPAIN."

QUESTION—Didn't the war with Spain prove our efficiency?

REPLY—We had no "war" with Spain. It was only play to disable her four old tubs. There were only three or four ships engaged. Spain has not one dreadnought, while we have thirty-three first-class battleships, and five more building. If the American wishes to do a great service let it tell our people that this Japanese question will be adjusted peacefully.

John Cooper Register Dies at Home of Son

John Cooper Register, aged 74 years, died Saturday at the home of his son, C. E. Register, 506 South Pryor Street. Mr. Register was a retired merchant and came to Atlanta two years ago from Texas to make his home. He is survived by two other sons, J. E. Register and H. H. Register, of Texas; two granddaughters and two grandsons.

The body will be taken to Newnan, Ga., Sunday morning for funeral service and interment.

ATLANTA MEET BRINGS CHURCH MERGER NEAR

Ultimate Union of Great Presbyterian Bodies Likely—Stelzle Discusses Move.

Continued From Page 1.

schools of the country. One of the newer features in this document, as compared with the old standard Westminster catechism, is its plain statements about the churchman's duty toward home, country and other lands.

A splendid showing was made by the great mission boards of the United Presbyterians, the Southern Assembly and the Northern Assembly. It isn't necessary to give figures for each of these, but it may be said that nearly all of them had record-breaking years in point of contributions.

The matter of Union Theological Seminary was settled in as satisfactory a manner as was possible at this time. A committee of seven was appointed to study all the legal, ecclesiastical and doctrinal matters involved. This committee will report next year.

The reports on Sunday school work in all the Assemblies were exceedingly important, particularly as each Assembly, together with the entire church, is coming to appreciate the importance of introducing the most modern methods of education.

But the finest thing of all was the splendid spirit of co-operation that was manifested throughout all the proceedings. From the great union communion service, in which all the 1,400 commissioners participated, to the last doxology, there was an unusual spirit of Christian forbearance and sympathy.

To Honor Memory Of Federal Dead

Memorial Services To Be Conducted This Morning at First Congregational Church.

Memorial Day services of O. M. Mitchel Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, will be conducted Sunday morning at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ellis Street and Carnegie Way. The Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D.D., will conduct the services.

Regular Memorial Day services will be held Friday, May 30, at the National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga. Two special cars have been chartered for use of the O. M. Mitchel Post No. 1 of Atlanta, to leave the Walton Street depot at 9 and 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

In Marietta a procession will be formed under direction of George B. Leavitt, post commander, in the following order: Detachment of Seventeenth United States Infantry, with band; O. M. Mitchel Post No. 1 of Atlanta; J. B. Steedman Post No. 4 of Tallapoosa; Woman's Relief Corps, and citizens.

The first address at the cemetery will be delivered by George B. Leavitt, of Atlanta, on the subject, "Duty of the Day." J. W. Smith, of Atlanta, will give Lincoln's Gettysburg address. After an address by the Rev. W. H. Hopkins, the ceremonies will close formally.

Committees have been appointed to superintend the decoration of each section of the cemetery.

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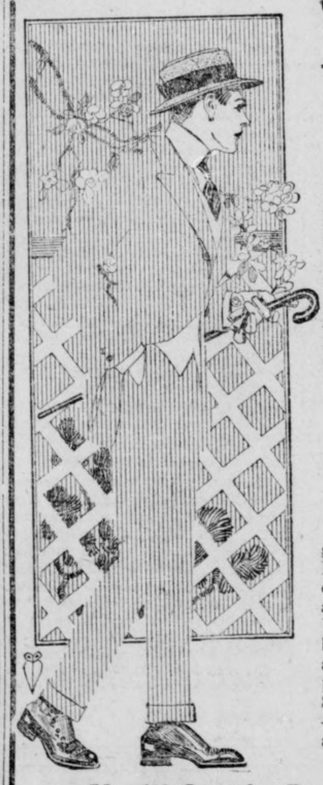

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Trunk and Bag Department---3d Floor

SLENDER ARMY OF GRAY GATHERING FOR REUNION ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND

Chattanooga Makes Great Preparations for Reception of Veterans. Beautiful Sponsors to Figure Prominently in Festivities at Gathering.

CHATTANOOGA, May 24.—Chattanooga's gates are flung open wide, in anticipation of the coming this week of the slender gray army of the Stars and Bars and their gayer allies, the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy. And the sponsors. Particularly the sponsors and their maids.

The reunion will begin Monday afternoon, and until the closing ball Thursday night will be the biggest, the busiest, the gladdest, the tenderest occasion of the city's history.

Everything is in readiness. Leading business men of Chattanooga, giving over their own interests to the hands of their employees, have set about to prepare for the veterans and the other visitors. The organization as a result is complete and perfect. It was effected by men who have made a success of big business, and the Chattanooga Reunion Association is in all respects a great business institution with sufficient brain and capital to make a success of the undertaking.

John A. Patten, leading financier of Chattanooga who has been foremost in planning for the reunion, said to-day there no longer doubt existed that the occasion would be the greatest of its kind.

"All of Dixie land is looking forward to the Confederate reunion with keen anticipation," he said, "and with confidence that the records for atendance and pleasure will be broken at Chattanooga."

Chattanooga, then, is waiting in readiness, already having opened its hearts and hands.

No reunion organization ever worked harder than has the Chattanooga committee during the last three months. Camp Stewart, the unique quarters provided for the veterans, was by far the biggest job on the list, and has been put in first class condition, ready for its thousands of guests. Tents are up and cots and blankets are in place. The dining tent and kitchen equipment are complete in every detail. More than 200 helpers are necessary for this service.

Attractive Camp.

In the camp, a wonderfully attractive arrangement has been made for the entertainment and care of the old soldiers. As a spectacle alone the camp and its surroundings is inspiring. Every provision has been made for comfort, even luxury.

There is one feature of the parades, however, that has been definitely settled and this is that no woman who dons a bifurcated riding habit will be allowed to appear. Gen. J. P. Hickman, chief marshal and commander of the Tennessee Division has issued a special order forbidding women to ride astride.

From points in Camp Stewart—the camp has been named after General Alexander P. Stewart, the Confederate leader—the veteran will have a fine view of Lookout Mountain to the west, rising like a giant sentinel over a plain that has been likened to the plain of Marathon by more than one writer. Missionary Ridge lies to the south and east of the camp. In fact, the camp is situated about half way between the mountain on the west and Missionary Ridge on the east, adjoining the beautiful national cemetery where more than 13,000 Union soldiers were buried.

The first interest in the reunion necessarily is the interest in the veterans. This year the interest is more poignant and human than ever before. Years have passed since the war, forty seven in all. Even those veterans who were boys when they shouldered muskets and followed Lee or Jackson or Johnson, are now close to the mark of three score and ten, and are feeble with it all.

General B. H. Young, 70.

General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Commander in Chief of the veterans, will be seventy years old this week. An honored and prominent veteran will be General Simon Bolivar Buckner, the only surviving lieutenant general of the Confederacy, now in his ninetieth year. Judge Orr, of Columbus, Miss., also close to ninety, will be present, the only surviving member of the Confederate Congress. These figures are typical. There are thousands of others of reverend years, in whose gray hairs, faltering steps, and wrinkles there is a powerful and gripping appeal to the heart. The gray army is slenderer than it was last year; it will march with the realization that next year its numbers will be fewer. Its songs will be hymns to voice a premonition of the end. More than anything else they will sing "God be With You Till We Meet Again."

Then there is a lighter interest, too, in the gay society of the reunion. The veterans and distinguished women who are delegates to the Confederate Memorial Association, in session at the same time, as well as the young women sponsors for each military organization and their retinues, will be guests at a brilliant round of entertaining.

Many Balls Planned.

Ball after ball will be given, a Sponsors' ball, a Veterans' ball, a Sons of Veterans' ball, a huge lawn party late one afternoon, with a pavilion for dancing and three bands playing.

The sponsors each with three to five attending maids, will parade one afternoon accompanied by outriders and bands, with flags flying. Five hundred automobiles have been engaged for this event, and the noted beauties of the South will ride in them, making of the event a most spectacular thing.

Miss Kate Daffan, of Texas, sponsor for the South, will lead the parade, and with her will ride General Young, commander in chief. After them will be veterans, sponsors and maids, the Sons of Veterans, chief sponsors, department and division sponsors, brigade and camp sponsors. The parade will end in a huge lawn party, with the young men of Chattanooga and other cities and Sons of Veterans as guests.

Social Committee.

The committee in charge of social affairs includes Mrs. Garnet Andrews, Mrs. John T. Lupton, Mrs. Jesse Littleton, Mrs. Thomas R. Preston, Mrs. James R. Huff, Mrs. J. C. Guild, Mrs. M. M. Allison, Mrs. E. B. Craig, Mrs. Ross Faxon, Mrs. O. B. Andrews, Mrs. J. B. Pound, Mrs. G. M. Ellis, Mrs. E. H. Sholar, Mrs. W. R. Davis, Mrs. Theodore L. Montague, Mrs. Z. C. Patten, Mr. Z. C. Patten, Jr., Mrs. John A. Patten, Mrs. C. A. Lyerly, Mrs. James M. Shaw, Mrs. George D. Lancaster, Mrs. James F. Johnston, Mrs. W. H. Pryor, Mrs. C. E. James, Mrs. C. C. Nottingham, Mrs. Walter Love, Mrs. R. B. Cooke, Mrs. T. H. Payne, Mrs. W. E. Brock, Miss Minnie Brock, Miss Zella Armstrong, Miss Augusta Gardenhire, Miss Eva D. Bachman, Miss Ann Martin.

These women will receive at the lawn party and at the balls and will be hostesses Wednesday morning of the reunion at a breakfast at the Golf and Country Club, when the guests will be the official sponsors and their attendants. Ross Faxon is chairman of all social arrangements for the week and has appointed sub-committees and sub-chairmen.

Dancing Space for Thousands.

The Sons of Veterans' ball and the Veterans' ball will be very large, with dancing space provided for many thousands. General Young will lead the Veterans' ball with Miss Daffan, sponsor for the South. General J. P. Norfleet, of Memphis, will lead the Sons of Veterans' ball with their chief sponsor.

Mrs. John B. Gordon will be present, as will also Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton and Mrs. Longstreet, widows of famous generals. Several private entertainments have been announced for them. The Misses Wheeler, daughters of General Joseph H. Wheeler, will be present and Mr. Jefferson Hayes Davis, grandson and namesake of President Davis.

Among the sponsors and attendants are Miss Lucy Worth Currie, sponsor; Miss Caroline Shimp and Miss Lydia Holland, of Fayetteville, N. C., maid to the North Carolina division; Miss Fannie R. Bachman, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Miss Mildred White, Paris, Tenn.; Miss Anne Henry, of Branden, Miss.; Miss Zella Armstrong and Miss Eva D. Bachman, of Chattanooga, maids to the sponsors for the South; Mrs. Z. C. Patten, Jr., and Mrs. Anne Bachman Hyde, of Chattanooga, matrons for Tennessee; Miss Lucile Colis Anderson, Huntsville, Ala., maid to Pacific division; Miss Helen Watkins, of Chattanooga, sponsor for Tennessee Sons of Veterans; Miss Mary Cox, of Bristol, Tenn., sponsor for Tennessee Veterans, with her attendants, Miss Margaret Anderson, of Chattanooga; Miss Aleen Stacey, of Pulaski; Miss Alberta Wilson, Miss Marjorie Trevithen and Mrs. Hudson, of Paris, Tenn.

Atlanta Girl Sponsor.

Also Miss Marguerite Holland, of New Orleans, sponsor for the Army of Tennessee, with Miss Elizabeth Atlee, of Atlanta, Miss Dorelle Barnes, of Opelika, and Mrs. W. N. Dayton, of Chattanooga, chaperon; Miss Willie Gertrude Storey, of Dallas, sponsor for the Trans-Mississippi Department; Miss Kathleen Barkman, of Little Rock, sponsor for Trans-Mississippi Sons of Veterans, with their attendants, Miss Hattie Trimble, Miss Georgia Nift, Mrs. George B. Gill and Mrs. J. M. Loftin; Miss Sarah Hammitt, sponsor for the South Carolina Veterans, with Miss Sarah Ellerbe, Miss Norma Cato and Mrs. L. F. Bonner; Miss Rambo, of Marietta sponsor for Georgia Veterans; Miss Helen Rutherford, of Oklahoma, sponsor for Oklahoma Veterans, attended by Miss Harrell, Miss Josephine Wooten, sponsor for Texas division, attended by Miss Blaine and Miss Levy; Miss Winnie Davis Major, sponsor for Kentucky's Veterans, with Miss Harriett Pierce Murrell and Mrs. John I. Woodbury, of Louisville.

Miss Daffan is one of the most prominent young women of the State of Texas. She is a former State president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and was the first superintendent of the Confederate Women's Home at Austin. Miss Daffan is also well known in the field of literature, having been the author of several books that are very popular in the South.

Daughter of General Henry.

Miss Anne Henry, Miss Daffan's chief aid, is a daughter of General Patrick Henry, commander of the Mississippi Division of the U. C. V., and is a granddaughter of General Patrick Henry, of ante-bellum days, and a grand-nice of Gustavus A. Henry who represented Tennessee in the Confederate States Senate.

Chattanooga will be adorned in one blaze of glory for the great reunion. Brilliant lights have been installed for the occasion, making the business thoroughfares brighter than day. They were turned on for the first time May 13.

General Program of the Confederate Reunion

MONDAY, MAY 26—AFTERNOON.
4:00—Welcome meeting Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chattanooga Auditorium.
8:00—Open meeting Sons of Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.

TUESDAY, MAY 27—MORNING.
9:00—Parade Eleventh United States cavalry, commanded by Col. James Lockett.
Concert in Chattanooga Auditorium of Southern airs by bands.
9:30—Meeting of Sons of Confederate Veterans in Chamber of Commerce auditorium.
10:00—First meeting of United Confederate Veterans.

AFTERNOON.
2:00—Business meeting of Confederate Veterans in Chattanooga Auditorium.
Business meeting of Sons of Confederate Veterans in Chamber of Commerce auditorium.
Business meeting of Confederated Southern Memorial Association in Chancery Court, City Hall.
8:00—Assembly of sponsors at First Presbyterian Church.
4:00—Procession of sponsors through the principal streets of the city and Camp Alexander P. Stewart to Warner Park.
5:00—Garden party for sponsors and visitors at Warner Park to 7 p. m.
Aviation flight by Johnnie Green.
8 to 11—Reception at Bennett H. Young pavilion in honor of Confederate Veterans, given by United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chapters Alexander P. Stewart and Francis M. Walker.
8:00—Business meeting of United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28—MORNING.
9:30—Business meeting of United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.
Business meeting of Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chancery Court, City Hall.
10:30—Dedication of Alabama monument in Chickamauga Park.
11:00—Breakfast for chief, department and division sponsors, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club.
12:00—Memorial service under joint auspices of Confederate Veterans and Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chattanooga Auditorium.

AFTERNOON.
1:30—Luncheon for Alabama delegation, First Presbyterian Church school room.
2:00—Business meeting of United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.
Business meeting of Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chancery Court room, City Hall.
4:00—Parade of Sons of Veterans, sponsors, maids of honor and visiting military companies.
5 to 7—Several Chattanooga homes open for Veterans and visitors. Visitors welcome at each.
8:00—Ball in honor of Confederate Veterans at the Bennett H. Young pavilion. Members of Southern Cross Drill Corps will open ball with a drill. Alabama exercises in Centenary Church.

THURSDAY, MAY 29—MORNING.
10:00—Parade of Confederate Veterans.

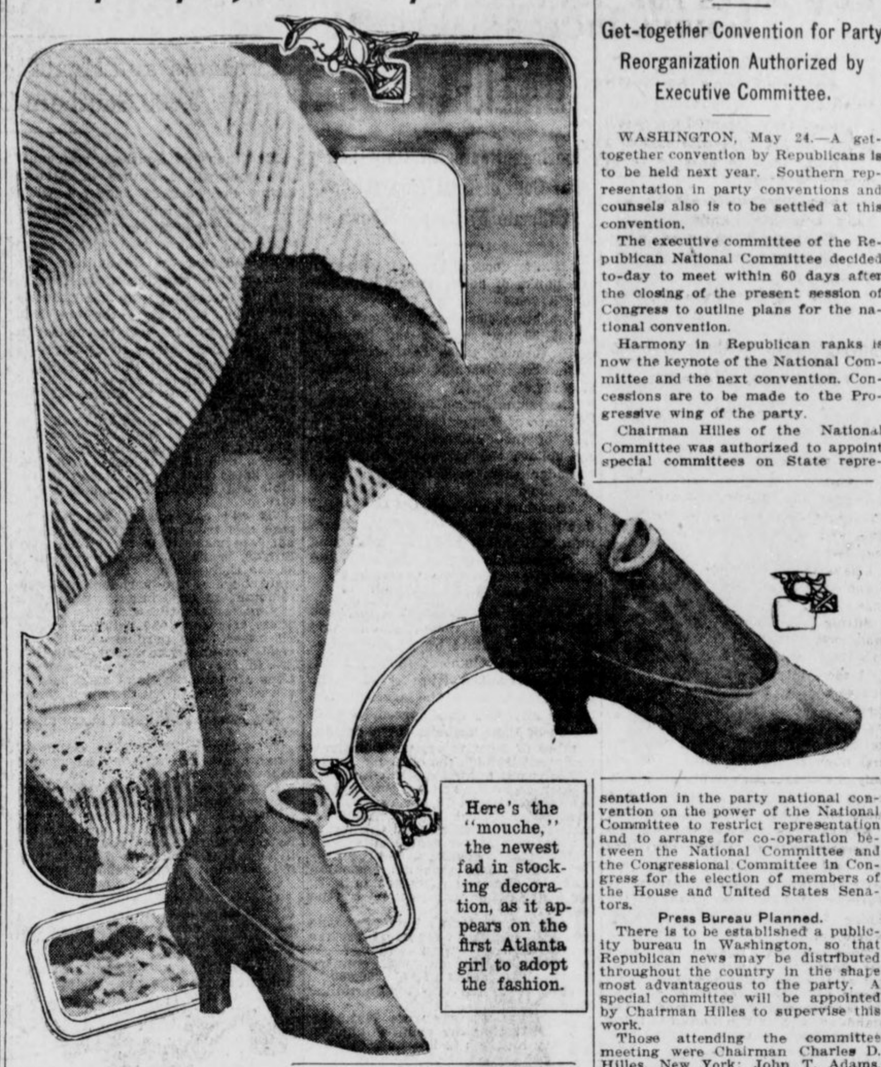
AFTERNOON.
Pageant, "Pied Piper of Hamelin Town," at Warner Park.

EVENING.
Ball at Bennett H. Young pavilion, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

New Thrill for Peachtree Throng!

'Mouche' Has Reached Atlanta

Everybody's Just Crazy About It



Here's the "mouche," the newest fad in stocking decoration, as it appears on the first Atlanta girl to adopt the fashion.

Miss Iam Onthejob Creates Sensation as She Strolls With Young Moons on Hose.

Great agitation on Peachtree.

"O, lookey!"

Miss Iam Onthejob was passing, wearing something besides a slit skirt.

It looked like a young moon—and it was pinned on her stocking. It was attached like a moon—though not in the same place—just above the horizon of the slipper at the point where the foot leaves off and the ankle gets in its work.

It also had the appearance of a brooch dislocated from its usual outlook and carried south by a landslide.

Drew Everyone's Eye.

Every time the lady took a step it showed. And every time it showed it sparkled. And every time it sparkled—well, the newsboys and the rest of the population just bent forward and just drew in breath, that's all.

"Some moonshine!"—Reviving rubberneck, feebly.

But it's the very latest what-you-may-call-it or thing-a-ma-jig in Atlanta, though its right name is just plain "mouche." Everybody is just crazy about it in New York and London and around. That is, MOST everybody.

Atlanta's department stores have already got it—or "them," rather, for they come in pairs. They are designed to be worn with slit and lift skirts, or any other drapery or dress that permits a view of the ankle.

Various Designs—and Prices.

They come in all varieties, from plain ordinary at most any price, to the uncommon extraordinary—bill charged.

There are various designs, and they may glitter and sparkle with rhinestones or be of plain gun metal finish, bead, gold or silver.

The colors may be chosen to match the gown and hosiery, or to contrast with them—any old way you like.

At last the poet's phrase of "passing with twinkling feet" is realized.

O, you twinklefoot!

Living Wages for Girls in Arkansas

Laundries and Ten-Cent Stores Agree to Raise Pay of Women Employees.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 24.—Following quickly on an agreement by laundries to raise wages of women employees and provide better sanitary conditions, State Labor Commissioner Clary to-day announced that an agreement had been reached with managers of local 5 and 10-cent stores, whereby wages of about 150 girl employees will be raised June 1 to a minimum of $5 per week for inexperienced help, with an advance to $6 after 60 days' service. They will also provide noon lunches for girls gratis.

This agreement affects a chain of stores in Arkansas. It is the second big victory for the new labor department in the interest of a "living wage" for working girls. The department has been operating less than a month.

Boy Hurt by Auto; Chauffeur Is Held

Reckless Driving Charged to J. M. Hooks, Negro, Who Ran Down John Fredwell.

John Fredwell, 8-year-old son of W. E. Fredwell, a decorator, living at 23 Welburn Street, was run down by J. M. Hooks, a negro chauffeur for Alfred Austell, while crossing Gordon and Lee Streets Saturday afternoon.

The boy, badly lacerated about the head, face and shoulders, was taken to Grady Hospital, where it was said his condition is not serious. Hooks was locked up at the police station, charged with reckless driving. In a few minutes he was released on $100 bond, signed by W. W. Austell, a brother of Alfred Austell.

Rush for Seats for Society Folks' Play

Production by Players' Club of Oscar Wilde Comedy To Be Important Social Event.

An encouraging seat sale greeted the opening of the box office at the Grand Theater Saturday for the performance to be given by the Atlanta Players' Club of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" next Friday evening.

The affair will be one of the social events of the season. Atlanta's patrons of art, as well as society matrons, will fill the boxes.

Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Lamar Hill, Marsh Adair and Miss Hildreth Burton-Smith will portray the leading roles in the play. Following the performance there will be an entertainment in honor of the players on the lawn of the Piedmont Driving Club.

Nearly everybody in Atlanta reads The Sunday American. YOUR advertisement in the next issue will sell goods. Try it!

Man Slays Brother; Son Shoots Father

Two Dead and Four Wounded in Mississippi Gun Battle Over Trivial Quarrel.

MERIGOLD, MISS., May 24.—Marion Henry, Sr., and Marion Henry, Jr., are to-night under the care of physicians at the Sunflower County prison charged with murder as the result of a sensational gun battle at Breens Mill near here.

Starting over a trivial quarrel between young Marion and a man named Law, five minutes' fighting ensued in which Will and Jake McMullin were killed and both the Henrys, Law and L. J. Breen, a wealthy mill owner, were seriously wounded. Will McMullin accidentally shot and killed his brother Jake and young Henry by accident shot his father twice in the elbow. The Henrys killed Will McMullin and crushed Lewis' skull. Breen, a non-combatant, was hit by a stray bullet.

Dozen Shots Fired At Fleeing Negro

Crowd Gathers Quickly at Police Station—Captured Black Identified as Purse Snatcher.

Nearly 1,000 people surged in front of the police station Saturday afternoon when policemen fired a dozen shots at a fleeing negro.

Robert Gibson grabbed a pocketbook from Lou Taylor, an old woman, living at 29 Hilliard Street, almost in front of the police station. He fled up an alley and a crowd started in pursuit, half a dozen policemen among the number. Shots were fired in the air, but the negro kept on his way, running three blocks on Butler Street before being caught. He was locked up in the station.

Mrs. Dora McClogan, of 67 East Cain Street, later identified Gibson as the negro who snatched her purse Friday night near her home.

Old Friends Will Hear Dr. Sherrill

At both services of Central Congregational Church Sunday the Rev. Alvah F. Sherrill, D.D., will preach. Dr. Sherrill for a number of years was the minister of Central Church and is now dean of the Atlanta Theological Seminary. He is one of the veteran preachers of Georgia and has a host of friends not only in Atlanta but throughout the State.

Special music has been arranged for both services of the day by the organist and director, Miss M. Ethel Byer. The programs contains selections from "The Holy City," by Gaul, which will be well rendered by the excellent choir.

Attempts Suicide In Crowded Cafe

Nashville Man, Unable to Curb Drink Habit, Curses Guests for Preventing Death.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 24.—Upon being served with a sumptuous meal which he had ordered in Faucon's cafe, while the place was crowded with diners, Thomas Latham, aged 30, drew a .32-caliber automatic revolver, shot once at the floor, once through the ceiling and, turning the weapon against his body, sent a bullet through his breast. He was overpowered, finally, by the startled guests, and loudly cursed them for their interference.

Latham claimed that he was despondent over his inability to curb excessive drinking and desired to commit suicide in a sensational manner. It is thought that he will recover.

REPRESENTATIVE TO PUSH ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative Fred A. Britten, of Chicago, intends going to headquarters for support of his resolution to amend the Constitution and limit the President to one term of six years. He will make an effort to see President Wilson to-morrow and ask him to urge the House leaders to have the resolution brought out of committee at an early date and pressed to a vote.

REPUBLICANS TO ATTEMPT CUT IN SOUTHERN VOTE

Get-together Convention for Party Reorganization Authorized by Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A get-together convention by Republicans is to be held next year. Southern representation in party conventions and counsels also is to be settled at this convention.

The executive committee of the Republican National Committee decided to-day to meet within 60 days after the closing of the present session of Congress to outline plans for the national convention.

Harmony in Republican ranks is now the keynote of the National Committee and the next convention. Concessions are to be made to the Progressive wing of the party.

Chairman Hilles of the National Committee was authorized to appoint special committees on State representation in the party national convention on the power of the National Committee to restrict representation and to arrange for co-operation between the National Committee and the Congressional Committee in Congress for the election of members of the House and United States Senators.

Press Bureau Planned.

There is to be established a publicity bureau in Washington, so that Republican news may be distributed throughout the country in the shape most advantageous to the party. A special committee will be appointed by Chairman Hilles to supervise this work.

Those attending the committee meeting were Chairman Charles D. Hilles, New York; John T. Adams, Iowa; Fred W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; James P. Goodrich, Indiana; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Thomas K. Neidringhaus, Missouri; Newell Sanders, Tennessee; Charles B. Warren, Michigan; Roy O. West, Illinois, and the following members of Congress:

Representative Pray, Montana; Senator Wesley Jones, Washington; Senator Cummins, Iowa; Representative W. C. Hawley, Oregon; Treasurer George R. Sheldon, Secretary James B. Reynolds and Sergeant-at-Arms William F. Stone, Baltimore.

To Cut Down South.

Senator Cummins explained his plan for reducing the Southern representation to the actual voting strength of the Southern Republicans. Martin, Sanders and other Southern members opposed reduction in representation. No action was taken.

Chairman Hilles explained that the meeting had been called because Maine, Oregon, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Iowa and two or three other States had complained of what they called "unequal representation."

Atlanta Woman and Aide Given Year Each

Mrs. Florence Tedder and Brother-In-Law Sentenced for Macon Theft.

MACON, GA., May 24.—Mrs. Frances Tedder, of Atlanta, and George Douglas, her brother-in-law, will each serve one year at the State Farm for the robbery of W. F. Kersey. A jury to-day found Douglas guilty and recommended him to the extreme mercy of the court. Mrs. Tedder was sentenced yesterday afternoon, after the jury in the Douglas case had retired to prepare a verdict.

Kersey testified at both trials that he met Mrs. Tedder in Tybee, and that she went to his home to spend the night. He said Douglas was also at the house and that all three were drinking. Kersey testified that upon waking the next morning a purse containing $175 was missing.

Flagler Wealth Is Put at $68,000,000

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., May 24.—The Flagler will was read this morning, the widow, her attorneys and the attorneys of the Florida East Coast being present.

Harry Flagler, the son, and his wife were not present, having left on a morning train for New York.

Quickest Relief Known For all Sore Feet

The following is absolutely the surest and quickest cure known to science for all foot ailments: "Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of Calocide compound in a basin of warm water. Soak the feet in this for full fifteen minutes, gently rubbing the sore parts." The effect is really wonderful. All soreness goes instantly, the feet feel so good you could sing for joy. Corns and callouses can be peeled right off. It gives immediate relief for sore bunions, sweaty, smelly and aching feet. A twenty-five cent box of Calocide is said to be sufficient to cure the worst feet. It works through the pores and removes the cause of the trouble. Don't waste time on uncertain remedies. Any druggist has Calocide compound in stock or he can get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. It is not a patnet medicine, but is an ethical preparation.



Cows Drink Dew and Put Water in Milk

Chicago Woman Tells Court Why She Is Accused of Thinning Fluid.

CHICAGO, May 24.—If you don't want water in your milk, don't let the cows get up early in the morning. Mrs. John O'Connor, who has a dairy, was haled into court for the second time on the charge of having too much water in the milk to suit the health department.

"Your honor," she said, "the trouble is my cows get up too early in the morning. Now, you know, there's dew on the grass then. And dew is water. The cows don't get very good grass in May, so they drink lots of water."

"That's so," said Judge J. J. Sullivan, musingly. "I remember driving in the cows when I was a boy, and I can hear my father saying there is more water in the milk in May than almost any other month. Well, go home, Mrs. O'Connor, but let the cows sleep a little longer. If you do, we'll give this dew theory another trial."

Bars Freak Dances At Isle of Palms

Owner of $250,000 Resort Says Wiggles Shall Not Be Indulged In There.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24.—James Sottile, owner of the Isle of Palms, a $250,000 pleasure resort, thinks that he has some say in what kind of dancing shall be enjoyed at the beach this summer. In his opening proclamation he declares that the turkey trot, jelly wabble, tango and other wiggling wonders shall not be indulged in.

The Isle of Palms opens for the season to-morrow.

BRENAU FINALS TUESDAY WILL END BEST YEAR

Number of Students Past Session Near the Five Hundred Mark. Bishop to Deliver Address.

GAINESVILLE, May 24.—Brenau College and Conservatory is entering the commencement occasion, the concluding exercises to occur Tuesday morning when the delivery of diplomas will be made. This year's commencement witnesses the completion of the greatest year in the history of the institution. The number of young ladies who have attended Brenau the past collegiate year is near the 500 mark.

The commencement program began Friday evening, when the senior play by the School of Oratory was presented. Saturday was given up to alumnae. One year's class, that of '03, is holding a reunion.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Bishop Warren A. Candler will preach the commencement sermon.

Other Sunday exercises are a sacred concert at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and vespers by the Young Women's Christian Association at 6 o'clock.

Monday afternoon will occur the class exercises. Grand concerts will be given then and Monday evening. The domestic science exhibit to-day from 11 to 1 o'clock attracted the attention of many, and the art exhibit throughout the commencement period will be viewed with more than ordinary interest.

After a week's camp on the banks of the Chattahoochee, three miles from the city, the University of Georgia cadets, 250 strong, to-day broke camp, returning to Athens.

Guard Against Moths!

STODDARDIZE

SAFEGUARD your Winter Clothes by having them STODDARDIZED—before you put them away for the summer! Dust and Dirt "eat" into the material—and attract the moths.

Therefore, be sure to have your Winter Apparel Dry Cleaned by the famous STODDARD way—NOW!

A Wagon for a Phone Call

We pay Charges (one way) on Out-of-Town Orders of $2 or more.

Stoddard 126 Peachtree Street, Bell Phone, Ivy 43, Atlanta Phone 43 — *Dixie's Greatest Dry Cleaner and Dyer*

Have You Seen The Special Art Mounted Enlargements We Are Now Making from Small Kodak Films?

Far Superior to Any in the City and So Reasonable in Price, too

Worth Your While to See Them and Also Get Our New Price List

Glenn Photo Stock Co.
THE LARGE KODAK STORE
Next to Candler Bldg.

U. C. V. REUNION
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Southern Railway
Premier Carrier of the South

$3.00 Round Trip From Atlanta $3.00

Correspondingly low fares from other points.

Tickets on sale May 24-25-26-27-28, and for trains scheduled to arrive at Chattanooga before noon May 29.

Return limit June 5, with privilege of extension.

Stopovers at all Stations.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

May 26—Lv.	Atlanta	8:30 a. m.	12:15 noon
Ar.	Chattanooga	2:05 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
May 27—Lv.	Atlanta	8:30 a. m.	
Ar.	Chattanooga	2:05 p. m.	

4 Regular Trains Daily 4

CITY TICKET OFFICE, NO. 1 PEACHTREE STREET.
J. L. MEEK, A. G. P. A. R. L. BAYLOR, D. P. A.
ATLANTA, GA.

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ALL SOUTHERN INDUSTRY IS THRIVING HERE

Clothing Manufacturers Find This Good Location—Know Exact Needs of the Section.

USE LATEST MACHINERY

Work of Twenty-five Women Done by One Device, Which Sews on Buttons "To Stay."

Typically a Southern industry is the manufacture of clothing, and in this line Atlanta has several factories which are convincing Southern buyers that it pays to stock up in the Georgia city.

Among these is the factory of Marcus Loeb, 75 1-2 South Pryor Street, which confines itself to workingmen's clothes entirely—mechanics' shirts, overalls, work trousers and "jumpers." The only exception is in favor of the children, for whom "rompers" are made.

"These are Southern-made goods, in the best sense of the word," says Mr. Loeb. "The cotton is grown in the South; we buy all the cloth we can from Southern mills, even the thread is from Southern spindles, and, in the end, the goods are manufactured in the South by Southern operators."

Know Southern Needs.

New York City and other Eastern points long were regarded as the leaders in this line of manufacture. But Southern makers have gained supremacy for several reasons. One of these is their intimate knowledge of just the sort of clothing needed in this climate. A favorite product is tropical weight trousers, which are decidedly popular in all Southern latitudes.

Another great advantage which Atlanta clothing manufacturers enjoy in common with all other manufacturers and jobbers in Atlanta, is the convenience of the city as a distributing point, with its many railroads spreading out like the ribs of an umbrella toward all sections of the country.

Skilled help, too, is to be found in Atlanta, which enables the Atlanta factories to compete with the great plants of the North and East. Most of the employees are girls, who have organized a local of the Garments Workers' Union, and enjoy its protection. They are paid well, work but eight hours a day and find conditions agreeable.

Machines Are Wonderful.

The Loeb factory, like the others of its kind, exhibits some of the most ingenious machines known to man. A trip through the factory fills a fascinating half day.

As the denims, khakis and other goods arrive in great bales and boxes they are stored in the basement of the plant, where from $30,000 to $40,000 worth of goods is kept to meet the constant demand of the voracious machines.

When the goods are opened and inspected, they are piled on low tables, 90 feet long. Under the direction of the cutter, who is a skilled and highly paid workman, layer after layer of goods is piled up until the table sometimes is covered a foot thick with cloth.

On the top layer the pattern is chalked. Here the cutter's skill is displayed. He must not waste an inch of goods, for that inch multiplied by the hundreds of layers runs into yards, and yards into money, money into lost profits.

Cutting Machine Irresistible.

The quaint geometrical designs once chalked on the cloth with the utmost precision, a cutting machine is used to plow its way through the thick layers. This machine consists of an electric motor mounted on a base. To the motor is attached a circular knife of razor edge. Nothing can withstand the tremendous slicing power of this rapidly whirling disk of steel as it is guided along the chalk lines by the cutter.

When he has finished, a surprisingly few useless scraps are left, destined in the end for the paper mills.

The neatly sliced out patterns are carefully numbered and sent to the machine room. In this vast loft, thrumming with its hundreds of sewing machines, the odd-shaped bits of cloth take shape into garments. No one girl makes an entire garment. Each performs a single operation. One machine sews the long seam of trousers, using two needles and two threads to make a double, "un-rippable" seam.

Perhaps the most remarkable machine sews on buttons. It is hard to conceive of a machine which will sew a double-holed button to a piece of cloth so tight it never will come off, and knot the myriad threads on the wrong side of the garment—all in the space of a second.

Sewing on Buttons.

"Once we had 50 women sewing buttons," says Mr. Loeb. "Now two machines do it, and as the process is automatic, the work can not be slighted. Every button is put on with exactly the same strength. Besides, the women on the button machines make more money than in the hand-sewing days."

Quite as remarkable in its way is the machine which cuts and sews the button holes in one operation. To make a good button hole and bind it well takes a seamstress twenty minutes. The machine does 30 or 40 a minute.

Pockets of a man's clothing must not rip. "When is a pocket not a pocket? When it has a hole in the bottom."

There is a machine which darts round the edges of a pocket with lightning rapidity, taking particularly strong thread from three giant spools and sewing the three into a reinforced seam of double strength.

Another device takes suspender buttons for overalls, sorts them out of a hopper, feeds them down through a narrow chute and affixes them to the garment so tight they never can come off.

Consumers Demand Wear.

"If a man buys a $5 shirt and a button comes off, he says nothing. But if a button comes off a suit of overalls, the customer will send the garment back from Texas," says Mr. Loeb. "In this class of goods the great essential is strength. We must figure in every way to give the greatest wear, or we will lose the business."

One large portion of the working force is busy constantly with overalls of gayer goods than the plain blue. These stand out vividly in the great masses of clothing in the factory and attract notice.

"Those are the uniforms the employees of a great express company wear," explained Mr. Loeb. "We turn out thousands a year. They meet the hardest kind of service, and we are proud of the fact that we are able to make goods which will fill the exacting requirements of this particular trade."

The Union Label.

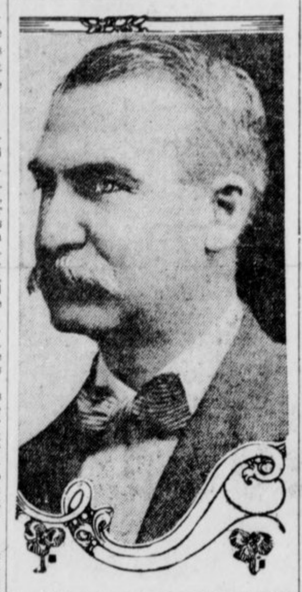
The union label goes into all the Loeb garments.

"We are proud of the union label," says Mr. Loeb. "It tells the consumer that workers in our plant are well treated and that they have good surroundings. Many people do not notice it, but certainly no one objects to it. On the other hand, there are communities where union-made goods have the preference. At any rate, we would not be without it."

Great Vehicle Plant Succeeds Gives Full Credit to Location

Buggies and Wagons Made Here Spread Fame of Atlanta as Factory Center.

B. M. BLOUNT, one of the city's manufacturers, and a strong "booster" for Atlanta.



Among the factories which give Atlanta the right to claim pre-eminence as a manufacturing center, none ranks higher than the Blount plants at East Point, one of which manufactures the Blount buggies and spring wagons; the other, farm wagons.

Georgia, Alabama, Florida, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are the States the Blount factories claim as their own, and B. M. Blount, president of both companies, as well as P. J. Zimplemann, manager of the buggy factory, says the success attained could not have been won in such great measure in any other city. Atlanta, they declare, is the best distributing point of the South, and this, with the quality of goods, has enabled the Blount buggies to outdistance competitors.

From the Blount buggy factory 10,000 vehicles are shipped each year. From the factory just across the street 15,000 White Hickory wagons are shipped every year.

To the uninitiated it may be news that the making of the wheels, the bodies and the irons used in buggy manufacture are separate and distinct industries. The business is so highly specialized that no buggy manufacturer would think of undertaking to make wheels. These are bought from factories of which the most important are in the hardwood regions of Kentucky.

Wheels Come "in the Rough."

They arrive at the Blount factories by the carload—just rough wheels, the color gleaming white, which is the natural shade of fine hickory. In this state it is easy to detect any imperfections, such as cracks, knots or defective workmanship. The perfect wheels are painted a particularly ugly red—"primed" is the technical word for the process—and nearly everyone will understand this means laying the foundation for the ten or eleven coats of paint which follow and make a buggy the fine, shiny thing it is when it leaves the shop.

Long bands of steel next are cut to proper lengths, bent, welded and made into tires. These tires are shrunk onto the wheels by a hydraulic device which is the successor of the old blacksmith's method of heating the tire cherry red, putting it on the wheel in that condition, and dropping wheel and tire into water, where the sudden cooling contracted the tire and made it grip the wheel firmly.

New Device Aids Speed.

The modern device will shrink tires on 75 sets of wheels a day, a set, of course, being four wheels.

The wheels then are ready, except for the painting, which is a long and elaborate process.

At the same end of the factory begins the manufacture of the running gear of the buggies. Odd-shaped pieces of white hickory and seemingly tangled pieces of iron take shape under the hands of the workmen and become the light, but exceedingly strong link between the box and the wheels.

The shafts come in great bundles—fine curved and tapering pieces of selected wood. The Blount factory does what many buggy makers do not—puts its own irons on the shafts. The boxes come "nested" and are wheeled about the factory on ingenious trucks. On these the painters lavish the greatest care until they attain a real "piano finish."

Cushions Carefully Made.

On the upper floors skilled leather workers and upholsterers fashion the cushions and tops. Real leather quarters are in great demand this year, it seems, and nearly all buggies must be made in this way to please the trade.

At the very last the wheels, gear, shafts, box and top are assembled under the severely critical eye of an inspector, and only when he is satisfied is the buggy "knocked down" for shipment.

All this description applies to buggies, but much the same processes are followed with the manufacture of light spring wagons and heavy wagons, except that wagon bodies are built at the factory.

Light delivery and spring wagons are a new venture of the Blount factories. The line was introduced this year and is meeting with considerable favor.

Rubber tires are in greater demand this year than ever. Of course, rubber-tired buggies are not new. They have been in steady request from the trade for some seasons. But no one seems able to explain why it is that everyone wants rubber tires this year, unless it is that the good roads movement has borne such fruits in the South that it is practicable now to use rubber tires in many districts where this could not be done before.

Turpentine Rules At Higher Levels

Rosins Remain Practically Unchanged—Much Interest Evident in the Lumber Situation.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 24.—The turpentine market has been ruling at advanced prices all the week. Rosins have remained practically unchanged, although considerable interest has been manifested in the offerings. The increase in the market values of naval stores is due to the factors taking the selling end of the business into their own hands.

Activity during the week has been deflected from naval stores to the lumber side of the exchange, where the fight against the operations of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, for alleged rate discriminations, is being pushed with vigor. The fight against this corporation has the backing of the entire industry.

The receipts of naval stores are growing daily.

DUNDEE DISTRICT PROSPERS.

The year 1912 was one of exceptional prosperity for the Dundee Consular District in almost every line of business, particularly so in the jute industry, upon which the welfare of the district so largely depends. A remarkable revival in the jute trade began toward the latter part of 1911 and continued steadily throughout the past year.

Raises Peach Crop Figures After Trip

Manager of Exchange Puts Estimate at 1,947 Cars—Tells Just Where They Will Originate.

After an inspection trip through South Georgia and based upon estimates made by leading growers, Manager Marks, of the Fruit Growers' Exchange, gives out a definite statement on the 1913 peach crop. He expects 1,947 cars, with a possible variance of a few more or less.

The statement gives these details showing the location of the crop:

Central of Georgia (south of Atlanta)—100 cars.

C. R. & S. Division of the Central of Georgia (Griffin to Chattanooga)—30 cars.

A. & F. Division of Southern Railway (Atlanta to Fort Valley)—149 cars.

Columbus Division of Southern Railway—43 cars.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic (Atlanta to Waycross)—42 cars.

Macon and Birmingham Division, Southern Railway (Macon to LaGrange)—72 cars.

Georgia, Southern and Florida (Macon to Cordele)—26 cars.

Georgia Railroad (Atlanta to Augusta and Macon to Carmack)—150 cars.

Augusta Southern (Augusta to Sandersville)—15 cars.

Southern Railway (Atlanta to Chattanooga)—75 cars.

Southern (Atlanta to Charlotte)—95 cars.

Western and Atlantic (Atlanta to Chattanooga)—100 cars.

Charleston and Western Carolina (Augusta to Anderson, S. C.)—30 cars.

Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia (Chattanooga to Gadsden)—25 cars.

Manager Marks says that the crop is in sound condition and that weather conditions are now excellent. Although the crop will be small, he believes that it will be as well developed and as free from rot as any crop the State has ever produced.

Railway officials decided that the Southern will maintain the same schedules in effect during last year's peach season.

JAPANESE RAW SILKS HIGHER.

A slight increase in Japanese raw silk prices is reported from Yokohama as a result of improved European buying. The Chinese demand at Canton and Shanghai is increasing and prices are very firm. This condition is also in evidence at Milan. New York business is slow, and there will probably be no change until the strike is settled.

ATLANTA BANK BUSINESS TWO BILLION YEARLY

Clearings Represent Only Thirty Per Cent of Total Transactions, Estimate by Cooper Shows.

Atlanta does a business through the banks of nearly two billion dollars a year.

The bank clearings represent only about 30 per cent of the business done through those institutions.

Country clearings are perhaps $140,000,000 yearly.

The astonishing figures are the estimate of Walter G. Cooper, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He believes he has good grounds to consider them conservative, big as they look.

Atlantans always have been in the habit of pointing to the city's clearings with much pride, as exhibiting in remarkable degree the size and growth of the city's business.

Makes an Experiment.

A little clear thought convinced Mr. Cooper that these figures could not, in the nature of things, represent the real volume of banking business. He talked it over with the presidents of two of the largest banks in the city, and they agreed to keep watch of their business for a certain number of days, to see what proportion went through the clearing house.

The result surprised them and Mr. Cooper as well. One of the largest banks found that 28 per cent of its business only went through the clearing house; the other found the figure a little over 29 per cent.

Taking these banks as representative, Mr. Cooper gets his assertion that the clearings represent only 30 per cent of the business done by the banks.

Since that time, however, the country clearing department has swelled the city's total clearings. It is estimated that in 1912, country clearings amounted to $140,000,000.

Now as to the two billion dollar estimate.

Clearings last year were $691,941,254. Deducting the country cheeks, the city business is left at $551,941,254.

According to the experiment mentioned, this represents 30 per cent of the banks' business. Total business, therefore, is around $1,839,000,000.

Fully 25 per cen of the retail business of Atlanta is cash business. This cash is deposited with the banks, and, of course, does not figure in the clearings.

Many Accounts in Same Bank.

It is evident, too, that a large number of the checks which come in to a business house must be on the same bank as the one in which the firm carries its own account. The firm deposits these, and of course there is no necessity for clearings in this case. There is no way to arrive at the volume of such business, but as there are seven clearing house banks, all doing their fair share of business, it might be estimated roughly that one out of seven city customers would happen to have an account in the same bank as any one firm with which they deal.

It is a general practice, too, for out of wn firms to remit to Atlanta jobbers and manufacturers in New York exchange. This again, obviates the necessity of clearing.

Mr. Cooper, therefore, thinks it easy to understand why two banks, presumably typical of all the others, found that only 30 per cent of their business went through the clearing house, and thinks he can demonstrate clearly that Atlanta's business, done through the banks, is close to $2,000,000,000 yearly.

FOREIGN SITUATION STILL SHOWS SIGNS OF STRAIN

Although some improvement took place in sentiment abroad up to the very end of the week, there are continued indications of strain. Money in Berlin, Paris, Vienna and other leading centers is scarce and dear. The private rate of discount in Berlin is 1-8 higher at 5 1-8 per cent, and in Vienna rules still higher. There appears to be no immediate prospect of getting much of the hoarded money out of the stockings. Berlin is reported to have been hard hit, especially by the serious decline in Canadian Pacific. In France distrust of the German armament policy is still evident. The Paris Figaro editorially suggests caution by the French Government regarding the Chinese loan.

COFFEE SUPPLY GETTING LOW.

A further material reduction of the world's visible supply of coffee will no doubt be experienced during the remaining two months of the crop year, according to Henry Nordlinger & Co., and it will be a reduction sufficient to bring the world's stock below 10,000,000 bags. Of these, about 3,150,000 bags belonging to the Sao Paulo government are not available for the trade. Altogether about 5,500,000 bags are available in the consuming markets. In accordance with present conditions, the market's position during the next crop year, they say, appears to be assured in the respect that there will be no addition to existing stocks. The world's production will not be in excess of the consumption.

AMERICAN 'PHONES LIKED.

A telephone system, American throughout in equipment and providing a service equal to that of any city in the United States, has recently been installed in Bahia, Brazil, and is giving complete satisfaction to subscribers.

NIGERIA WANTS FISH.

The Lagos Customs and Trade Journal calls the attention of British merchants to the expanding and almost undeveloped market in Nigeria for cured fish, imports of which have increased from $350,000 worth in 1911 to $377,000 in 1912.

Rhyme Invites Dixie Buyers To Attend Atlanta Meeting

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau Expects 5,000 Southern Dealers to Come

Five thousand Southern merchants are expected to gather in Atlanta during the week of August 4, when the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association will undertake to convince the dealers from cities and towns all over the South that they will profit by stocking up in Atlanta.

It is altogether probable that an exhibition, similar to the one held last year, will be held in connection with the Convention, to demonstrate to the visitors that there is nothing from threshing machines to thread that is not made in Atlanta or its environs.

If possible, the exhibit will be made even more complete than the one given last year, and Harry T. Moore, Secretary of the Association, has hopes that some time, this exhibit will be made a permanent feature.

"It will pay you at full rates to take this trip twice a year, you can not lose when it is free," says the Bureau, in making the announcement of the Convention. In order to attract buyers who perhaps might be reluctant to experiment with a new buying center otherwise, the Bureau offers to refund the railroad fare of all buyers who purchase a bill of goods amounting to $1,000 while they are in the city. The only restrictions are that the claim must be presented within thirty days, and goods sold on the road, or previously ordered, cannot be counted in the $1,000 bill.

In a clever "jingle" the claims of Atlanta are set forth. The "poem" follows:

If you keep a store in Hometown
and you stock it up with stuff bought
from far and distant places, just the
local trade to pluff; if you skip the
near-by market and you travel far
to buy, is it fair to scold the natives
if the same trick they should try?

Buy in Atlanta.

If you pay out extra dollars for
big freights and travel too, if you
spend your local money in a section
far from you; if you boost the far-off
market by bestowing there your
trade,—can you kick if local patrons
follow out the plan you've laid?

Buy in Atlanta.

If within your own home section
there's a town of life and snap, in
which town they do a business that
has put it on the map; if this town
can furnish to you merchandise exactly right, don't you think it's,—
well, shortsighted, if that town you
calmly slight?

Buy in Atlanta.

If you have, in easy distance, base
of requisite supplies, don't you think
you ought to buy there? That's the
place for you,—get wise. Here's
ATLANTA, good and ready, with the goods you need to buy; from her factories strong and steady she can Dixie's wants supply.

Buy in Atlanta.

She can furnish shoes and shovels, silks and syrup, shirts and strings, overalls and hats and cook-stoves,—yes, a thousand other things. She can furnish fads and fancies, clothes to wear and food to eat,—everything, in short, that's needed to make up your stock complete.

Buy in Atlanta.

If you'd come and see these factories where they make this goodly stuff, you would say, "This town's a wonder,—she's all right, she's good enough." You would realize instanter that Atlanta, close to home, is the place for Southern merchants, —there's no need for them to roam.

Buy in Atlanta.

What's the use of plodding northward, going West or traveling East, when within so short a distance, right at home, there's such a feast? What's the gain to you in going far away at costly rates, when besides the cost of going, there's the added cost of freights?

Buy in Atlanta.

Styles you get in eastern markets are no newer, no more chic than the styles Atlanta offers,—fresh and novel take your pick. Modes that find their birth in Paris and transplanted overnight, vogues and models ever changing,—here you find them, always right.

Buy in Atlanta.

There's no quarrel with the styles, then; for Atlanta has them all,—men's and women's, lads' and lasses', —for the springtime and the fall; in no town the country over can you beat Atlanta's lick: when it comes to showing fashions, she's unrivalled, keen and quick.

Buy in Atlanta.

In Atlanta there are rivals, eager for your steady trade; competition's sharp and lively,—so the prices right are made. Thus, besides the great assortments and the varied lines to choose, you can buy on closer margins,—all you gain and nothing lose.

Buy in Atlanta.

Yet, while rivals, we're a unit in the matter of OUR TOWN; so we join our hands together and we set this message down: COME TO SEE US, LET US SERVE YOU, LET US SHOW YOU GOOD AND STRONG, IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE TO TRAVEL FAR TO MARKET, YOU ARE WRONG!

Buy in Atlanta.

And to make the point a clear one, firmly fixed within your mind; we will PAY YOUR TRIP'S EXPENSES, when to buying you're inclined, if you come to ATLANTA lay in adequate supply. You will find the deal a square one,—here's our word. Come on,—Good Buy.

Big Implement Men Do Business Here

Turned to Atlanta as Hub of the South—Trade Now Is of Vast Proportions.

M. F. Holahan, head of the Atlanta branch of the International Harvester Company, which lays claim to being the largest farm implement manufacturing and selling concern in the world, has a simple explanation of the International's action in establishing a house in Atlanta.

"When the business men North and East think of the South they think of Atlanta," says Mr. Holahan. "In fact, many times they think of Atlanta before they think of the South, just as you think of Chicago before you remember that it is in Illinois.

"Why did the International Harvester Company come to Atlanta? That's easy. The implement business in the South was growing, and showed the greatest field for future development. It was necessary to come South. And I do not suppose that any other city was considered for an instant.

"Atlanta's residents and its press so consistently and persistently have talked of its advantages, of its growth and its future that every Northern and Eastern business man knows Atlanta is the hub of the South. He would be surprised to hear that any other city laid claim to pre-eminence.

All Follow Suit.

"We came here somewhere around 1900. All the other really big implement concerns came at the same period, or a little later. Whether they thought we had reasoned it out and picked Atlanta as the best place for a Southern agency, or whether they, like us, were unable to think of the South without thinking of Atlanta as its center, I do not know.

"At any rate, we all are here now, and the marvelous growth of the farm implement business in the Southeast is ample justification for our presence. Our stock and our warehouse here are as big as in Minneapolis, center of the great Northwest.

"Now, these are just rough estimates, but I venture that they are not far wrong. In 1900, I would say that 15,000 feet of floor space sufficed for all the implement and farm machinery business, exclusive of cotton gins, done out of Atlanta.

"To-day the various agencies here use 250,000 feet at the very least, not to mention manufacturing plants in the same lines.

"I suppose $150,000 would cover the sales in these lines out of Atlanta for 1900. Sales in 1912 were at least $2,500,000.

"Ten men, perhaps, gained their livelihood from supplying farmers with machinery in this city thirteen years ago. Now there are 175 men employed, and, with their families, they would fill a small village.

Sales of Binders.

"I think the sales of binders in 1900 could not have been more than 100 machines. Last year 500 of these machines were sold out of Atlanta, and for this year the sales will reach 1,000.

"Of course, the growth in the sales of binders is not normal. It is healthy, though, for it is due to the increased acreage in oats, and increased feed crops are to be the salvation of the State.

"Big traction engines, big threshers, riding cultivators, real plows with mold boards, shredders, stalk cutters —these are a few of the things we sell now that a Southeastern farmer would not even have been interested in ten years ago.

"Why, I remember back in '98, when I was on the road, I sold six mowers in Augusta. I got a personal letter from the big boss himself commending this as good work. Forty mowers in the Northwest at that time would not have attracted his attention. And 100 now in an Augusta season would not. The six mowers, you see, were an opening wedge."

Atlanta Has 175,000 Customers on Record

Atlanta merchants, jobbers and manufacturers have done business with 175,000 customers in the past few years, according to elaborate and comprehensive records kept by the Atlanta Credit Men's Association.

Bradstreet's figures show there are 312,491 dealers in all Southern States.

Fifty-six per cent of the dealers in Southern States, therefore, find it profitable to do some, if not all, of their trading in Atlanta.

In Southeastern States, there are 116,448 dealers. Of this number, 87,336 have bought or are now buying in Atlanta. This figures out something like 79 per cent.

SHEEP-GROWING DECLINES.

Those who take the position that free wool will mean the end of the sheep-raising industry of this country receive a setback at the hands of a statistician who shows that the number of sheep raised here has declined about 3,000,000 in the last thirty-three years. And that in the face of a high protective tariff, excepting under three or four years of the Wilson schedule. Save in the Mountain States—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada—there has been a sharp and steady decrease in the number of sheep raised throughout the country. In those States, however, the number raised between the years 1880 and 1910 nearly tripled.

White City Park Now Open

FRUIT JARS, ETC. AT LOWEST PRICES TO RETAIL MERCHANTS

Our traveling men are now showing, among other good things, the best makes of Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Fruit Jar Rubbers, etc., at very attractive prices to the trade. We specialize on E Z Seal and Queen Fruit Jars.

Wholesale Showrooms 57 North Pryor Street DOBBS & WEY CO.

IRA D. GREEN, formerly of J. P. Allen & Co., who will leave Atlanta to enter the furniture business in Macon.



Popular Shoe Man to Enter Macon Business

Ira D. Green Buys Interest in Furniture Store—Leaves Many Friends Here.

Ira D. Green, assistant sales manager of the shoe department of J. P. Allen & Company, has disposed of his interest in that concern and will leave Atlanta for Macon. Mr. Green has bought an interest in one of the largest furniture stores in that city and in the future he will devote his entire time to building up that concern.

Mr. Green has a host of friends here both in the business and the social world who will hate to see him go. Before taking up his work in Macon Mr. and Mrs. Green will spend a few weeks in the mountains.

ENGLISH EYES ON SCHEDULE K.

This extract from one of the leading English trade papers gives an idea of how the woolen goods manufacturers of that country are preparing to take advantage of the opportunities that may be afforded them under the new tariff:

"Some manufacturers say that they will have nothing to do with laying themselves out to cater for this market beyond their customary arrangements for the home and Continental trade. Others are going right out to capture what trade there is going to be done there. Some will lay down new machinery, open new mills, or reopen those which have been for some years closed. Others more cautious will get all the looms they can in commission, until they feel sure that the business with the States will be more or less of a permanent character."

LIGHTWEIGHT FABRICS DULL.

Following the recent auction of lightweight stock in men's wear fabrics by one of the leading houses in the trade, other merchants are trying to unload. On the whole, however, buyers are disinterested, and concessions amounting in some cases to 20 and 25 per cent of the original values of the goods are liberally disregarded.

South's Investors Enter New Fields

Projects Launched During Week Included Everything From Railroad to Terrapin Farm.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record are the following:

C. A. O'Neal, Andalusia, Ala., and associates, purchased 23,000 acres of timber land in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and propose to cut and saw timber and ship to River Falls, Ala., for finishing.

Arkansas Fertilizer Company, Argenta, Ark., will expend about $200,000 to rebuild its burned plant and include equipment to manufacture sulphuric acid.

Tidewater Securities Corporation, Mobile, Ala., was organized with $100,000 capital stock to develop Dauphin Island as a deep-water port and terminal for rail and water lines from Birmingham and to establish other enterprises.

Lockhart Power Company, Lockhart, S. C., awarded the contract to construct a solid masonry reservoir dam across Broad River, 1,500 feet long by 14 feet high, to cost $150,000.

Columbia Receiptograph Company, Columbia, S. C., was incorporated, with capital stock of $200,000, to manufacture receipting machines for pocket use.

Southern Cotton Picker Company, Dallas, Texas, was incorporated, with capital stock of $100,000, to manufacture cotton pickers.

C. H. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn., in association with Cumberland Land Syndicate, plans to construct a by-product coke oven.

Diamond Back Terrapin Company, Beaufort, N. C., was incorporated, with capital stock of $32,000, to propagate terrapins.

Sterling Anthracite Coal Company, Clarksville, Ark., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000. This company is a reorganization of the Union Anthracite Coal Company.

Neuse Realty and Brick Company, Newbern, N. C., was incorporated with $50,000 capital stock to manufacture bricks.

Townsend Buggy Company, Reidsville and Winston-Salem, N. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to manufacture buggies.

Farmers' Cotton Oil Mill Company, Rogers, Texas, was organized with capital stock of $50,000 to establish cotton-seed oil mill.

A FREE TRIP

To Atlanta is available to the merchant who buys an adequate bill from the members of the Merchants' Association.

Write to

H. T. Moore

Secretary

Rhodes Building Atlanta



High Grade Monumental and Cemetery Work

Artistic Designs

Best Workmanship

Satisfaction Guaranteed

173 E. Hunter St. Bell Phone Main 1128

ATLANTA MARBLE & GRANITE CO.

MADE IN ATLANTA

VARNISH APPLIED WITH A CLOTH

Let our demonstrator show you. No hard work to apply. Only use a cloth. Runs to a free surface. A VARNISH, not a POLISH.

Varnish, Not Polish Varnish With a Cloth

GET THE WORD THEN GET THE MEANING

TRADE MARK TACCO BRAND

A HINT TO THE WISE

Varnish With a Cloth Varnish, Not Polish

WATER-PROOF DUST-PROOF HEAT-PROOF

No brush marks. Dries in five hours. TACCO will make your furniture look like NEW. Don't have to rub off.

THE AMBER CHEMICAL CO.

Office: 603-4 Forsyth Building. Phone 3131 Ivy

Laboratories: 91 Piedmont Avenue,

For sale by Alexander-Seewald Company and King Hardware Company.

5c

Sold Only In Sealed Packages

ALL KISSES ARE GOOD

SWEETHEART KISSES

ARE BETTER

ALWAYS GOOD

EVERY-WHERE

GREAT CHANGE DUE IN VOTE TOTALS

Boys and Girls Are Already Picking a Pony

Wide-Awake Contestants Lay Plans in Advance to Capture Sunday Coupons.

Great changes in the vote totals in the contests for The Georgian and American ponies should be seen Monday, for the coupon in The Sunday American counts 30 votes, to remedy the omission of the coupon last week.

Some of the wide-awake contestants laid their plans far in advance to collect a great number of the Sunday coupons, and every reader of the paper is likely to be besieged with requests for the coupon from his copy.

A large number of the boys and girls have made visits to the stock yards to see the ponies. Several times a day, attendants relate, they are asked by some of the children to show them where the ponies are.

The boys and girls look the little animals over carefully and usually announce their preference.

"I want the little black one there," is a frequent remark.

"The little black one," is Lady Bess, which many pronounce the prettiest of the twelve, although opinions vary.

The children are so much interested in trying to pick the pony they desire, and ask so many times if they will be allowed to have some certain one, that the contest managers have decided that the only fair way is to give the winner with the most votes first choice, the next highest, second place, and so on until the contestant whose total is the lowest takes the last pony.

No Real Choice.

The Georgian and American contest managers feel that there is no real choice among the twelve. All are healthy, sound, gentle and young. Of course, the colorings vary, and some are a little taller than others. But they are all good ponies, and as tastes vary so widely, it is just as likely as not that the last pony will be the very one the last winner would have picked had he been given the first choice.

The police and fire departments are in different camps when it comes to the pony contest. William Turner, whose father is a sergeant of police, is running strong in West End District. The policemen are lining up solidly behind him, and are saving coupons and getting subscriptions at a great rate. Miss Fannie May Cook's father is a fireman. So the ladder men, the nozzle men, the engineers, the drivers and all the other fire fighters are helping her. Miss Cook and William Turner are not in the same district, so there can be no real test of strength between the police and the fire departments, but just the same, there is friendly rivalry as to which shall make the better showing.

Out of town relatives and friends of the contestants are being bombarded with letters these days from the children. Of course, it is understood that the soliciting of votes need not be confined to the district in which the contestant is entered.

Asked to Subscribe.

Many do not seem to know that it is possible to help contestants without their knowledge. For instance, anyone who sends in a subscription to The Georgian and American may request that the votes be credited to some on of the children, and this will be done.

One little girl "got busy" at a reception her mother held the other evening and canvassed her mother's guests, with the result that she got six yearly subscriptions, which gives her 21,000 votes.

Frank Ison, Jr., of College Park, is one of the most energetic of all the boys and girls. Right at the first, he jumped out ahead of all the others in the number of votes polled, not only in his own district, but in all districts. Recently, his standing has been remaining about stationary, but he promises developments soon.

FRANK ISON, JR., of College Park, who is leading the contestants in District No. 5, and one of the ponies for which Atlanta boys and girls are striving.



Great Scramble On For Sunday American Pony Contest Votes.

Great will be the scramble for coupons to-morrow.

Inadvertently the coupon calling for 15 votes in The Georgian and American's pony contest was omitted from last Sunday's issue of The American. After consultation and debate, it was decided that the fairest thing to do would be to make the coupon in the next Sunday paper valued at 30 votes. This was done.

No sooner was it announced than the contestants began laying plans for getting copies of today's American. In hundreds of cases subscribers were canvassed early in the week, and induced to promise to save to-day's coupon for contestants.

News dealers were besieged with inquiries, and many of them have increased their orders for to-day, foreseeing unusual demand.

Watch the totals rise as these coupons begin to come in. But they are rising already.

The names and standings of contestants follow:

District Number One.

George Rossen	41620
Vera Nellie Brantley	19765
Jacob Patterson	17030
Josephine Simril	15390
Miss Margaret Lewis	10280
Jas. O. Godard	9805
Janet Oxenham	6755
Edgar Watkins, Jr.	6475
Willie Ivey Wiggins	6215
Hugh B. Luttrell	6100
Andrew May	5595
Hillman McCalla	5170
Miss Frankie J. Smith	4570
Miss Louise Thompson	3435
Miss Mildred Stewart	2220
Nellie Martin	2190
Dorothy Stiff	2030
Miss Estelle Sullivan	1860
Mollie Lee Kendall	1740
James Grubbs	1500
Phillip S. Reid	1405
Glenn Moon	1330
Thomas M. Price	1270
Norman Caldwell	1250
Wm. Eisle	1145
Lottie Mae Dedman	1130
Eugene Morgan	1100
Wyman Conard	1000
Yoland Gwin	1000
Harold Holsombach	1000
T. L. Hosnall, Jr.	1000
Toy Mauldin	1000
Albert Smith	1000
Miss Louise McCrary	1000
Miss Sudie King	1000
Miss Gaynell Phillips	1000
Miss Mary E. Peacock	1000
Robert A. Harden	1000
Miss Edith Clower	1000
Miss Ruth Grogan	1000
H. E. Watkins, Jr.	1000
Miss Annie Phillips	1000
Miss Christa Powers	1000
Oliff Moody	1000
William Ernest	1000
Arthur Pepin	1000
Lillian Smith	1000
Chas. Johnson	1000
Frank Price, Jr.	1000
Louise McAllister	1000
Sidney Clark	1000
Donovan Owens	1000
Morgan Glover	1000
Chas. Whitner, Jr.	1000
Jack Shinholser	1000

District Number Two.

Miss Robert Harbour	38115
Eugene Willingham	24250
Miss Marjorie McLeod	10875
J. W. Collins, Jr.	9790
Miss Lottie McNair	8300
Elsie Gosnell	5880
Edmund Hurt	5020
Miss Idelle Shaw	4885
J. P. Tucker	3987
Miss Edith Gray	3845
Miss Nellie Reynolds	3585
Ray Warwick	3520
Miss Elizabeth Garwood	3475
J. Edgar Sheridan	2935
Paul M. Clark	2900
Miss LaRue Church	2425
Wm. Wellborn	1850
Clinton Hutchinson	1740
Miss Virginia Walton	1650
Edgar Sweetzer	1425
Chas. M. Kellog, Jr.	1380
Max Clein	1245
Robert Wood	1180
J. R. Wood	1120
Martin Comerford	1030
Buel Crawley	1000
Willie Harden	1000
Raley Ray	1000
Miss Lucy Withers	1000
Miss Elizabeth Downing	1000
Robert R. Andrews	1000
Miss Catherine Fussell	1000
Nick Caroll	1000
Sarah Paxton	1000
W. Samet	1000
Ed Ferguson	1000
Pierce Smith	1000

District Number Three.

Willetts Matthews	30460
Charles L. Stevens	27800
Mildred Brickman	22550
J. P. Goets, Jr.	8000
Miss Mabel Bracewell	3400

Children Take a Lively Interest in the Animals — Lady Bess Is a Favorite.

Miss Mary Wells	3235
Miss Alma Coleman	2335
Miss Evelyn Oxford	1800
Ernest E. Hambrick	1250
Anne S. Slatton	1040
Willie Reynolds	1000
Harry Brown	1000
Joe R. Smith	1000
Howard Grove	1000
Claudia Cochran	1000
Annie Mealor	1000
Marion Wells	1000

District Number Four.

Fannie Mae Cook	54600
Florence Greenoe	40620
Nathaniel Kay	21720
Oscar Eugene Cook	20210
W. H. Hamilton, Jr.	10130
J. Walling Davis	6800
Ida G. Fox	5965
Miss Ida Bloomberg	5965
Nell Reynolds	5450
Mill Wilhelmina Tucker	5425
Lillian Maurenberg	4185
Howell Conway	3650
Annie Slatten	2650
Fred Vickery	2600
Charles Ernest Vernoy	2480
H. L. W. Brown	3390
Agnes Shairen	2335
Miss Marie Toy	2235
Miss Maude L. Berry	2210
Miss Beatrice Brunson	2175
Miss Annie C. han	2150
Myrtle Jones	1945
Miss Meta Mitchell	1870
Louis Joel	1620
Louise Whitman	1640
Guy Quillian	1615
Raymond Smith	1460
Vivian Broom	1450
John Thrasher	1425
Roy Young	1400
Paul Theodown	1420
Estelle Honer	1380
David F. Nowell	1295
William Henderson	1290
Louise Simpson	1280
Mose Gold	1250
Miss Rosemund Humphries	1035
Miss Susie Black	1230
Ralph Ross	1180
James Edens	1000
Miss L. E. Abbott	1000
Miss Lovie C. Dean	1000
Miss Alice Feldman	1000
Frank Henley	1000
Miss Annie Mae Hilsman	1000
Milton Holcombe	1000
Lynn A. Hubbard	1000
Harry Stone	1000
Miss Sarah Whitaker	1000
Miss Margaret White	1000
Charles Stone	1000
R. H. Brown	1000
Hugh Terrell	1000
Miss Carlotta Burns	1000
Lowell Battle	1000
Miss Lillian L. Brown	1000
Miss Marion Overstreet	1000
Jack Ellman	1000
Eugene Bayliss	1000
Sam K. Nece	1000
Esther Hutchins	1000
Valentine Jenkins	1000

District Number Five.

Frank Ison, Jr.	85100
Richard Rainey	18555
Emery Ward	7575
Harndon Thomas	7375
Miss Louise Chewning	6415
Dick De. on	3800
Miss Lucile Berry	3730
Miss Margaret Le Feure	3520
Roy Coleman	2350
Miss Anna Graham	2085
John Baker Long	2070
Miss Mary Holloway	2045
Wm. Hood	1130
Miss Texia Mae Butler	1000
Albert Leake	1000
Merriot Brown Reid	1000
Miss Frances Summers	1000

District Number Six.

William Turner	19575
Miss Beverly Swanton	16800
Edward DeLoach	10135
Miss Susanne Springer	6880
Miss Virginia Jackson	4885
Edgar Wilson	4675
John Lovett	3185
George Nelson Baker	3090
Grady Harris	2340
Miss Ora F. Dozier	1790
Miss Margaret Thornton	1780
Gay Reynolds	1880
Ad Gay	1310
Francis Summers	1320
E. F. Marquett	1485
Charlie Hood	1305
Miss Grace Davis	1000
Gregory J. Eaton	1000
Angie C. Newton	1000
Benjamin F. Safiets	1000

District Number Seven.

A. Morrison	13210
Philip Gilstein	7560
James Allen	3180
Chas. R. Walker, Jr.	1725
Clyde Mitchell	1540
George H. Melton	1300
Lawrence McGinnis	1170
Joe DuPre	1115
Claude Higgins	1000
Willie Mae Dempsey	1000
Joy Carroway	1000
Miss Aima Hudson	1000
Fannie Bettis	1000
Henry Hull	1000

City Carriers and Newsboys.

Mose Brodkin	36700
Ross Greer	36060

White City Park Now Open

90 to 100 Degrees Temperature Have no Terrors for the Men Who Wear Suits Made From



Tropical Worsted Suit

Priestley's



Priestley "Cravenette" Mohair Suit

"Cravenette" English Mohairs

WHEN PURCHASING YOUR MOHAIR SUIT, BE SURE IT'S A GENUINE PRIESTLEY "CRAVENETTE" ENGLISH MOHAIR

All others are Imitations

Ours are Guaranteed to give Satisfaction

Look for this stamp on cloth

Look for this Silk Label on Collar

COOL - COMFORTABLE - DRESSY

"Rain will neither spot nor wrinkle them" For sale by leading clothiers

Bradford, England. B. Priestley & Co. American Selling Offices: 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

I nominate, as a candidate in The Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian Pony Outfit Contest:

Name .....

Address .....

Nominated by .....

Address .....

GOOD FOR 1,000 VOTES.

Only One Nomination Blank Can be Voted for Any Contestant.

O. B. Bigger	25725
Harold Hamby	22945
Raymond Wilkinson	20700
John Trimble	17705
J. E. Moore	12940
Powell Pendley	11750
Roy Cook	11450
Sidney Ney	8820
Irvan Willingham	8015
Sterling Jordan	6910
Olin Neal Bass	6410
Sterling Jordan	5930
Everett J. Cain	4845
Norman Gooch	4195
Charles Barron	3860
Bonnell Bloodworth	2610
Royal Barbour	2585
St. Leonard Veitch	2305
Grady Cook	1530
L. M. Harrison	1560
Frank Garwood	1515
Robert Correll	1300
R. S. McConnell	1220
Johnnie Evans	1000

Out-of-Town Agents and Carriers.

John Martin, Jr., Columbus, Ga.	18695
Leon Spence, Carrollton, Ga.	5450
Ambrose Scarboro, Royston, Ga.	4340
Patrick Jones, Macon	3280
Jake Palmer, Murphy, N. C.	3150
H. K. Everett, Calhoun, Ga.	2945
Jas. S. Plunkett, Carey Sta., Ga.	2810
Thos. W. Rylee, Gainesville, Ga.	2715
M. E. Dasch, Stone Mountain, Ga.	2410
Gladys Daniel, Bolton	2710
Smith Fallaw, Opelika, Ala.	2280
Aubrey Hopkins, Anderson, S. C.	2085
Robt. Newby, Vienna, Ga.	1360
Alfred Chappelle, Sparta, Ga.	1455
Jos. Milam, Cartersville, Ga.	1270
H. Esserman, Rome, Ga.	1245
John Toler, New Orleans, La.	1240
Leon B. Spears, Woodstock, Ga.	1285
James Wilkins, Gaffney, S. C.	1015
Chas. B. Havey, Lithonia, Ga.	1000
L. Bennett, Brunswick, Ga.	1000
Herman Corliss, LaGrange, Ga.	1000
R. E. Hudson, Unadilla, Ga.	1000
Hugh Parrish, Adel, Ga.	1000
Paul Swint, Gibson, Ga.	1000
X. N. David, Cedartown, Ga.	1000
Rupert Mobley, Covington, Ga.	1000

Georgia School Boys and Girls.

Andrew B. Trimble, Lithonia	18615
M. Means, Meansville	12490
Ben Steinberg, Cartersville	10005
Ennis Spunks, Chipley	9165
C. E. Crawford, Chipley	8830
Lois Casey, Chattahoochee	6785
Clifford Jenry, Carrollton	6535
Gertrude Moseley, Menlo	6425
Blake Nichols, R. F. D. Atlanta	5680
Virginia McCowen, Marietta Car Line	5485
Belle Ragsdale, Lithonia	4640
Anna Johnson, Summerville	4605
Will Chapman, Whigham	4590
John Logan, Gainesville, Ga.	4415
Margaret Danner, Doraville	3190
Esther Boorstein, Covington	3245
Belle Stowe, Toccoa	3305
Lee Bowden, Athens, Ga.	2665
Berta Davis, Fayetteville	2340
Wm. Reid, Columbus	2325
Warner Webb, Griffin	2285
Elmer Towns, Social Circle	2240
Terry Strozier, Greenville	2230
Patrick Jones, Macon	2125
Reginald Houser, Macon, Ga.	2065
W. L. Mattox, Newnan	2060
Alfred Wilkes, R. F. D. Atlanta	2000
Maxwell Aubrey, Bolton	1985
B. C. Elder, Blakely	1970
Jimmy Logan Granville	1950
Mary Allen, Juniper	1885
Chas. E. Keely, Cartesville	1870
Berry Clein, Columbus	2015
Mary Caldwell, Chipley	1780
Emory Steele, Commerce	1650
W. Harrell, Jr., Quitman	1500
Horace McConnell, R. F. D. Atl.	1495
Sarah F. Spier, Monroe	1430
W. A. Hollis, Columbus	1480
Helen Mitchell, Richwood	1280
Carl Bragg, Woodcliff	1385
Rives Cary, Carnesville	1370
Ruth Aiken, Forrest Park	1220
Paul Jossey, Forsyth	1240
Clay Burruss, Carnesville	1265
E. A. Heckle, Cornelia	1235
Wm. Talliaferro, Mansfield	1240
Virginia Young, Roswell, Ga.	1175
Jessie Collier, Barnesville	1170
J. L. Brewer, Egan	1165
Gertrude Marshall, Savannah	1150
Bennett Jeffers, Douglasville	1135
Sallie Evans, Douglasville	1110
D. S. Morton, Raymond	1105
Ernest Turney, Chipley	1085
Sidney Newsome, Union Point	1080
H. C. Ogilvie, Savannah	1080
Chas. Harlan, R. F. D. Atlanta	1080
J. P. Craven, Baxley	1075
Clyde Stephens, Gainesville	1075
Robt. Mobley, Jr., Quitman	1055
Miriam Stansell, Gainesville	1055
Robert Davis, Columbus	1050
Eleanor Lindsay, Tucker	1050
Cary Brezel, Rome	1050
H. E. White, Flovilla	1040
Ernest Baker, Washington	1040
Erva Blackstock, Hogansville	1030
E. Scarborough, Macon	1025
Etheridge Bradley, Smyrna	1015
Chas. Clark, Loganville	1010
Horace McConnell R. F. D., Atlanta	1005
Jessie Tabor, Loganville	1035
Mattie L. Johns Loganville	1005
J. C. Smith, Oxford	1060
Brannon Sharp, Commerce	1060
G. W. Davis, Bremen	1000
Cecil McGahee, Lithonia	1070
Sarah Carter Savannah	1000
Dan Patrick, Conyers	1000
H. H. Redwine, Fayetteville	1030
Felix Reid, Union City	1003
Ralph Little, Commerce	1000
Morris McClure, Jackson	1005
C. V. Turner, Jr., Quitman	1000
G. W. Posey, Jr., Juniper	1000
Lily Wilkes, R. F. D. Atlanta	1060
J. H. Hewlett, Convers	1000
Rudolph Campbell, Fairburn	1000
A. E. Gilmore, Jr. Tennille	1000
Richard Johnson, Tennille	1000
J. P. Tucker, Jr., R. F. D. Atlanta	1000
Edna Jennings, Newnan	1000
Thos. Lamar Waycross	1030
Evelyn Davis, Baconton	1000
W. B. Dismukes, Mystic	1000
Susie Glenn, Social Circle	1000
Joe Tink, Gainesville	1000

School Boys and Girls Outside of State of Georgia.

Lena Mae Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.	16715
Fain E. Webb, Jr.	16550
Robert Hyatt Brown	10535
McGee Hunt, Westminster, S. C.	6000
Miss Dorothy Davis	5080
J. T. Sewell	5055
Rodney Stephens	4255
Elmer Cooper, Greenville, S. C.	3110
Henry Hicks	2910
Janette Gerelde, Pensacola, Fla.	2700
Ralph Turner	1350
Miss Annie McCarell	1030
Novel Wheeler	1015
Pauline Trull	1000
J. T. Webb, Jr.	1000
Lindsay W. Graves	1000
George Andrews	1000
Miss Lydia Bemley	1000
Geo. W. Chamlee, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1000

SIXTY YEARS IN ONE HOME.

CHICAGO, May 24.—After sixty years of residence in one place Mrs. Elizabeth Beygeh has moved to a flat at 1739 Washington boulevard.

COW RACES WITH MARE AND BEATS HER EASILY

NEW RICHMOND, WIS., May 24.—To settle a controversy of long standing as to their racing ability, a contest between a cow, and a mare owned by rival hotel keepers in this city was held at the fair grounds to-day. A big crowd was present.

The cow is the property of Anthony Meath, and the horse is owned by George Cranston. The horse was to trot or pace, the cow to go as she pleased. It was to be once around the half-mile track, standing start. The cow was a safe winner. Colonel Meath's winnings aggregated $25.



COMMON SENSE

President Woodrow Wilson

Said: "If a man does not provide for all who are dependent upon him and if he has not that vision of conditions to come and that care for the days that have not yet dawned, which we sum up in the whole idea of Thrift and Saving--then he has not opened his eyes to any adequate conception of human life."

This Bank adds emphasis to these words and invites your account.

4% Interest 100% Safety

Central Bank & Trust Corporation

Capital $1,000,000 Resources Over $5,000,000

CANDLER BUILDING

Branch: Corner Mitchell and Forsyth Streets

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE, RESIDENCES AND STOREHOUSE



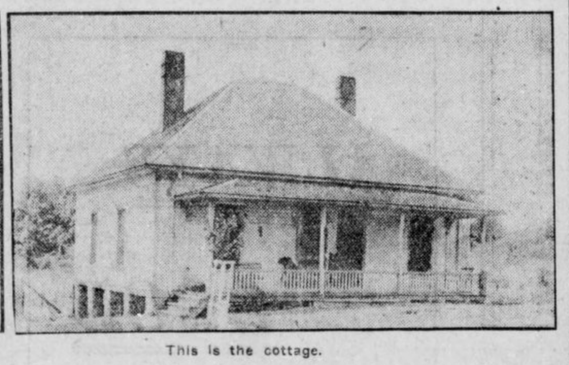
The above cut represents the home place of J. M. Averett, assignor in this matter, located on the Peyton Road, about six miles west of Atlanta, near the Mason and Turner Ferry Road.

This beautiful 2-story, 8-room residence will be offered for sale, first with fifteen acres of land, and next with about fifteen more acres of land containing a 5-room cottage and a large storehouse, total about thirty acres. All of this property is in two adjoining tracts of land which have been surveyed and subdivided into eighty lots, the total value of which is $25,000, fronting on Peyton Road, 1,168 feet and 758 feet on Rockwood Avenue and Mason and Turner Road.

The River car line now runs within a mile of this property. The English Avenue car line, which stops within a mile of the Mason and Turner Road on the River car line, will be extended down the River car line and Mason and Turner Road, passing this property, as soon as the Mason and Turner Road is widened by the County, and an ordinance has already been passed by the County to do this work.



This is the storehouse.



This is the cottage.

This property will be offered for sale at public outcry in front of the court house door, Fulton County, Ga., at the corner of Pryor and Hunter Streets, on Tuesday, June 3, 1913, at 10 a. m., and will be sold to the highest bidder, or bidders, subject to the approval of a Creditors' Committee.

Terms of sale: Purchaser assumes mortgage of $2,000 on home place and fifteen acres, and $1,000 on balance of thirty acres, due March 1, 1916, with interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and on equity pays 25 per cent cash; 25 per cent in six months; 25 per cent in twelve months and 25 per cent in eighteen months; deferred payments to bear interest at 7 per cent from date of confirmation of said sale. Right reserved to sell in parcels or as a whole.

For inspection of property inquire of J. M. Averett, care Rockwood Commercial Company, Mason and Turner Road, R. F. D. No. 5, Atlanta, Ga., or the undersigned.

H. A. FERRIS, Trustee,

402 Rhodes Building - - - - - Atlanta, Georgia

Automobiling

HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

Sporting Section

Baseball

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913.

SIGNING OF ONE PLAYER MAKES A TIGHT INFIELD

Rivington Bisland Completed for Crackers Best Infield League Ever Knew.

NEW INFIELDER A WONDER

Looks Better Than Any Shortstop Atlanta Ever Owned—Has Had Checkered Career.

By Percy H. Whiting.

GOOD infielders come in bunches. One year the whole inner works will be strong as cheese; the next year it will be weak as soup. This is one of the strong years.

This year the Atlanta club has had a great infield all the way, barring the shortstop position. At short the problem was acute for a while. Neither Dobard nor Keating, the men brought here in the spring to try for the position, answered the requirements. There was an awful gap between Smith and Alperman—until Bill Smith thought of Bisland.

The way Smith happened to get wise to Bisland was because this lad was exiled to Springfield, Ohio, by the Pittsburg club, which owns his services. And Springfield, Ohio, as even the primary class of baseball history well knows, is chiefly famous because Bill Smith was born there.

Some of Bill Smith's back-home friends tipped Smith off to Bisland and he tried to get him last fall. The man belonged to the Pirates, however, and was recalled—which crabbed Smith's game. Early in the spring Bill tried again, but uncertainty existed as to Hans Wagner's condition, and Fred Clarke refused to let Bisland escape.

Finally, just at the time the shortstop situation here became decidedly acute, Hans Wagner came around and began playing old-time baseball. And when this happened the Crackers were able to grab Bisland.

The signing of this man completed the greatest infield an Atlanta club ever had and probably the best infield the Southern League ever saw.

• • •

RIVINGTON MARTIN BISLAND is his whole entitlement—Rivington Martin Bisland, of New York. And how did he come by such a jaw-breaking cog? you may ask. I did myself.

"I inherited it," said Bisland. "My mother's father was named Rivington Martin. They gave it all to me. Where he got it I don't pretend to say."

Rivington Martin Bisland was born in the tight little burg of Manhattan February 17, 1890.

When a little subtraction proved that such a birthday made Bisland just 23 years old we gently raised an eyebrow or two.

"Twenty-three, you say?" we parried.

"Go on; call me a liar. I'm used to it," was Bisland's good-natured retort.

"Fact is, I'm just 23. But I look so much older that I have about stopped telling people how old I am."

Just at present, it might be observed, Bisland has acquired a haircut of the "Reilly" variety, which makes him appear baldheaded and even more ancient than usual.

• • •

THE hero of this sketch got his education—and it's a pretty blamed good one—in the New York public schools. He also had a couple of years in the High School of Commerce.

And, of course, in the meantime, he was playing baseball. He had never played on a regular, uniformed team, however, until he was 16.

One day in the spring a friend of his hailed him on the street and said:

"Come on with me Saturday afternoon. They're going to ring me in on the St. Johns team, and maybe we can jangle you in, too."

When the manager of the St. Johns club saw him he wasn't impressed, for Rivington wasn't over large for his age.

"Can you play ball?" the manager asked.

"Sure," said Bisland.

"Did you ever?" queried the manager further.

"No," said Bisland.

"Well, get in and play first base," said the manager.

And Rivington did, with moderate success.

After that Bisland was a regular member of the St. Johns team—though neither then nor to this day did he or does he know what the "St. John" part of the name meant nor what the club was supposed to represent.

As Bisland's fame grew his father, who was a prosperous butcher in New York, knocked off one day and went up to see his son perform. He was pleased with the lad's work, but pained with the performance of the pitcher who was hurling for the St. Johns.

So Father Bisland sneaked over to the manager. "Yank out that pitcher and put Rivington in," said he.

The manager went over to first and asked Rivington, "Boy, did you ever pitch?"

"No," answered Rivington, "but I can."

"All right, go on and do it," said the manager.

And Rivington did. That day he was beaten, 6 to 4. The following Saturday the St. Johns team played the same club, and with Rivington in the box the visitors were shut out. And R. Bisland put a no-hit game to his credit.

"What did you have that you could blank 'em?" we asked.

"I had," said Bisland, "a fine left-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

BISLAND STARS AT BAT AND IN FIELD

The top picture shows R. Bisland in the act of hammering out a long hit. While his specialty has never been the noble art of slugging he is a mighty good swatter and his hits are likely to go for long distances. Last year he batted in the 280s and this year he has started off strong. In the middle picture Bisland is shown jumping for a high one, which he stopped with two fingers. Though short and decidedly chunky Bisland is as agile as a gazelle and it's a high one that manages to get out of his reach. In the picture at the left Bisland is shown warming up before a game.



C. Frank Makes Four Changes in Pelicans

Kid Elberfeld Releases Betcher and Secures Pitcher "Lefty" Hunt.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 24. Manager Cholly Frank, of the Pelicans, announced to-night before leaving for Mobile that he had purchased Breen from the Dobbers, given James, secured from the Vols, an unconditional release, and also obtained Catcher Jack Adams, formerly with Memphis, from the Minncapolis club. Catcher Robertson is to be returned to the Cotton States League.

Manager Elberfeld to-night unconditionally released Outfielder Betcher, secured from the Montreal club. "Lefty" Hunt joined the Lookouts to-day and will probably work against the Vols Sunday.

JOHN PAUL JONES WILL NOT RACE ABEL KIVIAT

ITHACA, N. Y., May 24.—John F. Moakley, coach of the Cornell athletic squads, to-day made the announcement that John Paul Jones, holder of the world's record for one mile, and one of the greatest distance runners ever produced will race no more after his graduation from Cornell next month.

This announcement sets at rest rumors that Jones would join the Aylesburg A. A. or the Irish-American A. A. and keep in condition for a race with Abel Kiviat, the best distance runner outside the colleges.

PENDLETON WILL NOT PLAY PROFESSIONAL BALL

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—Princeton's foremost athlete, "Tolly" Pendleton, emphatically denounced the rumor that he was going to play professional baseball. No offer, however flattering, he said could induce him to sign up with any of the big leaguers, for it is rumored that he has had several tempting offers, one of them from Clark Griffith to join the Senators.

VANDY AND SEWANEE DIVIDE DOUBLE BILL

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24.—Vanderbilt and Sewanee split even in a double-header this afternoon, the Commodores winning the first 12 to 3, while the Tigers shut Vanderbilt out in the second, a seven-inning affair, 1 to 0.

Here's the score:

First Game.

Vanderbilt.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Morgan, 1b.	5	1	4	7	1	1
Lyle, 2b.	3	3	2	1	0	0
Turner, 3b.	4	2	2	1	3	1
Morrison, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Davidson, ss.	4	0	2	1	2	1
Robins, cf.	2	3	0	1	0	0
Evers, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Brown, c.	3	1	0	13	2	0
McClure, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	32	12	13	27	10	3

Sewanee.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Whitted, ss.	3	1	1	4	2	0
Armsbuster, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Eggleston, lf.-p	3	1	1	2	1	1
McGoodwin, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	1
Hammond, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Bowden, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Fanning, 2b.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Simpkins, c.	4	1	0	6	3	1
Gordon, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Birmingham, lf.-2b.	2	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	30	3	5	24	13	5

Score by innings:
Vanderbilt. . . . . 324 001 02x—12
Sewanee . . . . . 000 001 200— 3

Summary: Hit batsmen—By McClure (2). Bases on balls—Off McClure, 3; off Gordon, 4; off Fanning, 1; off Eggleston, 1. Struck out—By McClure, 12; by Gordon, 4. Wild pitches—By McClure, 1; by Gordon, 1. Stolen bases—Morgan, 3; Lyle, 5; Turner, 2; Morrison, 1; Robins, 3; Armsbuster, 1; Evers, 1. Two-base hits—Davidson (2), McGoodwin. Umpire—Brown.

Second Game.

Vanderbilt.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Morgan, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	0
Lyle, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Turner, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2	1
Morrison, rf.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Brown, c.	3	0	0	2	2	1
Whitnell, ss.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Robins, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Evers, lf.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lattimer, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	22	0	3	21	13	3

Sewanee.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Whitted, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Armsbuster, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Eggleston, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
McGoodwin, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Gordon, lf.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Fanning, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Simpkins, c.	2	0	0	5	1	0
Hammond, 3b.	3	1	2	1	2	0
Bowden, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	6	21	9	0

Score by innings:
Vanderbilt. . . . . 000 000 0—0
Sewanee . . . . . 000 100 0—1

Summary: Hit batsman—By Eggleston, 1; by Lattimer, 1. Bases on balls—Off Eggleston, 1; off Lattimer, 3. Struck out—By Eggleston, 5; by Lattimer, 1. Stolen bases, Lyle (2), Bowden. Whitted. Two-base hit—Hammond. Time—1:20. Umpire—Hardage.

Travers Again Wins Metropolitan Title

Third Successive in This Event for Upper Montclair Club Man.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Jerome D. Travers won the Metropolitan golf championship to-day for the third successive time when he defeated A. F. Kammer over the Fox Hills course in summary fashion. The match ended on the twenty-ninth green, with Travers 8 up and 7 to play. Mr. Travers' victory gives to the Upper Montclair Club, from which Travers plays, permanent possession of the Chancery trophy, which has been the emblem of the Metropolitan championship since 1896.

Travers really won the match this morning, for when the first 18 holes were over the defending champion was 8 up and as he won by 8 up and 7 to play the result shows that he was content to merely hold his own during the afternoon.

Other results were: M. R. Marston, of Cranford, defeated E. M. Barnes; G. P. Tiffany, of Powelton, defeated P. H. Jennings, of Nassau; M. E. Sprague, of Inwood, defeated A. A. Harrison, of New York.

The Metropolitan handicap gross prize went to F. Herreshoff, of Garden City, who defeated A. P. Palmer.

BERMUDA NO GOOD AND YANKS WON'T GO AGAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 24.—The New York Americans will not train in Bermuda again. The extremely warm weather and the dampness there is believed to have caused a reaction when the players returned and began operations here.

This was the statement of President Frank Farrell, who is back in this city to-day after a trip to Chicago. Mr. Farrell said Mr. Chance could give no other explanation of the trouble his pitchers have been having with sore arms and lame backs since the opening of the season.

WASHINGTON FANS WILL HONOR WALTER JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Washington is to have a "Walter Johnson Day" in honor of the great twirler.

This has been decided upon by a committee of three well-known local business men. The tentative date set is Tuesday, June 3, when the Nationals hook up with the St. Louis Browns, but Manager Griffith will be consulted before the day is positively determined.

It was Johnson more than any other member of the club last year who put the Natolansl in second place.

Pound Named Capt. Of Tech Ball Team

Fax Montague Awarded Medal for Greatest All-Around Usefulness to Team.

At a meeting of the Tech baseball and track teams yesterday afternoon, Murphy Pound was named captain of the former and Joe Logan was re-elected to lead the track team.

The Frank Roman medal, for the player of greatest all-around usefulness to the team, was awarded unanimously to Fax Montague.

BASEBALL SUMMARY

Results of Every Game of Importance Played Yesterday.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Games Sunday.
New Orleans at Mobile.
Chattanooga at Nashville.
No other games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Mobile	29	15	.659	Chatt.	26	20	.500
N'ville	21	19	.525	Mont.	20	20	.500
Atlanta	24	20	.51[illegible]	B'ham	1[illegible]	[illegible]	.44[illegible]
M'phis	25	26	.500	New O.	13	26	.333

Saturday's Results.
Mobile, 5; Atlanta, 1.
Chattanooga, 3; New Orleans, 3.
Montgomery, 4; Nashville, 2.
Birmingham, 9; Memphis, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Games Sunday.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Phila.	21	9	.700	Boston.	14	19	.452
Cl'land	23	12	.657	St. L.	15	22	.[illegible]
Ch'go.	21	15	.583	Detroit	13	22	.371
Wash'n	18	13	.581	New Y.	9	23	.281

Saturday's Results.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 3.
Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 5; New York, 3 (ten innings).
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Games Sunday.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Phila.	21	7	.750	Ch'cago	17	17	.500
B'klyn	19	13	.594	P'burg	16	18	.471
St. L.	18	15	.545	Boston	10	17	.370
N. York	15	14	.517	C'nnati	9	24	.273

Saturday's Results.
Pittsburg 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 12-4, Cincinnati 4-3 (second game 11 innings).

EMPIRE STATE LEAGUE.

Games Sunday.
No games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
V'dosta	13	8	.619	W'eross	10	11	.476
Cordele	12	9	.571	H'wick	9	12	.429
Th'ville	11	10	.524	Am'cus	8	13	.381

Saturday's Results.
Brunswick 6, Americus 0.
Valdosta 9, Waycross 5.
Thomasville 10, Cordele 2.

Games Sunday.
No games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
S'vannah	25	7	.781	J'ville	16	16	.500
C'lbus.	17	15	.531	Ch'ston	12	19	.406
Macon	15	15	.500	Albany.	8	22	.267

Saturday's Results.
Savannah, 3; Jacksonville, 2.
Columbus, 7; Charleston, 3 (first game).
Columbus, 4; Charleston, 1 (second game).
Albany 9; Macon, 9 (nine innings; darkness).

American Association.
Minneapolis, 2; Indianapolis, 0 (first game).
Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 1 (second game).
Louisville, 2; Kansas City, 0.
Milwaukee, 8; Columbus, 5.
St. Paul, 10; Toledo, 0.

International League.
Toronto, 2; Providence, 0 (first game).
Providence, 4; Toronto, 0 (second game).
Baltimore, 9; Montreal, 0 (first game).
Baltimore, 6; Montreal, 4 (second game).
Buffalo, 2; Newark, 0 (first game).
Newark, 6; Buffalo, 3 (second game).
Rochester, 3; Jersey City, 2 (first game).
Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 2 (second game).

Federal League.
Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 4.
Covington, 3; Indianapolis, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 1.

Carolina League.
Durham, 1; Asheville, 0.
Greensboro, 2; Winston-Salem, 1 (first game).
Winston-Salem, 6; Greensboro, 1 (second game).
Charlotte, 3; Raleigh, 2.

Virginia League.
Petersburg, 4; Portsmouth, 3.
Roanoke, 2; Norfolk, 2.
Richmond, 5; Newport News, 0.

College Games.
Harvard, 7; Princeton, 0.
Pennsylvania, 2; Michigan, 0.
Yale, 4; Cornell, 1 (eleven innings).
Army, 3; Notre Dame, 0.

STEWART AVENUE CLIMB IS WON BY POPE-HARTFORD

L. S. Crane's Car Captures Big Event and Sets Entirely New Record for Hill.

STIFF CLIMB MADE IN :50 4-5

F. L. Lundgren, in Studebaker Takes Two of Races—Large Crowd Sees Keen Contest.

CLIMBING the Stewart Avenue hill .88 mile long, with an average grade of 3.60, L. S. Crane, in a Pope-Hartford, beat last year's record and made the ascent in 50 4-5 seconds.

At the same time he won the second leg on the cup donated by the Atlanta Automobile and Accessory Association for the car making the fastest time. The cup is to be won three years in succession before it becomes the property of any entrant. The Pope-Hartford won it in 1912 with a mark of 51 2-5, the same driver at the wheel.

The second annual hill climb under the Atlanta Automobile and Accessory Association auspices drew a considerable crowd to the Stewart Avenue hill.

Weather and road conditions were perfect, the contests were keen and everything went smoothly.

F. Lundgren, in a Studebaker, won the first two events, the first in 1:01 2-5 and the second in 1:02 2-5, incidentally he won The Georgian's cup for the first event, and a leg on the Rivers' cup.

Although a new mark was set as against last year, in general the time was slower. Only three of the cars shaved the minute mark.

Cars Well Timed.

The electrical timing apparatus worked well, except that once a Ford car got by when things weren't ready, and had to be sent back, and once the Pope-Hartford with Crane at the wheel got past the finish without breaking the string. How he did it has not been explained. Crane took it cheerfully, went back and made the ascent again, and, according to those who "caught" him by hand the first time, made better time.

The hill climb is one of the most interesting automobile events from the spectator's point of view, for both start and finish can be seen from the summit. Crowds lined the road and cars were parked far back toward the city. The county police kept the course clear.

Was Seventh Annual Climb.

While this is only the second hill climb under these auspices, it is the seventh held by Atlanta motorists at the same spot. It was set for a week ago, but postponed because of rain.

The hill climb probably will remain a fixture in the sporting calendar of the city. It is a good test of engines and drivers, yet free from the nerve-racking danger of track meets or long road races.

Then it is spectacular. The cars are a dot on the road when the start is made. They come roaring up the long incline and tear past the string at the finish with the rattle of Maxims, in sight all the way. The crowd enjoyed it all and cheered nearly every driver.

Here Are the Summaries.

EVENT NO. 1—
Studebaker, F. Lundgren, C., 1:01 2-5.
Buick, C. E. Stewart, C., 1:21 2-5.
Studebaker, Joe Brown, 1:35.
EVENT NO. 2—
Studebaker, F. Lundgren, C., 1:02 2-5.
Studebaker, Tom Hixon, C., 1:07.
Ford, J. L. Alexander, C., 1:08 4-5.
Chalmers, Hugh Morse, C., 1:11.
Ford, W. T. Ward, C., no finish.
EVENT NO. 3—
Lion, Mary Jane, J. B. Jones, 1:04 4-5.
Pope-Hartford, L. S. Crane, C., 1:18.
EVENT NO. 4—
Pope-Hartford, L. S. Crane, C., :50 4-5.
Case, J. B. Wade, C., 1:04 4-5.
EVENT NO. 6—Free for all:
Pope-Hartford, L. S. Crane, D., :51 4-5.
American, Jim Osborne, D., :58.
Studebaker, F. Lundgren, D., 1:01.
Lion, Mary Jane, J. B. Jones, 1:03 4-5.
Studebaker, Tom Hixon, 1:06 3-5.
Case, J. B. Wall, 1:07.
EVENT NO. 7—Private owners' cars, fully equipped:
Marion, Dr. Samuel Green, 1:11 1-5
Buick, Hugh Moss, 1:27.
Stoddard-Dayton, Joe Johnson, 1:31 3-5.
Pope-Hartford, E. A. Holbrook, 1:15 1-5.
EVENT NO. 8—
Pope-Hartford, E. A. Holbrook, 1:08.
Apperson, Dr. C. A. Constantine, 1:14.

Officials.

The officials in charge of the meet are as follows:

Technical Committee—Automobiles, Fred Steel, F. C. Skinner, A. A. Almond.

Starters—K. T. McKinstry, L. S. Collier.

Referees—Automobiles, W. G. Humphrey; motorcycles, J. D. Hiller.

Judges—L. T. Bissell, C. L. Elyea, T. H. Smart, R. S. Abbott.

Clerk of Course—E. H. Elleby.

Timers and Umpires—D. T. Bussey, R. N. Reed, R. J. Slear.

Gasoline Tester—Ed L. Wight, Jr.

Charles I. Ryan represented the American Automobile Association.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.
Terre Haute, 10; Evansville, 7.
Springfield, 7; Fort Wayne, 2.
Grand Rapids, 7; Dayton, 4.

CRACKER CLUB ADDS ONE TO TRAGEDY LIST

Drop Another Contest and Lose to Gulls by Score of 5 to 1 Before Huge Crowd.

GAME IS LOOSELY PLAYED

Bill Robertson Stops the Local Sluggers—Brady Proves Easy. Atlantans Field Poorly.

By Percy H. Whiting.

SATURDAY was a day of tragedies. The toll of the reaper was heavy—the circle of calamities girdled the globe. Here is a partial list of Saturday's horrors:

Lute McCarty killed.
The Mikado sinking fast.
A. S. Colyar arrested.
Pier collapses at Long Beach.
Mobile 5, Atlanta1.
Especially the last named.

• • •

EVERY time a really BIG crowd turns out at Ponce DeLeon the Crackers appear to have a fumbling field day. For all-around, old-time, backwoods loose playing, yesterday's game has seldom been equaled here; never excelled.

Of the Crackers who had any large number of chances to make errors Welchonce and Agler were the only ones who overlooked the opportunity. "Old Ironsides" Smith, as steady, usually, as the Rock of Gib., pulled a couple of bad ones. Graham was bad enough to get the derrick and Dunn no improvement. Alperman messed up one play, Bisland one. Bailey misjudged a fly ball with bad results. Gee, it was a fine afternoon!

These facts are mentioned, not in the way of criticism, but because they are unique. The Cracker team is fourth in the league in fielding. They seldom make bad mistakes.

Yesterday was just a hideous off day, that's all.

• • •

IN batting the Crackers were way off, too—or else Bill Robertson is a great pitcher, which we are all inclined to doubt, judged by past records.

Through a full nine-inning game the Crackers made four hits, two of them clean. Bailey got one because Starr and D. Robertson obligingly let an easy pop drop between them. Smith got a single by dint of beating out a hard one to O'Dell. Agler and Bisland made the only clean hits.

Agler made his hit count. He advanced on an error and scored on Long's sacrifice fly. It was Atlanta's only run.

• • •

BILL SMITH slapped King Bailey right back at the Gulls Saturday in the hope that he could repeat his performance of Thursday.

He didn't.

The Gulls piled up eight hits for eleven bases and scored five runs.

This gave them the series, 2 to 1.

The Gulls looked anything but good in the game. Bill Robertson showed a lot of skill. The duck-footed lad really had a lot of stuff, including sharp-breaking curves and superlatively good control. But he was pretty nearly the whole team on defense. Formwalt could have won behind him if they'd made a half dozen hits.

• • •

MIKE FINN isn't exactly sore, but he wishes it bally well understood that he has been misrepresented. He says he never said that Joe Dunn's arm was gone. He says some brute made it up on him to try to smash their friendship. He says, moreover, that the Atlanta folks are jealous because "White Hope Charley" Schmidt has turned out so well.

"You all said that Schmidt's arm was dead," says Mike, "and now you're sore because it isn't. Why, Charley and I both live in Little Rock, and I worked him out myself before I signed him. And did I make a mistake? I did not. He is better to-day than at any time in his big league career, and he will go back."

We incline to the belief that Mike's memory is playing him tricks in the matter of what he said about Joe Dunn. But let it pass.

• • •

ANYHOW, the Gulls took the game and the series, and nothing remains now but to take revenge on New Orleans and Montgomery this coming week. Here is the score of yesterday's game:

Mobile.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Stock ss.	5	2	1	0	3	1
Starr, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3	0
O'Dell, 3b.	4	0	0	0	8	1
Jacobson, cf.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Clark, lf.	4	2	2	4	0	0
D. Robertson, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Paulet, 1b.	4	0	2	14	0	1
Schmidt, c.	4	0	1	3	0	0
W. Robert'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	5	8	27	16	3

Atlanta.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Long, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Bailey, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	0
Alperman, 2b.	4	2	0	0	9	1
Welchonce, cf.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	2
Bisland, ss.	4	0	1	1	1	1
Agler, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1	0
Graham, c.	2	0	0	1	1	1
Dunn, c.	2	0	0	2	1	0
Brady, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	33	1	4	27	18	5

Score by innings:
Mobile 000 211 100 5
Atlanta . . . . . 001 000 000—1

Summary: Two-base hit—Schmidt. Three-base hit—Clark. Sacrifice hits—D. Robertson. 2; W. Robertson, Long. Stolen bases—Stock, Starr, 2; O'Dell. Hit by pitched ball—By Brady, Starr. Left on bases—Mobile, 6; Atlanta, 7. Bases on balls—Off Brady, 1; off Robertson, 1. Struck out—By Brady, 2; by W. Robertson, 2. Time—1:57. Umpires—Pfenninger and Hart.

COBB, COLLINS AND JACKSON STAR WITH BAT

IF Ty Cobb had continued to bat 1.000 as a Hold-Out League, Joe Jackson, the South Carolina whirlwind, would be virtually the undisputed leader of the American League batting list. But, unfortunately for him, Ty broke back strong, and, including Wednesday's game, is batting .500 for the season—and getting better every minute. In looking over the record, one finds some old, familiar names all grouped near the top, notably, Eddie Collins, Speaker and Lajoie.

Doc Johnson, the Cleveland first baseman, who went to the Naps from the Pelicans, is hitting .321 and threatens to be one of those freaks who bats better in the big leagues than in the Southern.

The batting averages follow:

Player and Team.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cobb, Detroit	56	11	28	.500
Schaefer, Wash.	20	5	9	.450
Jackson, Cleve.	118	28	51	.432
E. Collins, Phila.	107	26	43	.402
Henriksen, Boston	21	3	8	.381
Speaker, Boston	120	28	43	.358
Lajoie, Cleveland	88	14	31	.352
Dubuc, Detroit	37	4	13	.351
Mullin, Wash.	21	3	7	.333
Veach, Detroit	91	13	30	.330
Engle, Boston	95	17	31	.326
J. Collins, Chicago	133	16	43	.323
D. Johnson, Cleve.	140	25	45	.321
A. Williams, Wash.	42	5	13	.310
Birmingham, Cleve.	87	12	27	.310
Shotten, St. L.	112	21	34	.304
Lord, Chicago	136	22	41	.301
G. Williams, St. L.	136	23	41	.301
Daley, Phila.	37	3	11	.297
Schalk, Chicago	91	11	27	.297
Stovall, St. L.	71	6	21	.296
Morgan, Wash.	96	16	28	.292
Brief, St. Louis	65	10	19	.292
Gardner, Boston	105	17	30	.286
Jones, Chicago	21	2	6	.286
Thomas, Phila.	46	3	13	.283
Chapman, Cleve.	122	21	34	.278
Graney, Cleve.	119	12	33	.277
Moeller, Wash.	112	15	31	.277
Austin, St. Louis	119	13	33	.277
McInnis, Phila.	102	14	28	.275
Borton, Chicago	80	9	22	.275
Cree, New York	120	13	33	.275
E. Murphy, Phila.	106	19	29	.274
Oldring, Phila.	117	22	32	.274
Weaver, Chicago	118	12	31	.274
Schaller, Chicago	66	11	18	.272
Lewis, Boston	107	13	29	.271
Johnson, Wash.	26	3	7	.269
Gandil, Wash.	82	7	22	.268
Crawford, Detroit	131	16	35	.267
Hooper, Boston	131	23	35	.267
Shanks, Wash.	113	17	30	.265
Wolter, N. Y.	106	16	28	.264
Milan, Wash.	118	13	31	.263
Nunamaker, Boston	23	5	6	.261
Hartzell, N. Y.	116	10	30	.259
Baker, Phila.	116	19	28	.255
Pratt, St. Louis	138	14	35	.254
O. Bush, Detroit	116	19	29	.250
Olson, Cleve.	131	19	32	.244
Sweeney, N. Y.	88	8	21	.239
Midkiff, N. Y.	93	8	22	.237
Vitt, Detroit	102	13	24	.235
McBride, Wash.	100	12	23	.230
Yerkes, Boston	92	15	21	.228
Derrick, N. Y.	44	4	10	.227
Moriarty, Detroit	93	7	21	.226
Laporte, Wash.	93	8	21	.226
J. Johnston, St. L.	133	14	30	.226
Deal, Detroit	49	3	11	.224
Chase, New York	125	15	28	.224
Gainer, Detroit	94	6	21	.223
Easterly, Chicago	36	1	8	.222
Wallace, St. Louis	63	3	14	.222
Daniels, N. Y.	90	16	20	.222
High, Detroit	69	5	15	.217
Turner, Cleveland	37	7	8	.216
Agnew, St. Louis	85	8	18	.212
Mattick, Chicago	100	9	21	.210
Bodie, Chicago	43	1	9	.209
Lellvelt, N. Y.	29	2	6	.207
Stump, New York	29	5	6	.207
Barry, Philadelphia	94	11	19	.202
Louden, Detroit	45	7	9	.200
Ainsmith, Wash.	77	6	15	.195
Ball, Boston	37	6	5	.189
Carrigan, Boston	54	2	10	.185
Cady, Boston	27	2	5	.185
Carisch, Cleve.	66	4	12	.182
Rath, Chicago	95	16	17	.179
Wagner, Boston	100	10	17	.170
D. Walsh, St. Louis	47	7	8	.170
Fournier, Chicago	37	4	1	.162
Janvrin, Boston	50	2	8	.160
Compton, St. Louis	119	4	3	.153
J. Walsh, Phila.	45	5	7	.156
Stanage, Detroit	64	1	10	.156
Sterrett, N. Y.	26	0	4	.154
Land, Cleveland	27	2	4	.148
McKee, Detroit	21	1	3	.143
Rondeau, Detroit	29	0	4	.138
Lapp, Philadelphia	37	4	6	.130
Gregg, Cleveland	27	0	3	.111
Berger, Chicago	20	6	2	.100
McKechnie, N. Y.	41	0	4	.098

SWEDEN TO SEND TEAM TO BIG PANAMA GAMES

NEW YORK, May 24.—Kristian Hellstrom, secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, has written a letter to a friend in this city that Sweden will be represented by a team of athletes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.

The Swedes will travel to San Francisco via New York and make stops at the principal points between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Hellstrom suggests that there might be a sort of international meet in New York before the Swedes start West. The plan now is to bring about a dozen of the best men, that is, the ones only with a chance to make a showing.

Foremost among those mentioned is Eric Lemming, holder of the world's record for throwing the javelin. Wilde, holder of the Swedish record for the mile run, and Lindberg, the record sprinter, are also spoken of as likely to come.

CONTRACT WITH MINOR ATHLETE IS NOT VALID

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 24.—By a ruling of Judge Rush that a contract between Archibald Clark and J. M. Wheeler, of Oklahoma, trainers of Bobby Waugh, the Fort Worth lightweight, and Waugh, is invalid because Waugh is only nineteen years old, the way was opened for a vast amount of trouble for trainers, promoters and managers of minor athletes.

Under the decision no minor engaged in athletics can be held to a contract should he desire to break it for any reason.

The contract between Waugh and his trainers specified that they should have the exclusive right to contract fights for the lightweight. Waugh independently signed for a bout with Jerry Murphy, to be staged in this city, and the trainers secured a temporary restraining order preventing the fight. The order was dissolved by the ruling.

YOUTH ON ALL-STAR TEAM.

PORTLAND, ME., May 24.—Seventeen-year-old Phillip Johnson, of this city, will be a member of the all-star United States rifle team, which will compete against Great Britain and Australia in the international smallbore matches. He is captain of the Deering High School team.

SIGNING OF 1 PLAYER MADE INFIELD TIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

hand glove—and no better sense than to do it."

* * *

THE following year Bisland began playing semi-professional ball. A friend of his was performing with the Pleasantville, N. Y., club, and he carted Bisland up there for a tryout. Rivington made good and played through the season with that club—they performed only on Saturdays. On Sundays he played occasionally with a semi-professional club in Brooklyn. Between times he worked for a theatrical concern as a stenographer.

The year after that, 1908, Bisland continued playing on Saturdays with the Pleasantville club, and on Sundays he worked with the Hurricane Athletic Club, of New York. With both clubs he played shortstop.

* * *

IT was hot weather that drove Bisland into professional ball—and isn't it the proverbial irony of fate that, once in it, he should be sent to the not particularly frigid Southern League to play?

Well, anyhow, it happened like this: In the early summer of 1908 Bisland had scarlet fever and was pretty sick for awhile. His strength came back rather slowly and his family finally sent him to Atlantic City to recuperate. He got a job in the Savoy Theater there—and baked, broiled and stewed through a terrible summer.

"No more of this for me," decided Bisland forthwith. So he set out in search of a baseball job.

He went to a friend of his—James Stafford. This man passed him on to Dan Brouthers. And Dan recommended that he see Jack McGrath, who operated some semi-professional clubs around New York. Jack finally landed Bisland a position with the Pottsville club of the Atlantic Outlaw League. And the next spring Bisland joined this club.

* * *

THE career of the Pottsville club was neither long nor glorious. It didn't even last till the Fourth of July. But before it exploded Bisland made such a grand showing that Pittsburg signed him immediately.

Now note a peculiar fact: Bisland has been the property of the Pittsburg club from that day to this, a matter of nearly four years, YET HE HAS NEVER PLAYED A GAME OR EVEN PART OF A GAME WITH THE PIRATES. Once in his life he was stuck in to bat in a pinch. That is the only time in his career he ever hit a lick for the uplift of Pittsburg and their celebrated Pirates.

The year Pottsville and the Atlantic League blew up the Pirates were going like mad, so Fred Clarke told Bisland there was no use to spend the season on the bench and sent him to Wheeling. He played left field there.

The next year, 1910, Bisland was returned by the Pirates to the Wheeling club and he played grand ball up to July 17.

On that day Bisland was playing third base against the Fort Wayne club. Reddin, of the Fort Wayne club, tried to steal third. The play was made there and Reddin slid desperately. Bisland didn't give an inch and Reddin was tagged. But as he was, he drove a spike to its full depth into Bisland's instep. Bisland went down in a heap and was carried from the field.

By bad luck Bisland's wound became infected. Blood poison set in and he was soon desperately sick. He was carried to the hospital and steadily his condition grew worse.

Finally a consultation was called. Three of the best surgeons there looked him over.

Then came the verdict.

"Bisland," said one, "you'd better let us operate. We will cut off the foot, but we can probably save the leg."

"Nothing doing," was Bisland's reply.

Still his condition grew worse. Again there was a consultation. And again the hospital surgeon came to him.

"Bisland," he said, very gravely, "we must operate now—not to save your leg, but to save your life."

"No chance," was Bisland's reply; "no use saving my life if you can't save my foot. Let her slide."

So they didn't operate. And he didn't die.

Finally, in fact, Bisland began to improve, and in time—a long time, it was—he got well. But it was not until Thanksgiving week that he was able to discard his crutches, and he could do little more than hobble all winter long.

* * *

IN the spring of 1911 the Pittsburg club took Bisland to West Baden with them and then down into Hot Springs. His foot was far from well, and Pittsburg soon sent him to Indianapolis. He was fortunate in escaping from this jinx club after three weeks of service, and was turned back on the Pirates. He stayed there a month and a half and was then sent to Youngstown, Ohio, in the O. and P. League, and finished the season there, playing third base.

This spring Bisland again went to West Baden and Hot Springs with the Pirates, and again he was allowed to sit on the bench.

Finally, with Wagner coming around all right and the infield looking pretty good, Manager Clarke agreed to let him go for another season, and Bill Smith grabbed him.

As things stand now, he appears by far the best shortstep Atlanta has ever had. He's better than that—for Atlanta hasn't been blessed with many great shortstops. To make it a little stronger, he looks to-day like one of the best shortstops the Southern League ever knew.

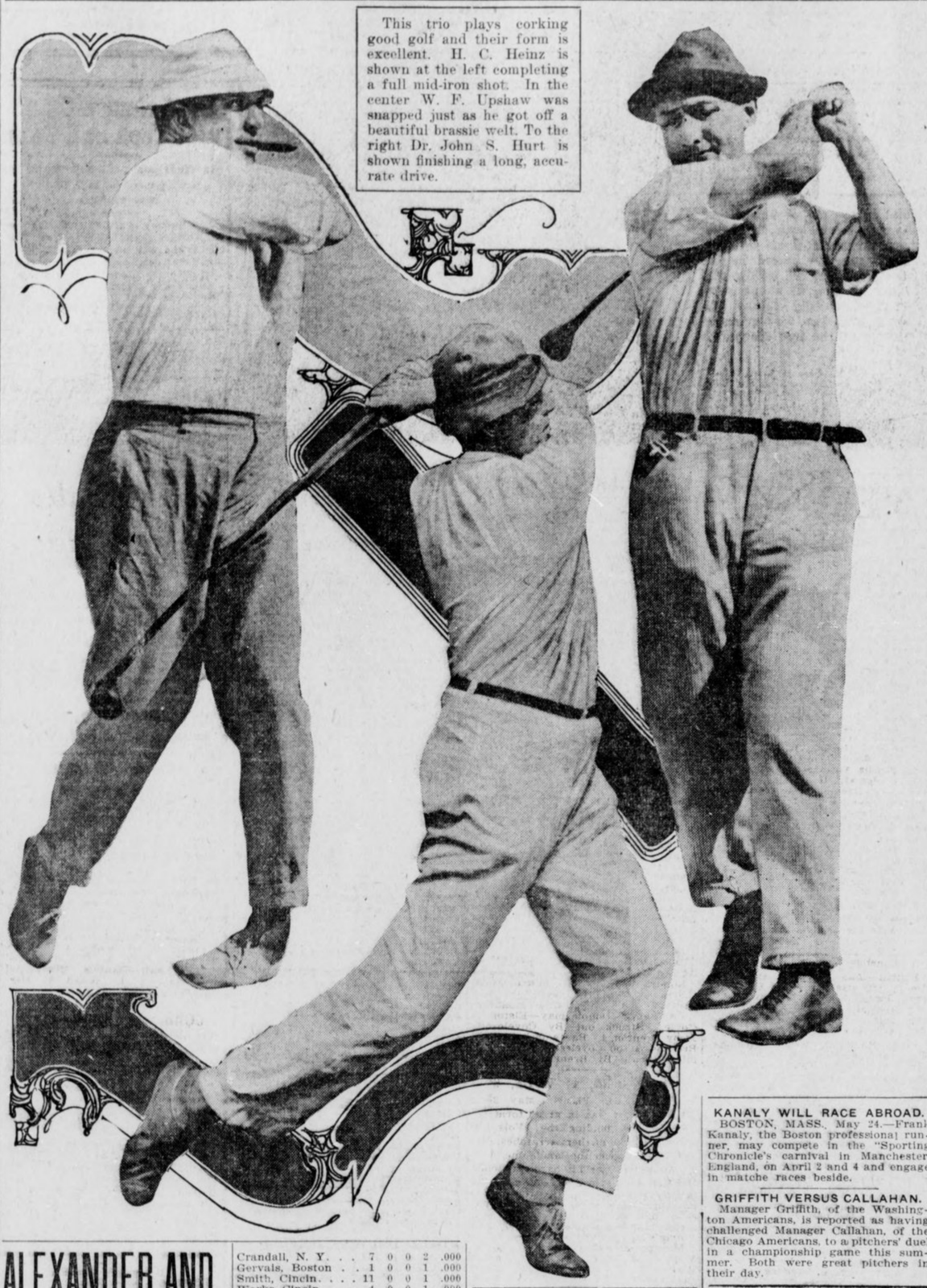
TOKIO INVITES AMERICANS.

SEATTLE, WASH., May 24.—Meiji University of Tokio, has cabled the University of Washington baseball nine an invitation to visit Japan and play a series of games with Meiji. The Japanese offered to pay the Americans' expenses if they leave here August 6 and return to Seattle by October 24. Consent of the faculty will be sought.

KIVIAT TRAINS FOR RACE.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Abel Kiviat, the crack distance runner, and Alvah T. Meyer, the sprinter, both of the Irish-American A. C., have started outdoor training. Kiviat has been matched to run O'Neill, of Buffalo, for three-quarters of a mile the end of the present month.

THREE CRACK GOLFERS WHO DAILY PLAY AT ATHLETIC CLUB'S COURSE AT EAST LAKE



This trio plays corking good golf and their form is excellent. H. C. Heinz is shown at the left completing a full mid-iron shot. In the center W. F. Upshaw was snapped just as he got off a beautiful brassie welt. To the right Dr. John S. Hurt is shown finishing a long, accurate drive.

ALEXANDER AND SEATON STARS OF OLD LEAGUE

SEATON and Alexander, of the Phillies, held the leadership of the National League when the books closed for this week's batch of pitching averages on Wednesday night. Both of these hurlers are going strong. The marks of the pitchers follow:

Players.	so.	wp.	w.	l.	pc.
Seaton, Phila.	48	1	7	0	1.000
Alexander, Phila.	25	0	4	0	1.000
Curtis, Brooklyn	13	0	3	0	1.000
Rixey, Phila.	11	2	2	0	1.000
Cooper, Pitts.	13	1	1	0	1.000
Dickson, Boston	5	0	1	0	1.000
Yingling, Bklyn.	2	0	1	0	1.000
Konetchy, St. L.	3	0	1	0	1.000
Noyes, Boston	1	0	1	0	1.000
Cheney, Chicago	40	2	8	1	.889
Robinson, Pitts.	19	1	5	1	.833
Ragon, Brooklyn	33	1	6	2	.750
Matthewson, N. Y.	28	1	6	2	.750
Ames, N. Y.	32	1	3	1	.750
Adams, Pittsburg	35	5	5	2	.714
James, Boston	35	1	4	2	.667
Stack, Brooklyn	7	0	2	1	.667
C. Smith, Chicago	9	1	2	1	.667
Mayer, Phila.	9	0	2	1	.667
Rucker, Brooklyn	26	0	5	3	.625
Perritt, St. L.	14	0	3	2	.600
Steele, St. L.	3	0	3	2	.600
Sallee, St. L.	24	0	4	3	.571
Brennan, Phila.	18	0	4	3	.571
Tyler, Boston	42	5	3	3	.500
Harmon, St. L.	9	0	2	2	.500
Toney, Chicago	11	2	2	2	.500
Demaree, N. Y.	13	2	2	2	.500
Humphries, Chicago	4	2	1	1	.500
Pierce, Chicago	7	1	1	1	.500
M. Brown, Cincin.	4	0	1	1	.500
Rudolph, Boston	6	0	1	1	.500
Johnson, Cincin.	28	2	4	5	.444
Griner, St. L.	32	1	3	5	.375
Hendrix, Pitts.	41	0	3	6	.333
Suggs, Cincin.	14	0	2	4	.333
Benton, Cincin.	15	1	1	2	.333
Marquard, N. Y.	26	2	1	2	.333
Chalmers, Phila.	15	2	1	2	.333
Overall, Chicago	9	0	1	2	.333
Tesreau, N. Y.	37	2	2	5	.286
Perdue, Boston	18	1	2	5	.286
Richie, Chicago	5	1	1	3	.250
Fromme, Cincin.	24	3	1	4	.200
Camnitz, Pitts.	22	1	1	5	.167
Lavender, Chicago	16	3	1	5	.167
Allen, Brooklyn	34	1	1	6	.143
O'Toole, Pitts.	16	0	0	4	.000
Hess, Boston	11	0	0	5	.000
Packard, Cincin.	6	1	0	2	.000
Crandall, N. Y.	7	0	0	2	.000
Gervais, Boston	1	0	0	1	.000
Smith, Cincin.	11	0	0	1	.000
Works, Cincin.	4	0	0	1	.000
Moore, Phila.	7	0	0	1	.000
Hunt, St. L.	6	0	0	1	.000
Howell, Cincin.	0	1	0	1	.000
McIntire, Cincin.	0	0	0	1	.000

THORPE AND MEYERS MAY BE ONLY INDIAN BATTERY

NEW YORK, May 24.—James Thorpe, once noted amateur, gets a line in the public prints to the effect that John McGraw has finally decided the only hope is to make a pitcher out of him and that Wilbert Robinson, that patient coach of possible talent, is working daily with the Indian to perfect him in the use of a spit ball and a few other essentials to flinging successfully.

If Robinson can make a pitcher out of Thorpe and he is given his turn major league fans will see the only Indian battery in captivity—Thorpe and Meyers. The Redskin catcher is said to be very anxious for Thorpe to make good. It is the pride of race and he has long cherished the wish that he might have a native American for a battery mate.

KANALY WILL RACE ABROAD.

BOSTON, MASS., May 24.—Frank Kanaly, the Boston professional runner, may compete in the "Sporting Chronicle's carnival in Manchester, England, on April 2 and 4 and engage in matche races beside.

GRIFFITH VERSUS CALLAHAN.

Manager Griffith, of the Washington Americans, is reported as having challenged Manager Callahan, of the Chicago Americans, to a pitchers' duel in a championship game this summer. Both were great pitchers in their day.

ARMY-NAVY FIELD MEET TO BE HELD ON JUNE 28

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The Army and Navy Championship Track and Field Meet will be held on June 28. This was decided on at a meeting of the officers and Y. M. C. A. secretaries held yesterday afternoon at the Army Y. M. C. A. in the Presidio. Entries will close at taps on Monday evening, June 23.

The meet will be for enlisted men only, although the militia will be invited to participate in a special relay race. The meet will embrace all the posts and ships and stations about the bay and include Mare Island, U. S. Naval Training Station, Forts McDowell, Baker, Miley, Scott, Alcatraz Island and the Presidios of Monterey and San Francisco. The U. S. S. South Dakota and U. S. S. Colorado will be invited to compete if they are in local waters at that time.

Confederate Veterans' Reunion
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

For the accommodation of the Veterans and their friends, the Western and Atlantic Railroad will operate trains Atlanta to Chattanooga on May 26, to leave Atlanta as follows:

8:00 A. M.
8:35 A. M.
2:00 P. M.
2:15 P. M.
3:00 P. M.
4:50 P. M.
8:50 P. M.

Round-trip tickets will be sold Atlanta to Chattanooga and return at rate of $3.00. Tickets will be on sale May 24 to 28, inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive Chattanooga before noon of May 29, with return limit June 5, with an extension by deposit at Chattanooga to June 25.

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

SLIM SALLEE BLOSSOMS OUT AS SWATSMITH

THREE former Southern Leaguers are included among the National Leaguers who are hitting .300 or better. These three are Harry Sallee, Jake Daubert and Zack Wheat. Al Bridwell, the old-time Cracker shortstop, is mangling the ball at a .286 clip, which is good for an old-timer. Hans Wagner is batting .339, while H. Zimmerman, last year's leader, is hitting only .313. Meyers, who made a loud noise last season, is below .300 this year.

The batting averages, including Wednesday's games, follow:

Player. Club.	AB.	R.	H.	Pct.
Cravath, Philadelp'a.	53	12	21	.396
Sallee, St. Louis	21	3	8	.381
Killifer, Phil.	50	5	18	.360
Huggins, St. Louis	101	26	36	.356
Vlox, Pittsburg	73	11	26	.356
Daubert, Brooklyn	99	16	34	.343
Leach, Chicago	41	12	14	.341
Wagner, Pittsburg	62	7	21	.339
Cathers, St. Louis	27	3	9	.333
Knabe, Philadelphia	108	21	36	.333
Tinker, Cincinnati	131	15	43	.328
Titus, Boston	80	10	26	.325
Sweeney, Boston	96	11	31	.323
Erwin, Brooklyn	19	3	6	.316
Butler, Pittsburg	89	11	28	.315
Zimmerm'n, Chicago	115	19	36	.313
Merkle, New York	125	19	39	.312
Wheat, Brooklyn	116	13	36	.310
Bates, Cincinnati	120	22	37	.308
Hoblitzel, Cincin'ti	114	12	35	.307
Fisher, Brooklyn	108	16	33	.306
Miller, Pittsburg	131	18	40	.305
Oakes, St. Louis	109	9	33	.302
Becker, Cincinnati	93	10	28	.301
McDonald, Cincin'ti	10	1	3	.300
S. Magee, Phila.	95	17	28	.295
Doyle, New York	102	14	30	.294
Hummel, Brooklyn	58	7	17	.293
Whitted, St. Louis	52	6	15	.288
McCormick, N. Y.	21	4	6	.286
R. Miller, Phila.	21	1	6	.286
Bridwell, Chicago	91	12	26	.286
J. Meyers, N. Y.	81	4	23	.284
Stengel, Brooklyn	113	23	32	.283
L. Magee, St. Louis	132	16	37	.280
Saier, Chicago	98	23	27	.276
Konetchy, St. Louis	120	21	33	.275
Carey, Pittsburg	138	22	38	.275
Mitchell, Chicago	106	13	29	.274
Mowrey, St. Louis	92	14	25	.272
Marsans, Cincinnati	107	11	29	.271
Shafer, New York	105	11	28	.267
Wingo, St. Louis	68	5	18	.265
Lobert, Philadel.	107	14	28	.262
Egan, Cincinnati	92	8	24	.261
Fletcher, New York	73	12	19	.260
Doolan, Philadelphia	96	5	25	.260
Devlin, Boston	96	6	25	.260
McLean, St. Louis	54	1	14	.259
Doolin, Philadelphia	39	3	10	.256
Clark, Cincinnati	110	13	28	.255
O. Wilson, Pittsburg	130	12	33	.254
Sheckard, St. Louis	64	9	16	.250
Hendrix, Pittsburg	28	0	7	.250
Burns, New York	126	11	31	.246
Kelly, Pittsburg	49	6	12	.245
Herzog, New York	111	14	27	.243
Clymer, Chicago	87	15	21	.241
Archer, Chicago	125	6	30	.240
Hofman, Pittsburg	67	8	16	.239
Byrne, Pittsburg	139	11	32	.237
Maranville, Boston	137	7	29	.236
Miller, Chicago	51	8	12	.235
Connolly, Boston	103	17	24	.233
Hyatt, Pittsburg	13	1	3	.231
Rucker, Brooklyn	22	0	5	.227
Evers, Chicago	84	16	19	.226
Dolan, Philadel.	40	1	9	.225
Simon, Pittsburg	45	3	10	.222
Miller, Brooklyn	82	4	18	.220
Phelan, Chicago	59	12	13	.220
Seymour, Boston	32	1	7	.219
Mann, Boston	64	6	14	.219
J. Smith, Brooklyn	101	11	22	.218
Bescher, Cincinnati	87	15	19	.218
Schulte, Chicago	106	21	23	.217
Grant, Cincinnati	93	12	20	.215
Rariden, Boston	33	5	7	.212
H. Myers, Boston	104	16	22	.212
Murray, New York	109	7	23	.211
O'Leary, St. Louis	101	7	21	.208
Bresnahan, Chicago	29	2	6	.207
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	112	14	23	.205
Paskert, Philadel.	107	17	21	.196
Snodgrass, N. York	86	14	16	.186
Booe, Pittsburg	49	6	9	.184
Mensor, Pittsburg	34	4	6	.176
Evans, St. Louis	40	4	7	.175
Luderus, Philadel.	105	6	18	.171
Johnson, Cincinnati	24	2	4	.167
A. Wilson, New York	26	3	4	.154

PRICE LEADS PITCHERS IN DIXIE LEAGUE

GILBERT PRICE, the Atlanta southpaw, is the leading pitcher of the Southern League. It seems improbable, but it is none the less true. Gilbert has been in about 'steen losing games of late, but has always managed to escape the blame for the defeat, because he has been yanked before it went altogether wrong or stuck in after it had gone to the bad. And, thanks to his grand showing in the early part of the season, he has six victories and only one defeat to his credit. Williams, of Nashville, who made such a wretched start, is second, and Big Bill Prough is third.

The complete pitching statistics of the Southern League hurlers is here given:

Player. Club.	BB.	SO.	W.	L.	Pct.
Hendee, Nashville	7	3	1	0	1.000
Kraft, New Orleans	9	4	1	0	1.000
Hogg, Mobile	25	32	7	2	.778
Price, Atlanta	49	29	6	1	.857
Williams, Nashville	16	23	4	1	.800
Prough, Birmingh'm	19	20	4	1	.800
W. Robertson, M'bile	4	14	4	1	.800
Campbell, Mobile	17	21	6	2	.750
Brenton, N. Orleans	32	55	5	2	.714
E. Brown, Montg'y	28	52	5	2	.714
Summers, Chatt.	28	20	5	2	.714
Beck, Nashville	31	22	7	3	.700
Coveleskie, Chatt.	35	55	6	3	.667
Kissinger, Memphis	16	31	4	2	.667
Hardgrove, Bir'ham	8	14	4	2	.667
Bausewein, Atlanta	16	9	2	1	.667
Foxen, Birmingham	30	37	4	2	.667
Cavet, Mobile	36	34	5	3	.625
Manning, Montg'y	36	40	6	4	.600
Fleharty, Nashville	20	23	4	3	.571
Kroh, Memphis	26	39	4	3	.571
C. Brown, Montg'y	27	41	4	3	.571
Berger, Mobile	24	32	4	3	.571
Brady, Atlanta	22	29	4	4	.500
Bagby, Montgomery	3	24	2	2	.500
Taylor, N Orleans	17	10	1	1	.500
Becker, Atlanta	5	4	1	1	.500
Burchner, Atlanta	7	5	1	1	.500
McIntyre, N. Orleans	2	11	1	1	.500
Kirby, Mobile	2	5	1	1	.500
Merritt, Memphis	1	4	1	1	.500
More, Chattanooga	35	27	4	5	.444
Musser, Atlanta	44	38	4	5	.444
Parsons, Memphis	29	24	3	4	.429
Harrell, Memphis	14	35	3	4	.429
Newton, Memphis	15	22	2	3	.400
Chappelle, Atlanta	15	17	3	5	.375
Evans, N. Orleans	28	50	3	6	.333
Weaver, Atlanta	20	10	1	2	.333
Dahlgren, Nashville	16	12	1	2	.333
Sloan, Birmingham	8	14	1	3	.250
Paige, Nashville	19	13	1	4	.200
Fittery, Birmingham	19	20	1	4	.200
McManus, Nashville	6	13	1	4	.200
Case, Montgomery	16	6	1	5	.167
Swindell, N. Orleans	39	31	1	6	.143
Thompson, Bir'g'm	19	24	0	6	.000
Troy, Chattanooga	28	33	0	5	.000
Brenner, N. Orleans	11	12	0	4	.000
Napier, Montgomery	6	10	0	2	.000
Williams, N. Orleans	14	7	0	1	.000
Snyder, Montgomery	7	5	0	1	.000
Schnelberg, Memphis	2	1	0	1	.000
Stark, Chattanooga	5	3	0	1	.000
Dygert, Chattanooga	10	5	0	1	.000
Awin, New Orleans	1	1	0	1	.000

COAST FANS BLAME JONES FOR WILLARD'S DEFEAT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Followers of the fistic game in San Francisco are inclined to hold Tom Jones responsible in a measure for the defeat of Jess Willard in his 20-round bout with Gunboat Smith. They hold that, with proper coaching the giant Kansan had more than an even chance to be returned the winner.

A thing that bothered Willard was the conflicting instructions he received. Jones would tell him something and Willard would try to follow instructions. But while he was trying to follow Jones' instructions, some one in his corner would countermand the order and Jess would stop still, open his mouth and look around to get the signal.

Several times when Willard was guilty of this trick, Smith would rake him with hard punches.



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DIXIE MOGULS SEARCHING FOR STAR PLAYERS

GET 'em; get out and get 'em. It's easy enough if you have the coin to burn, and if you haven't, edge over a bit of the wise stuff on the other guy, thereby demonstrating that you are a real manager.

That's about how the situation shapes up from a baseball standpoint at present in the circuit over which the eminent jurist from Arkansas holds sway. Practically one-quarter of the present season is now on its way to regions that know no "comebacks," and managers and owners figure that the proper move is to plug up holes right now, or else settle down to as comfortable place as possible in the bunch and talk hopefully of next year.

Already practically every team in the circuit has had a chance to take a wallop at every other. As a result, some very clear conclusions have been reached that reams of good white copy paper have been wasted during the past two months telling of the promise of aspiring candidates, in practically every burg holding a franchise in the major circuit of Dixie.

Wherefore, the tip has been passed to strengthen, fortify, brace 'em up, where they are wavering, and you can take a casual slant at the situation and see that they are all doing it. Major league managers are turning loose the "near-goods" and some that do not rate so high, and some swift, snappy grabbing is being done.

Right here at home Colonel Bill Smith is doing an awful lot of pondering on just how to round out a club that will draw brackets. The first proposition that cropped out boldly was that of filling in at the short field. Len Dobard and Walter Keating weer given full opportunities to possess themselves of the job, but neither filled the order. Following them, Rebel Williams was assigned to the task until he was awarded to the Pelicans, though it may as well be stated that he didn't look overpromising while working here.

Bisland Fills Position.

It looks, however, as though Bill has landed the man suited to the position in Bisland. The ex-Pirate has been going great, and it may be that a real successor to our old friend Scotty Walker has come to dwell in our midst. Probably Mr. Bisland doesn't know Mr. Walker, never having been members of the same club—that is, at the same time—but it may be said that this is intended as a compliment.

But the seizure of a good shortstop has not entirely dispelled William's perplexity. There is still some speculation on the local gunners. Smith is yearning for a couple of dependable hurlers, but as yet has not been able to get the men he is after.

It is generally admitted that no less than three of the present layout can be called dependable, though neither ranks as a star. Another should come through strong on past performances, but the coming is yet due. The new acquisition has not drawn a thorough test and no deductions can be made.

Elberfeld After Hurler.

Over in Chattanooga Kid Elberfeld is likewise doing a bit of shuffling in an effort to frame a winning combination. A couple of pre-season phenoms from lower circuits have been labeled "no good" and turned back, while others are drawing chances. Pitcher Troy was given transportation back to Detroit, and Roy Golden was likewise reassigned to the mercies of Manager Huggins, of the Cardinals. He has added Rudy Summers, formerly with Nashville, and is on the lookout for other likely-looking hurlers.

He has also passed up Otto Jordan and has just recently turned loose Dug Harbison, who, by the way, was secured after the season opened. In their places he has signed up Flick, a youngster, for the keystone bag, and now has added a third baseman in the person of Williams, secured from Montreal. In addition to these, he has taken on Outfielder Betcher, from Newark; Kelly, from Jersey City, and Johnson, from Spokane, together with Pitcher Jimmy Dygert, recently with Toledo.

Dobbs Makes Changes.

Johnny Dobbs has likewise been doing a bit of shifting over Montgomery way. Jack Spratt failed to do the expected at the short field, and has been replaced by Cotton Knaupp, obtained from the Pelicans. Bobby Tarleton has passed from the Alabama capital to York, in the Tri-State League, and has been replaced by Kutina, secured from the St. Louis Browns. Also the Billiken manager recently put over a trade whereby Piggy Paige was turned loose for Charlie Case.

Up in Nashville, Bill Schwartz and President Hersig are shelling the woods. The chief quest seems to be for hurlers. Earl Fleharty and George Beck have been traveling pretty well, and Kid Williams is expected to fall into line, but the rest have been unsatisfactory. Charlie Case has been traded to Montgomery for Paige, but no great things may be expected from Piggy. The Cincinnati Reds have handed over two slabmen in Dahlgren and McManus, but neither of these have shown enough to make Nashville fans grow enthusiastic. Besides hurlers, The Boy Manager has recently purchased Catcher George Gibson, presumably to replace Bill Ludwig.

Barons in Need of Infielders.

Manager Molesworth appears to have confined his efforts to plugging holes in his inner works as well as in the outfield, being evidently pretty well pleased with the manner in which his hurlers are going. In the place of Benno and Bodus, the two youngsters who made the initial trip to this city as gardeners, he has secured Knisely, who came down from the Cubs. He also obtained from the same source McDonald, who is expected to fill in the vacancy left by Rafael Almeida. This, no doubt, means that Carroll is to be carried as utility, while Herndon, leading batter of the South Atlantic last year, will be let out. He has also added Catcher Clifton to help Mayer in the absence of Dilger, who is out with an attack of appendicitis.

Bernhard Is Satisfied.

At Memphis Silent Bill Bernhard appears to be pretty well satisfied with the way his club shapes up, despite a lot of howling before the barrier was sprung on the race. Bill has a knack of getting about all there is in a ball club out of it, with a little added for good measure, and he will no doubt keep his bunch up in the race. He has for the most part a bunch of experienced players, and probably figures that they will be long on the headwork, even if they are slow-moving.

Thanks to a running start, Mike Finn has not seen fit to do a great deal of changing so far. His chief acquisitions have been Robertson and Jacobson in the outfield. Mike no doubt figured that Big Jake would revert as soon as the glamor of the getaway in the National League wore away, and evidently had a place saved out for him. In order to make way for Home Run Robertson, he found it necessary to shelve old Bill Maloney. As long as they are going well, Mike is inclined to let well enough do, but now that his crew looks to be skidding, it is a safe bet that personal communication bearing a Mobile postmark will be landing in more than one big league mogul's office before long.

Frank Refuses to Worry.

Strange as it may seem, Charlie Frank has not bothered to do any great amount of hiring and firing, although his club is anchored in the last notch. He turned Knaupp over to the Billikens and is working Rebel Williams in his place. He has also taken over Pitcher Wilson from Cleveland. As evidence that Charlie is not worrying to any great extent, attention may be called to the fact that he allowed Boston to turn Jay Kirke over to Toledo, although he knows the value of Kirke's big stick, and could no doubt have landed him, had he wanted him or felt that he needed him.

SILK HAT HARRY'S DIVORCE SUIT :: *Curiosity Once Killed a Female of the Species* :: Copyright, 1913, International News Service. :: By Tad



RACING NEWS

RESULTS. AT ELECTRIC PARK.

First—Four and a half furlongs: Auto Maid, 106 (Pickens), 3.90, 3.00, 2.40, first; Brush, 101 (Doyle), 4.80, 3.10, second; Inspired, 107 (Deunler), 2.50, third. Time, 1:00. Refuget, Woolgate, Goldcheck, Cluster also ran.

Second—Mile and sixteenth: Bad News 103 (Dennler), 4.20, 2.40, 2.60 won; Our Nugget 106 (Chappell), 2.60, 2.60, second; H. M. Sabath 104 (Adams), 3.80, third. Time, 2:02. Also ran: Mollie Kearney, Cat, Iberville, Sylvan Deli.

Third—Four and one-half furlongs: ld Jordan 112 (Dennler), 4.10, 2.30, out, won; Odd Cross 109 (Chappelle), 2.30, out; second; Molma 101 (Methan, out, third. Time, 1:03. Also ran: Panama, Ternta, Soldi.

Fourth—About seven furlongs: Ben Prior 112 (Dennler), 3.50, 2.90, 2.60, won; Royal Onyx 112 (Feeney), 4.00, 3.60, second; Hans Creek 104 (Doyle), 3.70, third. Time, 1:34 3-5. Also ran: Maxton, Washaki, Stelcliff.

Fifth—Six and a half furlongs: Princess Thorpe 100 (Johnstone), 21.50, 6.50, out, won; Stairs 116 (Chappelle), 4.30, out, second; Deduction 113 (Doyle), out, third. Time 1:30 3-5. Also ran: Golliwogg and Ella Crane.

Sixth—About five furlongs: Sylvestris 108 (Dennler), 3.20, 2.60, out, won; Little Pal 115 (Pickens), 2.90, out, second; George S. Davis 110 (Bauer), out, third. Time, 1:03. Also

AT WOODBINE.

First—Six furlongs: Plate Glass, 129 (Knapp), 2.80, 2.60, 2.20, won; Cresco, 104 (Turner), 3.00, 2.30, second; Bwana Tumbo 122 (Burns), 2.50, third. Time, 1:13 2-5. Fred Levy, J. H. Houghton also ran.

Second—Four furlongs: Southern Maid 102 (Moody), 3.60, 2.40, 2.50, won; Miss Gayle 112 (Turner), 2.40, 2.50, second; Fuzzy Wuzzy 105 (Clements), 3.10, third. Time, 53 4-5. No also rans given.

Third—Mile and a sixteenth: xBarnegat 104 (R. Hoffman), 4.80, 4.50, 3.50, won; xBlackford 100 (Snider), 4.50, 3.50, second; Fountain Fay 103 (Moody), 6.60, third. Time, 1:47 4-5. Also ran: xWatkins entry, Scarlet Letter, Myrtle Ledi, Ueacock, Private, Petal and John Marshall.

Fourth—Mile and an eighth: Kleburne 117 (Turner), 2.80, 2.30, 2.30, won; xFirst Sight 117 (Knapp), 2.80, 3.00, second; xSpring Mail 107 (Mooney), 2.00, third. Time, 1:54 2-5. Also ran: Mimesis, Burnt Candle, Checkles.

Fifth—King's Plate, $5,000 added; mile and a quarter: Hearts of Oak 113 (J. Wilson), 2.70, 2.50, 2.30, won; Maid of Fromme 108 (Butwell), 4.20, 2.90, second; Gld Bud 119 (Knapp), 2.70, third. Time, 2:09 1-5. Also ran: Voivode, Ondra, Elfain, Crystiowoga, Mausoleus, Rock Springs and Porcupine. Giddins, Brookfield and Seagram, entries).

Sixth—About two miles: Mystic Light 134 (Pemberton) 11.10, 4.60, 3.30, won; Bello 146 (Kermuth 3.00, 2.70, second; Duckola 138 (Simpson), 3.10, third. Time, 4:14 2-5. Also ran: Lampblack. Onaping lost rider; Gun Cotton fell.

Sixth—Steeplechase, about two miles: Mystic Light 134 (Pemberton), 11.10, 4.60, 3.30, first; Bello 146 (Kermath), 3.00, 2.70, second; Luckota 138 (Simpson), 3.10, third. Time, 4.14 2-5. Lampblack, also ran. Onpaing lost rider. Gun Cotton fell.

Seventh—Three-year-olds and up, selling, six furlongs: York Lad 117 (G. Burns), 15.40, 6.80, 5.10, won; Ardelon 99 (Snider), 6.70, 4.60, second; Carlton 109 (Adams), 4.70, third. Time, 1:14 3-5. Also ran: Dynamo, Hasson, Aunt Alice, Chocura, Miss Jonah, Dr. Hollis, Tom Sayers, Little Jane and Detroit.

AT LOUISVILLE.

First—Five and a half furlongs: Backbay, 109 (Kederis), 8.50, 4.90, 3.30, won; Coppertown, 105 (Hanover), 6.20 4.40, second; Cedar Brook, 101 (Goose), (field), 5.40, third. Time, 1:07 2-5. John D. Wakefield, Brookfield, Phyllis Antoinette, Farmer Joe, The Grader, L. H. Adair, Slikday, Dan Grey, Darkey, Bow and Arrow, Marshon also ran.

Second—Five furlongs: Lost Fortune 108 (Kederis), 8.20, 3.90, 3.50, won; Ida Lavinia 104 (McCabe), 5.80, 4.10, second; Buzz Around 97 (McDonald), 8.90, third. Time, 1:02 3-5. Also ran: Jack Crowdus, Birka, Violet May, Candy Box, Mockery, Art Rick and May L.

Third—Mile and a sixteenth: Miss Thorpe 102 (McCabe), 8.60, 4.80, 3.10 wan; Princess Callway 110 (Tealian), 3.90, 2.80, second; Fleeth 105 (Kederis), 3.80, third. Time, 1:45 2-5. Also ran: Sonaday and Bonanza.

Fourth—Mile and a sixteenth: Cream 112 (Gans), 10.60, 4.30, 2.30, won; Floral Park 112 (Taplin), 4.20, 2.30, second; Gowell 117 (Loftus), 2.10, third. Time, 1:47 3-5. Also ran: Bally Shes and Maddie.

Fifth—Four and one-half furlongs: Boots and Saddle 113 (Ganz), 3.50, 2.30, 2.40, first; Christophine 110 (Steele), 2.50, 2.40, second; Abednego 103 (McCabe), 4.00, third. Time, 54 4-5. Also ran: Malay, Hyki, Tomboy and Lambs Tail.

Sixth—Mile and a sixteenth: Praetorian 105 (Hanover), 5.30, 3.40, 2.90, won; Supple 108 (Goose), 6.50, 4.50, second; Cracker Box 109 (Kederia), 6.30, third. Time, 1:48. Also ran: Winter Green, Automaid, Tay Pay, Hanley, Syzygy. Sir Catesby was scratched.

ENTRIES.

FIRST—Selling; 4½ furlongs: Mohawk Queen 101, Golden Cluster 104, Gold Check 104, Jim Ray 106, T. B. Spears 106, Pons Nevelle 106, Pine Rock 109, Carroll 106.

SECOND—Selling; 5 furlongs: George S. Davis 107, Kinzier Lou 100, xHudas Sister 105, Higher Up 95, Shilalah 107, Phew 100, Horace E 112, Touch Me 115, Inspired 110, Lothario 110, Auto Maid 110.

THIRD—Selling; 4½ furlongs: Refugita 103, Marchaway 109, Bryn 96, Merise 104, Deborah 96, Satir 103, Fanchette 109, Strike Out 111.

FOURTH—Special; two year olds; 5 furlongs: Old Jordan 100, Bulgar 118, Colonel C 112, Odd Cross 108.

FIFTH—Selling; 6½ furlongs: Jack Nunally 111, inclement 111, Little England 110, Washakie 114, Maxton 111, Vigorous 121, xOld Hank 101, Excalibur 110, Bertis 117.

SIXTH—Selling; mile; Barn Dance 114, Otilo 114, Hammon Pass 109, Blue Mouse 112, Slim Princess 112, xCamel 112, Princess Thorpe 113, Mollie S 112.

x—Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather cloudy. Track muddy.

WOODBINE ENTRIES.

First—Bendor's purse, $600, selling, 3 years old and up, 6 furlongs: Daisy Platt 98 xDynamora, 100; Glint, 101; Big Dipper, 103; xMileage, 104; Lad of Langden, 111; Right Easy, 113; Chippewayan, 114; xSpellbound, 115; Star Gift, 116; J. H. Houghton, 116; Magazine, 118; also eligible, Henrietta W., 107; Cosgrove, 115; xBlue Laws, 117; Progressive, 108; Miccosukee, 100; xRalph Lloyd, 93; Dr. Neel, 103.

Second—Doncaster, purse, selling, 2 years five furlongs: xLennie D., 96; xCannon, 99; Louise Travers, 103; Requiem, 102; Sky Rocket, 105; Osapie, 106; The Urchin, 107; Jezail, 108.

Third—Queen's Hotel Cup, handicap, 3 years and up, mile and 70 yards: Barnegat, 106; Colston, 112; Superstition, 113; Mediator, 113; Cliff Edge, 116; Lochiel, 120; Ymir, 120.

Fourth—Goodwood, purse, 2 years, foaled in Canada, 4 furlongs: ‡Coburg Belle, 107; ‡Diamond Cluster, 107; ‡Park Rosaleen, 107; ‡Polssant, 107; *Slipperday, 107; *Martola, 107; **Alias Bass, 110; **Beehive, 110; Marion Galety, 107; Deference, 107; Since, 105; Hope Des, 107; Duke of Chester, 110; Booster, 110; Old Reliable, 110.

‡Martin entry; ‡Seagram entry; *Lieutenant Colonel Hendrye entry; **Giddings entry.

Fifth—Fashion Plate stake, mares, 3 years old and up, 6 furlongs: Orowoc, 103; Pandorina, 108; Minnie Bright, 113; Royal Message, 116; Moving Picture, 103; Brynary, 108; Miss Jonah, 113; Bettie Sue, 118.

Sixth—Athole steeplechase, selling, $1,000 added, 4 years old and up, about 2 miles: Ace of Clubs, 139; Julia Armour, 139; Bigot, 143.

Seventh—William Mulerck Cup, handicap, 3 years old and up, foaled in Canada, mile and a sixteenth: Porcupine, 107; Sarolta, 110; Bustling, 112; Gold Bud, 113; Calumny, 114; Amberite, 115; White Caps, 119; Heresy, 125; Haycock, 126.

xApprentice allowance claimed. Clear and fast.

BURNS VS. GOLDMAN.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 24.—Bobby Burns of Dallas, Tex., a bantamweight, was matched here to-day to meet Charles Goldman in a ten-round bout at Dayton, Ohio., May 28.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

LOOKOUTS, 9; PELICANS, 3.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 24. New Orleans got a three-run lead in the first inning to-day, but the locals immediately evened it in their half and then hammered Brenton so heavily that the fray resolved itself into a farce. The game was called at the end of the sixth to allow the visitors to catch a train for Mobile. The hitting of King and Coyle featured. Coveleskie allowed but two scratch hits after the opening inning. The box score:

Chattanooga.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
King, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Flick, 2b.	3	2	2	5	4	0
Coyle, 1b.	3	1	2	7	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	1	1	0	1	4	1
Elston, rf.	2	2	1	1	1	0
L. Williams, lf.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Street, c.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Gillespie, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	2
Coveleskie, p.	3	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	22	9	10	18	11	3
New Orleans.	**ab.**	**r.**	**h.**	**po.**	**a.**	**e.**
Atz, 2b.	3	0	1	3	5	0
Manush, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3	1
Breen, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Hendryx, cf.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Spencer, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Snedecor, 1b.	2	0	1	4	1	0
E. Williams, ss.	3	0	0	2	4	1
Robertson, c.	3	0	0	3	3	1
Brenton, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	25	3	4	15	19	3

Score by innings:

Chattanooga	303 03*—9
New Orleans	300 000—3

Summary: Stolen bases—Flick, Cole, L. Williams. Sacrifice hit—Gillespie. Two-base hits—Hendryx, L. Williams. Double play—Elston o Coyle. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Brenton, 1. Bases on balls—Off Brenton, 4; off Coveleskie, 1. Hit oy pitched ball—By Brenton, Elberfeld.

BILLIKENS, 4; VOLS, 2.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 24.—Emley Brown was in great form for Montgomery, holding the Vols to three hits, two of them scratches, and the Dobbers won the last game, 4 to 2. McManus was hit hard and contributed to his own defeat when he failed to break up Montgomery's bunting attack. The Vols secured their pair of runs on a walk, two errors, Lindsay's steal of third and Young's single. The box score:

Montgomery.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Walker, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Wares, 2b.	5	0	1	3	2	0
Jantzen, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Elwert, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	1
Sloan, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Hutzer, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	1
Knaupp, ss.	4	0	1	1	3	0
oDnahue, c.	4	1	2	4	3	0
E. Brown, p.	4	1	2	0	3	0
Totals	35	4	10	27	13	3
Nashville.	**ab.**	**r.**	**h.**	**po.**	**a.**	**e.**
Callahan, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lindsay, ss.	2	1	0	1	4	0
Daley, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Perry, 3b.	3	1	0	1	3	0
Young, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Schwartz, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1	0
Goalby, 2b.	3	0	0	3	7	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	7	0	0
McMann, p.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	26	2	3	27	18	1

Score by innings:

Montgomery	001 000 201—4
Nashville	000 200 000—2

Summary: Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1; off McManus, 2. Struck out—By Brown, 4; by McManus, 4. Wild pitch—McManus, 1. Two-base hits—Sloan, Jantzen. Three-base hit—E. Brown. Double play—Granby to Lindsay to Schwartz.

BARONS, 9; TURTLES, 2.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 24.—Birmingham defeated Memphis this afternoon in a slugging match by the score of 9 to 5. Hits for extra bases were frequent. The box score:

Memphis.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Long, cf.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Baerwald, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Schweitzer, lf.	4	1	1	3	0	1
Ward, 3b.	3	1	2	2	0	0
Abstein, 1b.	4	0	2	9	4	0
Butler, ss.	3	0	1	2	5	0
Shanley, 2b.	4	0	1	5	1	1
Snell, c.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Kroh, p.	4	2	1	0	3	0
Totals	36	5	11	24	18	2
Birmingham.	**ab.**	**r.**	**h.**	**po.**	**a.**	**e.**
Marcan, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3	0
Messenger, rf.	3	3	2	1	0	0
McDonald, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2	0
Knisely, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	1
McGilvray, 1b.	5	1	0	11	1	0
McBride, lf.	5	1	1	4	0	0
Mayer, c.	3	1	1	5	1	0
Carroll, ss.	5	1	2	1	4	0
Hardgrove, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sloan, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	9	11	27	14	1

Score by innings:

Memphis	001 400 000—5
Birmingham	140 102 01x—9

Summary: Two-base hits—McDonald, Mayer, Butler, Love, Schweitzer, Ward, Abstein 2. Three-base hits—Knisely, Love. Stolen bases—Messenger. Bases on balls—Off Kroh, 7; off Hardgrove, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Kroh (Mayer). Hits—Off Hardgrove 9, off Sloan 2. Struck out—By Hardgrove 2, Sloan 2, Kroh 1.

Southern League Results

NAPS, 4; WHITE SOX, 3.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Cleveland grabbed the game from the White Sox in the ninth inning to-day, winning 4 to 3. A base on balls by Scott, who relieved Walsh after Easterly had batted for him in the fifth inning, to Chapman, the first man up in the ninth, was responsible for the Sox trouble. Olson singled, and when Lord let the throw get away from him at third, Chapman scored. Olson later tallied on an infield out by Jackson. The box score:

Chicago.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Shaller, lf.	2	1	0	3	0	0
Rath, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Lord, 3b.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Collins, rf.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Fournier, 1b.	3	0	1	11	2	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Berger, ss.	3	1	1	2	3	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	3	4	0	0
Walsh, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0
*Easterly	1	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Zelder	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Mattick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	3	8	27	11	2

*Batted for Walsh in fifth.
**Batted for Fournier in ninth.
***Batted for Russell in ninth.

Cleveland.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Johnson, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Chapman, ss.	3	1	0	2	1	0
Obion, 3b.	3	1	1	3	1	0
Turner, 2b.	3	1	1	4	1	0
Jackson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Ryan, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Graney, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Carisch, c.	2	0	0	6	1	0
Falkenberg, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
*Lajoie	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	4	4	27	5	0

*Batted for Falkenberg in eighth.

Score by innings:

Cleveland	000 020 002—4
Chicago	000 012 000—3

Summary: Hits—Off Walsh 2, in 5 innings; off Scott 2, in 3 innings. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg 3, off Walsh 2, off Scott 2. Struck out—By Falkenberg 6, by Walsh 1. Hit by pitcher—Scott. Two-base hits—Lord, Schalk, Jackson. Three-base hit—Lord. Stolen base—Schalk. Double play—Carisch to Turner. Umpires—Dineen and Ferguson.

ATHLETICS, 4; SENATORS, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The Athletics returned home to-day and beat Washington in the first of the series, score 4 to 2. Mullin was unsteady, but blanked the Mackmen until the sixth, when four hits, a pass and a hit batsman gave the locals four runs and the game. The box score:

Washington.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Moeller, rf.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Milan, cf.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Morgan, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	0
Gedeon, 2b.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Gandil, 1b.	5	0	3	12	1	0
Schaefer, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Williams, c.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Shanke, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
McBride, ss.	4	2	2	1	4	0
Mullin, p.	4	0	1	0	6	0
*Ainsmith	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	2	10	24	17	0

*Ran for Mullin in ninth.

Philadelphia.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
E. Murphy, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Oldring, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 2b.	2	0	0	3	5	0
Baker, 3b.	2	1	0	3	1	1
McInnis, 1b.	2	1	1	9	1	1
Daley, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	2	4	1	0
Lapp, c.	3	0	1	5	0	0
Brown, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Bender, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	4	7	27	11	2

Score by innings:

Washington	000 000 101—2
Philadelphia	000 004 00*—4

Summary: Left on bases—Philadelphia 6, Washington 12. Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Washington 2. Stolen bases—Williams, Oldring, Baker 2. Two-base hit—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Collins. Hits—Off Brown 10, in 8 1-3 innings; off Bender, none, in 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Brown 3, Bender 1. Base on balls—Off Brown 2, Bender 1, Mullin 6. Wild pitch—Brown. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullin 1. Time—2:05. Umpires—Evans and Hart.

YANKEES AND RED SOX TIE

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Yankees and the Boston champions battled to a ten-inning 3 to 3 draw on a soggy and muddy field to-day. Keating, who started for the Yankees, got away badly, two runs being made off him on a base on balls to Hooper, a hit by Yerkes, Speaker's force-out, Lewis' out and Janvrin's hard smash to left for a base. Fisher relieved him and pitched fine ball up to the eighth inning, when two hits and a sacrifice hit by Janvrin scored a run. The Yankees got two runs in the second inning, after two were out, on McKechnie's hit, Speaker's error, a hit by Fisher, Daniel's hit, by a pitched ball and Wolter's single to second. The Highlanders made another in the seventh on hits by McKechnie and Daniels. They had a fine chance to win out in the tenth, when Hartzell hit the fence in right field for two bases, but Cree and Chase could not bring him across. The box score:

Boston.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Hooper, rf.	5	1	1	2	1	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Speaker, cf.	5	1	2	2	1	1
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Janvrin, 3b.	3	0	1	4	5	0
Engle, 1b.	4	0	0	14	1	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Cady, c.	3	0	0	4	3	0
Nunamacher, c.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wood, p.	3	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	36	3	7	30	18	1
New York.	**ab.**	**r.**	**h.**	**po.**	**a.**	**e.**
Daniels, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Wolter, cf.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Hartzell, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3	0
Cree, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	0
Sweeney, c.	3	0	0	3	3	0
Midkiff, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
McKechnie, ss.	4	2	2	3	4	2
Keating, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fisher, p.	3	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	33	3	8	30	16	2

Score by innings:

Boston	200 000 010 0—3
New York	020 000 100 0—3

Summary: Two-base hit—Hartzell. Sacrifice hits—Cree, Fisher, Chase, Speaker. Stolen bases—Speaker, 2; Daniels. Double play—Hooper to Engle. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 1, off Fisher, 2; off Wood, 9. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Daniels. Struck out—By Fisher 2; by Wood, 3. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Egan.

COBB, 7; BROWNS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Cobb, with a triple, a double and a single in four times up, featured the play of the Detroits to-day and the visitors won by the score of 7 to 4. Both Dubuc and Wellman lacked control and were derricked under heavy fire. Stovall again made his appearance as manager, but did not take the field. In the ninth he batted as a pinch hitter, but grounded out to Vitt. The box score:

Detroit.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Bush, ss.	5	2	3	2	4	2
Vitt, 2b.	5	2	2	0	4	0
Crawford, rf.	5	1	3	0	0	0
Cobb, cf.	4	0	3	1	0	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Gainer, 1b.	5	1	3	15	0	0
Moriarty, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Stanage, c.	5	1	2	6	2	1
Dubuc, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	42	7	17	27	18	4
St. Louis.	**ab.**	**r.**	**h.**	**po.**	**a.**	**e.**
Shotten, cf.	4	2	2	4	0	0
Johnston, lf.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Williams, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Brief, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	1
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Wall

S. ATLANTIC LEAGUE

COLUMBUS WINS TWO.

COLUMBUS, GA., May 24.—Columbus took both games of the doubleheader this afternoon from Charleston. Both teams made numerous errors, none of which were very costly. The feature of the last game was a home run by Folmar. The box scores:

First Game.

Columbus.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Moore, ss.	3	2	1	2	1	1
McClendon, 3b.	4	2	3	2	1	2
Folmar, lf.	3	1	3	1	1	0
Thompson, rf.	2	0	1	2	0	1
Keating, 2b.	4	1	1	5	1	1
Fox, 1b.	4	1	1	6	1	0
Jackson, cf.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Krebs, c.	4	0	0	6	0	0
McCormack, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	31	7	11	*26	10	5

*Eldridge called out for interference.

Charles'n.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Kipp, ss.	5	0	0	1	2	0
Milan, lf.-3b.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Hoey, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2	0
Needham, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Winston, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Chappelle, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Foxen, c.	4	1	1	5	2	1
O'Brien, p.-3b.	4	0	1	2	2	1
Eldridge, rf.-p.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	37	3	10	24	12	2

Score by innings:

Charleston	020 000 010—3
Columbus	400 010 20*—7

Summary: Two-base hits—McClendon, Eldridge, Hoey. Three-base hit—Milan. Home run—Folmar. Hits—Off O'Brien, 3 in 1 ining; off Eldridge, 8. Sacrifice hits—Folmar, Thompson, 2. Stolen bases—Moore, Folmar, Thompson, Keating, Fox, Milan, Winston. Left on bases—Columbus, 4; Charleston, 7. Bases on balls—Off O'Brien, 1. First base on errors—Charleston, 4. Struck out—By Eldridge, 6; by McCormack, 4. Time—1:35. Umpire—Glatts.

Second Game.

Columbus.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Moore, ss.	3	0	1	1	3	0
McClendon, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Folmar, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Thompson, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Keating, 2b.	3	1	0	3	4	0
Fox, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0	0
Jackson, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Krebs, c.	3	1	2	7	0	0
Morrow, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	4	7	27	14	0

Charles'n.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Kipp, ss.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Milan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Hoey, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0	1
Needham, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4	0
Winston, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Chappelle, lf.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Foxen, c.	4	0	0	4	1	2
O'Brien, p.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Eldridge, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	1	4	23	12	6

Score by innings:

Charleston	010 000 000—1
Columbus	000 012 01*—4

Summary: Two-base hits—Winston, Chappelle, Krebs. Sacrifice hit—Needham. Stolen bases—Moore, McClendon, Folmar, Keating. Double plays—Kipp to Needham to Hoey; Fox to Jackson. Left on bases—Charleston, 4; Columbus, 7. Bases on balls—Off Morrow, 2; off O'Brien, 1. First base on errors—Columbus, 3. Hit by pitcher—Chappelle, Keating, Krebs. Struck out—By Morrow, 4; by O'Brien, 4. Umpire—Glatts.

SAVANNAH, 3; JAX, 2.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 24.—Savannah took the third game of the series from Jacksonville here to-day, 3 to 2. The box score:

Savannah.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Handiboe, cf.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Like, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Mayer, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Gust, 1b.	2	0	1	12	1	0
Dowell, lf.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Wortman, ss.	3	0	0	2	3	0
Zimmerman, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	1
Giebel, c.	3	1	0	5	1	1
Robinson, p.	4	1	1	0	6	0
Totals	28	3	4	27	15	2

Jacksonville.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Beggans, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Cueto, 2b.	3	0	2	2	2	0
Melchoir, 1b.	2	1	0	11	0	0
Carroll, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hoffman, lf.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Klaump, 3b.	2	1	0	1	2	2
Maurer, ss.	3	0	0	2	5	0
Smith, c.	4	0	1	4	1	1
Stewart, p.	3	0	0	0	4	1
Wilder, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	2	4	27	15	4

Score by innings:

Savannah	000 020 001—3
Jacksonville	110 000 000—2

Summary: Stolen bases—Beggans, Cueto, Melchoir (2), Carroll, Handlbee, Mayer, Dowell, Zimmerman. Double plays—Smith to Maurer to Smith; Cueto to Maurer. First base on balls—Off Stewart, 4; off Wilder, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Dowell.

ALBANY-MACON TIE.

ALBANY, GA., May 24.—Albany and Macon played a 9 to 9 tie here to-day that was near the most weird exhibition of baseball ever seen in Albany. There were five pitchers used in the game, and Reynolds, Macon's backstop, was driven from the game in the third inning for disputing with the umpire. The feature of the game was the hitting of Bill Holden and Munn. Holden being able to get four hits out of five times up, and Munn three. The box score:

Macon.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Mathews, cf.-c.	4	2	2	3	1	0
Herold, 3b.	4	2	2	1	4	0
Baumgardner,ss	2	1	0	1	2	0
Munn, 1b.	5	1	3	10	0	0
Prysock, 2b.	3	1	1	3	2	0
Nixon, lf.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Morrison, rf.-cf.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Reynolds, c.	1	0	0	3	0	0
Thackman, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voss, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Martin, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	9	11	27	12	1

Albany.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Kuhlman, ss.	5	1	0	2	2	0
Brooks, 2b.	5	2	2	2	5	0
Herndon, lf.	4	3	2	5	1	1
Holden, cf.	5	2	4	0	0	1
Colby, 1b.	2	1	1	7	2	0
McClesky, 3b.	2	0	1	4	3	0
Kunkel, c.	4	0	2	4	3	0
Wolfe, rf.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Bremmerhoff,p.	2	0	0	2	3	0
McManus, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Duggleby, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Wells	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	9	12	27	22	2

Score by innings:

Macon	300 321 000—9
Albany	301 320 000—9

Summary: Two-base hits—Mathews, Brooks. Three-base hit—Holden. Home run—Munn. Hits apportioned—Off Thackman, 3 in one-third of an inning; off Martin, 9 in 8 2-3 innings; off Bremmerhoff, 4 in 3 innings; off McManus, 3 in 1 inning; off Duggleby, 4 in 5 innings. Bases on balls—Off Bremmerhoff, 3; off McManus, 2; off Duggleby, 1; off Martin, 7. Struck out—Bremmerhoff, 2; Martin, 4. Wild pitch—Bremmerhoff. Hit by pitched balls—McClesgy and Colby, by Martin. Passed balls—Reynolds; Mathews, 2. Left on bases—Albany, 10; Macon, 5. Double plays—Bremmerhoff to Kunkel to McClesky; Bremmerhoff to Kuhlman to Herndon. Sacrifice hits—Baumgardner, 2.

LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN HELD BY FALKENBERG

JOHNSON, Falkenberg, Boehling, Hamilton and Bender are the pitching wonders of the American League this season. The records here given include Wednesday's game. Since that time Johnson has lost a game and Fred Falkenberg, of Cleveland, stands alone at the head of the list.

Here are the pitching records of the American League, including Wednesday's games:

	So.	Wp.	W.	L.	Pct.
Johnson, Wash.	49	0	10	0	1.000
Falkenberg, Cleve.	42	2	8	0	1.000
Boehling, Wash.	6	0	1	0	1.000
Hamilton, St. Louis	34	1	6	1	.857
Bender, Phila.	35	0	5	1	.833
Houck, Phila.	13	3	3	1	.750
Walsh, Chicago	16	3	3	1	.750
Russell, Chicago	29	1	5	2	.714
Plank, Phila.	40	1	5	2	.714
Wood, Boston	37	1	4	2	.667
R. Collins, Boston	17	0	2	1	.667
Gregg, Cleveland	41	0	7	4	.636
Scott, Chicago	31	2	5	3	.625
Brown, Phila.	16	2	3	2	.600
Groom, Washington	29	2	4	3	.571
Dubuc, Detroit	22	4	4	3	.571
Weilleman, St. Louis	24	5	4	4	.500
Keating, New York	29	0	3	3	.500
Benz, Chicago	24	0	3	3	.500
Steen, Cleveland	24	0	2	2	.500
Cicotte, Chicago	27	0	2	2	.500
Bush, Phila.	13	0	2	2	.500
Lake, Detroit	5	0	2	2	.500
Blanding, Cleve'd	10	0	2	2	.500
Willett, Detroit	10	0	2	2	.500
Klawitter, Detroit	10	1	1	1	.500
Lange, Chicago	13	2	1	1	.500
Pennock, Phila.	4	0	1	1	.500
Warhop, New York	0	0	1	1	.500
Bedient, Boston	25	0	4	5	.444
Baumgardner, St. L.	18	1	3	4	.429
O'Brien, Boston	39	1	3	4	.429
Fisher, New York	21	1	2	3	.400
M. Hall, Detroit	14	2	2	3	.400
Hughes, Wash'n	27	5	3	5	.375
McConnell, N. Y.	24	1	2	3	.333
R. Mitchell, St. L.	8	2	2	4	.333
W. Mitchell, Cleve.	19	3	1	2	.333
Kahler, Cleve'd	18	0	1	2	.333
White, Chicago	8	0	1	2	.333
Leonard, Boston	29	1	1	3	.250
Ford, New York	13	1	1	4	.200
Mullin, Wash.	17	1	1	6	.143
Schulz, New York	19	1	0	6	.000
Lee, Chicago	4	0	0	4	.000
Leverenz, St. L.	17	0	0	3	.000
Hall, Boston	13	0	0	2	.000
Stone, St. Louis	4	0	0	2	.000
House, Detroit	11	0	0	1	.000
Engel, Wash.	12	1	0	1	.000
Gallia, Wash.	11	2	0	1	.000
Zamloch, Detroit	10	0	0	1	.000
Allison, St. Louis	5	2	0	1	.000
Adams, St. Louis	3	0	0	1	.000
Cashion, Wash.	2	0	0	1	.000
Boehler, Wash.	2	0	0	1	.000
Caldwell, New York	3	0	0	1	.000

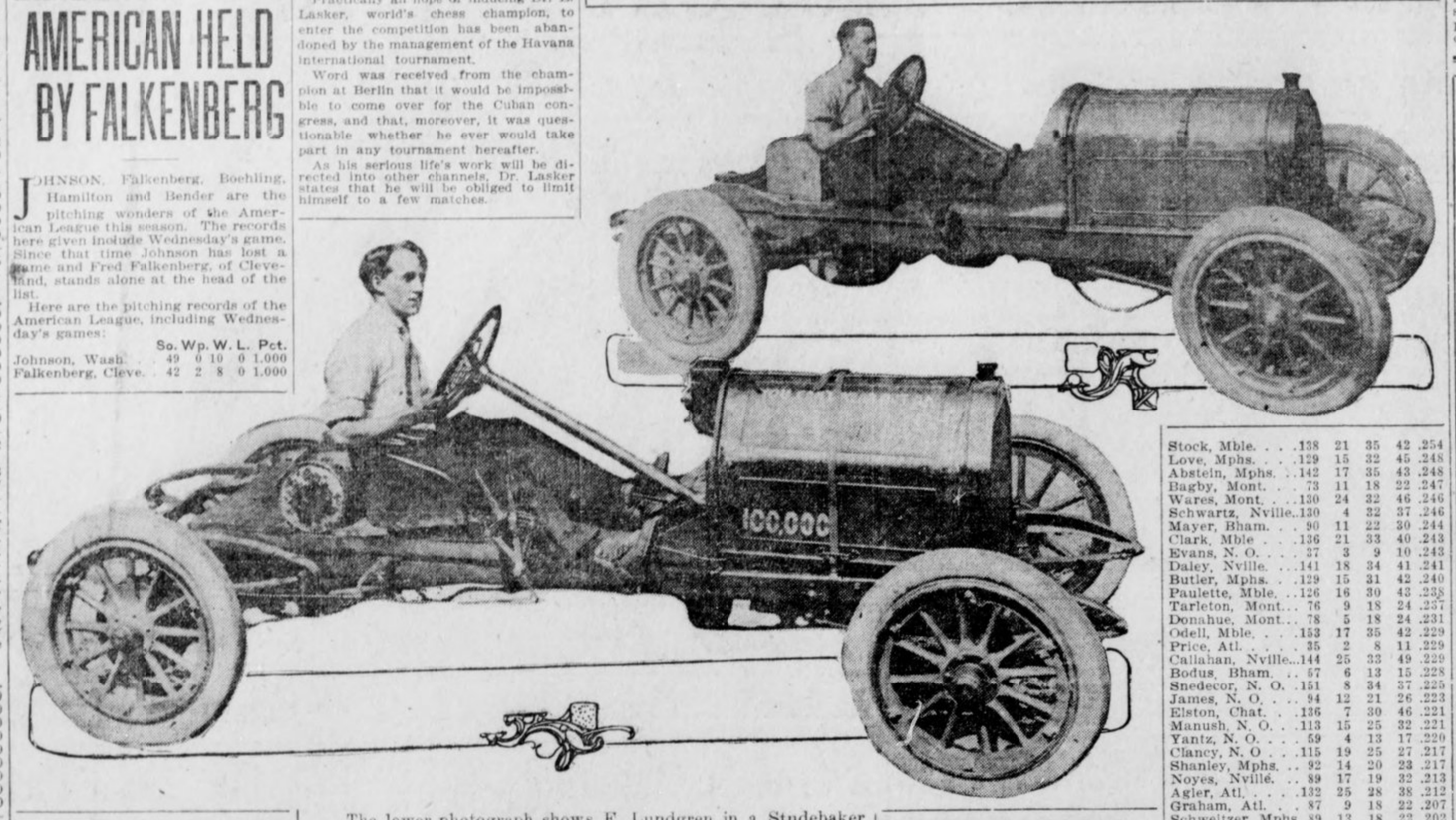
CHAMPION LASKER TO QUIT CHESS ENTIRELY

Practically all hope of inducing Dr. E. Lasker, world's chess champion, to enter the competition has been abandoned by the management of the Havana international tournament.

Word was received from the champion at Berlin that it would be impossible to come over for the Cuban congress, and that, moreover, it was questionable whether he ever would take part in any tournament hereafter.

As his serious life's work will be directed into other channels, Dr. Lasker states that he will be obliged to limit himself to a few matches.

TWO HILL CLIMB WINNERS



The lower photograph shows F. Lundgren in a Studebaker "30." This auto is known as "Old Bullet" and is a veteran of over 100,000 miles. It still possesses all of its old speed, too. At the top is L. S. Crane in a Pope-Hartford. "Old Betsey" is still a great "boat," as it proved by winning yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PIRATES, 4; CUBS, 3.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—In a hotly contested game to-day the Pirates defeated the Cubs 4 to 3. The visitors made two runs in the first inning and after that only three got as far as third base. The box score:

Chicago.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
W. Miller, lf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2d.	4	1	2	1	3	0
Mitchell, rf.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1	0
Leach, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Bridwell, ss.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Cheney, p.	2	0	1	0	8	0
xLeifield	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	10	24	16	0

Pittsburg.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Hoffman, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mensor, cf.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Platt, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Carey, cf., lf.	1	2	0	2	0	0
Viox, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss.	2	1	2	0	1	0
J. Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	6	1	0
Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Byrne, 3b.	2	0	1	1	2	0
Simon, c.	3	0	0	5	2	0
Camnitz, p.	3	1	1	1	3	0
Totals	21	4	7	27	7	0

Score by innings:

Chicago	200 000 100—3
Pittsburg	012 000 01x—4

xRan for Cheney in the seventh.

Summary: Bases on balls—Off Camnitz, 3; off Cheney, 3. Struck out—By Camnitz, 2; by Cheney, 1. Hit by pitcher—Cheney. Two-base hits—Mills, Leach. Three-base hit—Saier. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Carey, Miller, Bridwell, Viox. Stolen bases—Wagner. Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Klem and Orth. Attendance, 5,000.

PHILLIES, 3; DODGERS, 0.

BROOKLYN, May 24.—The Phillies defeated Brooklyn here this afternoon by a score of 3 to 0. Philadelphia got to Pat Ragon for six hits in the first session and scored the only runs made during the contest. The box score:

PHILA.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Paskert, cf.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	1	4	2	0
Lobert, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1	0
Magee, lf.	3	1	2	2	0	0
Cravath, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Luderus, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0	1
Doolan, ss.	4	0	2	4	3	0
Killifer, c.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Alexander, p.	4	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	37	3	12	27	11	1

BR'KLYN.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Kirkpatrick, 2b	4	0	0	2	5	0
Stengel, cf.	4	0	3	4	0	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Hummel, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1	0
Smith, 3 b.	4	0	2	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	2	5	0
Miller, c.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ragon, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
xErwin	1	0	0	0	0	0
xxCallahan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	0	9	27	14	1

xBatted for Miller in the ninth; xxbatted for Ragon in ninth.

Score by innings:

Philadelphia	300 000 000—3
Brooklyn	000 000 000—0

Summary: Left on bases, Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 9. Two-base hits—McGee, Alexander. Three-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Knabe. First base on errors—Philadelphia 1, Brooklyn 1. Double play—Doolan and Luderus. Bases on balls—Off Ragon 1. Struck out—By Ragon 2, Alexander 5. Passed ball—Miller. Time, 1:20. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie.

CARDINALS WIN TWICE.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—The Cardinals took two games from the Reds to-day, the first 12 to 4 and the second 4 to 3. The box scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Huggins, 2b.	2	0	1	3	4	0
Magee, lf.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Sheckard, rf.	4	2	1	1	0	0
Mowrey, 3b.	4	2	0	0	3	0
Konetchy, 1b.	3	2	1	12	0	0
Oakes, cf.	2	2	1	2	0	0
Whitted, ss.	3	2	2	0	3	1
Wingo, c.	3	0	1	4	1	0
Griner, p.	2	1	1	0	2	0
*Evans	1	0	1	0	0	0
Willis, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Hildebrand, c.	1	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	30	12	11	27	15	1

*Evans batted for Griner in seventh.

Cincin't.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Bates, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Beacher, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Tinker, ss.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Almeida, 3b.	3	1	0	5	3	2
Becker, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Marsans, 1b.	4	1	3	6	2	1
Berghammer, 2b.-ss.	3	1	0	3	1	0
Clarke, c.	3	0	1	6	2	0
Johnson, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
*Kling	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harter, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Groh, 2b.	1	0	0	1	1	0
**Chapman	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	7	27	13	3

*Batted for Johnson in fifth.

**Batted for Harter in ninth.

Score by innings:

St. Louis	000 506 001—12
Cincinnati	000 000 220— 4

Summary: Two-base hits—Bates Evans, Marsans. Three-base hits—Wingo, Marsans, Magee. Stolen base—Hildebrand. Double plays—Clark to Groh; Groh to Tinker to Marsans; Mowery to Wingo to Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Wingo, Huggins, Konetchy, Oakes, Becker. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3; off Nelson, 2; off Griner 1; off Willis, 3. Hit by pitcher—Nelson, 1. Wild pitches—Harter. Passed ball—Hildebrand. Struck out—By Nelson, 3; by Harter, 1; by Griner, 3; by Willis, 1. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Bates, rf.	5	0	2	0	0	0
Beecher, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Tinker, ss.	3	0	0	3	3	0
Almeida, 2b.	5	0	1	2	4	0
Becker, cf.	5	0	2	3	0	0
Marsans, 1b.	4	0	0	11	2	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	4	4	0
Kling, c.	5	1	2	8	3	0
Packard, p.	3	0	0	1	1	0
*Clark	1	0	1	0	0	0
**Berghammer	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
***Chapman	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	3	10	33	18	0

*Clark batted for Packard in ninth.

**Berghammer ran for Clark.

***Chapman batted for Brown.

St. Louis.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Huggins, 2b.	5	0	2	5	6	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Sheckard, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Mowrey, 3b.	3	1	2	0	3	1
Konetchy, 1b.	5	1	3	12	2	0
Oakes, cf.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Whitte,d ss.	3	0	0	0	1	0
McLean, c.	4	0	0	10	1	0
Harmon, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sheckard, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	11	33	15	1

Score by innings:

St. Louis	000 100 110 01—4
Cincinnati	000 001 002 00—3

Summary: Two-base hits—Bescher, Mowrey, Huggins. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Stolen bases—Konetchy 2, Bescher. Double plays—Huggins (unassisted), Groh to Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Cathers, Groh, Magee. Bates. Base on balls—Off Packard 3, off Harmon 4, off Sallee 1. Struck out—By Harmon 6, by Packard 5, by Sallee 1. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 10. Umpires—Bryan and Rigler.

70,000 Attend London Soccer Games in East

Patronage at Contests Between Scotland and Sngland Exceeds World's Series.

CHICAGO, May 24.—What would the major league baseball magnates do if they played to 70,000 on a rainy day? Sh-h-h! The national pastime in America is baseball, but the crowds that even attended the big world's series games do not compare with the patronage for soccer football over in England.

James H. Fenton, of 734 Pierce Building, has just received a clipping from a London paper, which gives a brief account of a soccer game played between Scotland and England. Here is a paragraph in the story:

"The hope that the match would take place in dry weather was, unfortunately, not realized. Seventy thousand saw the kickoff."

Only 70,000 were present, despite the fact that it was raining! Statisticians on the world's series crowds recorded a new record when 30,502 saw the fourth game of the 1912 world's series.

MARATHON RUNNING IS SEVERE STRAIN ON BODY

"Football, baseball, rowing, boxing and some of the other sports all are a great strain on the body," says Arthur Duffey, the former champion amateur sprinter.

"They call for the strictest training. When I was an athlete some years ago I was credited with running 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds. At the time it was said such a performance was a terrific strain on the heart and the muscles of the body, but how can such a performance be compared with a Marathon race?

"A Marathon runner must go through the most arduous siege of training. He must be prepared to stand the gaff for over two and a half hours of the most nerve-racking experience. He must have untold nerve, strength and endurance. There is no chance for the quitter in this game. Yes, no matter what may be said, a Marathon champion is a champion of champions."

LONG GIVING D. ROBERTSON GREAT BATTLE

D. ROBERTSON, of the Mobile team, continues to lead the Southern League batters, with an inflated average of .420. Tommy Long, of the Crackers, is sailing along close behind him. Smith, Welchonce and Alperman, of the Crackers, all continue to show above the .300 mark.

The batting averages of the Southern League, including games of Tuesday, follow:

Batting Averages—Ten or More Games.

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	PCT.
D. R'btson, Mble.	119	25	50	83	.420
Long, Atl.	149	35	56	75	.376
Campbell, Mble.	49	8	18	20	.367
Knisely, Bham.	44	4	16	21	.364
Smith, Atl.	133	25	46	58	.346
Elberfeld, Chat.	120	12	40	48	.333
Sloan, Mont.	146	21	48	74	.329
Welchonce, Atl.	147	25	47	59	.320
Ward, Mphs	140	21	44	61	.314
Alperman, Atl.	159	28	49	62	.308
Gribbens, Mont.	53	6	16	26	.302
Atz, N. O.	67	14	20	24	.299
Seabough, Mphs.	54	5	16	19	.296
King, Chat.	132	23	39	51	.295
Bisland, Atl.	75	9	22	38	.293
Baerwald, Mphs.	155	21	45	64	.290
Bailey, Atl.	87	11	25	32	.287
Perry, Nville	131	17	37	48	.282
Hogg, Mobile	36	4	10	10	.278
Jacobson, Mble	133	30	37	58	.278
McBride, Bham.	126	12	35	48	.278
Starr, Mble.	142	19	39	44	.275
Street, Chat.	125	9	34	47	.272
E. Williams, N. O.	59	5	16	23	.271
Jantzen, Mont.	141	18	38	50	.270
Coyle, Chat.	130	16	35	47	.269
Young, Nville	83	4	22	30	.265
Merritt, Mphs	68	5	18	25	.265
Messenger, Bham.	99	14	26	38	.263
Hendrix, N. O.	145	20	38	58	.262
Spencer, N. O.	149	14	39	56	.262
Elwert, Mont.	127	23	33	44	.260
Kutina, Mont.	54	5	14	18	.259
Knaup, Mont.	93	12	24	33	.258
Flick, Chat.	124	12	32	41	.258
Manning, Mont.	35	6	9	16	.257
McGilvray, Bham.	110	13	28	32	.255
Stock, Mble.	138	21	35	42	.254
Love, Mphs.	129	15	32	45	.248
Abstein, Mphs.	142	17	35	43	.248
Bagby, Mont.	73	11	18	22	.247
Wares, Mont.	130	24	32	46	.246
Schwartz, Nville.	130	4	32	37	.246
Mayer, Bham.	90	11	22	30	.244
Clark, Mble	136	21	33	40	.243
Evans, N. O.	37	3	9	10	.243
Daley, Nville.	141	18	34	41	.241
Butler, Mphs.	129	15	31	42	.240
Paulette, Mble.	126	16	30	43	.238
Tarleton, Mont.	76	9	18	24	.237
Donahue, Mont.	78	5	18	24	.231
Odell, Mble.	153	17	35	42	.229
Price, Atl.	35	2	8	11	.229
Callahan, Nville.	144	25	33	49	.229
Bodus, Bham.	57	6	13	15	.228
Snedecor, N. O.	151	8	34	37	.225
James, N. O.	94	12	21	26	.223
Elston, Chat.	136	7	30	46	.221
Manush, N. O.	113	15	25	32	.221
Yantz, N. O.	59	4	13	17	.220
Clancy, N. O.	115	19	25	27	.217
Shanley, Mphs.	92	14	20	23	.217
Noyes, Nville.	89	17	19	32	.213
Agler, Atl.	132	25	28	38	.212
Graham, Atl.	87	9	18	22	.207
Schweitzer, Mphs.	89	13	18	22	.202
Lindsay, Nville.	127	16	25	30	.197
Dunn, Atl.	72	9	14	15	.194
More, Chat.	32	1	6	7	.182
Goalby, Nville.	105	13	19	26	.181
Schmidt, Mble.	89	13	16	25	.180
Breen, Mont.	124	16	22	32	.179
Gillespie, Chat.	106	4	19	23	.179
Brown, Mble.	46	2	8	9	.174
Carroll, Bham.	120	12	20	24	.167
Stevenson, N. O.	68	7	11	16	.162
Herndon, Bham.	31	2	5	5	.161
Swindell, N. O.	19	0	3	3	.158
Ellam, Bham.	80	11	12	20	.150
Covaleskie, Chat.	27	4	4	5	.148

MAJORS AFTER MINOR LEAGUE BATTING STAR

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 24.—Both the New York Giants

COACH HEISMAN RANKS GEORGIA AND ALABAMA EVEN

How Coach Heisman Classifies Teams

Class A	Alabama Georgia
Class B	Auburn Clemson Tech
Class C	Mercer Vanderbilt Sewanee Mississippi A. & M.
Class D	Florida Wofford L. S. U.
Class E	Tennessee Tulane Millsaps Citadel

By J. W. Heisman.

(Famous Coach of the Tech Team.)

THE man who would seriously attempt the pleasantry of awarding a baseball championship of the S. I. A. A. for the season of 1913 soon to close needs be a daring spirit—a man much braver than myself.

Never within my somewhat lengthy recollection has the matter of a proper ranking of the teams at the season's end been in such a fearfully messed-up condition as this year, and no one with any right to speak with authority of the subject has, so far as I know, been so foolhardy as to attempt a definite pronouncement on the subject.

As has often been explained before, there is no such thing as a real championship of the S. I. A. A., and this holds good even in football. But in the latter sport the teams come much nearer to playing a common schedule of games, and for other reasons as well it is much more easy to predicate the strongest team of the year than can be the case in baseball.

Some years it has been satisfactory to all to award a tentative championship in baseball to that team which had not lost a single series during the season. This plan would never do in professional baseball, for it is not series won and lost that count here, but the mere number of individual games won and lost.

But while the percentage plan of individual games won and lost is eminently satisfactory in figuring out a pennant winner in a professional league it will rarely do in the S. I. A. A., for the reason that the 22 members do not play the same number of games, the same opponents, the same number at home and abroad, etc.

It comes to this, that unless one team has made such a stunning and practically unsmirched record as reasonably puts it out of the class of all the rest of the teams in the association a just disposition of the title "Champions" is out of the question. This really happens with reasonable frequency, but it certainly has not happened this year, and hence no uncontested assignment of the title is likely to be made by any one. Still, a careful review of the work of the various teams, and a painstaking contrasting of that work should not be without profit.

* * *

CONSIDERING the percentages they have rolled up from the particular teams they have encountered, it is clear that the figures for Georgia and for Alabama loom up the largest. Prior to the Tech series with Georgia, the Athenians had suffered but two defeats in the S. I. A. A., and that was the size also of Alabama's defeats. Georgia's percentage was nevertheless a shade higher than Alabama's for the reason that the Red and Black had played, and therefore won, more games than had the Tuscaloosans.

It was also true that the two defeats suffered by Alabama were at the hands of the Georgians themselves; so that, it appeared, when it came to direct matching, the Alabama team seemed to be a bit inferior to the Georgia team. On the other hand, this was somewhat offset by the fact that the two games between the two had been played in Athens and, further, that nearly all of Georgia's S. I. A. A. games had been played on home grounds, while about seven of Alabama's games had been played away from home.

But now that the smoke of the Tech-Georgia series has also cleared away, there does appear considerable ground for Alabama's insistent plea that they have a better claim to first honors than has Georgia, for now the records show that Georgia has lost five S. I. A. A. games, while Alabama has still lost only two. To go with this, Georgia has won 13 S. I. A. A. games, while Alabama has won 11 such. Unfortunately, these did not include for Georgia victories over Mercer, Sewanee or Mississippi A. and M., while Alabama's wins fail to include contests with Auburn, Clemson or Sewanee. In other words, there is no real basis of comparison available.

What seeming advantage on a percentage basis Alabama enjoys may disappear when it encounters Vanderbilt on the 26th and 27th; but on the other hand it must be remembered again that Alabama is going to have the advantage in these games, in that they will be played on home grounds.

If we stop to see what effect figuring in non-S. I. A. A. games would have on the records of the teams we find that it will not help matters much for Georgia to have recourse to this expedient, for while it is true it won some additional four games from such teams, it also lost three games to such teams. Alabama, on the other hand, has played four non-S. I. A. A. college games and won them all. (Of course, games with professionals and prep school teams are not being considered at all in this connection.)

I have gone at some length into a comparison of the work of these teams, not merely because they seem to have had, on the whole, the best records for the season, but also to illustrate to the reader what the complications are in the way of a sensible ranking; and not alone for these two teams, but for others in the association, for the difficulties for all are similar in character in all respects.

* * *

BUT while a view of the unclothed percentages of Georgia and Alabama seem to show them up in the most favorable light of all the S. I. A. A. teams, there are not lacking those who claim places for other teams alongside these two. Thus some Auburnites claimed before the Clemson-Auburn series that those battles would settle second place.

If they did, then Clemson is entitled to second place and either Georgia or Alabama would have to step down off the pedestal and let the Tigers jump up. But just to show you how differently the same things can look to different people, here is Coach Dobson, who says that if Tech took the series from Georgia then the Yellow Jackets were entitled to the pennant.

So where are we at, and where do we all get off?

As for the Techites, they are not splitting anybody's ears with any kind of claims in particular. And yet, in justice, what deserts they have should be spread out for public inspection as well as those of other teams.

Now, Tech has won nine and lost seven, all S. I. A. A. games. This will not net so high a percentage as several other teams can boast of; but wait a minute. In the first place, an even half of these games were played away from home, and that is much more along this line than any other of the prominent teams can say.

Again, of the seven defeats encountered, four were by one run only, one was by two runs only, and two were by three runs only. In other words, no team has run plumb away from the Yellow Jackets in a single encounter, as did Georgia from Alabama. Also, Tech suffered two of its one-run defeats directly through the vile luck of having both its catchers knocked out, one in each game at Auburn, by having their right hands severely injured during the course of the two games. Had these accidents not happened, or not happened on the road where their other catchers were not available, it might have made all the difference in the world with their season's record.

And yet another thing or two: Tech was the only team in or out of the association that could take the series from Clemson, and the only one that could take a series from Georgia. She was the only team that could win more than one from the Georgians on their own campus; and it was the only one that fairly decimated Sewanee this season.

Likewise, it is worth pointing out that Tech's schedule showed no weak teams on it like Birmingham College, Florida, Tennessee, Tulane, S. W. P. U., Southwestern Texas, Washington and Lee, etc. No, theirs were all stiff opponents.

Yet against them all Tech scored 69 runs to opponents' 45, which is pretty good.

So when you come to think it all over, it becomes apparent that Coach Dobson had some slight ground, to say the least, for ranking Tech first.

* * *

AUBURN'S record is excellent—so far as it goes. The trouble is it doesn't go far enough; for the only teams it encountered worth talking much about were Georgia, Mercer, Tech and Clemson. Now, to two of these four it lost; so that a good-looking percentage built up largely from the other small-fry on their 1913 schedule doesn't spell much, after all.

No one can deny that the team looked good; but of the two series it won out of the four named above, one was played entirely on home grounds, the other entirely on neutral grounds, and even of the two lost one was played entirely on home grounds.

* * *

AND right here let us analyze Clemson's status on the season's work: No one can think more highly than do I of what the South Carolinians accomplished this spring. Not only did they win their State pennant with a clean percentage of 1,000, but they took the series from Auburn on foreign grounds, beat North Carolina and tied Trinity. They also broke even with Georgia, though this was on home grounds.

The discounts come in when we note that neither North Carolina nor Trinity had teams of usual caliber this year, and that none of the South Carolina teams, outside of Clemson, are in a baseball class with the usual run of S. I. A. A. teams. And, of course, Clemson dropped two straight to Tech.

But the main difficulty in assigning any given place to Clemson lies in the fact that all told they only played seven games in the S. I. A. A. Of these it won three and lost four. Its outside opponents, being of unknown caliber, offer as little basis for a critical estimate within the S. I. A. A. fold as would a consideration of the prep and professional games that other S. I. A. A. teams have played.

And so it goes.

* * *

NOW, if anyone can make head or tail, fins or feet out of this thrice-jumbled situation they have everybody's permission to "go to it." For me, the job is strictly "taboo."

I do not mind saying that in my opinion, considering records generally, as well as what I saw of the actual play of the various teams, that Alabama and Georgia deserve to rank a shade higher than any other of the S. I. A. A. teams.

One further step—taken with some hesitation—and I find myself putting Auburn, Clemson and Tech in Class B, just below the other two. Beyond this the path appears to me to be blocked up solidly.

* * *

MERCER'S chief claim to distinction lies in the fact that it took two out of three from Tech. But as it won only six college games, while losing eleven—if my records have it right—it seems plain that the Baptists will not demand a ranking above the five already considered.

* * *

VANDERBILT has thus far won five and lost eight, all told. There yet remain on their schedule three games with Alabama at Tuscaloosa, but even if they take two out of the three, which is unlikely, their record will still keep them in the "second division."

* * *

SO far as I am familiar with it, Sewanee's record for the season is just about on a par with Vanderbilt's. The latter won their series with Tennessee, while Sewanee lost to the Volunteers in the one game that was played. Vanderbilt and Sewanee are yet to come together, and if the Commodores win from Sewanee they will be champions of Tennessee; but if they lose to the Tigers I suppose there will be nothing about that championship either.

* * *

TENNESSEE has a brand new team and not much was to be expected from it. They appear to have been very weak, losing to Michigan, Vanderbilt, Georgia and others, with little to chalk up on the credit side.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI A. & M. had a fair team, but it also ranks below the A and the B classifications, as I have styled them. True, they won two out of three to Vanderbilt, and took the series from Tulane, but they lost five straight to Alabama.

* * *

FLORIDA, Birmingham, Tulane and Louisiana all had teams rather below par.

* * *

IF you should ask my opinion of the the strength of the teams as they were playing at the very end of the season it would not take me long to say that no team was going stronger than Tech, to say the least. I do not believe that Georgia was falling off any in its play; there was no reason why it should fall off. The men were all in good condition, still full of ambition, better backed and keyed than they had been for any other preceding game, and I think played the best ball they were able to play against Tech.

Yet they went down before the Technicals in no uncertain manner. This might have been a "flash in the pan" for Tech had only one game been played and won by taem from Georgia, but when two are played in Athens and two in Atlanta the result ceases to be an accident. This conviction is strengthened by a recollection of what Tech did to Sewanee in the two games immediately preceding the series with Georgia.

Alabama does not as yet seem to have hit the chutes, but Tech would give a good deal to get another chop at them on home or neutral grounds and right now.

Clemson kept to its stride right to the finish and would make it warm for any of them.

* * *

THE best, then, that I can possibly do is not to attempt an individual ranking of the teams. Instead I must fall back on a general classification, which comes as near as may be to expressing my opinion of the strength of the teams as they played the season through—taking into consideration whom they played, how often they played them, where they played them, how they came out, and how they looked in actual performance as a mere playing machine.



Jeff Can Sing Hawaiian and All That Stuff — By "Bud" Fisher

Lowry Arnold a True Sportsman Could Have Barred R. Steinmehl

By Tick Tichenor

IF it hadn't been for Lowry Arnold the Birmingham Invitation Tournament would not have been won by Rollo Steinmehl.

Of course he beat Lowry in his very first match but this is not the point.

On the afternoon before the qualifying round Billy Ward, who was a member of the Tournament Committee, was in doubt about allowing the Junior members of the Club to enter the tournament.

"Lowry," said he," we have three or four Junior members who want to play in this tournament. "They are boys fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years old. What do you think about letting them enter?"

Now if Lowry Arnold had raised any objection all Junior members would have been barred from entering. But being a big broad-gauge sportsman Lowry replied, "By all means," Billie, "let them enter. If they are not good enough they will be beaten. If they are good enough they ought to win."

So the matter was settled and the Junior members entered and Rollo Steinmehl established a record of winning the first tournament in which he ever played.

* * *

HIS victory was the greatest surprise, which has ever taken place in any tournament in the South. It was a surprise because he was truly a dark horse. None of the members of the club knew how well this fifteen-year-old boy could play. They knew him because they had often seen him playing with his father or had seen him putting on or playing shots to the tenth and fifteenth greens, which are almost in his back yard but none of them ever played with him. He had turned in no scores and so wasn't even on the handicap list. When he turned in a score of seventy-eight it was thought that he had outplayed himself in the qualifying round. When he played his first match with Lowry Arnold and won on the fifteenth green most everybody was surprised but no one considered that he had a chance of winning the tournament. The general impression was that he was too young to stand the strain and would blow up sooner or later. But those who entertained this idea didn't know the kid. In his second round he was pitted against Billy Ward, a veteran of many tournaments and who knows every break and slope and blade of grass on the entire course. At the sixteenth tee Ward was two up with only three holes to play. Ward had the match almost as good as won but Steinmehl couldn't see it that way and by winning the eighteenth managed to square the match on the eighteenth green. The nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first holes were halved but he won the twenty-second hole and the match.

* * *

IN his next match the next morning with H. C. Wood he had a ding-dong match all the way round as neither was ever more than one up at any time. Wood was one up at the eighteenth but missed his drive and lost the hole and the match was all square. Both got away well from the tee at the nineteenth but neither quite reached the green. Wood's second was about ten feet short of the cup, while Steinmehl was about four feet beyond the flag. Wood putted and barely missed his three but was dead for a four. Steinmehl put his ball square into the back of the cup but it hopped out and the hole was halved in four. I was standing where I could see his face plainly when the putt hopped out and he didn't change his expression. He didn't make a move or say a word. The putt was just a little too hard and he knew it. The next hole was halved. Both drove badly at the twenty-first but the kid made the better recovery and got his four and won the hole.

This was the second time he had been forced to go extra holes to win and he had done so without a flicker.

He had proven to all that he knew his clubs of which he only carried four—a driver, a mashie, a mid-iron and a putter—but would the strain of the gallery, which would follow the final have its effect on him. Those who thought that it would didn't know him. He didn't know that they were there. He played better than ever. At the thirteenth he had his opponent, J. H. Doughty, four down with only five holes to play. At this point Doughty by playing magnificent golf succeeded in winning three of the next four holes and halving the other one and so came to the eighteenth tee one down with one to play.

* * *

THE ninth and eighteenth fairgreens are parallel and the green is a double green—the ninth being to the right. On his drive Doughty sliced but his ball just reached the edge of the ninth green, leaving him a long run-up shot across the ninth green to the cup.

Steinmehl sliced badly his ball finally reaching the rough to the right of the ninth fairgreen. When the ball was found in the rough it was about fifty yards from the hole. Just short of the green and about ten yards from the flag was a large mound fully ten feet high, which was in a direct line to the flag and which had to be carried if the green was to be reached. In addition to all of this the ball was lying under a tree the limbs of which were so low that the ball had to be kept low in order to keep from hitting them and yet the mound had to be carried and the ball held on a small green.

Picture yourself in such a position and figure out the shot.

* * *

I WAS standing at the back of the ninth green with George Oliver and we discussed the shot we would attempt under the same circumstances. Mr. Oliver was of the opinion that he would take an approaching cleek and attempt to run the ball over the mound and take a long chance of pulling off the shot and getting the green. On the other hand I was of the opinion that it would be best to play the ball onto the ninth green and trust to laying a long approach putt dead and getting a half in four. But young Steinmehl did neither. Using a mashie, after carefully studying the shot, he hit the ball artful firmly. It just grazed the leaves of the tree, cleared the mound easily, struck the green and came to rest about three feet from the hole. So great was the amount of cut put upon the ball in making the shot that it ran less than three feet after striking the green. It was a grand shot and one which Willie Anderson in his day would have been proud to have pulled off.

It was the best shot, which has ever been my pleasure to witness.

Girl Magnate Is Now Forming Ball Club

Miss Ida Schnall Sends Out Call for Athletically Inclined Girls to Join Team.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Flock around, girls, and listen to this.

How often have you envied the snappy playing of the Giants? How often have you longed to play ball yourself, and bewailed the fact that the girl ball players are about as uncommon as a snowy day in July? Well, here's a chance for athletically inclined girls to develop into female Wagners, Mattles and Marquards. And don't forget that "the female of the species is more deadly," etc.

Miss Ida Schnall is the boss of the New York Female Giants. Back in 1908 she started the team, played exhibition games—with male teams—for charity. Now comes Miss Ida with a new scheme. She will be a magnate just like Charley Ebbets and will spend money. Another nine is to be formed, and the two teams will play exhibition games, mostly for charity's sake; but of course Ida admits that she doesn't expect to lose money.

Ida is supposed to be the champion all-round athlete in these parts. Recently she did a diving stunt at the Winter Garden, but she decided to get back into the baseball game again. She has sent out a call for ten girls who know something of baseball, and who are there with the muscle and nerve. So if you'd shine in this company drop a postal to Ida, and Ida will tell you when to report for duty at the Bronx oval, where her cohorts are getting back into trim by practicing on Sundays.

PENDLETON REMUSES TO JOIN PROFESSIONAL RANKS

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24.—"Tal" Pendleton, the Princeton football captain and considered one of the best ball players in the colleges to-day, declared he would not enter the professional baseball ranks after graduation. Offers had been made to him by the Washington American League and Baltimore International League clubs. Pendleton said he would go into business after graduating.

COULON SEES CHAMPION IN MATTY M'CUE

By Ed W. Smith

CHICAGO, ILL., May 24.—Matty McCue, the Racine boy, who is leaving a trail of cracked jaws and blighted records behind him as he marches steadily upward toward some sort of a championship, found one big booster in his home town the other night when he tipped Jeff O'Connell over for a totally unnecessary count in the first round of their glove contest. Johnny Coulon, bantam champion, was at the ringside for the double purpose of trying to help his friend O'Connell suppress the Racine terror and also to get his first view of the said terror. The pride of Logan Square had never cast an eye on the pride of Racine and was filled with curiosity.

* * *

AVERAGE fight fans pay little attention to the work of a fighter's seconds, especially if the fighting is pretty hot, and probably very few in the big throng at Racine Thursday night noticed how hard little Johnny did his very utmost to help the former Briton. Once Johnny held Jeff up as he was knocked down right in his own corner, probably saving the already beaten man a nasty tumble outside of the ring. But it was an utterly hopeless case. But just the same, Johnny was well satisfied that he did his best and that nothing on earth could have saved Jeff that night—nothing, at least, short of a gatling gun trained on the McCue corner.

* * *

AFTER the battle was over and the fright had left the O'Connell corner because of Jeff's disinclination to come to his senses promptly, the bantamweight champion's eyes stuck out excitedly as he walked into the McCue dressing room and congratulated the young fighter on his success and the wonderful showing he made. "You're a wonder, kid, that's all I can tell you now," Coulon told him, "I'm a fan for you for all time now and want to see you win because you're a fighter after my own heart."

* * *

THE Coulon enthusiasm hadn't cooled a bit two hours after the battle was over and he had nothing but the highest praise for McCue. "Why, they told me he was a right-hand puncher and that his wallop was about all he had," Johnny told a party of friends. "A right hand indeed! That's the last thing that should be considered about him. He's got one of the best left hands that I ever saw and this, to my mind, is what makes him a really great fighter and the sure makings of a champion.

* * *

"THE man with merely a right hand is an easy man to fight and usually an easy man for a clever fellow to whip. When the man with a good right has a great left along with it look out for him, he is the ideal ringster and it will take a champion to down him. I've never seen a young fighter handle himself in better shape, with better judgment and with such high skill as Matty McCue. He doesn't have to hook it to daze a man. He sticks his left out with jarring force and doesn't use the right until absolutely sure that the other fellow is in no condition to cross him or beat him to it. I'm for McCue. He's a wonder."

* * *

AND little Johnny's opinion is shared freely by all of those who saw the artistic lacing he gave the hapless O'Connell. It was the first time the clever Jeff ever had been clipped out despite the fact that he has battled some of the greatest of the lightweights. The little fellow felt the sting of defeat sharply, but was game enough never to attempt an alibi. "I simply never got started, that's all," was what he said. When asked if he didn't think McCue a great man Jeff said he would have to think so and laughingly added that he didn't see enough of him to form a good opinion.

* * *

MANY good judges of fighters in Chicago are hoping that John McCue does not rush the boy to the front too rapidly. Matty is only eighteen years old and will have to be handled carefully. If care is shown with him they simply can't keep him from being a champion.

Joe Bean Picks All-Prep Team

Weston, Fox, Callahan, Hurlers.

By Joe Bean.

(Coach at Marist College.)

IN picking what I consider would be an ideal prep team this year I will have to do a little juggling of players so that some boys may receive justice in this selection. It is true that every year we have the best players in the league playing in the infield and as we only have four places to fill some of these boys have in the past been cut out and players of inferior ability have been placed on the team.

I can see no reason why these boys that are good infielders should not make good outfielders, and for that reason will pick some of them to play outfield positions in preference to some of the outfielders. In this way we will secure a strong prep team in all departments and one able to cope with the best prep team in the South.

Armistead Best Catcher.

We will take up the position of catcher. The best catchers in the league are Armistead, of Boys' High School, and Lowry, of Marist, with the preference in favor of Armistead He has been in the league a long time, has a good knowledge of its players, has a good arm and hits well; in fact, he has all the requisites that go to make a good catcher.

Lowry is in his first year and has done fine work for Marist behind the bat.

The pitchers were very evenly matched in three of the schools and all have pitched some good ball. They are Weston, of T. H. S.; Fox, of B. H. S., and Callahan, of Marist.

To give a preference to either would be doing an injustice to the other, but with these three boys in shape and on the same team opponents would have a hard time of it.

Fox an Old-timer.

Weston and Callahan pitched their first year in the league. Fox has pitched a number of years. Weston and Callahan have been unfortunate in not having good teams behind them, while Fox has had as a whole the best balanced team in the league.

My infield is: Lowry, Marist, first; Lipscomb, B. H. S., second; Spurlock, B. H. S., shortstop; Allen, Marist, third.

Lowry is easily the best first baseman in the league. This he showed while playing there before he was placed behind the bat. He has height, reach, a good arm and hits the ball hard.

Lipscomb is a good, steady second baseman, covers lots of ground, has a good arm and hits well. He makes a good man for the job.

In Class by Themselves.

Spurlock and Allen really have no contenders for their jobs. They have been the class of the league in their respective positions. Both boys are fast on the bases, hit the ball hard, have good arms and cover a world of ground.

As I said in the beginning, there are infielders that are better ball players than some of our outfielders, and it would be an injustice to them and to the team not to pick them.

Park, of T. H. S.; Reynolds, of B. H. S., and Bedell, of T. H. S., would make a dandy outfielder. They are all good hitters, fast on the bases and while I have slighted some of the regular outfielders of the league, I can't see how the boys that I picked could be placed on the side lines after playing the ball they did during this season.

Parks a Grand Player.

Parks, of T. H. S., is one of the best ball players in the league and has demonstrated this on numerous occasions.

Reynolds, of B. H. S., is also a fast man, a left-handed hitter and a dandy outfielder. Being a small boy has not made any difference with him and it does not stop me in picking him for the team. He has lots of ability.

Bedell, T. H. S., has been playing the infield, but for his hitting and all-round hustling ability he outclasses a majority of the other players in the league and would make a valuable man on the team, though I could not place him on the infield. He easily deserves a place on the team and no doubt would make a good outfielder.

The team would line up as follows:

Armistead, B. H. S.	Catcher
Weston, T. H. S.	Pitcher
Fox, B. H. S.	Pitcher
Callahan, Marist	Pitcher
Lowry, Marist	First base
Lipscomb, B. H. S.	Second base
Allen, Marist	Third base
Spurlock, B. H. S.	Shortstop
Parks, T. H. S.	Outfield
Reynolds, B. H. S.	Outfield
Bedell, T. H. S.	Outfield

There are, of course, some other boys in the league that have played good ball and deserve a word of praise for it. They have ability, but most of them are handicapped by size and weight.

Bean's Honorable Mention.

I would honorably mention Wells and Sims, P. F. S.; Babb and Brown, G. M. A., and Roberts, of Marist.

Roberts, of Marist, was easily the All-Prep choice last year. As a fielder he can not be beat, but he has fallen off in his hitting this season.

BIG EASTERN MEET JUNE 14.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The New York Athletic Club will hold its ninetieth athletic meet on Travers Island on June 14.

NOTICE!
Closing-Out-Ends
$7, $8, $9
Trousers Made-to-Measure
$3.50
FORDON
THE TAILOR, Inc.
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"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN
AT DRUGGISTS OR TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c
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WANTED, IDEAS
An Opportunity To Make Money
Inventors, men of ideas and inventive ability, should write to-day for our list of inventions needed, and prizes offered by leading manufacturers.
Patents secured or our fee returned. "Why Some Inventors Fail," "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money," and other valuable booklets sent free to any address.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHAT CAR WINS SPEEDWAY RACE FRIDAY, MAY 30?

Sweepstakes Will Be a "Bear," According to Geo. M. Dickson, Vice President of National.

BY GEORGE M. DICKSON,
General Manager National "40" Company.

When the first self-propelled vehicle was made to run—and then more remarkable, was actually stopped at will, people laughed. That laugh soon changed into an ever-increasing cheer all over the world.

When our Indianapolis men presumed to suggest a Speedway upon which automobiles would be raced at unheard-of speeds, the same people smiled knowingly. That smile has changed into looks of surprise and admiration.

Such is the progress in Indiana where the first car was built and where the fastest time with motor cars has been made. These four men who conceived the new world-famous Speedway are Carl Fisher, A. C. Newby, James Allison and Frank Wheeler, all connected with the motor car industry of Indianapolis.

Mile-a-Minute Predicted.

In 1909 the first meet was held on the two-and-a-half-mile Speedway. The track was not paved then. At that time one manufacturer watched his cars practice and suggested that the day would come when he could do a mile-a-minute on the track. Last year, cars traveled at the rate of 100 and more miles an hour on the Speedway. Such is the rapid growth in the motor car building.

The Speedway has done much for the entire motor car industry; it has done much for the particular car builders who entered their product; it has done much for the city of Indianapolis and more surprising, it has declared dividends for the owners.

The next contest to be waged for cylinder supremacy will be held Friday, May 30. At that time American-made and foreign-built cars, driven by intrepid experts, will go after the International Championship in the 500-mile race, 200 times around the two-and-one-half-mile track. The track has been paved with brick.

Unusual Features in 1912.

Last year the largest paid admission that ever attended a sporting event in the history of the world, paid real money to come inside of the speed arena and watch the National car hang up a new world's record. Last year's race was marked by two or three unusual features; the two cars that gave the National the hardest fight for victory were two European cars, a Mercedes and a Fiat. The National's actual running time was 81.72 miles per hour. The Mercedes, driven by Ralph De Palma, made a marvelous race, going out in a dramatic fashion that brought sighs of regret from every one just as the worthy pilot was nearing the end of the terrific run.

Joe Dawson, an Indianapolis boy, drove the National to victory last year and the year before that in the first 500-mile race, Ray Harroun, another Indianapolis boy, drove the Marmon "Wasp" to victory. Harroun's elapsed time average was 74.61 miles per hour.

Who will win this year is a matter that even the most skilled "railbirds" hesitate to predict. The record as now hung up is fast; some of the foreign entries are puzzlers, as no one knows just what they are capable of; some of the American-made cars may spring some surprises and the Hoosiers are eager that the record be kept at home.

Line-up in Two Years.

The prize money for the winner of the 500-mile race is divided into ten prizes, the first being $20,000.

Following are the cars that finished in the first 500-mile race in 1911, in order as they finished:

Marmon, Lozier, Fiat, Mercedes, Marmon, Simplex, National, Amplex, Knox, Jackson, Stutz and Mercer.

There were twenty-eight other cars entered, but only the first twelve were counted. Last year the cars that finished and the order in which they crossed the tape at the conclusion of 500 miles of running were:

National, Fiat, Mercer, Stutz, Schacht, Stutz, White, Lozier, National, Knox.

Only the first ten were counted last year.

BASEBALL STARS POSSESS MORE TRADES THAN ONE

Frank Owen, formerly of the Chicago White Sox, and Ed Killian, for years a member of the Detroit club, are now working regularly at the Studebaker automobile plant in Detroit, and divide the work of pitching for the shop's baseball team in the Manufacturers' League.

OCTOBER MONTH CHOSEN FOR FAMED PARIS SALON

PARIS, May 24.—At a meeting of the French Chambre Syndicate de l'Automobile last month it was voted to hold the 1913 Paris Salon in October instead of December, and that its duration be 10 days instead of 16, as formerly.

Billy Knipper to Drive Henderson in Big Race



R. P. HENDERSON AT WHEELAND RAY HARROUN IN 1914 HENDERSON TOURING IN FRONT OF NEW PRESS STAND BUILT FOR 500 MILE RACE AT INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY

Veteran Racer Declares He Will Make Other Drivers Smell Gasoline.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 24.—The Henderson car, "made right in Indianapolis by the Hendersons" makes its debut in the automobile speed arena when the third annual 500-mile race is started at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on May 30. The Indianapolis car will be started in a field of the world's best racing automobiles and William Knipper will drive the car.

Knipper is one of the veterans of the racing game who started driving fast cars in the days when Barney Oldfield, Webb Jay and others were startling the country with their feats on the mile dirt tracks. After years of driving in race events Knipper retired and became the Henderson dealer in Rochester, N. Y. They say that "once a race driver always a speed fiend," and Billy heard the call of the race track.

At his suggestion the Henderson Motor Car company has made an entry of a Henderson car in the 500-mile event and named Knipper as its driver. Knipper is also planning to follow up the Indianapolis event with a whirl in the road races at Elgin and in the premier road events of the year, the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize events, at Savannah next November.

No. 10 For Henderson.

The Henderson entry will carry the number ten in the Indianapolis race and in the opinion of expert judges of racing cars it will be a strong contender for the honors in this international event in which America, Germany, France and Italy have cars entered. The car is painted Knipper's favorite color, an azure blue. The body is designed to overcome wind resistance and tapers to an edge at the rear. The car will be equipped with wire wheels which will greatly facilitate the speed of tire changes, make the car more lively and save tires. Saving tires is an advantage, for the time lost at the pits always plays an important part in winning a race.

"Prince Billy" Knipper as he is known to the fans needs no introduction. He started his speed career in 1904 when he raced over the Harlem dirt track in Chicago. The following year he crossed the Atlantic and entered the lists in the Gordon-Bennett race conducted in France. The next year he drove in numerous hill climbs and track meets and spent 1907 on the Pacific coast. In 1909 he piloted the first car ever driven through from this country to Mexico City and broke several road records. In the same year he drove a Benz at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, was third in the Denver road race, won the Lowell road race, and finished first in the 100-mile event at Atlanta. The latter still stands as a class record. He also drove in the Vanderbilt and the Munsey tour of 1909.

Knipper's Unlucky Star.

Knipper drove a Lancia in 1910 in the Vanderbilt. The Monday before the race his car turned turtle but this did not deter him from entering the race and he was leading in the Massapequa Trophy division by nine minutes when he met with an accident. He won the international light car race at Savannah that year with the same Lancia setting a new record for light cars.

During 1911 he drove a 200 H. P. Mercedes, the famous Janetzy's mount, and a 120 Benz, teaming with "King Bob" Burman in mile track meets all over the country. He drove a small Benz in the first 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Speedway, teaming with Burman in 1911.

Cars in Big Parade Along Bull Street

Savannah Preparing for Gala Event Tuesday Night, When Gov. Folk Awards Prizes.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 24.—A large number of gayly decorated automobiles will be entered in the automobile parade Tuesday night under the auspices of the Savannah Automobile Club. The officials of the club are furnishing entry blanks to all persons in the city owning machines.

The cars will assemble at the De-Soto Hotel. After parading the principal streets they will end up at the judge's stand at the Chautauqua tents in the Park Extension. The cups presented by the club will be awarded as first prizes, and two presented by the Young Women's Christian Association will go as second prizes.

Governor Folk of Missouri will award the prizes.

DANGER SIGNS ERECTED BY GERMAN AUTO CLUB

BERLIN, May 24.—During 1912 the Imperial Automobile club of Germany erected 176 warning signs at dangerous crossings on the roads of that country, 369 signs to indicate level crossings and 172 boards at dangerous turns.

"GREAT ATLANTA" AS CONSIDERED BY FRANK ROBARTES

Well-Known Automobile Dealer Happy in New Home of Locomobile on Peachtree.

BY EVELYN WREN.

"Atlanta's great," said Frank W. Robartes, of the Locomobile Agency on Peachtree. I let my eyes wander from his jovial face to the Shrine button on his lapel and realized that here without question, was a man after Atlanta's own heart. The new manager of the Atlanta branch of the Locomobile Company of America is the type of man Atlanta is proud to welcome.

Mr. Robartes toyed fondly with a fac simile of the Vanderbilt cup, lifted by the Locomobile in 1908, and sat back in his chair as if it were a delight to be interested. Therein he displayed either great dramatic ability or tremendous kindness. Few men busy from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night can face an interviewer with serenity. Mr. Robartes did, however, and gave an extreme demonstration of geniality.

"Atlanta's great" sounds well in any tones, but this sentiment voiced by the hearty, well-poised man before me created a sensation. Mr. Robartes is in the first prime of youth,—thirty-five years old, (so he says.) It may be that his intense love of the outdoors and its pursuits—motoring, gunning, fishing and boating—has kept for him the youthful appearance and the boyish enthusiasm which wins friendships.

Environment of Concern.

The Locomobile Company has many men of this tye. It has young, energetic men as managers, all under forty years and all endowed with abundant enthusiasm. The factory at Bridgeport, a factory of sunshine, sanitation and ventilation, is the scene of happy, contented workers. It might sound peculiar to call an automobile a labor of love but that is what the Locomobile has grown to be because of its incomparable factory and office conditions.

Because more than mechanical persistence is put into each machine an unusual record is shown. There are sixty thousand Locomobile owners and every car sent out by the factory is in running order to-day, save those irreparably injured by fire. This is a sixteen-year record.

The new building for the local branch at 469 Peachtree Street is a fit home for the product. The large showroom in front is a revelation in light and decoration. A wainscoting of brown leather effect meets a light brown wall. A hand-painted, peacock frieze, interrupted at intervals by a chaste design bearing the characteristic Locomobile "L," breaks the wall space before it blends into the ivory white ceiling.

To the rear of this showroom is the general office and manager's office, both splendidly equipped. The manager's office is artistic without the sacrifice of dignity.

A large showroom for guaranteed rebuilt cars is back of the offices. The mezzanine floor contains the bookkeeping department, in close communication with the other departments by an interior telephone system.

Second Floor Features.

An immense stock room and repair shop are on the second floor. The stock carries every screw, bolt, nut, tire, wheel, carburetor, etc. that is used in Locomobile cars. These can be supplied at a moment's notice. The repair shop is manned by trained mechanics from the factory who are under the supervision of Foreman Kingree. A service wagon is kept in readiness so that owners have at command an immediate relief for all motor troubles.

PRAISES ATLANTA



Frank W. Robartes, Manager Local Locomobile Branch.

SELF-DUMPING ALCO TRUCKS ON STATE ROAD

Pennsylvania Highway Department Purchases Two Vehicles for Highway Development.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 24.—As an evidence of the increasing popularity of motor trucks with power dumping bodies for contracting work, the Pennsylvania State Highway Department has purchased from the American Locomotive Company two Alco trucks to be employed in road building activities in the state.

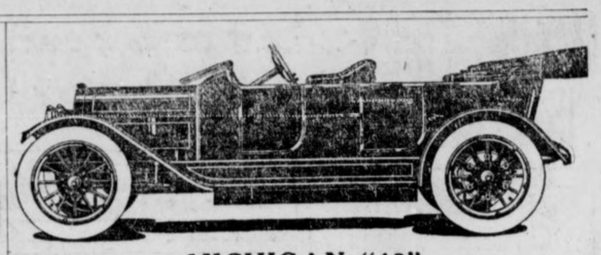
Both vehicles are of five tons rating and are fitted with a type of body for hauling heavy materials such as rock, gravel, crushed stone and sand. The body raises or lowers by the power of the motor, has a maximum angle of 45 degrees, and deposits a full load of material in thirty seconds. A slower speed is also provided in the event that a slower speed

Another feature of the trucks is the type of tail board which opens automatically with the lifting of the body and is so constructed that the material carried may be spread over the road as the truck travels forward.

The entire operation of the hoisting mechanism is controlled from the driver's seat, a lever being conveniently located for the purpose. The dumping mechanism does not bear any weight of the load and there is no wear and tear upon it while the truck is on the road.

"Contractors, coal dealers and others who demand speed in unloading and loading have come to realize that the more of its time a motor truck is actually on the road the more money it saves," says C. A. Benjamin, the Alco general sales manager. "The business radius is correspondingly wider and greater mileage is possible for the truck. That is what has led engineers to devise a method of eliminating idle minutes."

The Sunday American goes everywhere all over the South. If you have anything to sell The Sunday American is "The Market Place of the South." The Sunday American is the best advertising medium.



MICHIGAN "40"

Come See This

Winning "40"

Electric Lights
4 Forward Speeds
Tires 35 x 4½

14-inch Turkish Cushions
Complete Equipment
All for $1,585

Called the Best of 72

We have now on show the new Michigan "40," which hundreds of experts have pronounced the greatest of all 40-horsepower cars.

This is Cameron's car—designed by W. H. Cameron, the man who has built 100,000 very successful cars.

The body is designed by John A. Campbell, who calls it his masterpiece.

Four years have been spent in perfecting this car, by scores of the ablest men in this business. And men who know say that nothing like it has ever been offered at near this price.

For the War of 1913

This car is intended to win this war of Forties.

There are 72 makers now building cars of about this size and power. For the demand has gone to Forties in an overwhelming way.

The result is a rivalry such as never was known. Each maker is trying to outdo all others. And prices on Forties have been cut in two.

The Michigan "40," in the judgment of experts, this year leads them all. You never saw a car which gave so much for the money. Over 6,000 were sold before the first 1913 model was shipped.

Come here and see the car.

Michigan-Georgia Motor Co.

219 Peachtree Street Atlanta

ATTENTION!

We Received Saturday a Large Shipment of

STANDARD MAKES

In Factory Seconds

30x3, $7.43 30x3½, $10.92

OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION

Send us your size and kind of rim, and we will quote prices, makes, etc.

We Also Received Advance (Guaranteed) Tires

IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES

30x3½, $13.68 33x4, $18.80

32x3½, $14.87 35x4, $20.00

We carry a big stock of A-No. 1, guaranteed for 3,500 miles Firsts, at big discount.

We carry the largest stock of tires in the South and can furnish you with almost anything you wish.

Good Tires Cheap

Automobile Tire Co.

The World's Greatest Tire Jobbers

234 Peachtree Phone Ivy 4580. Atlanta, Ga.

The Solution of Pneumatic Tire Troubles

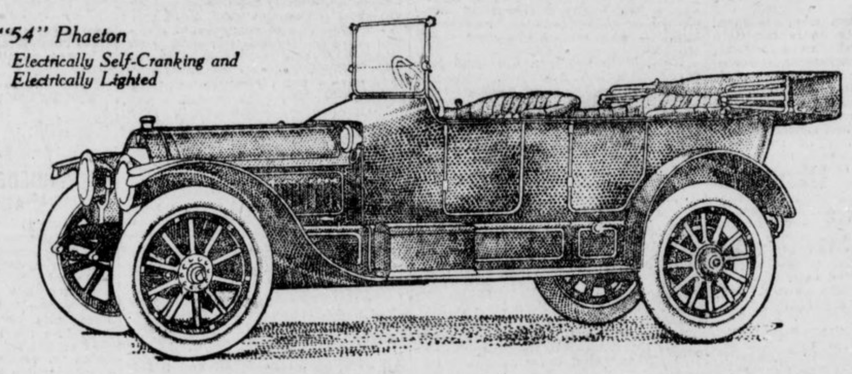
Have your tires treated with Vulcorine and ride on air. Vulcorine has been analyzed by the South's leading chemists. When you have your car treated with Vulcorine, you take no chance of ruining your tires. Don't let your dealer put off an inferior solution on you. Insist on having your tires treated with Vulcorine. It is guaranteed not to injure your tires in any way. We have a tire that we have driven over 300 nails in, ranging from six to twenty pennies, and Vulcorine stood the test O. K. Call or write for booklet.

VULCORINE COMPANY

Office, Laboratory and Service Station, 309 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

The World's Largest Builders of Six-Cylinder Automobiles

"54" Phaeton
Electrically Self-Cranking and Electrically Lighted



Wherein a Six Excels

You will not consider the purchase of any other automobile if you will study the engineering achievements that have been embodied in the latest HUDSON car—a "Six." Note when you ride in the car the things that are distinctly in advance of other 6-cylinder cars of its day.

Note how it throttles down with traffic on every side to 3 miles an hour on high speed, how smoothly, sweetly it picks up to 58 miles an hour from a standing start in 30 seconds without a jerk. Note that, instead of the jerky motion that some 6 and 4-cylinder cars have, it gives the sense of flying rather than being propelled by machinery.

Any "54" HUDSON you select is capable of 65 miles an hour.

48 Expert Engineers Built this Car

You can have confidence with such an automobile as this for the reason that it is built by 48 expert engineers working together. They worked under the direction of Howard E. Coffin, acknowledged America's foremost designer, who, himself, had built six famous cars and never yet created a failure. These engineers have had a combined experience that will express itself to you when we tell you that they had a hand in building over 200,000 cars of 97 well-known makes and they were gathered from every automobile building nation—England, France, America, Austria, Belgium, Germany and Hungary.

They Have Created a Beautiful Car

In addition to an unusual car from a mechanical standpoint, these engineers have built a beautiful car of handsome artistic lines. The delightful sweep of the rear of the car and the artistic manner with which it blends with the flush-sided body and at the front combines with the sloping cowl running from the windshield to the hood, evidences the touch of the master body designer. The tonneau is roomier than in most cars. Its 12-inch upholstery gives it the easy riding qualities that are expressed in the fact that touring 300 miles a day without fatigue, is possible.

Electric Light
Electric Self-Cranking

You merely press a button to start the motor of the "54" HUDSON. Three buttons operate all electric lights.

A Warning Against Possible Disappointment

We have endeavored to secure for this territory as many cars as the factory would give us, yet we feel that our allotment can supply but a percentage of the orders we already have and those we will get.

Hence, may we urge upon you the necessity of fixing a delivery date for your car at the earliest possible moment? To disappoint prospective purchasers on delivery is bad business practice and we do not like to do it, so if you will come, see this handsome new 6-cylinder car—or write or phone for the catalog, it will avert the disappointment that you will experience if you wait.

Fully equipped with speedometer, clock, top, curtain, demountable rims, etc.

Five-passenger Phaeton body $2450.

The New HUDSON "37"—our 4-cylinder model—is $1875 f. o. b. Detroit.

Come, see these cars or write or phone to-day.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

FULTON AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
DISTRIBUTORS
238 46 E. NORTH AVENUE J. W. GOLDSMITH, JR., PRESIDENT

MAKING TIRES IS A FINE ART, SAYS MANAGER

Breaker Strip Very Important Part of Product, Says P. W. Litchfield, Goodyear Expert.

By P. W. LITCHFIELD.
Factory Manager the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

A representative of one of the larger tire companies recently remarked that so many tires went to pieces at the breaker strip that he thought they would discontinue the use of the breaker strip altogether. This reminds me of the Irishman who thought that on account of the fact that so many people who were killed in railroad accidents were in the rear car, that the rear car should be left off. The breaker strip is put in a tire to take the shock, which obstructions in the road are liable to give to a tire, before they can reach the organic part of the tire. It plays no part in the strength or efficiency of the casing, but is simply an armor belt around the outside of the tire to protect it from injury.

The body of the tire, to give the best results, is made of fairly close-woven fabric placed at an angle of 45 degrees. The tread rubber, to give the best wearing qualities, is made thick and tough, and while in service exerts a drag on the fabric, tending to pull it loose. The breaker strip should be put in with the threads running around the circumference of the tire, instead of at an angle of 45 degrees, as this more effectively takes up the shocks without transferring them to the carcass, and better resists the drag on the rubber pulling it away from the tire fabric.

Service of Breaker Strip.

When sharp stones or glass cut the tread rubber, in many cases the abrasion is stopped at the breaker strip, preventing the water and dirt getting down to the main fabric, thereby preventing the tire being water soaked or sand blistered to quite an extent. As the breaker strip is the nearest fabric to the road, it receives all the cuts, water, dirt and sand, and should be made, as far as possible, to resist damage caused by them. For this reason, we wish an open fabric which can be more effectively united to the rubber. On the other hand, we wish a closely twisted yarn, tightly woven, to avoid becoming spongy when water soaked, thereby letting go from the rubber. We believe that our rivet fabric is the best compromise between these two qualities, as it is made from closely twisted yarn, tightly woven, to make it as waterproof as possible, but leaving large holes at intervals through it, which results in the formation of large rivets of rubber, making a fabric which is more closely united to the rubber than any ordinary loose woven fabric, and at the same time it is more waterproof after the tread has been cut.

Always bear in mind when you have breaker strip trouble, that undoubtedly this has saved the tire from much more serious injury at a much more vital point in its construction. To obtain the best results from breaker strips, there should be a cushion of rubber between the breaker strip and the main fabric of the tire.

"Rail Birds" Dope On 500-Mile Race; Figures Are Given

Desperate Effort to Lower 1912 Record of National Will Be Made Friday.

Every day now at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway can be found several "rail birds" who are experts on motor car racing. They are watching the cars practice for the 500-mile race Friday. All their speculations, deducted from the performances of the cars in practice, concerning who the winner will be this year and just what the time will be, have to be necessarily based on last year's performance. The National car won last year with an actual running average of 81.72 miles per hour. The National is not entered this year and a desperate effort will be made to lower this record as it is generally conceded to be but little honor in merely winning the race if the record is not lowered.

The "rail birds" call attention to the fact that the fastest "lap" made last year by any car was made by the National. A "lap" is two and a half miles and in the 196th lap the National had a speed of 87 1-2 miles per hour. There are 200 laps to be made for the 500 miles. DePalma's Mercedes which was the National's strong rival for first honors made its fastest lap in the third lap with an average of 83 miles per hour. DePalma went out of the race in the 197th lap. It will be seen that in the 196th lap when his car was "failing," the signal was given the National to "let her go" and it was in that lap that the National made its fastest time. The National was also signaled to make two extra laps, five miles, after the race was won just as a precaution. DePalma's car was delayed four minutes at the repair pits and the National was delayed 14 minutes for tires.

GOODBYE SAID TO HORSE IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

AUCKLAND, May 24.—New Zealand claims to have the largest fleet of motor postal vehicles in Australasia. The last horse was sold from the postal department's stable early in December.

WORLD'S BIGGEST GARAGE INSPECTED BY BENSON

On a recent visit to California Sales Manager Benson, of the Studebaker Corporation, inspected what is said to be the largest one story garage in the world. The building houses the Studebaker representation in Riverside—Dundas & Gamble—and is built on the mission style of architecture. It has often housed more than 200 cars over night.

Lad of 8 Years Is Driver Of Mammoth Hudson Car



John Maurice Albright, Jr., of Richmond, Indiana, recently drove 54 miles alone and unaided. Here's his "mount."

ROMANCE OF 'HUP' TOLD BY MANAGER

Giant Strides of Popular Automobile Challenge Admiration of Motor World.

"We will build and ship 100 Hupmobiles a day from May 1st on," said C. D. Hastings, general manager of Hupp Motor Car Co. "Every one at the factory is actively interested to see that our production reaches this standard and each department has taken it upon its own shoulders to see that 100 Hupmobiles leave the factory every twenty-four hours.

"Our new factory manager, Mr. Humphrey, who has been connected with the auto business since the days of the 'one-lunger,' entered our organization last winter, and since then has been making rapid progress in increasing Hupmobile production. Many additions have been made to our factory in the last year and the plant is now nearly double the size it was then.

Looking Backwards.

"When we moved into our new plant a year ago this month the total floor space used for manufacturing Hupmobiles comprised over 150,000 square feet. In September last 25,000 square feet were added in the shape of a final assembly room, where nothing but the finishing touches are put on Hupmobiles. Next we needed extra space for stock, so a large store house was built which accommodates Hupmobile parts to the tune of 10,000 square feet. Also a couple of stories were added to the block test which enables it to 'chugchug' at the rate of 103 Hupmobile '32' motors per diem. A big shipping dock was built, together with a boxing department, for foreign shipments, and this increased our production average another 10,000 square feet.

"This leads us up to February, 1913, when we invaded the old Grabowsky Motor Truck plant, where Hupmobile men, machinery and material now hold forth on both lower floors, about 50,000 square feet of extra space, so that the Hupmobile factories comprise at the present writing over 245,000 square feet of floor space.

A Huge Tent Goes "Hup."

"But that's not all. The other day people in the vicinity of our shops were surprised by the appearance of a huge tent adjoining the executive building, which sprung up over night. It's to be used for assembling purposes and a test department.

"Even with these increased activities we are behind in our orders. Ever since the opening of the season we have been going at top speed, our unprecedented export orders having kept the factory at full capacity all during the winter months. Last month's business shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over any other month in the history of our company."

Beauty Is Not All In Oakland Machine Says J. H. Eccleston

General Sales Manager of "Car With a Conscience" Puts Utility Ahead of Fads.

"We have often boasted that our car is the most beautiful on the market," says J. H. Eccleston, general sales manager of the Oakland Motor Car Company, "and we believe that we have a right to make that claim. But the beauty and distinction of our car, its exclusive features, are not without their utilitarian value. The esthetic and the practical have been happily united, for in nearly every instance every idea of beauty has its reason for being on the purely practical side.

"Take the aluminum steps, for example, a feature that is a part of the general distinction of the car.

"Another feature that gives the car distinction is the use of a double drop frame that makes the car low in appearance and somewhat rakish. The practical advantage in this is that it gives a low center of gravity and it is therefore almost impossible to turn turtle. For the same reason the possibility of skidding is almost done away with.

"Some have thought that our V-shaped radiator was just a fad with us, but, like the other features that give character to the car, it has a legitimate use. This design allows additional radiation and therefore our cars have more cooling surface. The genuine German silver covering enables the owner to have a monogram or other mark of identification engraved on the front of his car."

LORD KITCHENER'S POLICY TO USE CONVICT LABOR

CAIRO, May 24.—Part of Lord Kitchener's policy in Egypt is the construction of trunk roads by convict labor. The new Alexandria-Cairo road, 130.5 miles in length, will be opened in the near future with suitable official ceremonies.

J. W. Goldsmith, Jr., Thinks Automobile Safer Than Horse and Buggy.

That a great powerful six-cylinder car capable of developing 65 horse power and over, and that thinks nothing of sustained 60-mile-an-hour speeds, should be controlled and driven by a small boy of 8 years of age, weighing just one pound for each of the car's horse-power, is so noteworthy that J. W. Goldsmith, Jr., leading automobile dealer, calls special attention to it.

John Maurice Albright, Jr., of Richmond, Indiana, is a "kid" driver. He is 8 years old, is just 52 1-2 inches tall, and weighs 65 pounds. He drives a big Hudson car unaided, and is perfectly competent to take the car anywhere alone. He recently drove from Richmond to Indianapolis, a distance of 54 miles, without the slightest delay or difficulty, in the remarkable time of two hours and thirty-five minutes. From Cambridge City to Indianapolis the time was considerably better than that made by the electric interurban car.

The photograph was taken at Glen Miller Park, Richmond, Indiana, where the party, consisting of Mayor Zimmerman (in front seat), and others, were driven by the Albright boy.

This feat was commented on by Mr. Goldsmith as evidence of the fact that under reasonable and sane legislation the operation of an automobile is actually safer than the driving of a horse or horses.

Young Albright is not a big boy; yet his little feet and hands are possessed of ample strength to bring a powerful motor car to a stop within its own length, when traveling at a moderately fast gait. The slight strength of a child, when intelligently used, is perfectly capable of instant control of these powerful machines. As a matter of fact thousands of Hudson cars are driven by young girls of slight physique and since this car is electrically-cranked there remains no single feature that is beyond their ability to handle.

FRENCH TAX SCHEDULE TO GIVE MORE REVENUE

PARIS, May 24.—The French government is preparing a bill giving an extra 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 francs to be utilized solely for the maintenance of the principal routes nationales, as the main highways are termed.

It is proposed to raise this money by a special tax on automobilists, but the owners throughout the entire country have registered a decided protest on the ground that the present tax is sufficiently high, when it is considered in connection with the duty paid on gasoline and oil.

HERE'S GOOD DOPE FOR AUTO OWNERS

Ray Harroun Demonstrates the Superiority of Kerosene Over Gasoline in Tests.

Ray Harroun, winner of the Indianapolis speedway 500-mile race in 1911, and one of the best-known racing drivers in the country, recently proved in several tests that kerosene, costing one-half as much as gasoline, will give more miles per gallon; twice as much mileage, dollar for dollar; more speed; practically as good acceleration, and no more carbonization or smoking, than gasoline. The tests were made under the strict observation of a writer for one of the well-known trade papers, and consisted of a cross-country run from Chicago to Indianapolis and on the Indianapolis speedway.

In his test, Mr. Harroun used an overland Model 69-T, five-passenger touring car, with four cylinder motor, 4x4 1-2 inches, and weighing, with load, 3,380 pounds. He also used one of the new carbureters, on which he has been working for the past two years—so designed as to utilize kerosene as motor fuel. In traveling the 224 miles of all kinds of roads between Chicago and Indianapolis, Mr. Harroun used 13 gallons of kerosene, testing 43 degrees Baume, three pints of oil and two quarts of water. At an average speed of 20 miles per hour, the result shown was 17 1-4 miles per gallon of kerosene, 596 miles per gallon of oil and 448.2 miles per gallon of water. In the entire run the motor did not miss once, had normal power, the smoking was barely noticeable, and in every way performed as if running on gasoline. Though slightly warmer than when gasoline was used, the motor was in no way overheated in any stage of the run.

Four Fuels Used.

On arrival at Indianapolis, further tests were made, four different fuels being used. These were kerosene testing 43 degrees, kerosene testing 49 degrees, motor spirits testing 62 degrees, and gasoline testing 60 degrees. On the first quality of kerosene, a mileage of 22.2 per gallon was attained, while gasoline produced only 20 miles per gallon. The cost of the kerosene, 8c per gallon, was exactly one-half of that of the gasoline. In ton miles per gallon, kerosene was again the winner, showing 26.64 as against 24 with gasoline. The cost per ton mile figures show .0029 cents for kerosene and .0067 cents for gasoline. The cost per mile for kerosene was shown to be .0036 cents, and for gasoline .008 cents.

FEWER MODELS WANTED, BUT LARGER AUTO TOTAL

MANCHESTER, May 24.—According to the Manchester Guardian, one of the noticeable features of the recent North of England show was the very evident tendency of British motor car manufacturers to concentrate their efforts upon the production of fewer models and the construction of a larger number of machines each year.

It is understood that one of the largest British makers has announced that it will produce approximately 4,000 machines during 1913. This is in marked contrast to previous practice in Great Britain.

STAKEHOLDER CARRIED ON AUTOMOBILE JAUNT

In a veteran Studebaker car that had been driven more than 60,000 miles, E. D. Hopper made a privately conducted reliability run from his home in Joplin, Mo., to Detroit and is now on his way back. The trip won a wager for Mr. Hopper, as the car required neither repairs nor adjustment between Joplin and Detroit. Three observers were carried, one of whom was the stakeholder.

SUCCESS SECRET IN CAR SELLING

"Don't Exaggerate," Urges Radford—"Be Honest and Gain Prospect's Confidence."

That the successful moter car agent must believe absolutely in the car he is selling, or sales will be a failure, is the belief of H. R. Radford, vice president and general manager of the Cartercar Company, Pontiac, Mich. In a recent bulletin Mr. Radford told his agents that if they did not believe every word they told their prospects they must either quit such talking or get busy and sell themselves.

"It is one of the most important things," said Mr. Radford, "that the agent be enthusiastic and a real booster for his car. He must be able to make strong statements, but unless he feels that he is telling the truth he cannot make others believe him. The old way of selling your goods to others and then going across the street to buy for yourself is past. The agent who is trying to sell a certain car, wishing all the time that he had the agency for another, will never be a success.

"In going over the results obtained by our own agents I find that the fellows who are most sincere and most enthusiastic in their statements always sell the greatest number of cars. I remember once overhearing one of our representatives tell a prospect that the fiber filler on the gearless transmission would wear for 15,000 miles, even when the car were driven up 50 per cent hills which any driver can do, and of course the listener would not believe it. If the man had said from 5,000 to 7,000 miles, which is true, the prospect would have believed him, and at that the advantage over the cost of oil in the gear transmission would have been apparent.

"The motor car agent, like every other business man, is coming to the point where he must be absolutely on the square, and I am glad to say that very few agents are to-day even trying to misrepresent their cars."

Most mileage—fewest tire troubles, greatest riding pleasure and relief from road worries—these are yours with—

Firestone

NON-SKID TIRES

Made in all types to fit all standard rims.

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



Every Argument is a Smasher for

Goodrich Tires

Best in the Long Run

Goodrich Tires are an advantage to any car they are on.

The makers of practically half the entire 1913 output of automobiles realized this when they bought Goodrich Tires to equip the cars they are making. You can get Goodrich Tires put on any car you buy or own if you specify them.

Goodrich service comprehends so much more than the mere making of tires that you should familiarize yourself with it.

Goodrich tire users and dealers find Goodrich service stations always ready to co-operate with them.

A Goodrich Route Book, mapping and detailing the tour you plan, will be sent you free—whether you use Goodrich Tires or not.

The Goodrich folders telling how to avoid the common tire injuries will be sent you free, without regard to the tires you use.

Goodrich service in its broadest sense is for the betterment of motoring.

But it is the service that Goodrich Tires themselves give their users which emphasizes the fact that Goodrich Tires are best in the long run.

There never has been a "bad year" with Goodrich Tires. One reason is that there are forty-three years of rubber experience in every one of them. Your dealer will supply you with the Goodrich Tire you need.

The Goodrich principle of unit molding was a development of our twenty-seven years of experience in rubber manufacturing preceding our making of the first American clincher tire—sixteen years ago.

That principle has never needed changing. All Goodrich Tires are made by our unit molded method. Whatever style of Goodrich Tire is best suited for your needs it's the same *kind* and *quality* as all other Goodrich Tires. Each Goodrich Tire is molded into a unit. Body and tread are one. The thick, tough tread, being *of* the tire and not merely put *on* it, naturally does not slip or peel.

The extra sidestrips of pure rubber reinforce the Goodrich Tire where the strain comes and eliminate the chance of rim injuries.

The whole tire wears uniformly. There are no weak spots or dead places because of over-vulcanizing which cooks the life out of rubber.

Unit-molding—the Goodrich single vulcanization—takes that danger away.

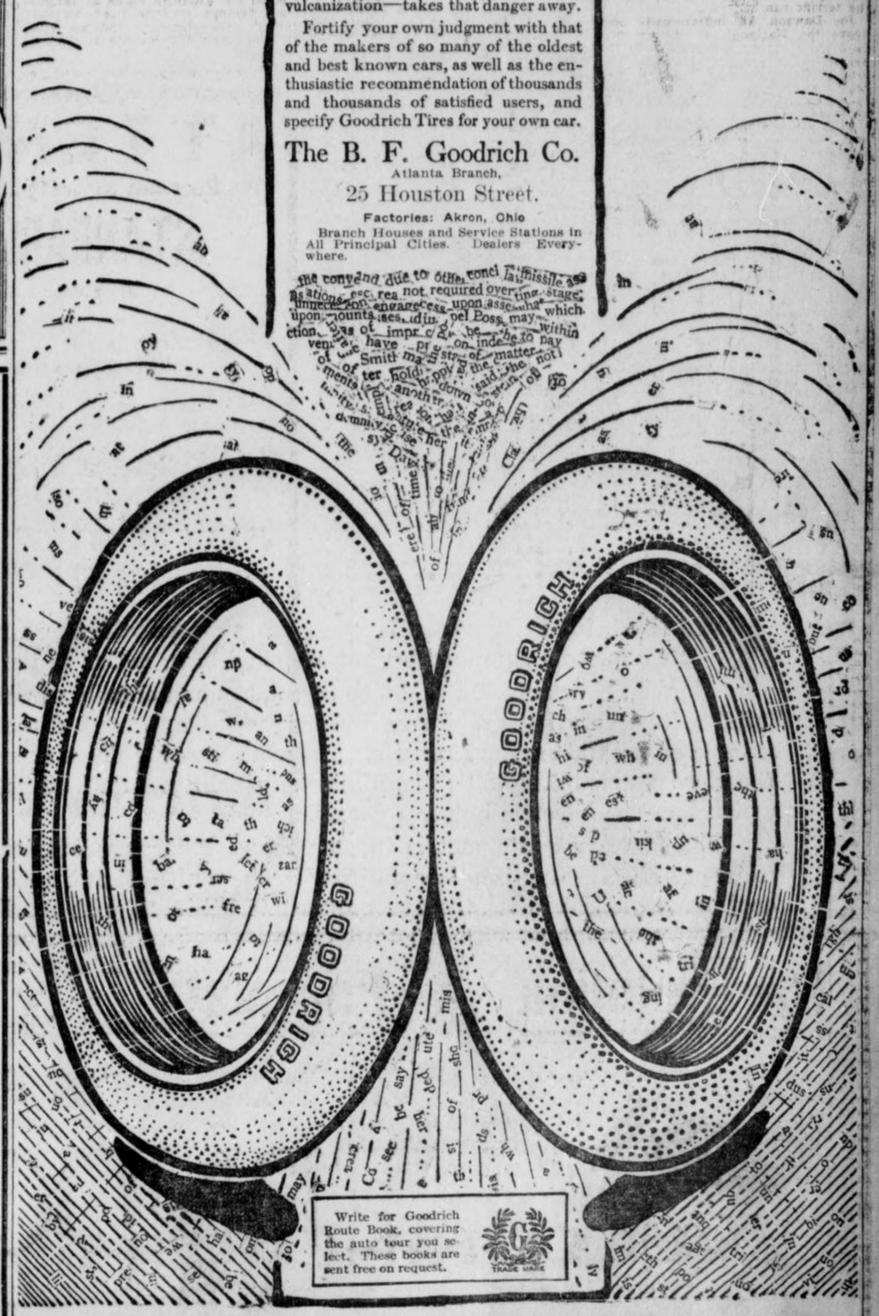
Fortify your own judgment with that of the makers of so many of the oldest and best known cars, as well as the enthusiastic recommendation of thousands and thousands of satisfied users, and specify Goodrich Tires for your own car.

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods.

The B. F. Goodrich Co.
Atlanta Branch,
25 Houston Street.

Factories: Akron, Ohio

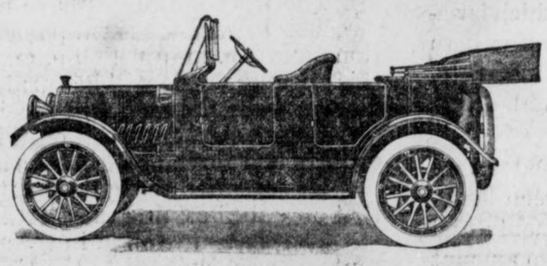
Branch Houses and Service Stations in All Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere.



You *Want* a Six Cylinder

Why Buy a Good *Four* When You Can Get a Much Better *Six* at the *Same Price!*

THE *Little* SIX



Fully Equipped $1285.00 F. O. B. Factory

THE LITTLE SIX STANDS FOR

"The Best in Motor Cars."
Perfectly Balanced Motors.
Platform Spring Suspension.
Transmission on Rear Axle.
Left-Hand Drive, Center Control.
Clean Running Boards.
Electric Light Dynamo.
Attention to Detail.

You Owe Yourself a Look at the Little Six Before You Buy

"Little Four," a High-Grade Runabout for Particular People Equipped **$690**

Phone Ivy 1969

Johnson Motor Car Co.
455 Peachtree Street

Local Agents

HERNDON'S CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Every Comfort, Every Convenience, Every Courtesy



Interior View of Herndon's New, Sanitary, Crystal Palace Barber Shop.

ATLANTA, the thirty-second city in size, supports the finest, most sanitary and most completely equipped barber shop and bath rooms in the world.

A. F. Herndon, 66 Peachtree Street, has just completed a barber shop which is palatial in its decoration. White marble and crystal are used almost exclusively for both artistic effect and sanitary results. The white marble floors are spotlessly immaculate, the glass panels in the walls are glisteningly brilliant and the gorgeous crystal drops, which hide the electric bulbs, are radiant.

The sanitary equipment is incomparable. Every modern device and method is used to insure absolute antiseptic conditions. The white chairs, upholstered in green leather; the marble lavatories, the glass antiseptic cabinets with sterilized instruments and accessories, combined with constant vigilance make this shop unparalleled. No amount of money has been spared to make it the most modern in equipment and convenient to the last degree.

The bath rooms, in white marble, afford every comfort. The very best, most competent assistants are employed and convenience and efficient service are the first considerations. Hot, cold and shower baths may be secured at any time.

The Herndon prices have not been changed.

This crystal tonsorial palace will be thrown open Monday, May 26, for your inspection from 3 p. m. until 10 p. m., during which time no business will be transacted. At this opening music will be furnished by an orchestra. Ladies will be presented with flowers while the men will receive attractive souvenirs.

Before starting work on this palace, the proprietor traveled extensively over this country and abroad seeking the best and most modern equipment money could purchase.

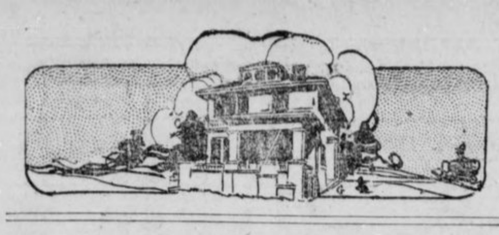
He consulted recognized authorities on sanitation and antisepsis and gave orders that only the best and most artistic should be employed in the construction of his place.

The chairs installed in the shop were selected after careful investigation and the contract was awarded to the E. Burninghaus Company, of Cincinnati, one of the largest barber supply houses in the country.

The building of the Herndon palace was under the personal supervision of L. P. McGee, architect.

"A Personal Valet at Public Service"

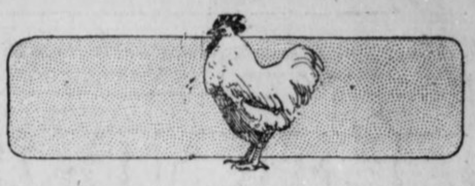
A. F. HERNDON, 66 PEACHTREE ST.



HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

Real Estate, Want Ads and Poultry

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913.



Want Anything?

TELEPHONES

Bell M. / Atlanta **8000**

Telephone clerk will take your ad, and, if requested, assist you in wording, or will write the ad for you—that's his business. He will also make it as brief as possible to obtain the results desired. In order to accommodate customers, accounts will be opened by phone, but you will make payments promptly after publication or when bills are presented by mail.

Classified Advertising Rates:

1 insertion ...10c a line
3 insertions ... 6c a line
7 insertions ... 5c a line
30 insertions ...4½c a line
50 insertions ... 4c a line

No advertisements taken for less than two lines. Seven words make a line.

To protect your interests as well as ours, an order to discontinue an ad will not be accepted over the phone. Please make order to discontinue in writing.

No advertisement accepted from out of town unless accompanied by cash, or forwarded through recognized advertising agency.

TELEPHONES

Bell M. / Atlanta **8000**

LITTLE ADS THAT BRING BIG RESULTS

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

"PREMIER CARRIER OF THE SOUTH"

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PASSENGER TRAINS, ATLANTA.

The following schedule figures are published only as information, and are not guaranteed:

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
36	Birmingh'm 12:01 am	36	New York ..12:15 am
35	New York . 5:00 am	29	Columbus . 5:20 am
13	Jacksonville 5:30 am	13	Cincinnati . 5:40 am
43	Washington 5:25 am	32	Fort Valley. 5:30 am
12	Shreveport . 6:30 am	25	Birmingh'm 5:50 am
16	Heflin .... 8:20 am	7	Chatt'ga .. 6:40 am
29	New York .11:15 am	12	Richmond . 6:55 am
8	Chatt'ga ..10:35 am	25	Kansas City 7:00 am
7	Macon ....10:40 am	16	Brunswick . 7:45 am
17	Fort Valley 10:45 am	29	Birmingh'm 11:30 am
21	Columbus ..10:50 am	38	New York..11:01 am
6	Cincinnati.. 11:10 am	40	Charlotte ..12:00 n'n
28	Columbus ..1:40 pm	6	Macon ....12:20 pm
30	Birmingh'm 2:30 pm	30	Columbus ..12:30 pm
40	B'mingh'm 12:40 pm	39	New York.. 2:45 pm
39	Charlotte . 3:55 pm	15	Chatt'ga .. 3:00 pm
5	Macon .... 4:00 pm	39	Birmingh'm 4:10 pm
37	New York. . 5:00 pm	*18	Toccoa .... 4:30 pm
15	Brunswick . 7:50 pm	22	Columbus . 5:10 pm
11	Richmond . 8:30 pm	5	Cincinnati . 5:10 pm
24	Kansas City 9:20 pm	23	Fort Valley. 5:20 pm
16	Chattan'ga . 9:35 pm	25	Heflin ..... 5:45 pm
19	Columbus . 10:20 pm	5	Macon .... 5:30 pm
31	Fort Valley 10:25 pm	44	Washington 8:45 pm
14	Cincinnati . 11:00 pm	24	Jacksonville 9:30 pm
28	Jacksonville 6:50 am	13	Shreveport 11:10 pm
*17	Toccoa .... 8:10 am	14	Jacksonville 11:10 pm

Trains marked (*) run daily except Sunday.

Other trains run daily. Central time. City Ticket Office, No. 1 Peachtree Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE

UNCLAIMED PARCELS

Atlanta Terminal Company

Atlanta, Ga., May 25, 1913.

In accordance with the law, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 17, 1913, at Atlanta Terminal Station (first floor), located corner Madison Avenue and Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga., I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash to pay storage and other charges all of the unclaimed parcels, dress suit cases, grips, umbrellas, etc.

R. T. PACE,
Supt. of Terminals.
5-25-1

Receiver's Sale.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF RESTAURANT—By virtue of an order of Fulton Superior Court, in re Dennis Vlass et al. vs. George Memis No. 2843, Fulton Superior Court, I will sell on the premises at 3 o'clock p. m., May 27, 1913, to the highest bidder, the restaurant located at 48 Madison Avenue, Atlanta, Ga., including all stock, cigars, etc., furniture, fixtures, dishes, electric fans, etc., all bids received subject to the approval of the Court. WALTER C. HENDRIX,
Receiver.
515 Peters Building, Atlanta.
WALTER A. SIMS, Attorney. 5-18-63

STATE FARM COTTON OFFERED FOR SALE—On Friday morning, May 30th inst., will be offered for sale the State Farm Cotton of about 350 bales at the State Farm, near Milledgeville. All Cotton Buyers are cordially invited to be present and make bid on this fine lot of cotton. The Prison Commission of Georgia. 5-22-11

Church Notices.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH SERVICES.

CATHEDRAL—Washington and Hunter Streets. Very Rev. C. T. A. Pise, D.D., Dean. Holy communion 7:30 and 11 a. m. Service 4:30 p. m.

ST. LUKES CHURCH—Peachtree, between Pine and Currier Streets. Rev. C. B. Wilmer, D.D., Rector. Services 7:30 and 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Wednesday 4:30 p. m., evening prayer and address.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—North Avenue and West Peachtree Street. Rev. W. W. Memminger, Rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Holy communion and sermon 11 a. m. Children's service 5 p. m.

EPIPHANY—Moreland and Euclid Avenues. Rev. Russell K. Smith, Rector. Holy Communion and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

NORTH ATLANTA BAPTIST TABERNACLE—Located 150 feet north of old church, on Hemphill Avenue. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, William H. Bell. 25-24-5

CHRISTIAN.

WEST END (Christian)—Gordon and Dunn Streets. W. O. Foster, pastor. The revival begins Sunday with a sermon by Evangelist J. T. Hawkins at 11 a. m. on "Helping God;" at 8 p. m. he will speak on "Where Art Thou?" There will be services daily at 8 p. m. during the revival, which will continue for several weeks. 2-8-54

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, Cable Hall, North Broad Street. Services, Sunday, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms at 613 the Grand, open daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., free to the public. 1-25-8

METHODIST.

ST. MARK—Corner Peachtree and Fifth Streets. A. M. Hughlett, A.M., LL.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. 2-15-3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Near Beer License.

AT THE NEXT meeting of Council we will apply for renewal of near-beer license at 32 Marietta Street, for whites only. Breslin & Hagerty. 31-24-5

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only, at 66 Decatur Street. R. Amiel & Co. 5-22-221

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 4 Decatur Street. Ben Rosenthal. 5-22-222

WE HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for wholesale, for white and colored, at 522 Decatur Street. New South Brewing Company. 5-22-223

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 1 and 3 North Broad Street. W. H. Towery & Co. 5-22-224

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 7 East Alabama Street. Oppenheim Cigar Co. 5-22-225

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 16 and 18 North Broad Street. Gann & Garraux. 5-22-226

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 48 South Forsyth Street. John Fisher. 5-22-227

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only, at 50 South Forsyth Street. John Fisher. 5-22-228

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 27 W. Mitchell Street. Sig Samuels & Co. 5-22-229

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 11 North Forsyth Street. Sig Samuels & Co. 5-22-230

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 5 West Mitchell Street. Sig Samuels & Co. 5-22-231

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 82 South Broad Street. John Campbell. 5-22-232

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 15 West Mitchell Street. John Campbell. 5-22-233

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 205 Peters Street. G. L. Cary. 5-22-234

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only, at 203 Peters Street. G. L. Cary. 5-22-235

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 21 West Mitchell Street. E. C. Lambert. 5-22-236

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 25 South Pryor Street. A. Springer. 5-22-237

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 33 East Alabama Street. Lee Dreyfus. 5-22-238

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 7 and 9 Viaduct Place. Harry Staten. 5-22-239

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 41 Marietta Street. Shackleford & Johnson. 5-22-240

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 156 Decatur Street. C. D. Jones. 5-22-200

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 36 N. Broad Street. Hollis Cigar and Soda Co. 5-22-201

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 10 Walton Street. A. N. Hollis. 5-22-202

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 67 N. Broad Street. D. B. & A. N. Hollis. 5-22-203

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 5 Decatur Street. J. Bigler. 5-22-204

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 45 Decatur Street. J. Silverman. 5-22-205

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 99 Decatur Street. S. Parks. 5-22-206

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 113 Peters Street. Rozenberg Bros. 5-22-207

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 113 Decatur Street. M. Prisock. 5-22-208

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 147 Decatur Street. J. A. Batchelor. 5-22-209

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only at 530 Decatur Street. A. L. Johnson. 5-22-210

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 404 Decatur Street. J. Silverman. 5-22-211

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 366 Decatur Street. E. Fitterman & Siegel. 5-22-212

WE HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license, wholesale and retail, for white and colored, at 350-2-4 Decatur Street. Acme Brewing Co. 5-22-213

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 236 Marietta Street. M. L. Shatzen & Co. 5-22-241

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only, at 383 Marietta Street. J. G. Fowler. 5-22-242

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 514 Marietta Street. J. A. Daniel. 5-22-243

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 384 Marietta Street. J. A. Daniel & Co. 5-22-244

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 19 Peachtree Street. Ed Lambert. 5-22-245

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 15 Edgewood Avenue. Manheim & Powell. 5-22-246

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 129 Edgewood Avenue. Louis Silverman. 5-22-248

Healey Building Starts Skyward Journey

Eventually to Cover Entire City Block

Immense Derricks, Late in Arriving, Make Possible Erection of $1,000,000 Office Structure.

The Healey Building, long delayed in its work of mounting skyward, is at last in a fair way to proceed. Two immense derricks for lifting the steel girders needed to complete the framework have arrived on the scene and are busy with preliminary work. These girders have been three or four weeks coming. They were due to arrive about May 1, but floods in the middle West kept them back. The excavations had long since been finished and only the derricks were needed to go ahead. Now the building is actually started—that is, the erection of the building is under way.

During the latter part of the past week the bottom of the big hole at Forsyth, Poplar and Walton Streets was dotted with steel supports which will rest on concrete pillars and which will in turn hold the great steel uprights that form the ribwork of the structure. These supports were brought on drays to the Poplar Street side, where the great claws of the derricks grasped them and deposited them 30 feet below the level of the street into the excavated portion.

Big Crowds Watch Workers.

Antics of the steel workers attracted large crowds of people. As the derrick hooks went up for the first load of steel, two nimble workers swung on and went up with them; and as the last load went down into the hole these workers swung on again and were deposited safely to the ground. Probably 25,000 people watched these antics from the sidewalks in three days. Staid citizens marveled at the daring of a worker as he scaled a 100-foot derrick to the very top, and as another on the twin crane slid down a guy rope from the slender pinnacle. A gasp went up here and there, but that was all. Nobody saw anybody injured, although danger from snapping cables and flymechanical parts seemed everywhere.

The plan for the Healey Building is far more ambitious than appears on the surface. Although Mr. Healey hopes to cover in the present a ground space of only 200 feet on Forsyth Street and 135 feet on Walton and Poplar, he expects eventually to cover the entire block bounded by Broad Street and the three thoroughfares named. Mr. Healey owns all this property, and it is a safe prediction that he will realize his ambition in the completion of a structure that will stand without a peer in Atlanta or the South. Under the present plan, for that matter, the Healey Building is to be larger by far than any office building in Atlanta. An idea of its size can be gained from the statement that it will cover nearly, if not quite, four times as much ground as the Atlanta National Bank Building.

Deepest Basement in City.

There will be sixteen stories above the sidewalk and two stories, basement and sub-basement, under the ground. The Healey Building is also unique in this respect. It has a far deeper basement than any local office building. The basement will be let out for offices and vaults, and the sub-basement will be the storage rooms, for machinery and other articles.

A distinct feature of the structure will be a brilliantly lighted arcade extending through from the postoffice side on Forsyth Street to Broad Street on the east, and a similar passageway to the middle of the building from Walton Street going north. The latter arcade will probably be extended through to Poplar Street later.

Total Cost To Be $1,000,000.

That part of the building in the middle of the block, with frontage on Walton and Poplar Streets, will be only two stories for the present.

The total cost of the building will be about $1,000,000, and the contractor, R. M. Walker, hopes to have the job done about January 1, 1914, but believes that it may take longer. There are 3,000 tons of steel in the frame work, which will keep the mighty derricks busy for several weeks.

Although the actual construction of the Healey Building has but fairly begun, there has been a steady demand for offices, and it is believed by Mr. Healey and associates that by the time the last lick of work is done every office will have been let.

No big office building in town is without its bank, and the Healey Building is expected to bring another bank to Atlanta. Then there are any number of other enterprises one might think of in this connection.



The Healey Building as it will look when completed about January 1, 1914, at Forsyth, Walton and Poplar Streets. Sixteen stories will be above ground, and a basement and sub-basement, corresponding to two stories, under ground. The structure will outstrip in size all local office buildings built or building.

ARLINGTON DEAL ECHOES IN COURT

Washington Realty Circles Stirred by Suit for $40,000 Commission in $1,400,000 Deal.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Somewhat of a storm has arisen in Washington real estate circles over payment of a $40,000 commission in the sale of the Arlington Hotel property at $1,400,000, January 3, 1912. The Arlington Hotel Company, a Delaware corporation, purchased the property, and now three or more claimants are after the commission, and the matter has found its way into the courts. William Corcoran Hill and Arthur Addison, well-known local realty operators, are plaintiffs in a suit against Woodbury Blair and the National Savings and Trust Company, trustees of the Eustis estate, former proprietors of the Arlington property.

The testimony developed the fact that George Howard, the president of the Arlington Hotel Company and treasurer of the National Savings and Trust Company, claims to have been instrumental in the sale of the property, for which, he asserts, he is entitled to two-thirds of the commission with James Archibald, a war correspondent and writer, claiming the balance, alleging that he also contributed his share to bring about the sale. Another interesting fact brought out was that the first installment of $125,000 on account of the purchase price for the property was paid by Coleman DuPont with $80,000 and Charles P. Taft with $45,000.

The property in Vermont Avenue, including premises 1528 and 1538 I Street, was sold by deed signed by Woodbury Blair and the National Savings and Trust Company, trustees, the consideration in the deed was nominal, but it is understood the price paid was about $1,400,000.

The company immediately executed a deed of trust to the American Security and Trust Company to secure the payment to the trustees of $1,000,000 of the purchase price. This indebtedness was represented by twenty-nine notes of various amounts all payable in one year with interest at 5 per cent, payable semi-annually.

$70,000 Land Suit Fought in Jackson

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 24.—A suit involving the title to Delta lands valued at more than $70,000 has been taken before the Supreme Court of Mississippi at Jackson. The action is that of Barney & Hines, of Memphis, against the Delta Pine Land Company, to enforce specific performance for sale of the lands, a contract for purchase having been entered into. One of the stockholders of the land company sought to prevent the transfer by injunction, claiming that no legal tender contract had been made; that the contract itself called for automatic cancellation if attacked by either party, and that no perfect title could be made.

A number of complicated legal problems are involved.

Well-Known Parcel for Sale.

The lot on the north side of North Avenue between the Peachtrees, formerly occupied by the North Exchange of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, has been put on the market. This is a lot with small frontage but considerable depth, and it is located next to a city fire engine house. The telephone company decided to give it up when the North Exchange lost its identity in the Ivy Exchange.

PEACHTREE PROPERTY IN $250,000 LAWSUIT

Peck Parcel and Others Tied Up Through Petition of Several People Who Claim Lots.

Suits filed in the Superior Court to recover property worth $250,000 on the east side of Peachtree and the west side of Courtland Street, between Pine Street and Merritts avenue, have served to emphasize the fact that the ownership of property implies at all times an obligation to defend titles before the bar. Seemingly, say the real estate agents, a large percentage of titles are vulnerable in some obscure point. A marriage or a death may at any time bring complications.

So with the two precious acres mentioned above. Attorneys have been examining these titles since the Civil War and have found no cause to turn them down, yet now come plaintiffs who declare the property is theirs. Dispossession would upset in no small degree the calculations of a number of well-known Atlantans of means. For instance, one of the owners has erected two fine apartments on a parcel of the two acres in dispute. What would be the result should the court decide against him? Another has built automobile shops on his land, anticipating no trouble.

Both Sides Hopeful.

The fight promises to be hard-fought, with both sides confident that the court will decide in their favor.

The suits have been brought through J. A. and J. M. Noyes and Westmoreland Brothers, attorneys, in behalf of E. F. Adams, Florence A. Noyes, Mrs. Leonora D. Johnson and Thompson Marshall, a minor, against Mrs. Charlotte Peck, B. F. Wyly, Jr., Mrs. William Peck Meador and several others who now hold deeds. The petitioners set forth that they have not taken action until now because of the fact that the life tenant, Mrs. Adams, mother and grandmother of the several petitioners, did not die until 1907.

Situated as it is, with a frontage of 186 feet on Peachtree, the land is very valuable. It comprises the southeast corner of Peachtree and Merritts. This lot is improved with a substantial 2-story frame house, and fronts 50 feet on Peachtree and 140 feet on Merritts Avenue. South of this are shops used for automobile purposes, on a lot 52x140 feet, and south of the latter is the 50x303-foot lot of Mrs. Sarah D. Harris, where the Harris home stood. South of the Harris lot comes the Peck property, which is 34x160 feet. Around on Courtland Street, in the rear of the Peck property, is Mrs. Martha Mitchell's place; and W. F. Winecoff owns the two apartments and the 100x156-foot lot at the southwest corner of Courtland Street and Merritts Avenue, all of which property it is sought to wrest from the present holders.

The owner of the southeast corner of Peachtree and Merritts Avenue is W. J. Morrison and the owner of the adjoining parcel to the south is Dr. J. W. Roberts. The plaintiffs seek to recover only a one-half interest in the Roberts property and a one-fourth interest in the Winecoff holdings, because of quit claims given by certain interested parties some time ago.

Property in this neighborhood is held at about $1,200 a front foot. The price of 186 feet of Peachtree frontage, therefore, would be $223,200, and the Courtland frontage will easily bring the total to a quarter of a million dollars. Prices have jumped to that figure per front foot from about $610 a little over a year ago.

Improvements in this section in the next few years are expected to furnish some surprises. The English property, bought by the Realty Investments for $200,000, is across the street and will some day be vastly improved.

PAYS $21,500 A YEAR FOR LEASE ON PROPERTY

CHICAGO, ILL., May 24.—The Steele-Wedeles Company will pay the University of Chicago $21,500 a year on a ten-year lease for the six-story building at the southwest corner of South Water and La Salle Streets, 30x150 feet.

The lessees recently sold this property to the university for $450,000 through the agency of Albert L. Strauss and B. A. Fessenden. A part of the transaction included the lease just closed, the terms of the rental not having been disclosed at the time. The lease began May 1 and expires April 30, 1923.

Single Realty Men Beat Married Team; Then Both Eat Shad

Philadelphia Association in Fourth Spring Gambol—Tip to Atlanta Brokers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 24.—Acres of fun marked the fourth spring outing and shad dinner of the Philadelphia Real Estate Brokers' Association at Philadelphia Schuetzen Park. From 1 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon nearly all the "for sale" men disported over the fields adjoining Tabor Station and then they sat down to a repast of which shad was only a small part. The principal features of the day's sports were tennis and a baseball contest.

The baseball battle was nominally between the single and married men, and the fact that bachelors played on the same nine with the doubled-up dealers in dirt, and vice versa, has nothing to do with the score, which the scorer, who was conservative states was 9 to 8 in favor of the single men.

AUCTION SALE JUNE 2 OF LOUISVILLE Y. M. C. A.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 24.—Considerable interest is being displayed by real estate men, and others in the coming sale of the old Y. M. C. A. property. An auction sale has been announced for June 2, and the association hopes to realize at least $250,000. The property has a frontage of 156 feet on Broadway and a depth of 212 feet on Fourth Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Near Beer License.

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near-beer license for white only at 14 Marietta Street. A. Samuels. 5-24-11

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 17 Marietta Street. P. P. O'Byrne. 5-22-249

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 256 Decatur Street. H. Lysten. 5-22-252

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 127 North Pryor Street. C. C. Jones. 5-22-253

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only, at 191 Decatur Street. Jud Stow. 5-22-254

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 38 Marietta Street. J. P. Hunter. 5-22-255

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 38 South Forsyth Street. J. P. Hunter. 5-22-257

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 29 South Pryor Street. Schwarz & Bleim. 5-22-258

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 470 Decatur Street. M. A. Rogers. 34-22-5

AT THE next meeting of Council we will apply for renewal of near beer license for white only, at 25 West Mitchell Street. J. D. Brady & Bro. 33-22-5

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 324 Decatur Street. L. Zabludowsky. 5-22-214

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 252 Decatur Street. J. N. Coggins. 5-22-215

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 230 Decatur Street. S. Krasner. 5-22-216

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 202-4 Decatur Street. Danneman Bros. 5-22-217

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 150 Decatur Street. J. Brantingham & Co. 5-22-218

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 80 Decatur Street. Walter Harris. 5-22-219

I HEREBY make application to City Council for renewal of near beer license for colored only at 74 Decatur Street. Pete Mitchell. 5-22-220

I HEREBY make application to Council for renewal of near-beer license, 131 Peters Street, colored only. Patrick Lyons. 5-25-33

I HEREBY make application to Council for renewal of near-beer license, 163 Peters Street, colored only. Patrick Lyons. 5-25-32

I HEREBY make application to Council for renewal of near-beer license, 201 Decatur Street, colored only. Patrick Lyons. 5-25-31

I HEREBY make application to Council for renewal of near-beer license, 18-A Ivy Street, colored only. Patrick Lyons. 5-25-30

I HEREBY make application to Council for renewal of near-beer license, 200 Marietta Street, white only. Patrick Lyons. 5-25-29

I HEREBY make application to Council for renewal of near-beer license, 202 Marietta Street, colored only. Patrick Lyons. 5-25-28

I HEREBY make application to Council for renewal of near-beer license, 309 Peters Street, colored only. Patrick Lyons. 5-25-27

PERSONAL.

TREMAINE

The Mystic.

Permanently located in Atlanta.

125 WEST PEACHTREE STREET.

Hours, 10 to 7. Closed on Fridays.

Bring this ad. when you call.

Life has two sides—the SEEN and the UNSEEN. Each is part of the other. The person who accepts only the "seen" side of life as the WHOLE, grasps only a PART of the TRUTH, and basing his reasoning on this, will naturally make mistakes in THINKING and ACTING. Result—poverty, sickness, failure, discouragement, unhappiness, etc. ALL power is INVISIBLE. In the UNSEEN side of life are strange and mighty forces, acting upon, and secretly influencing Body, Mind and Soul. The one who has a knowledge and MASTERY of these unseen forces holds the key to ALL power, not only in his own life, but in the lives of others. I KNOW what these mysterious forces are. I KNOW their laws and I KNOW how to CONTROL them. In my department of human endeavor I stand supreme. The power I possess is not, strictly speaking, SUPERNATURAL, but in accord with perfectly natural laws.

WHAT MANNER OF A MAN IS THIS?

Think of a man, an entire stranger, one you have never seen before, yet on your first meeting he tells you of your most sacred and secret hopes, fears and desires; what talents or powers to develop in order to realize certain ambitions in domestic, business or love affairs; who even gives you names, dates, and facts known only to yourself, and all this by the exercise of highly developed natural powers, powers but little UNDERSTOOD or USED by the average person, but possessed, in different degrees, by everyone. This is not fortune-telling, this is not necromancy, but convincing demonstrations of man's higher power, which any earnest soul, under proper development, may do.

MY WORK IS MY RELIGION

and I hold it above gratifying idle curiosity. If you wish to consult me, you MUST be sincere. The simply curious or frivolous will not be considered. I have devoted the same earnest attention, study and research to my life-work as any conscientious doctor, lawyer or preacher to his.

"He has evidently been chosen to do the work he is doing by the same Power manifesting in the laws of human Destiny as in the laws of Nature. You FEEL the man's strong psychic personality the moment you enter his presence."—Dr. James Hudson in Occult Review. 5-25-2

ASTROLOGY—Have your horoscope cast by the great German astrologer. Send birth date and 10c for trial reading and full particulars. Satisfaction or money refunded. Professor Henri, 618 Main Street, Peoria, Ill. 75-18-5

LADIES—Ask your druggist for Chichester Pills, the Diamond brand; for twenty years known as best, safest, always reliable; buy of your druggist. Take no other. Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills are sold by druggists everywhere. 5-20-1

NOW is the time to paint and we have the best that can be made. West Lumber Co., 233 Peters St. 5-21-10

PERSONAL.

SERIOUS RESULTS come from trusses improperly fitted. John B. Daniel, at 34 Wall Street, has an expert fitter and it will cost you no more to have him fit you, and it means insurance. 6-24-19

MATERNITY SANITARIUM—Private, refined, homelike. Limited number of patients cared for. Home provided for infants. Mrs. M. T. Mitchell, 26 Windsor Street. 11-9-57

DR. GAULT'S Antiseptic Powder for women. It is cleansing, cooling and non-irritating. Can be used as a douche at any time with safety. It has no equal. Price $1 per box, postpaid. J. T. Gault Chemical Company, 702 Austell Building, Atlanta. 4-23-33

ACME HATTERS HAVE MOVED TO 20 E. HUNTER STREET. OLD HATS MADE NEW. 4-23-42

VICTOR L. TREMAINE.
Mystic,
Permanently Located in Atlanta.
125 WEST PEACHTREE STREET.
Hours 10 to 7. Closed on Fridays.
Develops personal magnetism and psychic powers. Your greatest wish can positively be realized. Every case guaranteed. 30-21-5

FLY SCREENS, FLY SCREENS, FLY SCREENS—Wood fly screens, metal fly screens, hardwood floors, Venetian blinds, metal weather strips furnished anywhere in the South. Write or phone W. R. Callaway, manager, 1403 Fourth National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Main 5310.

MATRIMONIAL.

WEALTHY merchant, 57, unincumbered, would marry. V., Box 35, League, Toledo, Ohio. 26-25-5

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD for hand-carved ivory handle umbrella if returned to M. B. Dunbar, 132 South Forsyth Street. 5-25-50

LOST—An old-fashioned carved bracelet, with Margie Brown engraved on inside. Call Ivy 5376 and get reward. 5-25-22

LOST—Platinum brooch set with small diamonds. Return to room 725 Grant Building and obtain reward. 5-25-209

LOST—Bunch of keys. Call Main 2821. 5-24-202

LOST—Between Fourth National and Brown & Allen's, a gold knotted brooch with diamond in center. Call Main 2621-J. Reward. 208-5-24

LOST—In neighborhood of Houston and Courtland, little brown shaggy male puppy, white feet and white ring around neck. Finder please return to 66 Houston Street. Reward. 5-23-20

LOST—Thursday on Whitehall Street, lady's watch fob with name "Eva" engraved. Finder return to Terminal Hotel and receive liberal reward. 5-23-10

LOST—A homestead in Davison-Paxon-Stokes or in High's. Call Atlanta phone 2970. 5-22-51

LOST—Wednesday, 14th, Shepherd dog, with large leather collar, bushy tail; answers to name of "Shep." Atlanta 1181. 5-22-27

LOST—Wednesday, a Boston terrier bulldog; has one glass eye; answers to name of "Queen." Atlanta phone 1181. 5-22-25

HELP WANTED.

Male.

WANTED—Assistant soda dispenser. Apply, with references, to Melton's Pharmacy. 5-22-58

WANTED—Press feeder, 110½ Whitehall Street. Ross Moore. 5-22-53

WANTED—Delivery boy, with bicycle, experienced with groceries. Apply 191 S. Pryor St. 5-22-26

SOLICITORS and agents for a live proposition. Franklin Press, 41½ Peachtree Street. 29-22-5

WANTED—Good wheelwright and woodworkman. Morrow Transfer and Storage Company, 122 Elliott Street. 5-24-6

LEARN the cotton business in our sample rooms or by correspondence; good contracts. We don't want job seekers, but men who can make good. Charlotte Cotton School, Kiser Building, Atlanta, Ga., or Charlotte, N. C. 29-24-5

I WANT YOU to learn the barber trade. Another rush for barbers this season. Best trade in existence to-day. Good money; light work. Students earn wages while learning. Tools given. Call at once or write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 38 Luckie Street. 28-24-5

LEARN the cotton business in our sample rooms or by correspondence; good contracts. We don't want job seekers, but men who can make good. Charlotte Cotton School, Kiser Building, Atlanta, Ga., or Charlotte, N. C. 26-3-5

I WILL START YOU earning $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booket, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 85, Boston, Mass. 9-14-19

I WILL START YOU earning $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 85, Boston, Mass. 9-14-19

WANTED—Stair builder, one competent to handle circle stair work. Apply Phoenix Planing Mill, 321 Highland Avenue. 5-22-4

ANY ONE knowing the whereabouts of Lee Martin, white, about eighteen, will confer a favor by communicating same to M., Box 580, care Georgian. 5-21-2

ATLANTA mail carriers wanted; average $90 month. Atlanta examinations coming. Specimen questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 49-D, Rochester, N. Y. 30-14-5

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, Peachtree and Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, or 411 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga. 4-1-3

WANTED—Ideas. Inventors, write for list of inventions wanted and prizes offered by manufacturers. Also, how to get your patent. Sent free to any address. Randolph & Briscoe, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C. 7-11-23

PULLMAN porters wanted; references. For instguction. Write P. O. Box 804, Atlanta, Ga. 5-4-37

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet T-412. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. 5-1-1

DON'T work for others. I started a very small mail order business a few years ago. Made $8,500 first year. To-day am one of the large mail order operators of the country. I want you to co-operate with me. I will put you into money-making business, supply you with everything to start and the work can be done at home in spare time. No canvassing, no experience. Instructive book free. Address Good Pay, Box 1085, American. 279-5-28

The Business of the "Want Ad" is to get you what you want---when you want it

HELP WANTED.
Male.

TWO neat appearing young men; must be experienced solicitors; guarantee $2.50 per day. Address Box 667, care American. 41-25-5

MEN WANTED to start in the mail order business anywhere. I started with an idea and $100 and received six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 18 months. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. My great free book, "How to Achieve Mail Order Success," tells all about my own achievements and how I equip, teach and get you started, in your home while otherwise employed. Wake up and send for free book and start making money now. Address Mail Order School, Box 1022, care American. 263-5-25

EARN $10 to $15 weekly copying and addressing. Particulars upon request. Address Rex, Box 1049, care American. 259-5-25

I HAVE averaged $200 per week with a small mail-order business; started with less than $5. Send for free particulars; explains how. Address Big Money, Box 1034, care American. 303-5-25

MAN qualified to interview merchants and manufacturers, also to act as local representative. Liberal inducements to right parties. Address Mercantile, Box 1027, care American. 252-5-25

GOVERNMENT examinations. Most thorough preparation $5. Returned if not appointed. Particulars free. Address Civil Service, Box 1030, care American. 297-5-25

$30 WEEKLY taking orders for cut-rate groceries, experience unnecessary. Send for agents' sworn statements and territory. Outfit free. Standard Mercantile, Box 1037, care American. 245-5-25

I NEED GOOD men everywhere, part or all time, learn my business, make money with me; no experience needed. Sample, details and working plan sent upon request. Address Big Thing, Box 1036, care American. 308-5-25

AN INTELLIGENT person may earn $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing. Send for particulars. Address Box 1039, American. 229-5-25

$25 MADE weekly in any town; no canvassing; particulars free of this never-fail proposition. Write now to G. S., Box 1019, American. 285-5-25

WANTED—Organizers to solicit members and organize lodges. Write Order of Owls, Box 1050, American. 236-5-25

EARN $7 to $12 daily, restoring faded colors in rugs and carpets; whole or spare time; Armenian process; great demand; no capital; particulars free. Address Eldred, Box 1091, American. 286-5-25

THOUSANDS of appointments to be made in the government service soon; big boom; booklet 204, giving list of positions, salaries, chances of appointment, etc., sent free. Address Correspondence Institute, Box 1032, American. 226-5-25

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Not under civil service; new red book, giving list of thousands of them, with salaries; postpaid $1. Address Good Positions, Box 1038, care American. 287-5-25

MR. MAIL ORDER MAN—Deal with established corporation. We have an ideal method for beginners or established firms. Patented specialties; factory prices; no fake schemes. Copyrighted prospectus free. Address Mail Order Man, Box 1017, care American. 302-5-25

1 MADE $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Address Money Maker, Box 1042, care American. 307-5-25

MEN WANTED to start in the mail order business anywhere. I started with an idea and $100 and received six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 18 months. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. My great free book, "How to Achieve Mail Order Success," tells all about my own achievements and how I equip, teach and get you started, in your home while otherwise employed. Wake up and send for free book and start making money now. Address Mail Order School, Box 1022, care American. 263-5-25

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1 MADE $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Address Money Maker, Box 1042, care American. 307-5-25

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn more than $300 per month; excellent opportunities. Write Secret Service, Box 1095, care American. 283-5-25

DO YOU want to make good money by taking a few orders each day? You can work half time and make $3 or $4 per day; others are doing this, why don't you? Address A. B. C., Box 1579, care American. 5-25-302

HELP WANTED.
Male.

WANTED—Men to learn the barber trade; tools and position furnished. Atlanta Barber College, 19 East Mitchell St. 5-11-17

A MANAGER for profitable business. Must be able to invest at least $400. Handle own money and draw good salary. Give phone number. K. S., care Georgian. 5-25-210

WANTED—Thoroughly competent male stenographer; one familiar with credit and collection work preferred. Excellent opportunity for right party. State age, experience and salary expected. Address Postoffice Box 1245. 5-25-267

DADDY'S BOY to write home and get registered letter from Trosk. All well. 214-5-24

WANTED — Everywhere, investigators and detectives. Big demand; good salary. Some traveling positions. U. S. Secret Service School, Dept. 11, Milwaukee, Wis 61-25-5

MEN wanted with rig to introduce and sell eighty-five extracts, spices, medicines, etc. Big money. Wilson made $90 weekly. We mean business. Box 774, Dept. 13, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 62-25-5

$100.00 WEEKLY profit in spare time at home. Mail order business. Don't worry about capital. Boyd H. Brown, Omaha, Nebr.

WANTED—At once, several young men of good habits to travel and solicit orders for Chicago portrait company; also two men who can furnish personal bond to deliver and collect. Address F. S. Honeycutt, Florence, S. C., Box 564. 31-19-5

LINOTYPE instruction, 166 sold last month. Each week's delay is expensive. Address Linotype School, Box 1041, American. 230-5-25

SALARIED MEN, investors, any man who wants to "get ahead." Daily opportunities are offered capital, but men of small means are forced to stand aside and see other men pocket the profits. Here is your chance.

The Peacock's Iron Works (est. 1865) at Selma, Ala., in order to enlarge scope of business recently incorporated and are moving business to Attalla, Ala.

Trade established; goods sold throughout the world. No tedious waiting for building up patronage. Offer preferred and common stock at $10 per share. Buy a share or more each month and get on the road to independence. Iron business is profitable. Write for details. W. E. Co., Box 1053, American. 266-5-25

WANTED—Persons to write and copy letters, $10 to $25 a week readily made by following our practical directions. Send for particulars. Address Copying, Box 1016, American. 284-5-25

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over the world. Stamp for particulars. Address Box 1048, American. 275-5-25

$25 WEEKLY and expenses to trustworthy people to travel and distribute samples big wholesale house. Address Emery, Box 1048, American. 288-5-25

$100.00 WEEKLY profit. Spare time at home. Mail order business. Don't worry about capital. Free book telling how. Address Brown, Box 1008, American. 296-5-25

WANTED—Farmers' society that has solved the marketing problem wants local, county and State representatives in all districts; members or establish or part of time. Exceptional opportunities with promotions for live men. Address Live Men, Box 1024, American.

GOVERNMENT positions, civil service, information free. Addres Prior, Box 1051, American. 291-5-25

WANTED—Good advertising or editorial man or woman to establish high-grade standard magazine with local features in Atlanta and local territory, with our ready-printed syndicate story service; first responsible applicant gets valuable franchise practically assuring profits at start; you handle own capital, paying on monthly basis for our illustrated story and general picture sections to which you add local illustrated articles and local advertising; new color covers each month. For particulars and copies of A. M. A. magazines now running, write at once to American Magazine, Box 1052, American. 244-5-25

GOOD WAGES—PLENTY OF WORK—NO TROUBLE. GO NORTH FOR THE SUMMER—GOOD men wanted in all branches of our business, laborers, handy machine men, molders, helpers, rammers, coremakers and chippers.

Able-bodied men can become skilled chippers and coremakers in less than 30 days and make over $3.00 per day. Address, Able-Bodied Men, Box 1005, American. 231-5-25

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn more than $300 per month; excellent opportunities. Write Secret Service, Box 1033, American. 283-5-25

I NEED GOOD MEN everywhere; part or all time; learn my business; make money with me; no experience needed; desk and outfit free. Address Ostrander, Box 1040, American. 240-5-25

GOVERNMENT positions, civil service, information free. Address Prior, Box 1051, American. 291-5-25

WANTED—Good advertising or editorial man or woman to establish high-grade standard magazine with local features in Atlanta and local territory, with our ready-printed syndicate story service; first responsible applicant gets valuable franchise practically assuring profits at start; you handle own capital, paying on monthly basis for our illustrated story and general picture sections, to which you add local illustrated articles and local advertising; new color covers each month. For particulars and copies of A. M. A. magazines now running, write at once to American Magazine, Box 1052, American. 244-5-25

WRITE moving picture plays; $50 each; all or spare time; no experience nor correspondence course. Details free. Address Moving Picture Plays, Box 1033, American. 254-5-25

DON'T work for others. I started a very small mail order business a few years ago. Made $8,500 first year. Today am one of the large mail order operators of the country. I want you to co-operate with me. I will put you into money-making business, supply you with everything to start and the work can be done at home in spare time. No canvassing, no experience. Instructive book free. Address Good Pay, Box 1023, American. 279-5-25

DO YOU want to make good money by taking a few orders each day? You can work half time and make $3 or $4 per day; others are doing this, why don't you? Address A. B. C., Box 1579, care American. 5-25-302

GOVERNMENT examinations; most thorough preparation, $5; returned if not appointed; particulars free. American Civil Service School, Washington, D. C. 29-25-5

ANYBODY can earn $20.00 weekly, raising mushrooms, entire year, in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Markets waiting. Free booklet. Hiram Barton, 333 West 48th Street, New York. 37-25-5

bang and saves the door. Wonderful EARN good pay copying addresses. Particulars six stamps. Hinchey, Middleport, N. Y. 31-25-5

WRITE moving picture plays; $50 each; all or spare time; no experience nor correspondence course. Details free. Address Moving Picture Plays, Box 1033, American. 254-5-25

I NEED GOOD MEN everywhere; part or all time; learn my business; make money with me; no experience needed; desk and outfit free. Address Ostrander, Box 1040, American. 240-5-25

HELP WANTED.
Female.

WANTED—Woman more than 25, refined; good talker; travel; permanent. Salary and railroad fare. Call room 1120 Candler Building. 5-24-205

WANTED—An experienced cook, without family. Apply 375 West Peachtree. 5-25-9

WANTED—Six (6) lady demonstrators for Tacco Varnish. Apply to Amber Chemical Company, 603 Forsyth Building, Atlanta, Ga. 5-25-8

WANTED—A nurse for child of three; upstairs work also; room in servants' house. Apply 720 Piedmont Ave. 5-24-18

WANTED—Laundress to work on lot. Apply 513 N. Boulevard. 5-24-25

WANTED—A settled colored woman to cook. Mrs. M. T. Mitchell, 26 Windsor Street. 5-24-27

WANTED—White woman to do general housework; German preferred. 611 Piedmont Ave. Phone Ivy 1380. 38-24-5

WANTED—Good cook for summer resort in Tennessee. Address Summer Resort, Box 89, care Georgian. 209-5-19

WE CLEAN kid gloves, launder lace curtains, fancy waists, lace collars, fancy underwear, by hand. Woman's Exchange, 3 South Broad Street. 81-18-5

WANTED—Competent general servant. Apply to 439 North Jackson St. 33-23-5

WANTED—A cook; good pay. Phone Ivy 6481-J. 62 Westminster Drive. 5-23-35

FREE—Ladies, we trim and make over hats free in our finishing department; lace and maline hats to order. Ideal Millinery School, 100½ Whitehall St. 5-23-202

WANTED—Experienced assorter. Apply Excelsior Laundry, 40-42 Wall St. 5-22-19

WANTED—Lady steno-bookkeeper of fair ability. State salary, age, references. Go out of city. Merchant, care Georgian. 5-22-10

A COOK—Four in family; room on the place with private toilet and electric lights. 282 St. Charles Avenue. 31-22-5

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to women. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. 602-D, Rochester, N. Y. 25-20-5

WANTED—Experienced millinery trimmer and saleslady; also saleswoman for suits and shirtwaists. Grossman's. 5-19-10

GIRLS LEARN MILLINERY; best trade on earth for women; pay $60 to $100 a month. Write Ideal School of Millinery, 100½ Whitehall St. 3-29-41

WANTED—Housekeeper for sanitarium. Apply in person, with references. Experience required. 237 Whitehall Street. 5-25-12

COLORED WOMEN agents for wonder-working Palmer's Skin Whitener. Start own business. 100 per cent profit. $1.50 outfit free to responsible agents. Write to-day, giving references. Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga. 1-25-3

WANTED—Perfect womanly beauty by host of women; old women and young ones who want to know the secret of perfect womanly beauty and charm can learn it by writing to-day; just a postcard will reveal the magic mystery of feminine perfection; don't send money; just ask for the secret. Address K., Box 1079, American. 242-5-25

WILL pay reliable women $250 for distributing 2,000 free packages perfumed soap powder in your town; no money required. Address Distributing, Box 1080, American. 250-5-25

PROBATIONERS WANTED — Must have one year in high school or its equivalent; twenty to thirty years of age; allowance given; new nurses' home; single bed rooms; full staff of lecturers. Address St. Luke's Hospital, Box 1083, American. 227-5-25

WOMEN—Sell guaranteed hosiery; whole or part time; goods replaced if hole appears; big money-saver; large profit; experience unnecessary. Address International Mills, Box 1081, American. 255-5-25

LADIES, make $15 to $25 weekly handling our ladies' sanitary specialties. Positive necessities. Quick sales; light to carry; write to-day. Address Specialties, Box 1003, American. 264-5-25

LADIES can make 20c on each supporter. Material furnished. Address Supply Co., Box 1000, American. 235-5-25

IF YOU want a position that is above the ordinary, as stenographer or typist, you will find helpful information in our book, "How Stenographers Make Big Income;" tells unusually effective ways of getting new positions, ways to earn more money in present position; start a little business of your own. Address R. J., Box 1004, American. 274-5-25

LADIES sell Climax guaranteed sanitary aprons and other specialties, make $35 weekly. Premiums also given. Address Climax, Box 1010, American. 200-6-25

WITHOUT experience you can make $18 weekly advertising and distributing our toilet preparations. Steady work. No capital required. Address Soap and Toilet, Box 1013, American. 242-5-25

LADIES—Earn $20 per hundred making sanitary belts at home. Address Belta, Box 1014, American. 278-5-25

$2.50 PER DAY paid one lady in each town to distribute free circulars for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. Address F. E., Box 1002, American. 285-5-25

WOMEN to do plain sewing at home for a large Philadelphia firm; good money and steady work; no canvassing; send reply envelope for prices paid. Address Sewing, Box 1012, American. 239-5-25

WANTED—Attractive young ladies to demonstrate and take orders for silk hosiery, $5 to $10 a day easily made; complete sample outfit of different grades sent prepaid $1.25; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address Hosiery, Box 1082, American. 238-5-25

WOMEN—We give $5.00 in gold for your spare time; particulars free. Address Raydex, Box 1084, American. 238-5-25

WANTED—Settled white woman as nurse and maid. Child six years old. References required. Phone Ivy 308, 1133 Peachtree Street. 5-25-38

SONG POEMS WANTED—Fortunes in successful songs. We paid thousands in royalties. Send your poems or melodies to me for acceptance. I'll publish under 50 per cent royalty contract. Established 16 years. Many "big hits." Free booklet. Address Poems, Box 1011, American. 296-5-25

WANTED—Lady agents to take orders for made-to-measure corsets. Very liberal commission. Address Box 1000, American. 225-5-25

THREE bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Address Drug, Box 1001, American. 234-5-25

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE is increasing in value daily. Many bargains are offered in the Real Estate columns of the "Want Ad" section of this paper.

HELP WANTED.
Male and Female.

BOYS and girls everywhere, to make a dollar every day after school. Pleasant and easy work. Call on or write A. R. Cassil, 41½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta. Inclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply. 33-21-5

CRICHTON-SHUMAKER Established 1885 Business College THE LEADING Business Training School in the South. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION BY THE PROPRIETORS IN PERSON. CATALOGUE FREE. KISER BUILDING ATLANTA.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT.

NO. 6 REMINGTONS, $5 for 4 months; Royals, $7 for 4 months; Underwoods, $8 for 4 months; Remingtons visible, $9 for 4 months. Initial payment allowed on price of machine. Get our new illustrated catalog and price list No. 26. American Writing Machine Co., 48 N. Pryor Street. Phone M. 2526.

ROYAL typewriters rented; one month, $2.75; three months for $7.00; special rates to students. Royal Typewriter Co., 46 N. Pryor St. Phone Main 2492. 4-25-1

TEACHERS WANTED.

WRITE for record of our eight years' work. High class patronage. Efficient service. Foster's Teachers Agency, Atlanta, Ga. 64-2-4

WANTED AT ONCE—A few more first-class principals and assistant teachers. Good openings, good salaries. Free registration. Register Teachers' Agency Register, Ga. 5-18-9

EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGE of normal graduate teacher of five years' experience will coach pupils for make-up work during summer. Moreland Avenue. Phone Ivy 1473-J. 5-25-4

STUDY SHORTHAND at home; complete course twenty lessons $10, $1 down, $1 week. Begin now, use spare time; book furnished. Amo House, Box 363, Atlanta, Ga. 5-3-5

EMORY summer school; cool, quiet; fifty days from June 17. Latin, Greek, French, German, English, history, mathematics. Address E. K. Turner, Oxford, Ga. 5-9-1

AGENTS AND SALESMEN.
Wanted.

AGENTS—$50 to $100 weekly made by handling our needle cases with "trust plan" envelopes; self sellers; no talking necessary; a proposition hard to beat. 25c sample for 10c; particulars free. W. Fedwoods & Co., Station A, Atlanta. 202-5-24

SALESMEN WANTED to sell cased liquors and specialties to the saloon trade. Name five counties you prefer to work. Samples free. T. Fairbanks & Co., 3110 West Lake Street, Chicago. 34-24-5

PORTRAIT AGENTS—Send your work direct to artist and get better work. We get order out in time. Prices to suit your trade. Stevens Bros., 23½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta. 3-7-35

WE want a REAL good REAL estate salesman. FINE OPENING. Apply by mail. Wilkes, Box 602, care Georgian. 5-22-14

BEST PAYING agency proposition in U. S. Assures $1,500 yearly. Inexperienced taught how to make it. Let us show you. Novelty Cutlery Co., 525 Bar St., Canton, O. 65-25-5

AGENTS, would you take steady job making $30.00 weekly with opportunity to be district manager at $3,000 yearly? No experience required. My goods are snappy, self-sellers. Make big money quick by writing me today. E. M. Davis, President, C-749 Davis Block, Chicago. 63-25-5

VACUUM cleaner agents. Exclusive, new design, $7.50; wheel operated, bellows type cleaner. Without a clumsy bag or dirty dust bag. Big profits. Write Doty Company, Dayton, Ohio. 60-25-5

AGENTS clear $800 sure in four months. Exclusive territory assigned; cost of samples deducted from first order. Perfection Fly Trap Company, Kansas City, Mo. 59-25-5

86 SENSATIONAL offers. Agents make $18 to $75 every week; here's one offer: 12 pairs guaranteed hose only 85c, with 60c worth of handkerchiefs or garters free. Write for free outfit. C. H. Reed & Co., Baltimore, Md. 5-25-34

CLERGYMEN—One of the largest New York publishing houses wishes to be represented in this territory by a clergyman who can give all or part of his time calling on persons who have inquired about its publications; must be aggressive and believe that the sale of good literature is a dignified and useful work. Write, stating age, business experience and how much time you could give to the work. Address Literature, Box 1594, care American. 5-25-366

SIDE LINE Salesmen. Ten live-wire retail Premium and Punch Board deals for small town trade, weekly commission settlement. W. E. Graves Company, St. Louis. 5-25-3

WILL PAY reliable man or woman $12.50 to distribute 100 free pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. Ward Borax Co., 216 Institute, Chicago. 32-25-5

SALESMEN of tact and strong personality. Address quick for splendid position. New 452, Iowa City, Iowa. 36-25-5

AGENTS—Screen Door Check. Demonstrate and sale is made. Stops the bank and saves the door. Wonderful summer seller. Demonstrating sample free. Thomas Mfg. Co., 9529 Penn Bldg., Dayton, Ohio. 35-25-5

SUCCESSFUL salesmen working small country towns can increase their earnings from $65 to $75 per week selling our line of fancy fruit ciders; 25 per cent commission; prompt settlements; light samples; reference required. Address R. C., Box 1506, American. 5-25-226

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our check protector. It sells to every person who writes a check. Circulars and information free. Sample, 25c. Address Colton, Box 1599, care American. 5-25-308

PICTURE AGENTS—$60 week easy; 16 by 20 framed pictures complete, 12c; our "Negro Angel," "Jack Johnson" and sixteen other negro pictures are making our agents rich; portraits, frames, pillow tops, catalogues, samples free. Address Association, Box 1556, care American. 5-25-270

WE START you in business furnishing everything; men and women; $30 to $200 weekly operating our "New System Specialty Candy and Popcorn Crispette Factories" anywhere. Opportunity lifetime. Booklet free. Address System, Box 1550, care American. 5-25-297

DON'T canvass or peddle; start a mail order business. We tell you how and furnish everything; wholesale; many make $2,000 per year. Address M. M. C., Box 1542, care American. 5-25-293

DISTRIBUTOR WANTED for our Spearmint gum in Georgia and Florida; must buy $250 worth of gum to secure exclusive agency for this territory; large income assured. Spearmint Gum, Inc., 1919 Broadway, Dept. 38, New York. 38-25-5

MAN to travel in Georgia; groceries, candies, jewelry; good pay and tailored suit or 20-year watch free in 90 days; experience unnecessary. J. E. McBrady, Chicago. 34-25-5

AGENTS AND SALESMEN.
Wanted.

WANTED—Representative for a high-grade steam specialty; practical steam man or man with established territory preferred. Do not object to selling non-competitive goods. Address Established, Box 1573, American. 5-25-264

AGENTS—Sign men make $10-$20 daily selling our flexible letters; handsome, durable, universal use; anybody can put up. Write particulars, sample. Address Letter, Box 1578, American. 5-25-280

SALESMEN to sell Carrara paints, varnishes and specialties; a standard of quality for 28 years; big inducements; sell to trade or consumer. Address Paint, Box 1566, American. 5-25-294

SIDE LINE SALESMEN—We are makers of fastest selling advertising novelty ever made; sells all lines trade; strong on banks. Address N. M. Co., Box 1568, American. 5-25-315

THIS model watch pocket lighter sells to everybody; better than any dollar lighter; live agents sell hundreds daily; big profits; samples 25 cents; new catalogue of many other lighters now ready; buy from the factory. Address Sales, Box 1562, American. 5-25-281

AGENTS—We have the greatest and fastest selling line of new patented household articles; best in spring and summer; make $5 to $25 daily; housewives can't resist our snappy goods; nearly every demonstration means sale; exclusive territory—but be quick. Address National, Box 1562, American. 5-25-296

AGENTS—Both sexes; we will start you earning big money; begin to-day. Write for particulars. Estes, Box 1592, American. 5-25-299

BASEBALL BOOK—Standard authority; millions sold 1913 season; hustlers get coin; send 25 cents for 12 books; agents; profits, 300 per cent. Address Standard, Box 1549, American. 5-25-289

WANTED—Three good salesmen for permanent positions; high-grade specialty for all lines of retail trade in towns and smaller cities; heavily advertised in leading trade papers; efficient selling helps and full support of entire sales department; connection can be made here that will be worth $5,600 or better yearly to producers; references and bond required. Address Worthy, Box 1596, American. 5-25-309

AGENTS—Salesmen—Monthly directory of newest, best-selling specialties sent free. Address Distributor, Box 1538, care American. 316-5-25

AGENTS make $25 to $100 every week selling sign letters for stores and offices. Success guaranteed. Samples and particulars free. Address Sign, Box 1533, care American. 277-5-25

BLESSING TO AGENTS—Chance of lifetime. Enormous sales. Hat pin point protectors. Surprising terms. Sample 10c. Address D. P., Box 1534, care American. 310-5-25

EARN big money selling college pennants, hat bands and pillows. Write for sample. Address Capital, Box 1530, care American. 318-5-25

GREATEST dry goods bargains on earth. Fine dress lengths, etc. Agents wanted. Address Remnant, Box 1524, care American. 281-5-25

$9 PER WEEK easily made. Free samples to workers. Big seller. Premium on every sale. Agents get busy. Write quick for our big offer. It sells on sight. Address C. A. M., Box 1529, care American. 272-5-25

MFG. WANTS traveling salesmen on commission. Address C. P., Box 1523, care American. 272-5-25

LF HEATING SAD IRON. It's a beauty. Sells for $1. Agent's sample, parcel post, 80c. Fuel gas free. Address Process, Box 1540, care American. 294-5-25

REPRESENTATIVE, individual or jobber, to market high-grade structural steel and industrial paint. Exclusive Atlanta territory, commission basis. Only high-class man with references. Address Exclusive, Box 1537, care American. 300-5-25

IVE agent or company to take over the exclusive local agency of a positive seller to grocery, hardware and furniture houses. Address M. S., Box 511, care American. 236-5-25

SALESMAN — Experienced specialty salesman to sell the drug trade direct; a high-class proposition that will appeal to every druggist; excellent opportunity for good specialty men. Give age, references, names of lines handled, territory covered, in first letter to insure prompt reply. This is an unusual opportunity for specialty salesmen of ability to connect with large well-known house. Address Opportunity, Box 1601, care American. 5-25-313

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP (U. S. registered patent No. 3477) removes iron rust, ink and all unwashable stains from clothing, marble, etc., with magical effect. Good seller, big bargains. House-to-house agents and store salesmen wanted. The original 25c a tube. Beware of infringements and the penalty for making, selling and using an infringed article. Address Rust Proof, Box 1558, care American. 5-25-318

WANTED—Agents in every town. Sell to automobile and motorcycle owners. Quick seller, good profits. Investigate to-day. Address P. O. B., Box 1539, care American. 5-25-232

SALESMEN earn $300 a month; sell highly advertised goods; $5 commission every order; samples unnecessary; best seller on earth. Address Brokerage, Box 1527, care American. 5-25-245

AGENTS—Salary or commission. Greatest seller yet. Every user pen and ink buys on sight. 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Address Penman, Box 1504, care American. 5-25-249

WAYS to make money easy! Quick! Particulars free. Address Fundamental, Box 1595, care American. 5-25-272

JAEGER, JR., VACUUM CLEANERS, GET the sales; large profits; special wholesale prices. Address J. M. C., Box 1522, care American. 312-5-25

SALESMAN—Capable specialty man for Georgia; staple line on new and exceptional terms; vacancy now; attractive commission; $35 weekly for expenses. Address Box 1591, care American. 280-5-25

SALESMAN wanted for country towns; $25 weekly salary and $5 per day allowed for expenses when traveling. Address Western, Box 1518, care American. 253-5-25

BEST paying agency proposition in United States; assures $1,500 yearly; inexperienced taught how to make it; let us show you. Address Box 1510, care American. 260-5-25

SALESMEN—Sell advertising pipes; every merchant buys; commission liberal; samples on request. Address Box 1513, care American. 273-5-25

DON'T READ—Attention, copyrighted. Expert salesmen can make $250 per month selling county rights; no competition; exclusive territory. Box 1505, care American. 246-5-25

AGENTS—Handle remarkable money getter; easy to sell; easy to handle; repeat orders most every house. Write for free sample. Address Southern, Box 1, care American. 298-5-25

SALESMEN everywhere, $15 daily selling $20 soda fountain. Address Manufacturer, Box 1515, care American. 314-5-25

CANVASSERS to sell automatic screen door catchers. Big money, exceptional proposition. Sample catch postpaid, 25c. Address C. C., Box 1526, care American. 248-5-25

AGENTS AND SALESMEN.
Wanted.

AGENTS—Don't be greedy for work; easily make $4 to $10 a day; sell everywhere without talk; sample 25c; catalogue free. Sanitary Household Company, McElhattan, Pa. 36-20-4

SALESMEN—Side line or exclusive; cutlery assortment; $18.75 commission on each sale. Snappiest deal of the year. Write quick for territory. National Importing Company, St. Louis, Mo. 5-18-3

"SAY-CO" VACUUM CLEANERS GIVE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION

ALL STYLES; agents, solicitors, crew managers, wanting the best territorial arrangement and best built vacuum cleaners, write to-day. Address Cleaner, Box 1557, care American. 5-25-319

AGENTS—Great opportunity; quick sales; 100 per cent profit; write for particulars. Address Vinson, Box 1593, care American. 5-25-288

I MADE $15,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Address Independence, Box 1598, care American. 5-25-307

MAKE $200 TO $500 per month, new inventions. Kerosene gas lighting systems and portable lamps; 300 to 500-candlepower for less than a nickel a week. Any one can install and operate them. Artistic fixtures for all lighting purposes. An opportunity of a lifetime for energetic men to get into a permanent money-making business. Address Light, Box 1563, care American. 5-25-273

AGENTS WANTED—100 per cent profit selling useful specialty; used in homes, hotels, stores and by auto owners; good repeater; sample free. Address Auburn, Box 1590, care American. 5-25-300

DEMONSTRATORS for new scientific toilet preparation; a revelation; removes superfluous hair; hairs come out by the roots; any one can use it; never been sold; great money getter; sample, 10c; price $1. Address La Ex., Box 1591, care American. 5-25-312

FLY KILLING is on; get busy; imported novelty; big seller, profits; fairs, homes, stores, offices. Sample, 5c. Address E. N., Box 1576, care American. 5-25-284

AGENTS—$20 daily; easy sales; big profits; selling 50c sheet music for 6c. Largest hits, best publishers, largest variety. Write quick. Address Music, Box 1580, care American. 5-25-292

AGENTS—Hundreds making $50, $75 weekly; sensational offer; $1 nickel-plated safety razor; beautiful chased handle; 25c stick finest quality shaving soap, all 12 1-2c. Address United, Box 588, care American. 5-25-285

AGENTS—Marvel of the age; patent steel tension shears; every household needs one. Particulars and sample free. Write Enterprise, Box 1581, care American. 5-25-306

WANTED—An active agent in every town at once; 100 per cent profit. Address Capable, Box 1589, care American. 5-25-311

SALESMEN—Experienced in any line, to sell general trade in Georgia; unexcelled specialty proposition; commission contract, $35 weekly for expenses; vacancy June 1. Address Jewelry, Box 574, care American. 5-25-276

AGENTS—Make 500 per cent profit selling "Novelty Sign Cards." Merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Address Profitable, Box 1526, American. 5-25-225

AGENTS WANTED—In every town in Georgia to sell Instant-ceal guaranteed liquid puncture proof for automobile tires; big commission. Address Union, Box 1525, care American. 5-25-240

WANTED—Representative for a high-grade steam specialty; practical steam man or man with established territory preferred. Do not object to selling non-competitive goods. Address M., Box 1502, care American. 261-5-25

WANTED—An active agent in every town at once; 100 per cent profit; particulars free. Address Special, Box 514, care American. 315-5-25

WANTED—Traveling salesman by a New York importer of laces and embroideries, for the State of Georgia; state age, experience and references. Address B. A., Box 1521, care American. 271-5-25

AGENTS—Salesmen can make $50 weekly selling chemical coolers to hotels, restaurants, butchers and merchants; cool refrigerators and ice boxes; cheaper than ice; the best selling article on the market. Address Chemical, Box 1, care American. 304-5-25

AGENTS—MAKE $1 an hour with our 86 sensational offers. Here's one offer: Twelve pairs of guaranteed hose, only 85c, with 60c worth of handkerchiefs or garters free. Write quick for FREE OUTFIT. C. H. REED & CO., Baltimore, Md. 5-25-34

FIELD unlimited for this rapid seller; agents can get rich with it; every one you approach needs it; nine out of ten will buy; send for proofs; they will convince you; 100 per cent profit. Address S. N., Box 1551, American. 5-25-290

SALESMAN, big commissions; unlimited possibilities; large profits by giving part of entire time selling novelty punch board deals; something new. Address Manager, Box 1544, American. 5-25-275

SUCCESSFUL salesmen working small country towns can increase their earnings from $65 to $75 per week, selling our line of fancy fruit ciders, 25 per cent commission, prompt settlements, light samples. References required. Address R. C., Box 1587, care American. 5-25-217

SALESMEN WANTED—For vacancy in Georgia, traveling salesmen, experienced in specialty or advertising line. Man worth good compensation can secure permanent, well-paying position, with splendid chance for rapid advancement. Well-known manufacturer. Staple, well-advertised line. Address Permanent, Box 1548, care American. 5-25-321

NATIONAL VACUUM CLEANER. PATENTED and guaranteed. More than 1,197,000 satisfied customers in United States and Canada. Best known vacuum cleaner on the market. See new metal flexible spring adjusting nozzle. Also makers of fast selling Daisy three-bellows sweeper type machine. Write for prices. Address Daisy, Box 1567, care American. 5-25-279

SALESMAN wanted to sell our fall line of dry goods and blankets to retail merchants. Fine side line for traveling men. Liberal commission. Address Retailer, Box 1571, care American. 5-25-287

SALESMAN—Georgia territory open, must be producer; excellent opening, staple line, expenses advanced against commission contract. References required. Address Commission, Box 1602, care American. 5-25-316

AGENTS—The folding tray-wagon is the latest step-saver for women—the greatest one since the kitchen cabinet. Useful every day in every home. All steel. Light and strong. Easy sales; handsome profits. No competition. Write quick for agents' proposition. Address Folder, Box 1565, care American. 5-25-322

AGENTS—New profitable field; brilliant Mexican diamonds; exactly resemble genuine; defy experts; quick sales, large commissions. Send for special offer. Address Implement, Box 1560, care American. 5-25-303

AGENTS—To handle specialty that sells on sight; sure repeater; big profits; ask for particulars. Address Franklin, Box 1575, American. 5-25-278

AGENTS AND SALESMEN.
Wanted.

SALESMEN for this section to sell dealers our high-grade cigars; former experience not necessary; splendid opportunity. Address Smoke Shop, Box 1577, American. 5-25-267

AGENTS—A money getter; a deaf and dumb could sell it; particulars free. Address Supply, Box 1512, American. 5-25-234

AGENTS—Hurry. Something new; sanitary device for telephones; millions will be sold; 150 per cent profit. Apply for territory. Address Hygienic, Box 1535, American. 5-25-253

SALESMEN of tact and strong personality; address quick for splendid position. Address New, Box 1520, American. 5-25-241

SALESMEN—To handle our line of little Giant ice chippers and shavers; these sell to ice cream manufacturers, soda dealers, meat packers, railroads, steamship companies, hospitals, ice dealers, creameries, hotels, milk dealers. Good side line. Write for proposition. S. B. C., Box 1532, care American. 282-5-25

WANTED—Responsible party to take charge of our business in each county handling sale of Automatic Combination Tool, a combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls three tons; weight 24 pounds. Sells readily to farmers, shops, contractors, etc. No experience necessary. Descriptive catalogue, prices and terms free upon request. Address Automatic, Box 1528, care American. 319-5-25

WANTED—Salesmen to handle our new merchandise selling plan; commission 25 per cent; weekly settlement; salary and expense paid to successful man. Address Import, Box 1500, care American. 262-5-25

TO HIGH-CLASS book salesmen and saleswomen everywhere. We have just acquired ownership of the most salable and meritorious book property in the country. The delightful "Travelogue" by E. Burton Holmes, and propose to inaugurate immediately a vigorous sales campaign in their behalf. Good places for worth-while people. Write Bureau, Box 1516, care American. 296-5-25

RELIABLE man

Don't Depend on Others For a Position. Try an American "Want Ad" and Get Results

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Male.

YOUNG man with five years' experience as hotel clerk wants job as day or night clerk. Box 855, care Georgian. 214-5-28

FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and office man desires position June 1. Best references as to ability. Address R., Box 155, care American 88-25-5

YOUNG SALESMAN, hustler, would like to get some good line. Intends selling trip through Georgia in his motor. Address P. O. Box 647, Atlanta, Ga. 91-25-5

STENOGRAPHER of experience desires position at once. Best references. Main 4865-J. 5-25-49

EXPERT auto tire repairer, with factory and shop experience of more than two years, desires good location. Address H. A. J., Box 655, care Georgian. 79-25-5

MAN, thirty years old, wants position as night watchman or other work. Address A. B., Box 508, care Georgian. 70-25-5

WANTED—Position by young man, aged 25; high school education; good penman and calculator. Must have work at once; past profession, teaching. Address F., Box 17, care Georgian. 71-25-5

WANTED—Position by young man who has just completed a course of bookkeeping, with good habits and good references; ready to begin work June 1. Address N. W. Johnson, 8 Perry Street, Newnan, Ga. 34-20-5

PRACTICAL, registered druggist desires position; temperate and good references. Address "Trional," care American. 30-25-5

WANTED—A position as chauffeur; seven years' experience; can keep up and care for car; best references. R. R. Price, 184 East Harris St. 42-25-5

WANTED—Position by capable young man; experienced salesman, but would accept my kind of inside work. Address C. A. P., care Georgian. 45-25-5

COLORED MAN wants position as cook; first-class good references; private family preferred. Address Work, 9 Chestnut Avenue. 203-5-24

WANTED—Position at any kind of honest work by young man with three years' experience in grocery business; good references. C., Box 898, care Georgian. 35-24-5

WANTED—Position by drug clerk. Can furnish good references; three years experience; graduate in pharmacy. Phone Main 3889-J or answer Ph. G., Box 897, care Georgian. 33-24-5

WANTED—By colored man, position as first-class cook. Address Cook, Box 354, care Georgian. 205-5-23

LISTEN! If you want first-class salesman, with A-1 references and ability to deliver the goods, or a good all-round man, call Atlanta phone 3761. Must have work. Address W. C., Box 891, care Georgian. 5-25-5

AS REPRESENTATIVE of some corporation or salesman; for some firm at Macon, or on the road. Willing to work one month to demonstrate my ability. Can furnish reference. Address Honest Gentleman, care Georgian. 41-22-5

WANTED—Position by young man as pressman. Will accept reasonable salary. Address Press, Box 495, care Georgian. 208-5-22

STENOGRAPHER—Young married man With two years' experience in railroad traffice work desires position. Address P. O. Box 23, Boca Grande, Fla. 37-22-5

COLLEGE graduate with two years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier for responsible firm desires responsible employment; write good hand, can use typewriter rapidly; can furnish best city references. Address E., Box 6, care Georgian. 32-22-5

A SPLENDID dining room boy, private home or office work. Want work at once. Can give good reference. Answer quick. Z. B., 383 Martin Street, City. 30-22-5

WANTED—Position by an experienced man as manager of small telephone exchange. Can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address J. J. N., 1004 Lafayette St., Quitman, Ga. 47-21-5

WANTED—Position as sawyer at circular saw mill in Georgia or Florida. Good reference. Address P. O. Box 68, Six years' experience. Good reference. Address P. O. Box 68, Council, N. C. 34-19-5

POSITION WANTED—Bookkeeper, 30, ten years' experience as bookkeeper, cashier, collector, wants position; best references. Bond if desired. Experience, Box 55, care Georgian. 31-12-5

BOOKKEEPER and auditor will straighten out your bookkeeping and office troubles. Trial balances made. Small sets of books written up. P. O. Box 826, Phone Ivy 7011. 5-4-13

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Female.

EXPERIENCED, capable stenographer, for good reason, wishes to change position. Address S. R., Box 161, care American. 90-25-5

EXPERIENCED competent young lady stenographer desires position. Now employed. Salary $10 per week. A. L., care Georgian. 200-5-25

REFINED Christian lady, with six years' experience as primary teacher, and some experience as sick nurse, desires place June 1 as companion for elderly lady or governess for children. Will be willing to help care for children and give daily lesson if wanted. Salary less than $25 will not be considered. Address Box 444, Lula, Ga. 66-25-5

WANTED—A situation by a white woman as working housekeeper; a fine cook; best of experience. Miss C., Box 38, care Georgian. 47-25-5

A YOUNG and enthusiastic oral teacher would like one or more deaf scholars. Miss M., 111 E. 5th Street. 57-25-5

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires position at once. Phone Decatur 601. 36-24-5

WANTED—Position as cashier by young lady with experience. Address M. C., 21 White Oak Street, Atlanta, Ga. 200-5-22

TYPEWRITING, any class, accurately, tidily done; reasonable. Stenographer, Ivy 5. 28-22-5

WANTED—Position by young lady as stenographer; three years' experience. Address N. R. W., Box 80, care Georgian. 206-5-21

HIGHLY efficient stenographer, office assistant, has resigned position. Must have another immediately. $18.00 per week minimum. Phone Ivy 5840. 5-21-4

WANTED—Cases to nurse by experienced sick nurse. Maternity cases a specialty. Rates reasonable. Best references. Call Ivy 7304-J, or West 1054. 36-20-5

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Male and Female.

WANTED—Position by man and wife; woman to cookand man to work garden and care for chickens; best of references. Address R. B., Box 450, care Georgian. 201-5-21

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

COMPLETE optical outfit cheap. Call Ivy 314-J; will exchange. Address 210 East Pine St. 54-25-5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Livery stable, located at the best livery point north of Atlanta on Southern Railway; good lot of horses, vehicles and harness of all kinds; summer resort; no competition; cheap rents, electric lights and city water; reason for selling, bad health. Call on or address J. A. Webb, Norcross, Ga. 53-25-5

SODA WATER and LUNCH BUSINESS for sale; beautifully and well equipped; one of the best locations in the heart of the business section; doing big business. Good lease, cheap rent. This will pay the right man $200 to $300 per month. Owner can't give attention. Price, $3,750, one-third cash; investigate this at once. See Young & Goodroe, 413 Peters Bldg. 5-25-56

WILL trade high-grade manufacturing stock and cash for farm or stock of merchandise. O. T. Hennessee, Covington, Ga. 4-13-16

CAPITAL furnished for meritorious enterprises; stocks and bonds sold on commission; facilities for incorporating and reorganization of companies. For particulars, address Bankers, Box 1072, care American. 5-25-255

FREE—Let me show you 100 business opportunities that can be started with little or no capital. Address Demarest, Box 1064, care American. 5-25-257

EXPERT hotel manager wants desirable partner with money for paying hotel. Large profits assured. Address Hotel Manager, Box 1071, care American. 5-25-229

MANUFACTURERS—We are an established sales organization seeking accounts for representation in New York market. Concerns desiring profitable sales service, commission, address Manufactures, Box 1078, care American. 5-25-242

AD BARGAINS—Twenty words in 100 monthlies, $1; 100 weeklies, $2; 20 big Sunday papers, $5. Address Ad Bargain, Box 1067, care American. 5-25-252

START A CANDY KITCHEN—$30 course in candy making for 50c; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address Specialty House, Box 1074, care American. 5-25-228

STOCK, bond issues, industrial, power, railway, mining corporations purchased, underwritten, sold commission basis; capital supplied. Established house. Address Established House, Box 1073, care American. 5-25-254

STATE MANAGER for new mechanical specialty. Sells to merchants at $10; $6.50 profit. No limit to money-making possibilities, but agency organizing ability, and $300 to $500 absolutely necessary. Address Mechanical, Box 1068, care American. 5-25-261

LOOKING for a stock or bond issue of $100,000 or more. Address Stocks and Bonds, Box 1069, care American. 5-25-259

PATENTS secured or fee returned. Illustrated guide book and list of inventions wanted free to any address. Patents secured by us advertised free in The World's Progress; sample free. Address Patents, Box 1076, care American. 5-25-241

$5,000,000 EUROPEAN capital for investment in attractive enterprises. Address Bankers' Alliance, Box 1065, care American. 5-25-235

LODGE TALKS—Tells you what to say when called upon in a lodge meeting of any kind. Will make you a good speaker. Every man should have a copy. Address Lodge Talks, Box 1075, care American. 5-25-258

$10 BUYS option contract (put or call) on 50 shares stock, 10,000 bushels wheat or 50 bales of cotton, affording unusual chances for large profits without further outlay. Address Cotton and Wheat, Box 1077, care American. 5-25-251

CONCESSION and amusement privileges to let at Tybee Island, the South's most popular and largest seashore resort. Address Tybee, Box 1066, care American. 5-25-246

IF YOUR MONEY is earning you less than 7 per cent write us; stock received by real estate; investigation invited. Address Hillsboro, Box 1070, care American. 5-25-227

METAL specialties manufactured on contract, royalty, or bought outright, dies and tools a specialty; 25 years' experience. Address Stamping and Electric Works, Box 1063, care American. 5-25-256

WE OFFER a first-class opportunity for persons to go into business for themselves and be independent. Address Opportunity, Box 1061, care American. 5-25-248

CHARTERS for stock companies, any business, obtained any State; prompt service; lowest rates; all supplies; engraved stock certificates, etc., included; incorporators and resident agent furnished if desired; meetings held, minutes, by-laws and agreements prepared; advice of our expert corporation attorneys free by mail for one year. Address Investment Bankers, Box 1060, care American. 5-25-247

CAPITAL—Am looking for good stock or bond issues, $50,000 up (companies incorporated). Address Burke, Box 1057, care American. 5-25-230

MANUFACTURER wants State managers with $500 to $5,000 to establish office and manage salesmen. Guaranteed monthly salary $150 also liberal commission. Should pay $10,000 first year. References required. Address Acme, Box 1056, care American. 5-25-242

DISTRIBUTOR wanted for our Spearmint Gum in Georgia and Florida. Must buy $250 worth of gum to secure exclusive agency for this territory. Large income assured. Address Spearmint Gum, Box 1055, care American. 5-25-244

YOUR 25-word advertisement placed in 28 monthly magazines for $1.25. One inch display, $3. Write for list. Address Bastable, Box 1054, care American. 5-25-239

WANTED— IF YOU want to sell your business, no matter where located; need partner or additional capital, write Young & Goodroe, Business Brokers, 413-414 Peters Building, Atlanta. "We can sell any business that has merit." 5-25-56

AUTOMATIC Electric Railway switches and signaling devices. Patents now before Interstate Commerce Commission. Snap for financier. Address Kroell, Box 1062, care American. 5-25-236

INVENTORS—I will advance money to secure patents on new and useful inventions. Write to J. B., Box 1059, care American. 5-25-231

MAIL order opportunities; 25 new propositions. No competition! Make 95c profit on dollar order; complete outfit sent upon request. Address Mail Dealers, Box 1058, care American. 5-25-238

CENTRALLY LOCATED restaurant and lunch room having good trade in bakery wares also. A rare chance for party that can devote his time. Present owner tied up in other business. Address R. K., Box 90, care Georgian. 201-5-19

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Best daily newspaper proposition in South Georgia—in the best city of its size in the State; modern equipment throughout. Can be bought at a bargain, half cash or good negotiable paper, balance on easy terms. Write quick to "Newspaper," Box 10, care Georgian. 5-23-12

FOR SALE—Up-to-date dental outfit and established practice. Will sell on reasonable terms, with one-third cash and balance in good notes. Fine opportunity for good man. Address J., Box 72, care Georgian. 30-24-5

TAILORING, cleaning and pressing business well established, excellent location, now paying $1,500 per year clear of all expenses. On account of failing in health will sacrifice for $1,000. Will accept $600 cash, balance on terms. Address P. O. Box 60, care Georgian. 5-22-1

START a business of your own; the large profits in popcorn and peanuts and the many advantages the business offers is fully explained in "Possibilities" and catalogue D; both are free; send for them to-day. Kingery Mfg. Co., McCammon Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 33-25-5

FOR SALE—Business paying $200 to $300 per month, owner leaving city, cheap for quick cash sale. Address I. L. B., Box 607, care Georgian. 5-18-57

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

VERY good baby carriage, $2. 102 Ivy Street. 93-25-5

SPLENDID little four-passenger motor boat, 4-horsepower gasoline engine, Michigan reversible propeller. Whole outfit cost $200. Will sell for $50. Outfit guaranteed perfect. Have larger boat, don't need it. Jefferson L. Shaw, 183 Simpson, Atlanta, Ga. 92-25-5

FOR SALE—36 standard novels, cheap. Address Books, Box 383, care Georgian. 83-25-5

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, my new Remington typewriter; going out of business. Empire, Box 155, care American. 81-25-5

FOR QUICK SALE—Fine diamond; first grade. If mean business, address R., Box 10, care American. 75-25-5

FOR SALE—New cot hammock. Can be used for a bed. At half price. Address 23 Rosalia Street. 74-25-5

SAFES—We will dispose of several second-hand safes at cost. We need room. Gookin Bank and Office Equipment Co., 113-15 North Pryor Street. 5-22-12

SECOND-HAND SAFES—Small, medium and large home safes, $15; Hall's bank and fireproof safes, vault doors, etc. C. J. Daniel, 416 Fourth National Bank Building. 9-7-33

VIRGINITE VEGETABLE BEES make a delicious temperance drink. Tastes like sparkling champagne. A wonderful discovery of Australian plant life, good for stomach and kidney troubles. Enough to last for years, 25c (postpaid). Virginite Preparation Company (13), Providence, R. I. 5-18-35

FOR SALE—Moving picture machines, chairs, curtains and all supplies at lowest prices. W. H. Peck, Rhodes Building, Atlanta, Ga. 4-6-23

FOR SALE—Gas stove; good condition; reasonable. Party leaving town. 478 Courtland. 207-5-24

FOR SALE—Two Detz hot-air machines at a bargain. Address G., care Georgian. Box No. 440. 5-24-15

Big Furniture Sale MONDAY.

$1.25 Dining Chairs, 95c.
$15.00 Oil Stoves, $11.75.
$8.50 Oak Dressers, $6.50.
$12.50 Art Squares, $9.50.
$10.00 Metal Beds, $6.50.
$5.00 National Springs, $3.00.
$10.00 Mattresses, $5.00.
$45.00 Davenports, $29.00.
$35.00 Davenports, $21.50.
50c Tabourettes, 15c.
25c Pictures, 10c.

CAMERON FURNITURE CO.
85 South Forsyth St.
Atlanta's Only Cash Store.
5-1-3

NOTICE—The water mill of A. D. Howard, on Roswell Road at Nance's Creek, which was damaged by flood, is now in good shape and ready for business. Postcard will bring wagon to your door. Fresh ground every day. Address R. F. D. 2, Chamblee, Ga. 4-10-1

DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC CLEANERS remove dirt and germs from rugs, carpets, floors, etc.; vacuum cleaners from $32.50 up; vacuum sweepers, $9.75. C. J. Daniel & Co., 416 Fourth National Bank Building. 12-2-11

FURNITURE—We buy and sell cash bargains. Southern Wreckage Company, 114 South Forsyth Street. Both phones. 1-17-5

$25.00 English baby carriage. Good as new. Will sell for less than one-third. Call West 210. 5-23-19

FOR SALE—An oak chiffonier with mirror, good as new, cheap for cash. East Point 291-L. 5-23-23

FOR SALE—New Remington automatic shotgun. Bargain if taken now. Thos. Peacock, Rutledge, Ga. 5-23-8

FOR SALE—One National coaster-brake bicycle, good as new, cheap for cash, for quick sale. Apply 533 Woodward Avenue. 27-23-5

FOR SALE—Controlling interest in modern, up-to-date, beautifully furnished, thoroughly sanitary, new and well patronized beauty parlor, to party who can take charge and manage same. Cash, real estate or terms. Write F. Rosier, 74 North Pryor Street. 5-23-1

DEALER in fresh meats, groceries, country produce, fat spring chickens and yard eggs of my own raising. Both phones. 234 Capitol Ave. 5-22-35

CANOE FOR SALE—15-foot "DETROIT" canoe; cushion and racing paddles complete. Boat equipped with sponsons and was "made to order." Perfectly new. Price complete $50. Call "Canoe," Phones 484. 202-5-22

FOR SALE—Rolltop desk, show cases, scales and National cash register, at a bargain. Main 3239. Atlanta 880. 80 Capitol Avenue. 5-22-202

FOR SALE—Furniture complete for 6-room house. Cheap for cash. 333 Juniper Street. Phone Ivy 4834. 207-5-22

FOR SALE—16-inch oscillating electric fan. Brand new. Direct current. $15. P. O. Box 640. 5-22-15

FOR SALE—Less than half cost, soda fount; good condition. Brewster Mercantile Co., Esom Hill, Ga. 5-22-13

FOR SALE—Six direct current 16-inch desk fans; used only two months. West 502. 5-21-29

SWEET PEAS, 30c per 100; carnations 50c a dozen. Alta Vista Floral Company. West 135. 5-21-1

WE are agents for Pittsburg wire fence. Can make interesting prices to both wholesale and retail trade. West Lumber Co., 238 Peters Street, Atlanta. 5-21-1

GAS water heater for sale cheap. Good as new. Phone Ivy 2407-J. 5-21-3

FOR SALE—Fresh broken crackers, 5c a pound at factory, Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Frank E. Block Co., Elliott St. 5-20-11

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMEDIATE shipment of genuine Nancy Hall and Porto Rico sweet potato plants at $1.25 per thousand, or $1.50 delivered. We ship nothing but good, strong, fresh plants and guarantee entire satisfaction. The Bear's Head Farms, Pine Castle, Fla. 32-19-5

NEW—Perfection refrigerator, suitable for grocery, restaurant or large boarding house, 391 South Pryor. Bell phone 623, Atlanta phone 299. 5-19-6

FOR SALE—Two pool tables, practically new, been in use in club room and not hurt; must sell at once; bargain; original cost $400. Address P. O. Box 87, Jonesboro, Ga. 5-1-6

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a valuable patent at a sacrifice if taken immediately. Worth one-half million. Address Patent, Box 863, care Georgian. 3-8-6

WE RENT good pianos $3 per month up. We sell good pianos $5 per month up. R. P. BECHT COMPANY, 107-108-109 Temple Court Building. Main 667 2-19-26

C. S. HULLS & Co., Atlanta. Headquarters. F. R. Logan, 4-20-32

AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR
Pays for itself in ice-saving.
$17.50 to $75.00
C. H. MASON,
6-8 WEST MITCHELL STREET.

BANKRUPTCY blanks, $1.50 per set. Warranty deeds, bonds for title, Mortgages, contracts, Stock certificates and bonds. Bennett's, 25 South Broad. 201-20-13

FOR SALE—Soda fount in first-class condition, at less than half cost. Address Brewster Mercantile Company, Esom Hill, Ga. 5-25-39

FOR SALE—Household furnishings, dining room set, gas stove, kitchen cabinet, refrigerator, hot water heater, etc. 299 Hill Street. 55-25-5

KENTON SIGNS signifies best quality. Ivy, Kent Sign Co., 130½ Peachtree Street. 3-5-20

GOOD upright mahogany piano, nearly new, can be bought at a sacrifice if taken quick; sold for $350 less than six months ago. Mahogany Piano, care Georgian. 5-18-20

NEW RUBBER TIRES put on your baby carriage. Repaired, repainted and re-covered. Phone Ivy 3076. Robert Mitchell, 229 Edgewood Avenue. 2-13-9

A NEW BROOM DOES NOT SWEEP CLEAN.
LET US prove this in your home by free demonstration. Full particulars at 107 Temple Court Building. L. R. Sires, agent. Phone Main 667. 5-2-30

SAFES, FILES, cabinets, new and second hand. Gookin Bank and Office Equipment Company, 113-115 N. Pryor Street.

SIGNS BROWN SIGN & PAINTING CO., 77½ Whitehall. M. 3780 3-18-33

FOR SALE—Gasoline range, practically new, in first-class condition, at a bargain; also walnut wardrobe with mirror in door, at a bargain. Phone Ivy 3720-J. 205-5-25

SALE—MISCEL. . . . . J . . . . .
CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS. CALL IVY 4287-J. 5-25-14

FOR SALE—Cooking range, for wood or coal; one base burner; all first class, having been used only four months; cheap for cash. Party leaving city. See by Tuesday. 56 Dixie Avenue. Ivy 3911. 5-25-13

OFFICE DESK and chairs; used five months; bargain. M. 1314. 50-25-5

FOR SALE—Small soda fountain and ice cream plant equipment. Few tables and chairs. Good order. Cheap. Address Bargain, Box 30, care American. 67-25-5

EXCHANGE—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To exchange nice room and board for diamond, motorcycle, typewriter or piano. Address Box 216, care Georgian. 5-16-46

WANTED—To exchange three diamond rings, value $1,100, for purchase money notes or vacant lots. J. H., Box 902, care Georgian. 42-22-5

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—First-class milch cows that are fresh in milk. Call Ivy 1659-J. 211-5-25

WANTED—Pair of large gas lamps for automobile. State price and condition. Address R. M., care Georgian. 78-25-5

WANTED—Gas stove and refrigerator; must be in good condition and bargain for cash. Call Main 1228 5-25-11

WANTED—Second-hand refrigerator and sewing machine, in good order. E. R. S., Box 905, care Georgian. 5-24-4

WANTED—Two rolltop desks, mahogany or imitation. Write 1309, Third National Bank Bldg. 26-22-5

EVERYTHING to build and paint with. West Lumber Co., 238 Peters Street, Atlanta, Ga. 5-21-11

I BUY MEN'S old clothes and shoes. Drop a card. I. Bock, 177 Gilmer St.

DROP A CARD.
We'll bring Cash for
Old Clothes and Shoes.
"THE VESTAIRE."
166 Decatur Street.

WE PAY HIGHEST cash prices for household goods, pianos and office furniture. Cash advanced on consignments. Central Auction Company, 12 East Mitchell Street. Bell phone Main 2424. 8-26-26

How is Business?

A small ad in the Business Guide of the "Want Ad" Section will build up your trade. It points the way to your place. How many people know what your business is and where it is located?

POULTRY, PET and LIVE STOCK

Anconas.

TWENTY Ancona hens and two roosters. Bell phone Main 5897-J. 5-24-31

Andalusians.

TWO PENS Blue Andalusians, mated; non-related. Bargain for quick sale. Call at 2 North Ashby Street. 5-24-42

Bantams.

BANTAMS—Game bantams, Sebrights, Buff Cochins. Carlisle Cobb, Athens, Ga. 4-26-30

PURE WHITE Indian Runner duck eggs from snow-white prize-winning stock; $1, $2 and $3 for thirteen. Coweta Duck Farm, Senoia, Ga. 4-9-15

Ducks.

PURE White Indian Runner ducks for sale (Fatton strain); eggs, twelve for $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. K. Kirkpatrick, Route 4, Atlanta. 39-13-4

JEFFERSON'S White Indian Runner Ducks are the best in America; choice breeders; $10 per trio, $15 per pen; eggs half price, $1.50 per 12, $10 per 100; satisfaction guaranteed. Jefferson Poultry Farm, Albany, Ga. 37-25-5

SELLING OUT at a great sacrifice, Fawn and White Runners, at 85c each; White Runners at $1.10 each. They are of excellent type and courage and are now laying. Mrs. C. C. Ramsay, Luthersville, Ga. 36-22-5

ENTIRE lot of prize-winning Fawn and White and White Indian Runner Ducks for sale at $1.50 each. Will sell any number at this price. First come, first served. The ducks won first and second prizes at all the leading poultry shows in the South last fall. Will give ribbons with the birds. Oak Dean Poultry Farm, Stone Mountain, Ga. 5-20-2

Disinfectants.

CREOSOTE FOR SALE.
CREOSOTE is an excellent germ destroyer for poultry raisers to use about the premises. We have it in any quantity.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.

Eggs—All Varieties.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; parent stock winning first in Madison Square Show, January, 1912. White Indian Runner ducks, finest quality. Green House Poultry Yard, 17 Campbell Street, South Kirkwood, Ga. 1-11-1

THE EGGS of different varieties of fowls will be found classified under their respective breeds in the future, instead of under the classification of Eggs.

Orpingtons.

50 WHITE ORPINGTON hens for sale at once. Also a few cocks. Eggs half-price after May 1. If interested write for prices. H. A. Black, Cartersville, Ga. 1-23-7

Pigeons.

FOR SALE—My entire loft of high class, well-bred homers, in white and colors. Call at 2 North Ashby all the week. 5-25-44

Plymouth Rocks.

BARRED ROCK eggs, pure and fresh from the Georgia Poultry Farm, $1 per setting. On sale at 12 South Broad St. 32-18-5

EGGS from prize-winning E. B. Thompson Ringlet Barred Rocks, either mating, $3 for fifteen, $5 for thirty. A. M. Kendall, Dallas, Ga 3-4-11

AT THE SOUTHERN international show our one pen entry of Barred Rocks won first pen and the grand sweepstakes cup for the best pen in the show, all breeds competing. We also won grand sweepstakes cup of Barred Plymouth Rock cock at Georgia Poultry Association Show. We are booking orders for a few settings of eggs from this grand pen. Atlanta Poultry Yards, 582 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. 1-25-2

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—The most beautiful and profitable of all. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs, $1.50 for fifteen. Karsan Villa Farm, J. M. Karwisch, Owner, Route 6, Atlanta, Ga. 1-11-3

THOROUGHBRED White Plymouth Rock eggs, excellent mating, $2 per 15. W. H. Fitzpatrick, College Park, Ga. 1-25-5

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—The South's leading winning strain. Can give quality and blood lines unequaled by any breeder in the South. My birds are winners at the Southern International, Macon, Columbus, Griffin, Nashville, Tenn.; Padrcah, Ky.; Shreveport, La. Send for mating list. R. P. Cotter, Box G, Barnesville Ga. 2-15-17

PATTERSON'S White Plymouth Rocks you should have for your foundation stock. They have been bred to win and pay. Large, vigorous birds. Winners at Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah and many other shows. Exhibition and utility birds of the finest quality at reasonable prices. Eggs, $2 to $5 per 15, $8 per 100. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. Write us. Patterson Farm, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Poultry—All Varieties.

FOR SALE—Twenty homer pigeons, cheap. Phone Ivy 6189-J. 202-5-25

FOR SALE—Twenty hens, five roosters, 25 little ones (Buff Orpingtons) at a song. 301 Pulliam St. 206-5-23

FREE RANGE DUCK AND POULTRY FARM, Chamblee, Ga. Large stock of White Runners, Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, enables us to ship fresh eggs, strong and fertile. Write for prices on stock and eggs if you want a bargain. 1-21-15

Poultry, Plants and Seeds.

BERMUDA grass seed now ready at the oldest seed house South. Also many seeds to plant now. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor Street. 34-21-5

Rhode Island Reds.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red eggs, 75c per setting, for short time. Call Main 4365-J. 5-22-39

Wyandottes.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES, the best and prettiest in the South. W. D. Bennett, Molena, Ga. 12-33-33

ANSWER—Just as you have read this will others read your ad if you place it in the Want Ad columns of this paper. A word to the wise is enough.

Dogs.

FOR SALE—Fine fox terrier dogs. Address Mrs. E. B. Walker, East Fair Street, South Kirkwood. Phone Decatur 465. 5-25-206

HIGH-CLASS Collie pups, two months old; golden, large white collars; beauties; males, $10; females, $7.50; complete papers of registration. Sky Kennels, Brickton, N. C. 39-25-5

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Female collie puppy. 23 West Sixteenth Street. 209-5-25

FOR SALE—Five well-bred pointer puppies, 7 weeks old, just right for next season, at half-price; $15.00 and $10.00. Carswell & Owen, Gordon, Ga. 5-24-14

FOR SALE—Pit bull terrier; subject to registration. Call Ivy 5912. 5-22-17

Cows.

TWO-YEAR-OLD gray Jersey cow, entitled to register, giving 1½ gallons milk per day. Bell phone Main 5497-J. 5-24-32

Goats.

GOAT HARNESS and wagon wanted at once. Phone Main 4. 5-23-4

Horses, Mules, Vehicles, Etc.

WANTED—Sound, young, gentle horse; weight about 1,100 pounds; must be cheap for cash. Ivy 3128-J. 5-21-21

PIANO BARGAINS.
PIANOS AND PIANO PLAYERS.
SOLD at the lowest prices and on the most reasonable terms at which first-class instruments can be handled. Behr Bros., Newby & Evans, Ludwig and others. Call and see me before you buy.
WALTER HUGHES,
88 N. Pryor St.
3-29-2

MONEY WANTED.
WANTED—Money on Georgia Railroad stock. No commissions. Railroad, Box 80, care American. 73-25-5

6%—WE WILL PAY—6% ON SAVINGS.
IN SUMS of $500 to $5,000. The Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co., 209 Grant Building. Tel. Ivy 5341. Cash Capital $120,000. Thos. J. Wesley, Cashier. B. M. Grant, Pres. 3-11-50

MONEY TO LOAN.
R. C. DESAUSSURE.
TIME and monthly loans negotiated on real estate. Room 813 Atlanta National Bank Building. 4-29-25

WE loan money on furniture and household goods. F. & J. Loan Company, 120 Decatur Street. 4-25-8

MONEY ON HAND for immediate loans on property in or near Atlanta. J. E. VanValkenburg, 501 Equitable Bldg.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS TO LEND, any amount; 6 per cent. Write or call. S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad street. 4-1-17

PLENTY money to loan on city property. Watt Kelly, Attorney, 400 Temple Court Building. 42-2-6

MORTGAGE LOANS
On Atlanta Property.
BUSINESS BUILDINGS,
5 and 5½ per cent.
RESIDENCE BUILDINGS,
5½, 6 and 6½ per cent.
Your rate depends upon the location. Without notice you can pay back a hundred, any multiple of a hundred dollars, on the entire loan on any interest date.
TURMAN, BLACK & CALHOUN.
Loan Correspondents,
PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.
203-8 Empire Building.

WE HAVE plenty of money to lend at lowest rates on Atlanta and nearby property, either for straight or monthly payment plant. Also for purchasing purchase money notes. Foster & Robson, 11 Edgewood avenue.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE AND OTHERS, upon their own names; cheap rates, easy payments. Confidential. D. H. Tolman, 820 Austell building.

WEYMAN & CONNORS.
ESTABLISHED 1890.
Mortgages on Real Estate. 4-1-3

FARM LOANS PLACED in any amount on improved farm lands in Georgia. The Southern Mortgage Company, Gould building. 7-12-1

AUTOMOBILES

For Sale, Repairs and Accessories.

CADILLAC, 1911, five-passenger; just been painted and overhauled. Can be seen at Travis & Jones, 26 James Street. Bell phone Ivy 4832. 86-25-5

AUTOGENOUS WELDING and machine repair work of all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed.
SHEARER MACHINE CO.,
197 WHITEHALL STREET. 2-26-10

WANTED—To exchange two-passenger (Maxwell) automobile, worth $250, for vacant lot, near equal value. Phone Ivy 5013-J, Atlanta 2697. 27-25-5

I WILL EXCHANGE 60 acres of land north of Atlanta for auto roadster. Must be late model and in perfect condition. In answering give name of car and price. I am offering the land at $25 an acre and it adjoins land that you can't buy for $100 an acre. P. O. Box 626, Atlanta, Ga. 5-25-7

FOR SALE—One second-hand Overland 5-passenger automobile; also, one 5-passenger Elmore. Price, $600 each. Will trade for purchase money notes or will sell on terms. Call Harper Bros., Main 562. 5-24-21

FOR SALE—1911 model Stearns 30-60, or will exchange for real estate. S. G. Turner, 524 Candler. 26-24-5

FOR SALE—Wood's electric coupe, with forty-cell, iron-clad exide battery. Entire car in fine condition. Price $700.

35-horsepower, 5-passenger Firestone-Columbus touring car in good condition and a good looker, $475. Firestone-Columbus Southern Co., 45-47 Auburn Avenue. Phone Ivy 4177. 5-22-7

WILL trade nice corner lot for good auto. Must be first-class; value of lot $900.00. Phone Main 4836-J. 200-5-21

WE have several Flanders chassis and will build body and paint car to your order. Bargain prices. Don't buy any second-hand car until you see us. NORTH PRYOR GARAGE, NORTH PRYOR PLACE. 4-2-28

WINDSHIELDS.
RADIATORS, lamps, fenders, repaired as good as new. Mfrs. all kinds sheet metal work. Warlick Sheet Metal Co., 248 Edgewood. 3-4-64

GOOD USED CARS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Maxwell, 2-cylinder runabout, fine condition throughout, $185.
"Courier Roadster," fully equipped, electric lights, $275.
Buick model 10 roadster, electric lights, $325.
Buick, model 33, 4-passenger, fully equipped, fine condition, $350.
Maxwell Roadster, Sportsman type, model Q, fully equipped, electric lights, $375.
Maxwell touring, model G, 4-passenger, fully equipped, $450.
Primo touring car, new top and seat covers, $450.
These cars are in good running condition and worth more than the prices quoted above.
B. M. Grant, Pres. 3-11-50
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY.
241 PEACHTREE ST.
4-11-18

Castiron Welding
AUTOGENOUS METHOD.
AUTO AND ALL MACHINE PARTS.
METAL WELDING COMPANY.
MAIN 3013. 86 GARNETT STREET.
2-26-6

DOBBS TIRE REPAIR CO.
WE REPAIR AND SELL ALL MAKES OF TIRES AND TUBES. 226 PEACHTREE STREET. PHONE IVY 5646.
4-1-3

TRAVIS & JONES,
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING.
Ivy 4832. 26 James Street. 3-1-54

WARNING TO INFRINGERS AND IMITATORS.
LIQUID TIRE TONIC IS PROTECTED BY U. S. DUYREA PATENT, NO. 578551, AND ALL INFRINGERS, AGENTS OR USERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THEY MUST ANSWER IN THE COURT FOR VIOLATION OF THIS LAW. LIQUID TIRE TONIC COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO. 4-4-48

ATLANTA RADIATOR CO.
REPAIRING and manufacturing. Lamp and fender work. 72 Ivy Street. Atlanta phone 3816. 3-10-12

Garages Wanted.

I WISH to rent a garage. State price and location. Address Garage, Box 160, care American. 88-25-5

Garages For Rent.

FOR RENT—Garage. Phone Ivy 1499-J. 514 Peachtree Street.

Automobiles For Rent

DUNHAM MOTOR CO.
FIVE and seven-passenger cars. Garage, 112 East Ellis Street. Call Bell phone Ivy 2496 day, Main 4335 night. 3-21-23

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THOR MOTORCYCLES, repairs and accessories; best equipped repair shop in city. We will take care of you. Southern Motorcycle Co., 116 Edgewood Ave. 3-26-31

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HIGH-GRADE STEAM VULCANIZING. Retreading a specialty. Prompt attention given express shipments. Sanders-Speer Vulcanizing Company, 100 Spring Street, Atlanta, Ga. 3-28-15

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

SEEDSMEN FOR THE SOUTH, 16 WEST MITCHELL ST. FOUR CITY DELIVERIES DAILY. NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE, 9 A. M.; INMAN PARK AND WEST END, 2 P. M. BELL PHONE M. 2568, ATLANTA 2568.

A TRIAL ORDER will convince you that the Red Comb Poultry Feeds are the feeds to feed your fowls. We carry all sizes. Baby Chick Feed, 8 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., $2.35. Coarse Chick Feed, 8 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., $2.35. Scratch Feed, 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., $2.25. Meat Mash Feed, 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., $2.25. The above prices are f. o. b. Atlanta.

PHONE US YOUR ORDERS for all kinds of vegetable and flowering plants. A fresh supply daily.

THIS IS THE SEASON to begin using lice powders, lice liquids and disinfectants. We can supply you with the following: Lee's, Conkey's, Rust's and Pratt's Lice Powders, 25c and 50c packages of each. Lee's and Conkey's Liquid Lice Killers, 1 qt. can, 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gallon, $1.00. Conkey's Nox-i-cide and Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, which are two as good disinfectants as there are on the market. Conkey's Nox-i-cide, 1 pint can, 35c; 1 qt., 60c; 1-2 gallon, 90c; 1 gallon, $1.50. Pratt's Disinfectant, 1 qt., 35c; 1-2 gallon, 60c; 1 gallon, $1.00.

TIME YET TO PLANT—More bush and pole snap beans, p

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Ready Reference for the Business Man, the Artisan And the Public in General

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AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, Corner Alabama and Broad street. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,000,000.

Bicycles.

FOR BICYCLES and supplies, See D. Alexander, 54 N. Pryor. M. 3116. Repair Work a specialty. 8-27-51

CALL Main 1520, Atlanta 1436. Bicycle repairs and sundries. Atlanta Bicycle Company, 10 Peters Street. 2-15-66

Blacksmithing.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON WORK.

WE make all kinds of metal windows and doors, also window gratings and hangers of all kinds. Anderson Bros. & Rich, 372 Edgewood Avenue. 4-2-7

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DIXIE BLUE PRINT CO.

40½ LUCKIE STREET, Atlanta, Ga. Best equipment. Best prints of any size or kind. Lowest prices. Phone Ivy 5264. 4-28-12

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LET US BUILD you a home. Will buy you a lot or pay off your lot. Terms to suit. 400 Temple Court. Main 4189. 4-15-16

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ALL KINDS REPAIR WORK. D. M. WHEELER, 19 South Forsyth St. Phone M. 4186. Atlanta 1547. 12-31-16

Carpets and Rugs Cleaned.

ATLANTA STEAM CARPET CLEANING COMPANY (Inc.) 27 West Alexander street. Phone Ivy 4186. Moist and dry cleaning. Rugs woven from your old carpets and rags. Porch shades made to order. 2-8-27

Chronic Diseases.

SPECIALTY CHRONIC DISEASES OF BLOOD, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, etc., rheumatism, nervous diseases, medicines furnished; consultation free. Write or call on Dr. M. T. Salter, 68 South Broad. 11-11-2

Coal, Coke and Wood.

S. M. TRUITT & SONS, for dry wood and best coal. 1-31-21

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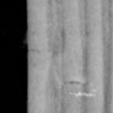
J. A. JOHNSON, 397 W. Fair St., West 1288-J, for all kinds of painting and tinting.

Dentist.



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Crowns (22 k.) $3.00
Bridge work $3.00
Full set teeth $3.00
Filling 50c

R. R. fare allowed 25 miles. All work guaranteed 20 years.

Eastern Painless Dentists

38½ Peachtree St., Near Walton.

4-2-31

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DR. GEORGE BROWN, Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, 312-14 Austell Bldg. I have the only compound oxygen plant ever brought South and make this gas daily. Weak, nervous, anaemic and pale people are invited to call. 4-6-13

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OUR EXPERTS are prepared to give the benefit of their wide experience in designing and building of dies and models. Carroll Reid Novelty Company, Inc., 146 West Mitchell Street. 5-25-52

G. V. PLANT, M. E.

I DEVELOP YOUR INVENTION. Dixie Pattern and Machine Works, 262 West North Avenue. Main 3829. 4-5-17

Fire-Proof Storage.

WE STORE HOUSEHOLD GOODS and pianos. Office and warehouse, 239-241 Edgewood avenue. Ivy 2037. John J. Woodside Storage Company.

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Fly Screens Made to Order.

OAKLAND CITY REPAIR WORKS. Carpenter and cabinet work a specialty. Call West 242-L. Atlanta 528. C. F. Dickey, Mgr. 5-1-37

FLY SCREENS.

METAL AND WOOD FRAMES, portable garages. W. J. Baker Company. Bell phone Ivy 926. No. 811 Empire Life Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 5-1-4

FLY—SCREENS—FLY

COME SEE our Roll-anwy Screens, our Roller-bearing Screens, our Sliding Screens; none better. It will pay you to see our goods; get prices. 217 Kiser Bldg. Main 1319. Porter Screen Co. J. J. Crawford, Agent. 2-4-14

Fresh Oysters Daily.

VIRGINIA and New Orleans oysters on the half shell, 40c dozen. 77 Peachtree street.

Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

FURNITURE repaired, upholstering, refinishing neatly done. Work called for and delivered. Young K. Carson, 479 Marietta street. Atlanta 3567. 3-5-6

W. L. LUNSFORD & CO., Upholstering, repairing and refinishing furniture of all kinds; satisfaction guaranteed. Phones, Atlanta 5950-F, M. 6111. 3-5-20

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Rosser F. Jordan Furniture Co., 144-6 Auburn Ave. Phones: Bell Ivy 4467, Atlanta 1800.

WE CARRY a full line of household furniture from kitchen to parlor; also a complete line of summer porch goods, such as porch sets, porch rockers, rugs, etc.; refrigerators, ice cream freezers and everything in the furniture line. We can save you 20 per cent on everything. Call and see us before buying elsewhere. Cash or terms. 5-15-8

PERFECTION OIL STOVES. Three-burner, including oven and vessels, complete, $12.50.

CAMERON FURNITURE CO., 85 South Forsyth Street. 5-1-3

T. C. FURNITURE CO. Cash or easy payments, 415 Marietta, Phone Atlanta 1797. 4-5-13

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GUARANTEED fresh country eggs 16½c doz., credit grocers, 30c; lemons, 14½c doz.; 24 lbs. guaranteed flour, 64c; 48 lbs., $1.27; 96 lbs., $2.92, barrel, $4.99; No. 10 silver Leaf lard, $1.37; No. 10 Cottolene, $1.49. Cash Grocery Co., 118 and 120 Whitehall. 5-21-9

Hat Cleaning.

STRAW HATS, 25c; Soft Hats cleaned and blocked, 35c. George's Hat Cleaning and Shoe Shine Parlor, 3½ E. Ala. Street. 4-10-11

Hatters.

ACME HATTERS make old hats look like new. Mail orders given prompt attention. 20 East Hunter street. 12-3-44

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E. A. BOSTROM MFG. CO., Instrument Makers.

NOW LOCATED AT 278½ EDGEWOOD AVENUE. All kinds of high-grade light machine work done. Special attention given to repairing of engineers' instruments. LEVELS and TRANSITS. 3-11-40

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FRENCH and Electric Clocks repaired. We call for and deliver them. Phone us if you want to know the correct time.

Smith-Coffin

5 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

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ELECTRIC and gas fixtures; all new styles; lowest prices. Queen Mantel and Tile Company, 56 West Mitchell street. Phone Main 681. 1-16-16

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LADD LIME AND STONE COMPANY. Lime, concrete and roofing stone. 915 3d Nat. Bank Bldg. 2-8-50

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MALSBY COMPANY. Manufacturers of and Dealers in MACHINERY. 438-40 MARIETTA STREET. 4-5-16

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SANITARY MATTRESS RENOVATING—Factory new and up-to-date; moderate prices; give us a trial. Jackson & Orr Company, Means street and W. & A. R. R. Both phones. 3-20-14

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Zed W. & W. F. Summerour. MINING ENGINEERS AND PROSPECTORS. TWENTY YEARS' FIELD EXPERIENCE. LOCATING GOLD ORES A SPECIALTY. CHARGES REASONABLE. A1 REFERENCES. ADDRESS AURARIA OR ROY, GEORGIA. 5-3-4

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EMERY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. "Let us build you a house." "Or paint your old house." 318 Fourth National Bank. Main 1455. 4-29-26

PAINT! PAINT!

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY, 37-9 Pryor Street.

BEST goods, prompt service. Phone us your orders. Phones Bell Main 4711, Main 4710, Atlanta 406. 7-1-12

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THE FRANKLIN PRESS for the cheapest and best printing. 41½ Peachtree St. Phone M 4608-J. 31-29-5

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I REPAIR all roofs, gutters, all kinds sheet iron work. 33 South Pryor. Main 3127. T. W. Hooper. 3-4-62

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Fire and burglar proof safes opened and repaired. C. C. Downes, 29½ Marietta Street. Phones M. 2146, Atlanta 4922. 4-5-11

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SAND. SAND in any quantity and quality; prompt delivery. S. M. Truitt & Son. 1-13-32

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WE RENT new machines with complete set of attachments for $2 per month; also machines repaired; prompt delivery. Both phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Company, 79 Whitehall. 9-14-44

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GET the best shoes for the whole family. Peacock & Drennen, 222 Marietta Street. 4-16-28

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SHOES HALF-SOLED, SEWED, 50 CENTS.

At Gwinn's Shoe Shop, 6 Luckie Street, Opposite Piedmont Hotel. Both phones. 3-26-45

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STOVE DOCTOR.

STOVE, range and furnace repairing. 61 South Pryor Street. Bell Phone Main 1460. Atlanta phone 1410. 4-10-10

DAN, THE FIXER.

STOVES AND REFRIGERATOR REPAIRING.

We sell second-hand gas stoves. We sweep chimneys. 121 WHITEHALL STREET. Atlanta phone 2235. Bell phone M. 2693

Transferring and Moving.

TRANSFERRING and moving a specialty. Prices reasonable. L. Stallings. Bell Phone Ivy 3094-J. 42-25-4

Trunks, Bags and Suitcases.

RETAILED AND REPAIRED. ROUNTREE'S, 77 WHITEHALL ST. PHONES: Bell M. 1976, Atlanta 1654.

Umbrellas.

"Taylor-Made" Umbrellas.

BUY from makers; all prices and styles; re-covering and repairing; every umbrella kept in repair free. Phone for salesman; prompt service.

TAYLOR UMBRELLA CO., 116½ Whitehall St. 4-23-35

Violin Maker.

OLD VIOLINS BOUGHT, sold and exchanged; repairing a specialty. The Old Reliable Violin Dealer. Mays Badgett, 34½ Peachtree. 3-31-34

Wood.

WOOD.

SOUTH GEORGIA mill cut-offs by the carload or any quantity you may want. They make fine kindling. S. M. Truitt & Son. 1-13-32

-:- THE AMERICAN'S RENT BULLETIN -:-

ROOM AND BOARD.

WANTED—One or two young men for nicely furnished room, with breakfast and supper; private family. All conveniences. Phone Ivy 6919-L. 213-5-25

THREE large and cheerful unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in North Side private family; all conveniences. 74 East Merritts Avenue. 5-25-46

BOARD for three young men, close in; front rooms. 254 Rawson Street. M. 3723-J. 5-22-29

EXCELLENT table, large front room, with dressing room. 322 West Peachtree. Ivy 994-L. 5-22-16

TWO delightful rooms, with board, neighborhood Georgian Terrace. References. Phone Ivy 4323-J. 5-25-26

WANTED—Room and board; private family; man and wife; prefer furnishing own room; require references and furnished if desired. Address A. Page, 298 South Boulevard. 28-25-5

FOUR gentlemen can secure board in private family; new home South Kirkwood. Phone Decatur 452. 5-25-21

WANTED—Board by couple with 6-year-old girl, in home where no other children; must be reasonable. West End preferred. P. O. Box 1192. 68-25-5

BOARD and rooms, private family, couple or young men. Ivy 5859-L. 5-24-17

WANTED—Two or three young ladies; everything good to eat. Apply in person. 51 DeKalb Ave., Kirkwood, Ga. 5-24-201

WANTED—Six young men to board; large, well ventilated rooms; also table boarders; home cooking; private family. Cal. Ivy 5154-J. 141 Highland Ave. 200-5-24

BOARD for two young men, $5 per week. For information call Ivy 3383. 5-23-45

NICELY furnished, large, airy rooms with board in one of Decatur's best residences; references required. Phone Decatur 253. 5-23-39

THE CAPITOL TERRACE can accommodate a few more boarders; cool, delightful rooms; all conveniences; close in. 89 Capitol Ave. Main 3270. 5-23-34

FRONT ROOM with board, dressing room connecting with running water. Call Ivy 2906. 5-23-31

TWO young men or married couple for nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; close in. Main 1558-J. 5-14-11

COUPLE can find room with board at 102 Washington. Main 4089-J. 5-23-25

WANTED—Six gentlemen can secure first-class board in private family. Ideal home, beautiful lawn and shade, immediately on car line. Bell phone Decatur 138. 5-23-201

BOARD AND ROOMS.

EXCELLENT board; delightful rooms; close in; all conveniences. 115 South Pryor. 5-20-2

BEAUTIFUL furnished front room, with dressing room, in private adult family; close in; also room for gentlemen; excellent meals; prices reasonable. 56 East Cain. Ivy 5520-L. 5-22-32

NICE room and best of board; electricity; all conveniences; walking distance. Ivy 2856-L. 5-22-31

19 W. CAIN.

LARGE, clean furnished rooms; excellent board if desired; refined ladies or gentlemen. Ivy 6642. 5-22-33

LARGE room, nicely furnished, hot water; good table board. Also garage easy to get in and out. 121 Capitol Square. Main 4836-L. 5-22-30

RARE opportunity for refined couple or gentlemen to secure two furnished rooms, with or without board, in delightful North Side home; highest, coolest spot in city; no other boarders. Ivy 7311. 5-22-20

TWO young men can secure room and board in very desirable home in West End. All conveniences. Shower baths, private tennis court, etc. 88 Park St. 5-21-39

THE ROY, 22 E. Ellis, under new management. Now prepared to render patrons best service. Ivy 7398-J. 5-21-35

TWO large front rooms with excellent table board. Mrs. J. M. Colman, 279 Peachtree St. 5-21-206

DELIGHTFUL rooms with board, with or without private bath. Table board a specialty. 514 Peachtree. Phone Ivy 1499-J. Mrs. F. B. Gregory. 37-21-5

DO YOU want first-class board in private North Side home? Call Ivy 7313-J. 5-20-18

WANTED—A few boarders; also table boarders. 327 Whitehall. Main 2286. 5-20-16

LARGE, cool room and board in suburban home; good servants; large porches, shade trees, big vegetable garden, fruit, cows and chickens. Phone Decatur 389. 5-19-200

THE WILTON, 220 Peachtree; select boarding house; near in. Ivy 5795. 5-10-35

ROOM AND BOARD for four young men May 15. Private home. 162 Courtland. Ivy 7057-J. 5-10-25

BEST MEALS IN TOWN, $3 WEEK. ROOM AND MEALS, $4. 197 SOUTH PRYOR. CALL MAIN 5048. 5-6-30

PEACHTREE INN.

Peachtree and Alexander Sts. American plan $7.50 week up. Room to yourself. European, $3 week up. 1-9-34

36 EAST NORTH AVE.

BETWEEN the Peachtrees; nicely furnished rooms and excellent table board. Ivy 6501. 4-28-16

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Wanted.

WANTED—Business girl, a roommate; close in; North Side. Ivy 6033-J. 5-24-30

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Furnished.

TWO large connecting first floor rooms, furnished completely for light housekeeping. All conveniences; close in. 69 E. Fair. Main 3174-L. 5-25-58

LARGE, well lighted front room, second floor, block Candler Bldg. 102 Ivy Street. 95-25-5

FOR RENT—Room complete, for light housekeeping; all conveniences; private family; walking distance; $3.00 per week. 256 Houston Street. 210-5-25

TWO OR THREE furnished rooms for light housekeeping, electricity, gas stove; rent reasonable. Ivy 3287-J. 5-23-24

TWO beautifully furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping, $16; also one suite of 3 front rooms, very reasonable; bath on each floor. Bell phone. Best location. 290 Washington St. 5-23-28

ENTIRE lower floor beautifully furnished for housekeeping; also two nice bed rooms. Private home. One block from Whitehall. Walking distance. 20 W. Fair St. 5-23-200

NICELY furnished rooms, with kitchenette, with bath, light and telephone. Call Main 3582-J. 5-22-18

FOR RENT—1, 2 or 3 rooms, furnished or partly furnished for light housekeeping. References exchanged. 179 E. Pine Street. 5-22-203

TWO completely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 106 Auburn Ave. 5-24-28

TWO nicely furnished front rooms; all conveniences; gas stove. 179 Capitol Avenue. Main 3758-J. 5-21-24

THREE light housekeeping rooms and use of living room; modern conveniences. 53 Queen St., West End. Bell phone West 1205. 5-23-26

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Furnished.

HANDSOMELY furnished large front room, private bath; shady lot; gentleman preferred. "Peachtree," care American. 85-25-5

TWO bright connecting housekeeping rooms, completely furnished, North Side private home. Ivy 2095-J. 5-21-19

NICELY furnished cool room; close in; private home; adjoins bath; reasonable. Main 3428-L. 5-19-4

HANDSOMELY furnished large front room, private bath; shady lot; gentleman preferred. "Peachtree," care American. 113-5-5

TWO ROOMS, completely furnished, for light housekeeping, first floor. 102 Ivy Street. 94-25-5

NICE ROOM with sleeping porch; every convenience. 419 Gordon, West 905-J. 5-25-57

THREE furnished rooms for light housekeeping to couple. 99 Woodward Ave, Atlanta 5851 M. 82-25-5

116 West Peachtree St.

SPLENDID room; private family; reasonable. Board optional. 5-25-42

TWO connecting front rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; all conveniences. 27 Hightower Street. Price $10. 203-5-25

ONE NICELY furnished front room. All conveniences. Price reasonable. 279 E. Fair Street. 31-18-5

ONE furnished and one unfurnished room cheap; all conveniences; close in. 232 Courtland. 5-22-24

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room; every convenience; 5 minutes walk to center of city; private family. Apply 7 Pulliam Street. 5-25-26

LARGE ROOM, next to bath, to gentlemen, or will rent room with dining room and kitchenette, to couple, furnished. Ivy 2229-J. 5-25-23

ONE well furnished cool room, large closet, next to bath, for one or two gentlemen. Apply 75 West Baker. Phone Ivy 5202-L. 5-25-24

ELEGANTLY furnished front room; five windows; near in; rooms for gents. 11 Cone. 43-25-5

MARLBOROUGH Apartment No. 12, attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; phone, electric lights. Call Ivy 2958-L. 44-25-5

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping; sink in kitchen. 239 Courtland Street. 5-25-16

ONE large furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; hot and cold baths; pleasant home surroundings. 181 Forrest Avenue. 5-25-15

ONE LARGE front room, with closet; hot and cold water. 88 Gordon, West End. West 1172-J. 5-25-20

FOR RENT—Furnished sitting room, bed room and private bath adjoining; North Side; private family; references exchanged; June 1 to September 1. Ivy 919-J. 48-25-5

THREE completely furnished rooms, all conveniences; price, $20. "Owner," Box 8, Care American. 58-25-5

ONE nicely furnished front room to couple or gentlemen, with or without board. Apply 12 Brown Place 5-24-24

TWO rooms, furnished, for light housekeeping. 591 Whitehall. Atlanta phone 6165-B. 5-24-23

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, $5.00 to $12.00 per month. 37 Carnegie Way. 29-24-5

EXCEPTIONALLY pleasant room, furnished; all conveniences; refined surroundings. 316 Courtland Street, between East Baker and Forrest Avenue. Phone Ivy 6158-J. 37-24-5

ROOMS in West Peachtree home; all conveniences. Phone Ivy 3281. 5-24-5

FURNISHED rooms and rooms for light housekeeping. Splendid neighborhood. 123 South Pryor Street. 5-21-206

152 WEST PEACHTREE—Nicely furnished front room in private modern home; also front housekeeping suite; bath connecting. Walking distance. Rent reasonable. 32-24-5

FARLEIGH APARTMENTS.

135 SPRING STREET; close in. I have now a three-room apartment, one three-room unfurnished apartment, and several single rooms, nicely furnished, at summer rates. Apply George Hartsock, Mgr. 5-17-31

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in modern apartment building, newly papered and painted; steam heat; all modern conveniences; within four blocks of the Candler building. Call 506 Empire Life Building or phone Main 1897. 2-1-14

TWO nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold baths, with or without board. Ivy 2125-J. 5-21-34

TWO or three furnished light housekeeping rooms for rent to couple. 168 Crew St. 5-23-47

HALF OF HOME, furnished for couple; private bath, on car line. Centrally located. 111 Cooper. 5-23-44

FURNISHED room upstairs, all conveniences, for rent. Apply 305 S. Pryor. 5-23-42

IN PRIVATE home on North Side for one or two gentlemen, elegantly furnished front room, with private lavatory, large closets and connecting bath. Phone Ivy 5760-J. 5-23-41

WELL furnished room and kitchenette for two business women. 126 Windsor Street. Main 3588. 5-23-32

ONE nicely furnished room, four windows, private family. All conveniences. Atlanta Phone 3254. 5-23-33

ONE or two furnished rooms; could arrange for light housekeeping. 227 Capitol Avenue. Main 3941. 5-23-21

FURNISHED rooms, close in, North Side; all conveniences. Ivy 6033-J. 5-24-33

THREE furnished rooms; sink in kitchen. Main 2762-J. 5-24-35

LARGE front room complete for light housekeeping, including gas range; $2.50 per week. Close in. 18 Woodward Avenue. 5-24-203

FOR ROOMS FOR RENT.. .. 6 — TO NICE young man, newly furnished room, in private home; all conveniences. Ivy 2211-L. 5-24-204

LARGE, attractive front room in private home; Druid Hills section; for gentlemen; 6 o'clock dinner if desired. Phone Ivy 7508-J. 5-24-29

LISTEN! WE HAVE TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS FOR RENT, ALL CONVENIENCES, TWO BLOCKS OF CANDLER BUILDING, REASONABLE. 184 COURTLAND STREET. ATLANTA PHONE 3761. 5-20-201

ONE large beautiful front room on second floor. Ideal surroundings. Every convenience. North Side. Telephone Ivy 1744-L. 5-21-5

FURNISHED rooms; private home; all conveniences; hot and cold baths. 19 E. Harris. Ivy 6349-J. 5-8-11

TWO newly renovated bedrooms, 256-B Courtland Street. Phone Ivy 5356. 5-18-25

THREE lovely rooms, private bath and hall, constituting entire upper floor, for rent, $15 per month. Would also like to sell gas stove in first-class condition, real cheap. Apply 281 Central Avenue. 27-24-5

Unfurnished.

THREE connecting rooms for housekeeping, all conveniences; reasonable. 62 W. Pine Street, near Spring. 5-25-53 5-25-53

TWO, three or four nice rooms, all modern conveniences. 90 Stewart Ave. 212-5-25

FOR RENT—One apartment, with two rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas; close in; couple preferred. Price $10. Apply 387 Whitehall. 5-25-19

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Unfurnished.

THREE first-floor connecting rooms, close in, with private family, to couple without children; sink in kitchen; all conveniences. Main 3940. 66 Woodward Avenue. 5-25-18

THREE or four rooms; nicely arranged; two blocks off Peachtree. Call 122 E. Pine St. 45-25-5

FOR RENT—Unfurnished; modern six-room cottage. 299 Hill Street. 56-25-5

FOR RENT—Two upstairs rooms, kitchenette and separate bath room. Call Ivy 1767. 205-5-24

THREE large rooms, close in; reasonable; $12.50 per month. 108 East Ellis. Ivy 2576-J. 5-24-20

THREE unfurnished connecting rooms; all conveniences; with owner; close in. Apply 68 Hood St. 5-24-26

FOR RENT—Three nice connecting rooms by owner. No children. 5-24-8

BEAUTIFUL unfurnished room to couple; reasonable. West 1129-L. 5-23-30

THREE upstairs rooms with closets; sink, freshly tinted if desired. 2 Angier Avenue. Ivy 6470-L. 5-23-27

THREE ROOMS for light housekeeping for couple. 129 Richardson Street. 26-23-5

THREE upstairs rooms for light housekeeping; use of phone. 154 Richardson. 5-23-36

THREE large unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 111 East Ellis. Ivy 7433-J. 5-21-204

ENTIRE upper floor of my private home in West End, consisting of three rooms; also trunk room, linen closets, private bath, hall. Every convenience. Phone West 128-J. 5-21-31

Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Fine large ground floor room, with second-floor room, connected by private stairway. Central location. Inquire at 403 Gould Building. 207-5-25

TWO beautiful rooms, strictly private family, Inman Park; new home, every convenience. Ivy 7244-J. 5-24-24

477 PEACHTREE ST.

WILL have pleasant rooms for gentlemen or couples of refinement; references; between Merritts Avenue and Linden; homelike. Bell Ivy 7010. 5-24-200

ONE furnished or unfurnished front room; private family. 7 Kent Street. 5-21-23

ONE nice room furnished or unfurnished, conventently located, half block from car line, all conveniences; cool and shady. Call Decatur 507. 5-20-14

APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

Furnished.

APARTMENT of three rooms, completely furnished, for housekeeping; reasonable; exceptional. Phone West 1044-J. 5-24-16

THREE light housekeeping rooms, well furnished, in private home; very best location, to reliable couple. Call Ivy 967-L. 5-24-19

FURNISHED upstairs flat; conveniences for housekeeping; adults only; newly papered. 166 Courtland. Main 4347-J. 5-24-10

A NICE, airy 4-room apartment completely furnished in the Corinthian, 136 West Peachtree. Apply Chas. P. Glover Realty Co., 2½ Walton St. 5-23-46

FIVE-ROOM apartment in the Colonial. 84 East North Avenue. Ivy 847-L. 5-18-64

Unfurnished.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Most desirable seven-room apartment in Inman Park; all conveniences; hot water and janitor service. Ideal location. Available immediately. Call Ivy 3506-J. 84-25-5

FOR RENT—Splendid new apartment, six rooms, steam heat, every modern convenience. 310 North Jackson Street. May be seen any time except Sunday. Phone Ivy 641-L. 5-23-6

FOR RENT—Seven-room apartment, second floor. All modern improvements. Rent very reasonable. 55 Juniper Street. Phone Ivy 6944-J. 40-25-5

BEAUTIFUL small apartment, close in, steam heated. Phone Ivy 428. 52 E. Cain. 5-23-37

FOR RENT—Upstairs apartment of five rooms with bath, in best residential district in city. Electric lights furnished, also heat in winter, $35 per month. Call Ivy 5398-L. 5-21-200

Furnished or Unfurnished.

TWO, three or five-room apartment, with kitchenette and private bath; also garage. No children. Ivy 2432. 5-23-40

TWO, three or five-room apartment, with kitchenette and private bath; also garage. No children. Ivy 2432. 5-18-54

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

WANTED—For summer, furnished house, six or seven rooms, by refined family of four. Call Ivy 1872 during office hours, or write W. R., Box 893, care Georgian. 25-25-5

ONE of the best homes in Decatur completely furnished for summer. Phone Decatur 17. 202-5-23

WANTED—To rent for summer months, a furnished cottage with conveniences; suburb preferred. Address H. E. T., Box 50, care Georgian. 209-5-22

COMPLETELY furnished seven-room house for summer; references required. 98 E. Georgia Ave. Main 4170-L. 5-22-23

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ELEVENTH ST. TO SEPTEMBER 1. INQUIRE 712 CANDLER BLDG. 5-25-41

FOR RENT—Beautifully furnished 6-room bungalow, June 15 to Sept. 15. Phone Ivy 3634, or address "A," care Georgian. 5-25-211

SUMMER rent; delightful furnished home; large, shady lot; reasonable rent. "Between Peachtree," Georgian. 86-25-5

SUMMER rent; delightful furnished home; large, shady lot; reasonable rent. "Between Peachtrees," Georgian. 26-20-5

IS YOUR NAME in the Business Guide columns oft he "Want Ad" section?

Little ads bring big results.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—8-room brick residence, close in; No. 65 E. Cain. Apply Ivy 3834-J. 5-25-209

$20 PER MONTH—A splendid six-room house, newly papered and painted; water, gas, sewer, etc.; 75 yards of Marietta Street car line to Inman Yards. Ware & Harper, 725 Atlanta National Bank Building. 5-25-48

NINE-ROOM HOUSE; toilet and bath both floors; best section South Side; close in; convenient car service; rent reasonable. Call Owner, Main 2241. 49-25-5

SEE OUR LIST before you rent. Stewart & Cooper, renting agents, 317 Peters Building. Main 1228. 5-25-16

10-ROOM brick house at 71 W. 15th St. All conveniences; two baths; large lot with servants' house, stable and garage; $100.00 per month, or will lease by year. Call Harper Bros. Main 562. 5-24-22

BARGAIN FOR RENT—Seven rooms; high ceilings; very large; coolest in the city; ideal location, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets and between the Peachtrees; 48 Columbia Avenue. Possession June 1. $40. Phone Ivy 3208-J. 5-24-3

OUR RENT list describes everything for rent. Call, write or phone for one. Ivy 3290. Charles P. Glover Realty Co., 2½ Walton street. 5-13-42

GEO. P. MOORE, Real Estate and Renting. 10 Auburn Avenue.

FOR RENT.

$15.60—No. 115 Luckie Street, we have a five-room cottage, with all modern conveniences, nice neighborhood; car line in front.

$22.50—No. 95 Williams Street, we have a five-room cottage with all modern conveniences; nice neighborhood and close in.

$65—No. 301 Whitehall Street, we have a nine-room house with all modern conveniences; a good place for high-class boarding house; close in.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

LOVELY new, modern, steam-heated house; ten rooms and three baths, tile porches, tile baths and tile roof. Ivy 2432. 5-18-53

OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three large, outside, beautifully furnished rooms, second floor; hot and cold water, gas, electricity, sewerage. Corner Peachtree and Auburn. Thirty seconds from and overlooking Five Points. Ideal location for physician's or dentist's office, general offices, sales or display rooms. Cheap rent. Long lease. Apply to F. Rosier, 74 North Pryor Street. Phone Ivy 836. 5-23-2

DESK SPACE with use of telephone. Apply 533 Candler Bldg. 4-25-9

ARE YOU LOOKING for a good position? A little "Want Ad" will find it for you.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS. FOR RENT.

Unfurnished.

TWO front upstairs unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; only $10 per month. 390 Peachtree Street. 5-25-36

STORES. For Rent.

$20—First-class large brick store room; fine location for grocery store; best business street, with large and thickly populated sections on both sides. Address Ware & Harper, 725 Atlanta National Bank Building. 5-25-46

LARGE STORE for rent at 390 Peachtree for any kind of business; only $50 per month. Will lease. Apply at once. 5-25-37

SUMMER RESORTS.

WANTED—Boarders for the summer; large, clean, airy rooms; good home cooking. Address Box 135, Talbotton, Ga. Reference, Bank of Talbotton. 5-25-5

WILTON LODGE, Turnerville, Ga., cool, quiet and comfortable; in Blue Ridge Mountains, nearby Tallulah Falls. Excellent fare. Rates reasonable. 69-25-5

ROOMS WANTED

Furnished.

WANTED—By couple without children June 1st, 3 or 4 furnished housekeeping rooms, private bath, second floor preferred. Phone West 574-J. 5-23-36

Unfurnished.

ONE large room, with kitchenette, by grown daughter and mother. Address M. A. H., care Georgian. 204-5-25

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

COUPLE without children would like furnished apartment or small house for summer. Give description and terms. J. F., Box 890, care Georgian. 28-23-5

HOUSES WANTED.

Unfurnished.

WANTED—June 1st, 5 or 6-room cottage or apartment, North Side, all conveniences; reasonable. Call Ivy 4816 after 6 p. m. 5-25-208

WANTED—By August 1, up-to-date eight to ten-room house; large lot; garage to accommodate two cars; Druid Hills section preferred or North Atlanta; would not object to going some distance out; only three in family; would take best care of property. Address House, 907 Grant Bldg. 5-24-12

I WISH to rent by June 5 an unfurnished five or six-room house, with electric lights. Prefer North Side or Inman Park. Good locality and reasonable rental. Ivy 3930-L. 213-5-18

WAREHOUSES. For Rent.

$50 PER MONTH; 5,000 feet best warehouse space in city; best railroad trackage, shipping and jobbing facilities. Ware & Harper, 725 Atlanta National Bank Building. 5-25-47

CEMETERY LOTS. For Sale.

FOR SALE—Oakland Cemetery lot; cheap if taken at once. Address Y. Box 125, care American. 5-25-45

ANSWER—Just as you have read this will others read your ad if you place it in the Want Ad columns of this paper. A word to the wise is enough.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SACRIFICE SALE.

Must sell this 6-room bungalow. Stone front, double floor, gas and electric fixtures, porcelain bath; situated near Moreland Ave., near car line. This place was built for a home. Well worth $3,750, but if sold Monday $3,000. Will take the place $500 cash, balance like rent. Phone M 2854. 5-25-54

ON South Boulevard, fronting the heart of Grant Park, I have for sale the most beautiful lots for home-sites that anyone would wish. Because—when a party builds on a lot he has nobody to build in front of him, and gets full view of the heart of Grant Park, where he can get plenty of fresh air during summer and winter. Anyone buying a lot there will have 140 acres of beautiful, natural playground for the children. These lots will be sold at a bargain. Come and pick out yours. Call and see A. McLeod, 510 S. Boulevard, or 303 Temple Court. 5-25-56

NORTH SIDE HOMES.

FOR SALE BY OWNER

306 EAST FIFTH ST.—One of the prettiest story-and-a-half bungalows in Atlanta; has nine rooms, two bath rooms, with elegant plumbing and tile floor; numerous very large closets, with windows; hardwood floors, living room with Faience mantel, and book cases; dining room paneled with burlap and very elegant buffet and china closets; furnace heat, a beautiful and artistic home. Price, $6,500.

310 EAST FIFTH ST.—Modern six-room bungalow, with all modern conveniences, oak floors, beam ceilings, china closet and book cases built in, both gas and electric lights. Price, $5,000. Chert pavement is now laid.

86 BEDFORD PLACE—2-story, 8 rooms, unusually large, splendid closets, well built and finished, and has just been repainted and tinted. A comfortable house, quite near in, for $4,500.

ALSO have vacant lots on North Side and in West End.

CHAS. R. HASKINS. 507 Gould Building. M. 3976-L. 5-25-51

LEASE OR SALE—Artistic bungalow; screened, tiled, furnace, garage. Address "Ansley Park," care American. 87-25-5

ORMEWOOD PARK, by owner, 5-room house, lot 50x225; has cabinet mantels, kitchen cabinet, china closet, bath, hot and cold water, large front porch; house screened throughout. Price, $2,500; $500 cash, balance $20 a month, 6 per cent interest. Atlanta phone 5732 M. J. R. Dixon. 76-25-5

FOR LEASE or sale, 10-room residence, new, every convenience; possession given at once if desired. No. 44 East 9th Street. Phone Ivy 5376. 77-25-5

THIRTY ACRES in high state of cultivation, fine springs and good pasture. Nice 5-room cottage, with hall and wide porches, servants' house, good barn, fruits, etc., all within half mile of Marietta car, Smyrna, Ga. Good churches and schools; very best people for neighbors and associates. Will make close price, reasonable terms. Also, 10 acres good land, asstd. fruits, with 3-r. house, well located, no waste land. Price, $1,600.00. Will take cheap property in Atlanta as part pay. Terms on $800.00. Address me at No. 665 Marietta Street, City. R. F. Haney. 72-25-5

FOR SALE—By owner, four-room cottage, with gas and water, on beautiful paved street; cars pass the door every ten minutes; large lot, 50 by 210, with 10-foot alley on side and rear; shade and fruit trees; poultry and vegetable garden. A bargain. See owner, 197 McLendon, Atlanta. 5-25-35

FOR SALE BY OWNER—419 Greenwood Avenue; pretty new bungalow of seven rooms, bath, hall, bookcases, store room; stone front; lot 50 by 200 feet, with 10-foot alley; all modern improvements; 300 feet from Highland Avenue; for $4,500; terms to suit; or exchange for good lot. Phone E. P. 355 or 120 or 145-L. 201-5-25

FOR SALE—New six-room bungalow; electric lights, cement walk, etc.; near car; 2¾ acres, with modern, open front poultry house and flock of White Leghorns, incubator and heated hovers, etc. Customers for every egg. Or flock of chickens sold separately. Very low price. Decatur Eggs, care Georgian. 206-5-25

AN IDEAL LOCATION for a home. CAMDEN PARK—Thirty-six beautiful lots in an oak grove, on street car line, just below College Park; on sale Monday. Prices, $225 to $450;

Atlanta Real Estate Is Certain to Increase in Value. There Are Bargains in These Ads.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale by
FOSTER & ROBSON
11 Edgewood Ave.
SUBURBAN BUNGALOWS
WITH CITY CONVENIENCES.
15-MINUTE CAR SERVICE.
GOOD, ESTABLISHED NEIGHBORHOOD.

BRAND NEW, SIX ROOMS. Bath, hot and cold water, tile walks, big lots. Nice mantels, electric fixtures, etc.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to buy a home on easy terms, and at BARGAIN PRICES, as we are instructed to sell them, and WE WILL. Simply ask for salesman; all are posted.

AT EAST LAKE on Skiff Avenue, right at the corner of the club grounds, a very attractive 6-room bungalow with all city conveniences, excepting gas. Sleeping porch, screened throughout. Lot 105 by 165 feet. The owner of this property is leaving Atlanta, and has authorized us to sell at the bargain price of $4,250. Any reasonable terms. See Mr. Hook.

IN THE FOURTH WARD—Some property on two good streets, renting for $68 a month, $6,000. One-half cash. This is good property, and a splendid investment. See Mr. Cohen.

IN SOUTH KIRKWOOD, fronting the East Lake and Decatur car line, and right at a stop, a modern bungalow of six rooms, with stone foundation; hardwood floors, and all modern conveniences. Large, shady, corner lot. Price $4,250. Terms. See Mr. Radford.

ONE OF THE most beautiful bungalows in Inman Park for $5,000. Owner was offered $6,000 for this place a few months ago, but now leaving city, and is willing to make the sacrifice. No information over phone. See Mr. White.

CUT PRICE SALE OF LOTS

DIXIE AVENUE, well shaded lot, 50x239, worth $2,500—Cut Price Sale $1,800.
PARK LANE—Nice elevated lot, 40x286, worth $2,500—Cut Price Sale $2,100.
WILLIAMS AND TENTH STREETS — Lot 50x200, worth $2,000—Cut Price Sale $1,500.
DRUID HILLS—Shaded and elevated lot, 200 feet front, worth $3,000—Cut Price Sale $2,500.
WEST TENTH STREET—Lot 50x150, worth $2,500—Cut Price Sale $1,750.

ADAIR & HOLT
Real Estate and Loans.
97 1-2 Peachtree Street. Phone Ivy 10.

WHEN YOU PAINT YOUR HOUSE

You want it not only to look nice when first painted, but to be protected for years. To avoid having to repaint in a short time use paints that are made especially for our Southern climate.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.'S PURE READY-MIXED PAINTS AURORA TINTED LEAD CENTURY WHITE LEAD

Give best results. They have stood the test of time. For color cards and information call up Bell phone Main 4710, 4711; Atlanta 403, or drop a postal to

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO. 37 and 39 N. Pryor St. Atlanta, Ga.

$5.00 Cash, $5.00 Per Month
LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!
Prices $100 to $400
ORMEWOOD HEIGHTS
(Only three miles from the courthouse). Get plat and further information from

THOMSON & LYNES
18-20 Walton St.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

WE HAVE on Ponce DeLeon Avenue two-story, new, modern, up-to-date home. All possible conveniences. We can deliver this property at a very low price. Misfortune causes owner to sacrifice. This is an exceptional opportunity to get a first-class home at the right price. Will take pleasure in showing this property.

R. C. Woodbery & Co.
REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.
803 EMPIRE LIFE BLDG. PHONE IVY 4726.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$2,500 Profit on $2,500

A CORNER LOT less than 1,000 feet of Peachtree and the Candler building, fronting 50 feet on James and West Cain Streets, adjoining the new Y. M. C. A. property, right in the center of activity and development, at the absolutely unheard of price of

$10,250 ($205 Per Foot)

$2,500 cash will handle the deal, and it is easily the most attractive proposition we have for close-in property. This lot is bounded on all sides by property ranging in price from $300 to $700 a foot. We can guarantee there has not been sold a piece of property around this for twelve months at anything approaching this figure. YOU CAN DOUBLE EVERY DOLLAR YOU PUT INTO THIS TRADE. We mean this and can prove it to you.

WE HAVE only three days to sell at the above figure. See us Monday—Tuesday will be too late.

See Mr. Moore.

PORTER & SWIFT
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Phone Ivy 1297. Rooms 11-12, 130½ Peachtree.

AUBURN AVENUE

PROPERTY is a safe and reliable place to invest your money where it will show you a handsome profit. New buildings are rapidly going up, and on the entire street property is steadily enhancing in value.

NEAR IVY STREET.

WE can deliver a lot 50x100 feet, with an alley on side. Building now on lot rented for sufficient to carry your purchase. Property in this same block facing Ivy Street is being quoted around $900 a front foot and is steadily advancing. For a quick sale of this property the owner has allowed us to name a price.

LESS THAN $500 A FRONT FOOT.

NO loan to assume. Easy terms can be had if desired. This is a safe, sound buy. Don't miss it.

THE L. C. GREEN COMPANY
305 Third National Bank Building. Phone Ivy 2943, 4546.

J. B. JACKSON
213-14 PETERS BUILDING. PHONE MAIN 929.

$2,850.00 will buy the best bargain in a six-room cottage in West End; $350.00 cash, balance $25 per month; lot 50x200 feet; car line; all city conveniences.

$1,750—$300 cash, balance to suit, will buy three good lots; car line; street cherted, tile sidewalks, water, sewer and gas.

$1,100 will buy 7¾ acres in College Park; lies beautiful; one-half cleared, other in woods; terms, $600.00 cash, balance in one and two years.

J. B. JACKSON

THOS. J. BUCHANAN
405 Peters Building. Phone Main 5258-J.

LUCKIE STREET

RIGHT CLOSE to the Tabernacle, I have a piece of Luckie Street property that I can sell this week at $400 per front foot. This is in 100 yards of property sold ten days ago at $750 a foot. Here is a little pick-up for you.

THE HOME AT BARGAINS

$14,500—PONCE DE LEON; one home; it is a handsome one; nine rooms; brick; terra cotta roof, tile porch and two tile shower baths; everything your heart could wish. Just let us show you once. Terms.

$4,250—EAST GEORGIA AVENUE—This is a dandy little home; six rooms and in the prettiest block on the coming asphalt driveway; will take vacant lot as part payment. No loan. Terms.

$6,500—NORTH BOULEVARD; a beautiful eight-room bungalow; hardwood floors, furnace, screened; servant's room; summer porch, enamel finish, and sleeping porch. This is a darling. Can arrange terms to suit you.

$7,000—PONCE DE LEON AVENUE; a dandy six-room home, lot 49½ by 250; right at Kennesaw Avenue. You can live here a while and make some money sure. Ponce DeLeon is coming fast.

MARTIN-OZBURN REALTY CO.
Third National Bank Bldg. Phones Ivy 1276; Atlanta 208.

COFIELD INVESTMENT CO.
605 EMPIRE BUILDING. TELEPHONE MAIN 2224.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE FOR SALE

JUST OFF the Boulevard, on one of the most desirable residence streets in the city, we have for sale a brand new two-family home. This class of property is becoming very popular here, and we can offer this as a splendid investment. House rents for $90.00 per month; is almost brand new; modern in every respect, and can be sold for $9,000.00, thus paying 12 per cent gross on the investment.

J. M. BEASLEY, Sales Manager.

FOR SALE JOHN J. WOODSIDE

921 SEABOARD AVE.
(LOT 86 BY 140 FEET.)
COTTAGE well built; has five rooms, in good condition. Make very reasonable terms. Price $3,000.
THOMAS R. FINNEY, Sales Manager. 12 "Real Estate Row."

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:

WE have some choice propositions in vacant lots near Buckhead Plaster Bridge Road and Peachtree Road, at attractive prices, lots ranging from 100 feet to 200 feet front, by 800 feet deep. See R. D. Dorsey for particuars and price.

WE have 70 feet fronting Central Railroad and 88 feet on McDaniel Street. This is a choice proposition for a wholesale or retail store, and a bargain at $16,000.

THIS is the best proposition in Central Property in the city, lot 21½ by 116 feet; rents for $200 per month now. Price $1,025 per front foot, carries a loan of $15,000. If interested see us at once.

BEAUTIFUL new bungalow in Ansley Park, right at car line, furnace heat, storm-sheathed and double-floored, and all other improvements. House contains seven rooms. Also nine-room, two-story house, furnace heat, stone front, tile porch, laundry with cement floor, up to date in every particular. We also have a choice list of vacant lots in Ansley Park at attractive prices.

SEE J. M. Worsham for Decatur, Kirkwood and Druid Hills property.

W. E. TREADWELL & CO

BEN GRAHAM CO.
319 Empire Building. Main 4376.

TWO-STORY brick, on North Side. Beautiful street. Shades. Furnace. Lot 50x190. Great sacrifice. Price cut from $8,500 to $6,750. Come quick.

TWENTY-THREE lots on Peachtree Road to exchange for a home on North Side—$8,000 to $15,000 home.

96 ACRES on Peachtree Road. Make second payment and will give you half interest on ground floor.

WE CAN SELL you a nice, NEW 6-room BUNGALOW with bath and every modern convenience for $3,000, and others for $3,300 and $3,500, on EASY TERMS. These bungalows are situated in the beautiful and coming section of Murray Hill in North Kirkwood, and are bargains at the price. It is a pleasure to show them.

Walker & Patton
8 Nelson Street. Phone Main 2824.

L. P. BOTTENFIELD
PHONE MAIN 3010. 1021-5 EMPIRE BLDG.

WHITEHALL STREET, near the intersection of Fair Street, three adjoining lots, each 20 by 60 feet, at $400 per foot. A fine business location at a close price.

THE ONE BEST BUY on Ivy Street; 20 by 50 feet; with side alley; at $425 per foot for quick sale.

POPLAR STREET frontage at the postoffice; lot 26 by 60 feet; at a price that will make you money.

SPRING STREET LOT, 25 by 50 feet, in neighborhood selling at $800 per foot; near Y. M. C. A. Sacrificed at $400 a foot.

33 1-3 BY 85 FEET, on Luckie Street, near Cain Street, at $325 a foot. This is a good investment.

FOR INFORMATION SEE HUGH J. LYNCH.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON ACCOUNT of a large increase in business I have moved my office to
717 EMPIRE BUILDING.
RANDOLPH B. RAILEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
EXPERT SUBDIVISIONIST.
Phone Main 2200.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Piedmont Avenue Frontage

We have recently had consigned with us some Piedmont Avenue frontage, ranging in price from $115 per foot to $185 per foot.

These lots are situated on the most desirable part of Piedmont Avenue, being between Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, facing Piedmont Park. The scarcity of building lots of this class of property on the north side is easily recognized by anyone who has been looking for a home site recently. The unusually good value offered here will be appreciated by anyone in the market for first-class residence property. Reasonable terms can be arranged.

Forrest & George Adair

WILLIAMS-HARTSOCK CO.
Real Estate and Builders. Fourth National Bank Bldg. Phone 2106 Main.

GOOD NEW HOMES: Listen, on Moreland Avenue, corner of Albemarble, we are just completing a beautiful two-story, seven-room bungalow. This place has an abundance of large and roomy closets, tile bath, exposed ceiling beams, stone front, stone steps, and it is on a corner lot; birch doors, the best of hardware; will tint walls to suit your own taste. Will sell you this handsome place on easy terms. To see this is to buy it. Take a look and come to see us.

ON NORTH AVENUE, close to Highland Avenue, we have just completed a pretty six-room home with two baths; it is seldom that you find a place so well built and so complete in every detail as this one. Each bath has tile floor; large rooms, plenty of light and furnace heat. Will take a good lot in part payment for this. It is close to school and churches, within a stone's throw of Druid Hills; car just a block away. Or will sell on easy terms.

ON BEAUTIFUL Cleburne Avenue we are offering the best value in the city in a new six-room, hall and bath bungalow with tile floor on front porch and in bath room, dressing mirrors, stone steps, and automobile drive on side. This lot has a frontage of 70 feet. If you have been waiting for a large lot here it is. Will sell you this handsome place on easy terms. We know that you will like this.

FOR SALE BY
GREENE REALTY COMPANY
511 EMPIRE BLDG. REAL ESTATE, RENTING, LOANS. Phones 1599

FINE 300-ACRE FARM (NEAR ATLANTA).

ON CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER; also on good creek; nearly half of farm as fine bottom land as can be had. Fine cherted road within about two miles of this place. Adjoining land held at $100 acre. We have an option on this. If sold at once, only $40 acre. A REAL BARGAIN.

SPLENDID BRICK VENEERED RESIDENCE ON FIFTEENTH STREET.

A NEW, 2-STORY, 9-room house, hardwood floors, tile roof, sleeping porch, furnace heat, electricity, gas, basement, garage with servants' rooms. Lot 50x185. Price, $13,000; $2,000 cash, balance to suit. THIS is the third house from West Peachtree. GO OUT AND LOOK AT IT. Keys next door.

J. R. SMITH & J. H. EWING
REAL ESTATE, RENTING, LOANS.
Ivy 1513. 130 Peachtree. Atl. 2865.

$30,000

WE HAVE a client with $30,000 in bank, with which to purchase good annual or semi-annual notes. We do not want notes to broker, but will submit them to one client only. No red tape or delay.

FINCHER & MARRIOTT
JAS. H. REYNOLDS, Sales Manager.
1520 Candler Bldg. Ivy 5213.

Summer Prices Now Prevail

ON EAST ATLANTA REAL ESTATE—We offer ten nice cottages and forty beautiful vacant lots. Terms and prices to suit you. See us early and get the pick.
Also a few houses to rent.

MARBUT & MINOR
Bell Phone Main 9211. Atlanta Phone 3102-A.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN.

The Randolph Loan Company

IS PREPARED to make first mortgage loans on real estate, second mortgage loans and we buy and sell purchase money notes. We loan from $1,000 to $1,000,000. The rate of interest is 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2 and 8 per cent, depending on grade and size of loans. Come direct to our office. Quick service. We finance building propositions.
21 INMAN BUILDING. MAIN 877.

MONEY

WE HAVE ample connections whereby we can make loans on desirable real estate in the city. Anyone wishing to have a loan made quickly will please see us. We can place the application without any unnecessary delay.

Ralph O. Cochran Company
74-76 Peachtree Street.

Monarch Auto Oil

THE BEST at any price. Delivered to your address with faucet in barrels and half-barrels. We keep our customers supplied with Monarch Puncture Stopper FREE. Will preserve inner tube and tire.

Monarch Oil Co.
217-218 Temple Court. Phone Main 2974.

Future Wealth Is to Be Found in Atlanta Real Estate

HOUSES FOR RENT. HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

SUBURBAN HOMES

IN INMAN PARK, Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur we have a number of pretty cottages, and a few very attractive larger homes. Most of these places carry all of the conveniences. Kirkwood and Decatur as yet have not the gas, but electric lights and plumbing. This is the time when the country is most attractive, the car service fine, and to remain during winter is no hardship. Large lots, good schools and churches, and reasonable rents. Let us tell you about these.

CLAIRMONT AVENUE, DECATUR, GA.

ON the corner of Ponce DeLeon, in this pretty little town, within twenty-five minutes' ride of the city, we have this splendid modern eleven-room house, on large corner lot. Would be a choice location for a large private family or for summer boarders. We are offering at low rental to first-class parties.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

IF YOU are looking for a business location, either central or in some of the thickly populated suburbs, you shou'd come in and consult our list. We will tell you about these, and we are then ready with comfortable conveyances to show you our properties.

FOSTER & ROBSON.

FOR RENT.

14-r. h., 291 E. Hunter St.	$40.00	11-r. h., 177 W. Alexander St.	$45.00
13-r. h., 188 S. Forsyth St.	50.00	10-r. h., 342 Gordon St.	50.00
11-r. h., 235 Courtland St.	45.00	10-r. h., 23 Hayden St.	20.00
11-r. h., 82½ Houston St.	60.00	9-r. h., 24 W. Baker St.	35.00

WE PUBLISH A WEEKLY RENT BULLETIN, giving a good description of everything we have for rent. Get a copy.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE.

Atlanta Phone 618. 12 AUBURN AVE. Bell Phone Ivy 671.

Turman, Black & Calhoun

203-8 Empire Bldg.

Business Sites

47 Auburn Avenue, 20x80	$100.00
Southwest corner Pryor and Garnett, 30x50	35.00
65 East Alabama Street, store and basement	125.00
50-52 Auburn Avenue, 20x100 each and basements, each	100.00
493 Peachtree Street, 18x40	75.00
105 N. Pryor Street, 22x60	105.00
84 Ivy Street, 20x35	35.00
34 Luckie Street, 25x50	125.00
324-6 Peachtree St., about 9,000 square feet	300.00
Corner Whitehall and Humphries, 20x40	40.00
6-8 Butler Street, 5,000 square feet	75.00
6 Auburn Avenue, office 12x20	50.00
Desk space, 2d floor Atlanta National Bank Bldg.	11.50

Apartments, Flats, Etc.

396 Peachtree Street, 6 rooms	$ 27.50
53 Hayden Street, 5 rooms	20.00
406 South Pryor Street, 4 rooms	16.60
107 West Alexander Street, 3 rooms and bath	13.10
122 East Fair, 5 rooms and bath	20.00
541½ Whitehall Street, 4 rooms and bath	20.60
In the St. Francis, 3-room apartment	25.60
In the St. Francis, 4-room apartment	33.10
39 East Harris Street, 5 rooms	22.50
45½ Auburn Avenue; several desirable bachelor apartments; rent reasonable.	
24-26 East Baker Street, 14 rooms	65.00
213 South Pryor Street, 11 rooms	35.00
194 McAfee Street, 10 rooms	55.00
111 East Fifth Street, 10 rooms	45.00
111 East Fifth Street, furnished	55.00
178 Ivy Street, 8 rooms	25.00
22 East Avenue, 8 rooms	35.00
22 Kennesaw Avenue, 8 rooms	45.00
57 DeKalb Avenue, Kirkwood	35.00
560 South Pryor Street, 7 rooms	22.50
176 Gordon Street, 7 rooms	40.00
85 West Peachtree Place, 6 rooms	22.50
42 Doane Street, 6 rooms	18.50
374 Central Avenue, 6 rooms; will renovate	30.00
125 DeKalb Avenue, 6 rooms	17.50
46 East Ellis Street, 6 rooms	35.00
25 N. Bonaventure Street, 6 rooms	40.00
211 Ivy Street, 6 rooms	32.50
16 Augusta Avenue, 5 rooms	25.00
209 Ivy Street	30.00

FOR RENT

9 rooms,	423 Gordon Street	$45.00
8 rooms,	621 N. Jackson Street	50.00
7 rooms,	43 Dargan Place	30.00
6 rooms,	21 Bonaventure	40.00
6 rooms,	25 Bonaventure	37.50
6 rooms,	Clifton Street	25.00
6 rooms,	40 Whitefoord Avenue	20.60

AT 409 SPRING ST. we have a beautiful 6-room apartment at $30.00.

AT 447 WASHINGTON ST. we have two of the prettiest 7-room apartments in the city at $65.00 each.

Brown, Strauss & Ward Company

Real Estate, Renting, Loans.

Homes Built On Easy Terms.

112 Candler Bldg. Phone Ivy 3234.

112 N. Pryor St. Phone Ivy 3235.

FOR RENT

Chas. P. Glover Realty Co.

2½ WALTON ST.

12-r. h., 26 Ponce DeLeon Ave.	$125.00	6-r. h., 196 Juniper (furnished)	$65.00
12-r. h., 286 Spring Street	40.00	6-r. h., 19 Elbert St. (June 1)	25.00
9-r. h., 95 Washita Avenue	40.00	5-r. h., 90 Loomis Avenue	21.00
8-r. h., 3 West Eighth Street (furnished)	65.00	5-r. h., 272 N. Ashby Street	11.00
8-r. h., 531 Courtland	47.50	5-r apt., 233 Houston Street	18.00
8-r. h., 84 East Cain Street	42.50	5-r h, 989 Glennwood Avenue	16.50
8-r. h., 66 Sinclair Ave. (June 16)	50.00	4-r. h., 206 Fox Street	8.00
8-r. h., 868 Piedmont Ave.	42.50	4-r. h., 81 Fern Avenue	8.00
8-r. h., 96 West North Avenue	40.00	BUSINESS PROPERTY.	
8-r. h., 458 Courtland Street	40.00	32 Madison Avenue	$150.00
7-r. h., 367 Spring Street	35.00	786 Highland Avenue	22.50
7-r. h., 118 E. Eleventh St.	42.50	64½ North Pryor Street	40.00
7-r. h., 107 Capitol Avenue	45.00	34 Auburn Avenue	175.00
6-r. h., 137 Venable Street	18.00	92 North Pryor Street	125.00
6-r. h., 29 Palmetto Avenue	13.50	135 Ivy Street	45.00
6-r. h., 381 Luckie (June 1)	20.60	59 East Alabama Street	200.00
6-r. h., 459 Westminster Drive	26.00	250 Houston Street	20.00
		3 and 5 Packard Street	175.00
		12, 14 and 16 Trinity Avenue.	

FOR RENT.

566 Central Avenue, 8 rooms	$25.00	672 S. Pryor, 6 rooms	$13.10
596 E. Fair St., 7 rooms	25.00	273 Bellwood Avenue, 5 rooms	12.60
Drayton Place, 6 rooms	25.00	183 Jones Avenue, 3 rooms	8.60
Willow Street, 6 rooms	32.50	117 Powers St., 3 rooms	8.60
Pine St., 6 rooms	22.50	8 Yonge Street, 3 rooms	9.00

Real Estate LIEBMAN. Renting.

17 WALTON STREET.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

101 WEST 10TH STREET AT AUCTION

Are you interested in buying a good home? If so, don't fail to attend our auction sale next Thursday at 5:30 o'clock.

Are you interested in buying a piece of real estate at a price that you can make a big profit? If so, this sale is your opportunity to buy something at your own price.

This is a brick residence consisting of 9 rooms, large columns in front, and the whole house is roomy in every way. It is located on a lot 100x200 feet. It has the conveniences. The lot is a corner lot. A vast amount of improvement is going on all around the property. It's got the right location.

This property will be sold on the extraordinary terms, $500 cash, $500 Sept. 1, $1,000 Oct. 1, the balance in 1, 2, 3 years. There is no loan on it.

In going out to inspect this property or to attend the sale take a West Peachtree car or a Buckhead car and get off at 10th St. The car service out West Peachtree is very accessible to this property.

The owner of this beautiful colonial home is Mr. W. C. Harper, and he will greatly appreciate, and our office will appreciate, if all of our friends and patrons and the general public will attend this sale.

RALPH O. COCHRAN COMPANY

74-76 Peachtree Street

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ADAIR'S LIST

Suburban Cottage Near East Lake Road

A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE on lot 100x200, half a block from car line, in growing section. Price, $3,000. Terms, $250 cash and $25 a month.

Jackson Street A $4,250 Residence

NEXT to the corner of Jackson Street and Highland Avenue, a two-story, seven-room house, well built and in good repair. A home you can occupy a while and make some money on. One-third cash.

Piedmont Avenue, Near Fourteenth St.

WE have made a subdivision of the two blocks on Piedmont Avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets; lots are about 70x200 in size; prices range from $115 to $135 a front foot. This is among the choicest building frontage in Atlanta, and is well suited for apartments.

Railroad Front Near Bellwood Ave.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK, fronts 225 feet on A., B. and A. Railroad; triangular in shape; has three renting houses. An income property with railroad background; lies well for factory site. Price, $2,500.

Crescent Avenue A $4,500 Home

BETWEEN Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, facing east, an attractive six-room cottage on Crescent Avenue, lot 50x150. When we sell this $4,500 home the edition will be out of print; there will not be any more at the price.

Inman Park A $6,500 Residence

ON EUCLID AVENUE, between Poplar Circle and Alta Avenue, well built, two-story house; lot 55x150; every convenience. Price, $6,500; reasonable terms.

Piedmont Avenue Building Lot

NEAR DRIVING CLUB, east front lot, 60x160. A choice building site; high-class home neighborhood. Price, $3,750.

Pryor Street A 12 Per Cent Investment

IT IS NOT OFTEN you can buy a 12 per cent investment on a main paved street, all improvements down and enhancement a certainty. We offer an apartment building on Pryor, near Vassar Street, lot 50x165; rents four tenants at $13 each; total rent $52. Price, $5,200. Tenants pay water bills. This is standard income property.

Renting Property Near Davis Street

THREE BLOCKS from A., B. and A. freight depot, a corner lot 100x105; has two single and one double house; room for another double house. Rents $30 above water bills; price, $3,200. This is very close to Terminal Station and always rents.

EAST LAKE ROAD. A Ten-Acre Tract.

CORNER East Lake Road and Boulevard DeKalb; fronts 467 feet; adjoining tracts owned by J. H. Porter, W. T. Gentry, Major W. R. Dashiell and Adam W. Jones; a residence site de luxe. Price, $16,000.

COUNTRY HOME SITE At East Lake.

SMALL acreage tract (about 4 acres); has spring and clear spring branch on it; suitable for chicken ranch or gardens; fine building site, with trees; car line runs through property. Price, $4,000.

AT EAST LAKE. Fronts 400 Feet.

THIS tract is on Skiff Avenue, facing club grounds; in next block to Joseph Richardson's new residence. Price of entire tract, $4,000; easy terms.

MANGUM STREET. Near Terminal Station.

CORNER of Magnolia and Mangum Streets; well located property; between two railroads; very close to center of city; contains five dwellings and a store; rents for $60; price, $7,500; easy terms.

Fair Street At East Lake

ONE BLOCK from Country Club, a pretty lot in oak grove, 100x200; close to paved road; a desirable bungalow site. Price, $1,500; terms.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR.

LOAN AGENTS NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LANDS FOR SALE BY THOS. W. JACKSON.

Fourth Nat. Bank Bldg. Bell Phone Main 5214.

1,430 ACRES.

SOUTHWEST Georgia cotton plantation; 1,000 acres open, of red, gebbly land, with clay subsoil, and lies almost perfectly level; balance in pasture and timber; 26 houses, barns and other outbuildings. This place belongs to a non-resident, whose business is such that he can not devote any time to its promotion, consequently it is offered for sale or exchange for Atlanta property.

90 ACRES.

ABOUT 18 miles north of Atlanta, 45 acres in cultivation, the balance in pasture and timber; five-room residence, four-room tenant house, two barns and other outbuildings. Good orchard, watered by creek and two fine springs. Would make an ideal summer place. Price, $40 per acre, or would exchange a part for Atlanta property.

3,100 ACRES.

HERE is an opportunity of a lifetime. This magnificent plantation, all in one solid body, in fine section and said to be the best farm in the county to its size. Can be bought for $20 an acre on very easy terms. Would consider well-located Atlanta property in part payment. The owner lives on this place, and his reason for selling is to retire from active business.

140 ACRES.

TWO-STORY, nine-room Colonial home, four tenant houses, large barns, garage and other outbuildings; residence in a beautiful oak grove, on automobile highway, 1 1-2 miles of county seat. No better or healthier section in the State; 100 acres in cultivation. The owner is a non-resident. Investigate and make your offer. Your own terms.

61 ACRES.

SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW, a little beauty; barn, servants' house and other outhouses; 45 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and timber. Thirty miles north of Atlanta, one mile from depot and near city limits of good town. Owner must sell. Take it for about what the improvements cost. Would take small cottage in Atlanta in part payment.

THOS. W. JACKSON, Fourth Nat. Bank Bldg.

Have You Sold Your Automobile?

If you have a good car but want a better model, you can dispose of it through the Automobile Columns of the **"Want Ad" Section.** If you desire to purchaser a car but do not want to pay the price of a new one, or if you want a particular kind of car at a price you can afford to pay, watch these columns and you will eventually find what you want.

MOVIES TO TELL ABOUT HYGIENE CONGRESS WORK

Film Shown All Over Country Advertises Big Meeting in Buffalo.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Moving pictures are being used not only in this country, but all over the world, for the purpose of calling attention to the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which will be held at Buffalo the last week in August. The film now being shown in the cities of the United States was recently taken in Buffalo by Pathe Freres, and gives a view of the school children of that city signing a petition which is to encircle the globe, inviting educators, scientists, parents, city, State and national officials, to the forthcoming Congress.

Children Act in Film.

The children of school No. 10 at Buffalo were the ones chosen for making the motion picture, and their petition was signed out of doors. Seated at a table on the lawn where the document was signed were Health Commissioner Francis E. Fronczak; Henry P. Emerson, Superintendent of Education; Herbert A. Meldrum, President of the Chamber of Commerce; City Clerk Harold J. Balliett; Dr. Franklin C. Gram and Dr. W. H. Heath of the Health Department; B. Herbert Blakeslee, Executive Secretary; all of whom are active workers in behalf of the congress, which it is planned will be the biggest effort ever made in this country toward bringing school hygiene before the world.

Motion pictures will be used at the congress itself. One of these will be the motion picture film entitled, "toothache," which is produced under the auspices of National Mouth Hygiene Association, and which tells of the terrors of a toothache in the Jones family as well as of the need of oral hygiene.

Family in Picture.

The chief actors in this film include John Henry Jones, Mrs. Jones, his wife; Mary Jones, their daughter; Master Jones, their little son; Arthur Moore, a Dental Inspector; Miss Maud Van Wert, a Dental Nurse; William Brooks, Dentist; Miss Metta White, Dental Assistant; Robert Jarvis, a Physician; Miss Martha Johnson, Teacher; Miss Ella Whitehead, Principal.

There is also in the company a large number of school children. Several interior scenes and one exterior are shown, including a dining room, a school room, and a reception room at a dental office. The story of the film gives in detail the suffering of John Henry Jones from a bad tooth and his ultimate happiness when taken in hand by his little daughter Mary, who has been receiving dental instruction at her public school—instruction which is being given in but very few schools throughout this country and the need of which is strikingly apparent, according to figures furnished by the National Mouth Hygiene Association.

FORESTRY SCHOOL LOSES EXPOSITION BUILDING

SEATTLE, May 24.—Marking one of the beauty spots in the grounds of the University of Washington is the School of Forestry, a large building constructed of forest trees. The structure was erected during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to contain the forestry exhibit of the State, but is now used by the university. It was built at a cost of $85,000.

The Sunday American goes everywhere all over the South. If you have anything to sell The Sunday American is "The Market Place of the South." The Sunday American is the best advertising medium.

HOUSES FOR RENT. HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT

8-r. h., 82 West North Ave.	$42.50	6-r. h., 74 Greensferry Avenue	$30.00
8-r. h., Delaware Ave., Ormewood	25.00	6-r. h., Highland View	25.00
8-r. h., 152 Forrest Avenue	45.00	6-r. h., Kirkwood Avenue	17.50
8-r. h., Boulevard DeKalb	25.00	5-r. h., 3 Dickson Place (apt.)	37.50
7-r. h., 84 Ashby Street	40.00	5-r. h., 911 Greenwood Avenue	25.00
6-r. h., 121 N. Lawn Street	35.00	5-r. h., 105 Belmont Avenue	17.50
		5-r. h., 18 Brooks Street	25.00

Empire Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

Empire Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J. W. DOBBINS & CO.

312 Peters Building. Phone, Main 2126.

$4,000—BARGAIN in a cottage on St. Charles Avenue; level, shaded lot, 50x200; $1,000 profit in this properly handled.

$2,500—NEW 5-room bungalow with all conveniences; level lot, 40x200; $300 cash, $20 per month.

$1,800—5-ROOM cottage, beautifully shaded, level lot; $100 cash, $15 per month. No loan.

$500—$50 CASH and $5 per month; east front, level lot, 50x160, has sewer and water. Amongst $3,500 homes. Sure money-maker.

A. J. MAYFIELD

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.

49 S. Pryor St.

DECATUR, GA., HOMES.

Prices are advancing very fast in this ideal community. Why not get in on the ground floor? I have several bargains near Decatur on the new car line to Stone Mountain from $1,500 to $5,500. Well located and thriving store also.

American Want Ads== Use for Results

Life's Worth Living in Georgia

If you prefer city life, there are no better cities in the world than those in Georgia. If you prefer village life, the smaller towns in Georgia offer every inducement.

If you prefer country or farm life, Georgia offers greater inducements than any State in the Union. Georgia lands work the year round, from two to five crops being gathered off of the same land each year---crops that are profitable.

Climate and Soil

The climate is such that farmers do not have to house stock during the winter, there being good grazing the entire year. For raising cattle and stock Georgia offers greater inducements than can be found elsewhere.

The soil is suited for almost anything that grows and can be utilized the entire year. The prices at which good farm land can be purchased at present in Georgia are so low that it is a matter of comment---some thinking that the land is not so good as stated. The land is good, but there are thousands of acres that are now lying idle and the good people of Georgia are anxious for good farmers to come among them. Consequently the land is cheaper here than elsewhere.

Information Furnished

If there is anything you would like to know about Georgia, a letter to the Real Estate Dept. of Hearst's Sunday American or Atlanta Georgian will bring just the information you desire without cost to you.

Come to Georgia, where life's worth living. Address

Real Estate Dept.

Hearst's Sunday American or Atlanta Georgian

Use American Want Ads

South Could Add Millions to Cotton Crop Without Any Further Expense to Growers

Right Seed Selection, Correct Bed Preparation, Fertilization, Sorting at Gathering, Good Baling and Care After Baling Will Achieve Best Results.

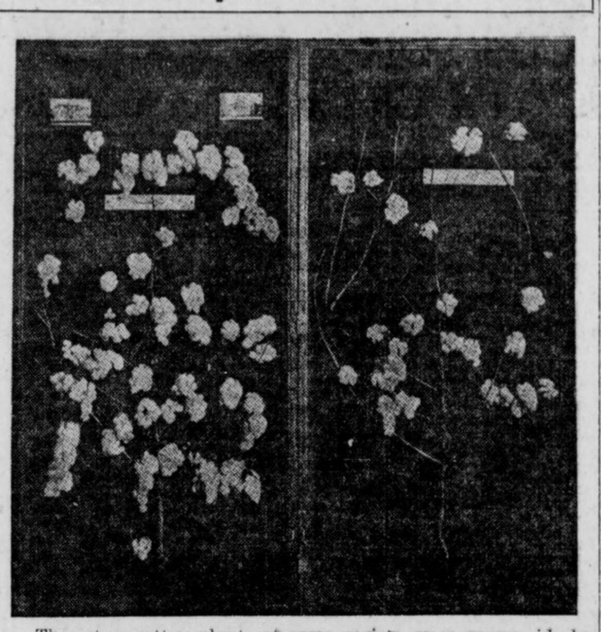
BY CHARLES WHITTLE.

The South can get 50 per cent. more for its cotton crop simply by producing and marketing it correctly.

By correct production is meant right soil preparation, planting of good seed, proper cultivation.

By correct marketing is meant gathering of the crop in good condition, grading according to requirements of the buyer, proper baling and care till sold.

And this calls for no other expense to the farmer than that to which he is now put. Furthermore it is not just talk on paper. Farmers are doing it.



These two cotton plants of same variety were grown side by side under same field conditions. One produced 56 bolls, the other 23. The difference is that one was grown from good, strong seed, the other from poor, weak seed.

THE cotton crop pays everybody through whose hands it passes to the ultimate consumer, better than it pays the farmer, chiefly because every one manages his business better than the farmer. The warehouse gets a good per cent. on the investment, the cotton merchant and the mills fare pretty well and the dealers in the finished products manage to create a satisfactory profit.

A fair profit to the cotton grower will come not so much through the increase in the selling price of cotton as through economy in its production and marketing. Does this sound like agricultural heresy? Well, it isn't.

To permit the price of cotton to go too high, is to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. The tilt in the scale is bound to reverse. Never is there a condition so satisfactory to producer and consumer as when there is an equilibrium. Hence the cotton grower should look not so much to bulling the price as to cutting the cost of growing and marketing.

Preparing a Seed Bed.

Deep fall plowing of land on which some legume has been growing, followed by spring harrowing or disking are the most favorable preliminaries.

Right preparation of seed beds includes the application of right fertilizers. Live stock manure is always the right kind, but where this cannot be had in sufficient quantities, the commercial fertilizer must be supplied. One cannot apply fertilizers intelligently without knowing the requirements of the soil. In what is the soil deficient? How much nitrogen, how much potash, how much phosphorus, are questions which very few farmers can answer concerning their soils. If they do not they may buy plant food of one kind that the land and the proposed crop do not require, or they may not buy enough of another kind to get any benefit. In either case there would be waste or unnecessary cost.

Nor is a seed bed properly prepared that is deficient in vegetable or organic matter, for not half of the value of fertilizer will be obtained by the crop unless there is sufficient humus in the soil, as well as proper breaking and pulverizing. To obtain humus in the soil means a system of crop rotation in which is included those crops which can be turned under, or which leave considerable stubble to be put beneath the surface.

Good Seed Means Much.

Not until the crust is broken with harrow or cultivator after the hard rains and previous to the coming up of the cotton, is the seed bed finally properly prepared.

All this entails no expense above the ordinary method employed by the cotton grower.

Cotton plant that produces as many as 56 bolls may be no larger nor thriftier looking than one that bears only twenty-six bolls or less. Why the difference? It is largely in the seed. To be more exact, in the reproducing power of the seed.

Anyone, of course, knows well enough to gather seed from the plant of largest yield for future planting. This is the meaning of plant selection, but very few cotton growers take the pains to do it. The majority of them take the seed as they come, trusting blindly and reaping poorly.

If one were to select seed from a plant that bore 56 bolls, he will not get from each seed a 56-boll producer, but he will certainly get much better than the average yield of haphazard planting, for in spite of all the variations of nature, like will beget like to some extent.

Select Producing Seed.

If every cotton farmer would select seed from the best producing plants in the field, he could easily obtain an increase of 25 per cent. in his crop. Consider what this would mean if the whole cotton belt practiced it!

Of course, cotton growers have not been wholly negligent. Every community has its few men who exercise more than ordinary care in this respect, and these are they who have the large yields per acre. Usually, however, the cotton grower takes thought only to the extent of getting some seed from the field that has produced well. He does not stop to consider that just any seed taken from a good cotton field, may include a great many poor seed. He must learn that good seed can be obtained only from good plants—from the single plant and not from the field as a whole. True, it takes care but not much time, and the little time can be no more profitably spent by a farmer.

It will be surprising to some to know that almost any fifty successive plants in a field, where no attention has been given to seed selection, will range in yield from one, or possibly no boll, to twenty-five bolls. Use all the seed from these 50 bolls and the yield is kept low. Plant seed from the good ones only and a wonderful improvement in looks, yield and profit will be seen in the cotton farm.

Testing Cotton Seed.

To make sure that seed from a good producing plant are good in reality as well as in appearance, it is necessary to make two tests, the mote test and the germination test.

By a mote test is meant a determination of the number of motes or undeveloped seed to a boll. Of course, this must be done while the plant is still standing in the field, or at least before the bolls have been removed from the plant. The average number of motes to a boll is about 1 1-2, based upon a county of 1,000 bolls gathered from sixteen widely separate localities in Georgia and numbered by Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach.

To get cotton graded above "Good Middling," there must be no motes, and, depending upon the amount of defective fiber caused by disease and the number of motes, the cotton will take various grades and prices.

Naturally then, the cotton bolls that have the fewest motes, should be set aside for the germination test. Preferably none with more than one mote should be selected.

Germination Test.

A germination test consists of determining what percentage of the seed will sprout. This can easily be done by taking 500 or 1,000 of the selected seed, placing them under a moist blotting paper and maintaining a temperature of about 68 degrees for a week. If 100 seed of the 1,000 fail to germinate the germination record is then said to be 90 per cent.

No seed should be planted which do not show from 85 to 90 per cent. germination record. This will assure a good stand without which, of course, cotton growing is not profitable. It is well worth the time it takes to make germination tests.

If we have 5,000 plants to an acre that average 20 bolls to the plant, we will make a bale of cotton to the acre, estimating 70 bolls to the pound.

If we expect to make two bales to the acre one must have plants with 40 bolls. The 40-boll-producing plants can not be obtained by guess work. The seed must be selected from plants with records like that or better.

Five thousand plants to an acre means a stalk every two feet in rows four feet apart. This allows only for 460 missing plants from the stand.

No Increase Without Selection.

It must be apparent from these figures and estimates that a farmer can never hope to raise two bales of cotton to the acre without selecting seed in the first place from good, healthy stalks, which have on them enough bolls to average two bales and more per acre; by testing for motes and discarding those plants that produce an excessive number of them; by conducting germination tests to know whether the reproducing power of the seed has run out or not and by proper fertilizing and cultivation.

If when the cotton picker goes into the field he would carry two bags instead of one, put in one the diseased and discolored bolls and into the other the sound and white, the farmer would net as much as $8.00 more per bale than if he baled all together.

It has been estimated by Professor DeLoach that only about 4 per cent of the defective bolls would be kept out of the better bale by this process of separation. Inasmuch as defective bolls are lighter and rarely ever diseased in all four locks, the loss from this source would average $2.00 per bale.

But the cotton that remains after the defective is taken out, will bring at least 2 cents more per pound, or $10 per bale. Here we have a net gain of $8.00 per bale in consequence of carrying two bags into the cotton field in place of one.

Appreciable Coloring.

If 10,000 diseased cotton bolls got mixed up with 100,000 bolls in a bale, there would be a very appreciable coloring of the bulk. When the cotton grader came to appraise its market value he would rate it at least one and a half grades lower than if it were clear of color.

Viewed another way, for every eleven bales of cotton going to the mills ungraded or sorted, the defective fiber and the motes cause the mills to get only ten bales. This is a loss of 9 per cent on the entire crop—a loss that comes home to the farmer.

The farmer who leaves his cotton out in the rain and weather during the winter suffers a loss of at least $5 on the bale because of the discoloration and deterioration caused by the weather. And yet, sad to say, there are thousands and thousands of farmers in the South who treat their cotton that way, believing that it does not hurt. In fact, some think it helps the fiber. When they come to sell, they do not understand the mysteries of grading, do not question it, they are ignorant of the fact that by their own carelessness they have caused their cotton to grade low and their proceeds from the crop to diminish. Through improper storage of cotton, the South can count its loss in the millions each year.

Poor Baling a Loss.

Of no less loss to the cotton industry of the South is that which comes of poor baling. The exposed fiber scuffed against a thousand dirty surfaces from the wagon bed to warehouse, warehouse to car floors, from cars to dirty trucks and to dirty holds of ships and on to the manufacturer, each handling making the fleecy staple blacker, each hook of the handlers yanking some of the fiber out, each move reducing its value. It could not be near so bad if the baling were done in well-bound bundles, with bagging that will not only protect against dirt but against the ruthless extraction of cotton from the bag by the hooks.

How much more the cotton crop would be worth after a good seed bed, after obtaining a good stand, by proper methods of cultivation, or by cooperative financing the loans that may be required or a dozen other ways that enter into proper ways of combating disease, pests and the like, will not be detailed here, enough having been given it is believed to demonstrate that the value of the cotton crop can be increased at least 50 per cent without entailing upon the farmer additional expense.

Cuba Becomes Better Market for U. S. Fruit

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Cuba is developing into a very good market for American fruit, United States Consul General James L. Rodgers of Havana finds. This means really the opening of an entirely new market to the fruit grower of the United States, as until recent years the Cuban people had not learned to eat the tart fruits of the Temperate Zone and the American exporter had not become sagacious enough to make up in sugar what the fruit lacked in natural sweetness.

Apples are now being imported for Cuban consumption from many sections of the United States, Mr. Rodgers writes, but those from the Northwestern States appear to be in greatest demand, owing to their appearance, flavor, and their abilities to withstand the Cuban climate. But few apples of other countries than the United States go to Cuba, Mr. Rodgers finds, and the pears are almost exclusively the product of California.

Shipments in Boxes.

"The shipments of these fruits," Mr. Rodgers says, "are always made in boxes, except in the cheap grades of Eastern apples, which usually appear in barrels. The Oregon apples ordinarily have about 88 to the box, and the California pears about seventy. Landed in Havana and with all charges including duties paid, these fine apples cost the importer about $3.85 United States currency a box, and the pears about $4. At wholesale these prices are advanced about 30 per cent and the individual consumer pays for an apple or a pear of these kinds about 10 cents each. Low-grade apples in barrels are seldom imported and are not quoted, but it is safe to estimate their price in Havana at about 30 per cent over the New York jobber's price on board ship. Peddlers and fruit stands usually sell these poor apples for 2 or 3 cents each.

"The dried or evaporated fruits, such as apples, pears, prunes, plums, peaches and apricots, are more widely distributed as to origin, many countries contributing to the supply. The United States, however, furnishes a majority of the commoner apples, pears, peaches, apricots and prunes, but France and Spain send in large quantities of high grade dried fruits of one kind or another There is no general classification of these dried fruits, but it is to be assumed that the bulk of the importation consists of products not within the scope of American producers.

Canned Fruits Wanted.

"Canned fruits of all kinds, and especially those highly sweetened, are constantly growing in favor in Cuba, but the preference is toward peaches, pears, and strawberries, as far as one can judge by the quantities appearing in the stores. Of a total of 2,522,456 pounds of all kinds of preserved fruit imported in the fiscal year of 1910-11 the United States sent about 55 per cent, Spain about 33 per cent, and France about 4 per cent. These import percentages will hold about true in any year, since they recognize the United States as the easiest and cheapest source of supply and show the patronage of Spain for national reasons, as well as preference of certain products. That the United States should do even more in this line is apparent when it is stated that her preferential reduction in duty is 40 per cent, the net duty on such preserves being 19.5 per cent ad valorem.

BETTER ROADS WILL DECREASE PRICE OF FOOD

Southern Railway President's Address Before Congress Points Out Remedies.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Following the recent publication of the Good Roads Year Book, which presents the road situation in the United States to date, the American Highway Association has begun the issuance of a series of instructive papers presenting the most important phases of road improvement from the standpoint of both the layman and the engineer.

Among the first to be issued is a reprint of the address by W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, at the recent American Road Congress, on "Good Roads and the Cost of Living." Mr. Finley holds that the cost of living is largely an economic question and that efforts should be turned toward increasing the area of farm land under cultivation and increasing the yield of farm products per acre. He points to the well known fact that prospective farm settlers are largely governed by railroad and public road facilities and that when these are not adequate farm operations are discouraged.

"Increasing farm products by getting more people on to the land and by bringing a large area under more intense cultivation is largely a matter of transporation," said Mr. Finley.

Concerning public roads as feeders to railways. Mr. Finley says: "May it not be a fact that the transportation needs of many localities that seem to be waiting on railway construction would be met more satisfactorily and more comprehensively by a system of good roads connecting them with existing railways? The railway should be located with reference to the main traffic channels. It can no more take the place of the wagon road for the collection and distribution of traffic in a rural community than the wagon road can replace it as a main highway of commerce. Considered as parts of a general transportation system, the railway and the wagon road supplement each other, and I believe that this relation should be recognized in the formulation of plans for road improvement."

Man Crosses Oceans For Bartlett Pears

Trader From Interior Africa Travels to California to Eat Fruit.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Some months ago some one shipped from Southern California to London a crate of Bartlett pears. Later this crate was shipped to a German trader at Kilolevel, on the east coast of German maudscharo, 10,000 feet above sea.

This trader shipped a portion of the fruit to Tangangebra Lake, more than one hundred miles inland through the jungle. All but one had been eaten by the settlers when Reinhold Radok, a wealthy rubber planter, who has a plantation sixty miles inland, arrived there after eight months of travel. By chance the first thing he tasted was this pear.

All this has to do with the arrival here of Radok. When Radok ate that pear it tasted so good to him that he decided to visit the land where they grew. Therefore he journeyed from Tangangebra Lake to the coast, took passage to London, and came here by way of New York.

Girl Leaves Counter To Manage Big Farm

Supervision of Every Detail Will Be Left to Woman When She Takes Charge.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24.—With a contract for $40 a month and a third interest in the profits, Miss Grace Simpson, of this city, will undertake the management of a farm at Bethel, Minn.

Having personal supervision over every end of the farm work, she will be ready, she says, to step in and plow, harvest or care for horses, as she is needed.

"I'll be the first up in the morning and the last to go to bed," said Miss Simpson. "I probably will have to work twelve or fourteen hours each day, whereas if I worked in the city I would be working only ten, but I will be out in the open air and do healthful work, eating good food and sleeping well, and that beats city existence, anyway."

Hungry Snake Eats Rabbit of Cast Iron

Nine-foot Reptile, Unable to Wriggle With 'Bunny,' Caught by Farmer and Exhibited.

ROCKWOOD, PA., May 24.—When Gibson Umstott, a farmer living near Cresaptown, Md., heard a peculiar noise on his porch last evening he investigated.

Umstott was startled to see a monster black snake in the act of swallowing a cast-iron rabbit, which was painted in natural colors and had been doing duty as a weight to keep the front door of the house open. The snake swallowed the rabbit, but could not escape with it and was captured.

Umstott caught the snake with the help of a farm hand and forced him to disgorge the "pseudo rabbit." Then with strong twine he pulled the snake's teeth and brought the reptile to this city. It measured a trifle over nine feet and was the largest snake ever seen in this country of big snakes.

KNOXVILLE TO PRESENT YEAR'S BIG EXPOSITION

Tennessee City Ready to Welcome All Visitors on September 1.

KNOXVILLE, May 24.—Knoxville, the picturesque city of the South, that lies at the foot of the Great Smoky Mountains, that is in the center of the great hardwood region of the South and the watersheds of the Southeast, is preparing to welcome during the months of September and October of the present year more visitors than ever before have entered her gates. Knoxville is making its arrangements, and will have them made, to entertain 1,000,000 visitors to the National Conservation Exposition. The exposition will be opened on September 1 and will continue until November 1.

President May Come.

The favorable reception recently given to a delegation of Knoxville business men by President Woodrow Wilson has given residents of Knoxville strong reason to hope that the President will make a visit to the exposition, if, indeed, he does not go to Knoxville to open the show on September 1. The Knoxville delegation extended to the Nation's Chief Executive an invitation to come to Knoxville to see with his own eyes the wonderful progress the South is making in all lines of industrial progress. While Mr. Wilson since taking office has made it a rule to steadfastly decline all invitations extended to him for visits to different parts of the country, so strongly did the appeal of the Knoxvillians strike him that he asked the matter to be held in abeyance for a time.

President Wilson is very deeply interested in the whole subject of conservation. The aims and the purposes of the Conservation Exposition were explained to him. He asked many questions, smiled a typical Wilson smile and then asked that he be not required to make a decision one way or another just at that time.

Cardinal Gibbons Invited.

There is also a possibility that Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, will see the National Conservation Exposition. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary of War McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, are also expected to visit Knoxville for the exposition.

Shorter Exercises Draw Big Crowds

Downpour of Rain Postpones Finals One Day—Grand Concert Evening Feature.

ROME, May 24.—Shorter College commencement is in progress and visitors from every part of the South are here in attendance.

Exercises were to have started Friday afternoon with the presentation of "As You Like It" by the class in expression. As the play was to have been given on the campus, it had to be postponed until one day next week because of a heavy downpour of rain.

This afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock the departments of art and domestic science gave exhibitions.

Last evening occurred the grand concert. This comprised quartets, duets, choruses and solos, arranged by Madame Almy and Director Stanley.

The baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning will be preached by Dr. W. A. Hogan, of Agnes, Ga., a brother of L. R. Hogan, of the faculty.

The alumnae meeting will be held Monday morning. The class reception will take place in the afternoon. The baccalaureate address Tuesday will be by Dr. E. M. Poteat, of Furman College.

Teeth Marks Convict Four Young Burglars

Sausages, Cakes and Crackers Bear Print of Boys' Molars When Examined.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Teeth marks as evidence to-day led to the arrest of four boys on a charge of having robbed five stores.

Detectives found partly eaten sausage links, cakes and crackers in all of the stores. Some of the remains showed plainly the marks of the teeth, so the detectives took the "evidence" to a dentist for examination. The dentist decided that the marks were those of boys' molars, and this was proven to-day when the same dentist examined the teeth of the boys under arrest and said the marks in the sausages came from the teeth of the boys.

Husband Kisses Wife; Placed Under Arrest

Suit for Divorce Under Way and Spouse Objected to Public Osculation.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Passengers on a crowded Main Street car in East St. Louis gasped as they saw a man, in working clothes, embrace and kiss a well-dressed woman, beside whom he had been sitting, and who had ignored his attempt to engage her in conversation.

"I want this man arrested," she exclaimed as he followed her into the police station a few minutes later. "He kissed me on a street car, right under everybody's eyes."

The man explained that the women, Mrs. Henry Witemier, was his wife, who is suing him for divorce, and that he could not withstand the temptation to kiss her. He was locked up.

HOMESTEADER WANTS WIFE.

CHEWELAH, WASH., May 24.—Tired of single life, Enoch Shepperd, a homesteader, living near Kettle Falls, is advertising in the columns of the local paper for a "female partner." Mr. Shepperd gives his age as fifty; says that he is no crank; belongs to no church, has no idea of joining one, and has no money.

POULTRY

Twenty-five years of thoroughbred poultry raising has brought the business from a freak footing up to a place at the top of the field. Effort and energy expended by pioneers have borne fruit and millions of dollars is now invested in it.

BY JUDGE F. J. MARSHALL.

How often we hear people say how the times have changed, and yet the people of this day and generation are very much the same as they were twenty-five years ago in that they want company in all their new undertaking. They want to be sure that the general public will not accuse them of chasing butterflies. When we began breeding thoroughbred poultry as a business exclusively breeders were few and far between so that it was so much of novelty that we had many visitors who would come miles to see our poultry and the manner in which we took care of it. At times it seemed to be a matter of mere curiosity, while with others it was an honest desire to get information.

The women usually led in these trips of investigation and investing. We well remember a certain couple who came to our plant to investigate matters and purchase stock if need be, how the husband took particular pains to tell us that his wife was very much concerned about fine poultry but he just came along to drive and be company for her. He would frequently forget himself, however, and become more interested then he pretended, in what was said and seen, which led me to believe that he was head rooster at home but wanted outsiders to think that he was away above the chicken business, so took his wife along to lay it on to.

Poked Fun At It.

At that time when the chicken business was new and novel, people were disposed to poke fun and make light of it. How my old farmer friends used to sneer and tickle themselves over the idea of chickens being a business, when it was really such a small thing and should be beneath the notice of any man and suited only for women and children. Any one who would fool with poultry must be a little light in the upper story or slightly unbalanced. Perhaps we were both. Nevertheless we got a good deal of free advertising, by being called the chicken crank of our country and time. But we lived through it all and have passed into a period and time when we have all the company that we are looking for in this same business. Men have become bold enough, too, so that it is not necessary for them to take their wives along to shoulder the blame.

In spite of all the sneering and talking that these men did they were always looking for some chance to buy three dollar eggs for twenty-five cents. A common trick was to watch the time when we were marketing a part of our product at the store and slip in and get them at the market price. But this kind of them did not last long for we very soon fixed the eggs so they would be none of the hatching tricks although perfectly good for the table.

Had to Cultivate Trade.

While a limited number of us had the fancy field pretty much to ourselves we also had to cultivate the trade. In other words we had to be everlastingly telling people the value of good stock. Why it would pay them to invest in it. That it really was as we had been representing it. We increased our trade by getting what might be called colonies started in various sections of the country. When we got a setting or two of eggs or some breeding stock in good hands in a neghborhood we were particular to see to it that this party did some talking about where he got his stock and so on.

We would give him to understand that the more he talked about it and where it came from the more we would do for him thereafter. Soon neighbors were ordering stock from us until it was not long before we had a regular colony of customers who would come to me year after year for a chance of males, some eggs and the like. This plan would work well where the breeder was particular to give value received at all times. Prices in those days were good, but not unreasonable by any means. But few high priced get-rich-quick schemes were in vogue at that time as we see them to-day in many places. We presume such tradesmen had not recognized the poultry business as fertile field for their operations.

Own Battles Fought.

It was a question of fighting our own battles in those days if we succeeded in bringing our good poultry into prominence. All our poultry journals could be counted upon the fingers of one hand, and the farm papers printed but little pertaining to poultry, while as to the dailies they had not even dreamed of it as yet. When we had anything for sale we had to put out the good cold cash dollar for dollar to tell the people about it.

It was like every other new thing, the people had to become educated to it. But we kept hammering away, and the customers would come dropping in one by one giving up their money rather grudgingly, something like the householder pays his plumber's bill after the freeze is over. We saw the Silver Wyandottes come to light, and they were called just plain Wyandottes, and were made of about as many imperfections as one could imagine might be crammed into one chicken. Then the Blacks popped up and a variety name had to be given the silvers and they were thus designated. These were followed by the Goldens, Whites, Bluffs, Partridge and Silver Penciled. The Whites and Silvers have enjoyed great popularity while the others have had a fair share of trade.

Barred Rock Beginning.

We saw the Barred Rocks when they were crude also and had a hand in developing them to the point where they stand to-day. We saw the Whites appear and go along for a number of years before they were followed by the Buff, Partridge and Silver Penciled. The Barred and White have had years of unprecedented popularity which no other varieties have ever seen so far. Some twenty years ago, the Rhode Island Red was introduced and bred lightly over the country, mostly by curiosity seekers.

They failed to make a hit at that time and had about passed from sight and thought until a goodly number of admirers with the determination and the money took up the cudgel in their behalf singing their praises on every hand. The general public took up the refrain passing it on from one to another until it developed into one grand chorus for the Reds.

A regular epidemic began for Reds. Not that they were the best chicken in the world but they had the best boosters in the world behind them. They are a good practical fowl for all general purposes. In fact they are better for the utility man than they are for the fancier, as they are so hard to breed true to feather. The fever is a little on the wane however, and the Orpington tribe is having its inning at this time.

Energy Has Made Business.

We have observed during these years of our poultry experience that the popularity of a breed is not dependent upon its sterling worth entirely, but is the result of well spent efforts and energy for the men who have them in hand and are determined to make a success of them.

If they happen to be men of strong capabilities and a determination to win, their variety will be a winner right from the start. Such a class as this has been behind the Barred, the White Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds. Whenever you can determine that such a class of individuals are behind a new and apparently practical breed you can afford to join the procession and put your money into it. We have observed, however, that during all of these years of chicken breeding in this country that the rank and file of the people demand something practical and full of utility points. For this reason no freak fowl has ever become really popular.

On the other hand I do not know what would have been the condition of the utility poultry business in this country if it had not been for the eternal vigilance of the breeders of pure bred poultry during all of these years in their efforts to put their good stock into the hand of the farmer and general poultry raiser. It would evidently be about one tenth of the importance that it is to-day

Eight-Year-Old Boy Speaks 3 Languages

New Mexico Child Educational Marvel of the United States—Never Attended School.

BOSWELL, N. D., May 24.—Not yet eight years old, but qualified to enter high school next fall, which he will do, Raymond Ray, of Boswell, is the wonder of the educational world of the United States.

Without a single day in the public schools, trained at his mother's knee since he was a babe of a few months, Ray already has stood the tests required of the average boy or girl of fourteen, with six or seven years to study in school. The child reads, writes and talks German and Spanish in addition to English, and is now about to take up Latin as a regular course.

His record equals and almost excels that of Herbert Wiener, the famous son of Dr. Leo Wiener, of Harvard College, who will receive his degree as doctor of philosophy in June, though but eighteen years of age. If he maintains his present rate of progress he may be qualified to enter college when ten years old. Wiener matriculated at Tufts College when he was eleven.

Physically Ray is a young athlete, while Wiener was not at his age. He plays with other boys and girls, and plays hard, while Wiener did little playing when his age.

FAMILY MOVED TO CITY IN ORDER TO JAIL FATHER

DETROIT, May 24.—A new reason for living in a big city was given in police court to-day. John Plotrowski was arraigned for drunkenness and his daughter, Violet, appeared against him.

Until recently, the family lived in a small town in Ohio. Violet told the magistrate they had moved to Detroit in order that her father might be jailed for his sprees, the police facilities of minor municipalities not being sufficent to accomplish his correction. The court issued a warrant for non-support.

Big Cross to Mark Marquette Church

Huge Granite Shaft Will Be Erected on Site of Explorer's Mission Overlooking Illinois River.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 24.—A gigantic cross of granite will shortly be erected on a lofty spot on the West bank of the Illinois River in La Salle County, and which will be visible for many miles up and down the valley of the picturesque stream.

This cross will marke the site of Father Marquette's mission established in the Indian village of Kaskaskia, April 8, 1675, the first Christian church of the Mississippi Valley and the great West. The mission was named the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin and was famous for many years. Father Claude Alloeux, whose name is famous in the missionary annals of the Northwest, was also identified with this mission and succeeded Father Marquette April 27, 1677.

The acquisition of Starved Rock by the State and the establishment of a State Park, free to all the people, has had the result of bringing thousands of tourists to La Salle County annually.

SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS FILL SOUTH ATLANTIC

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Mariners say that in the midst of the Atlantic, about where the 25th meridian west from Greenwich crosses the equator, there lies a region of mystery. It is on the line that ships take from Madeira to Brazil.

Only within the past half-century has it been sounded and its strange phenomena reported. One investigator declared that he saw the sea about half a mile from his vessel suddenly disturbed. For about two minutes it boiled up violently as from a subterranean spring.

BALLAD FORMS BEING SOUGHT IN SOUTHLAND

Variants of Many Old Highland Songs Are Retained by the Mountain Folk.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 24.—Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, professor of English at the University of Virginia, is systematically searching for ballads in the South. He believes that the mountain fastnesses of Virginia and North Carolina especially furnish the greatest unexplored field for this work in America.

His chief aim now is to interest students in the normal schools, particularly those young men and women who are going out into the far corners of the State to teach. They will come into contact with the natives of the mountains more intimately than any one else will be able to do, and to them he is looking for help in running down the ballads which he is convinced are being sung to-day by the illiterate descendants of the earliest English settlers of this region.

Such ballads as may be found, of course, will be variants of the standard English and Scotch ballads, because ballad making, except to some extent among the negroes, is no doubt a dead art.

Important Find.

Tremendous impetus was given Professor Smith's ballad hunting a few weeks ago when one of his students—W. E. Gilbert, of Russell County, Va.—produced a variant of the famous ballad called "Barbara Allen." Mr. Gilbert heard it sung by an illiterate old woman in the mountains of Buchanan County, Va., near a point in the extreme southwestern part of the State where it hits against Kentucky and West Virginia. Pepys speaks of this ballad in his diary, and Goldsmith, too, refers to it in several places.

After making a number of visits to the old woman's cabin, and after repeated failures, Mr. Gilbert at last succeeded in getting her to sing the ballad as it had been sung to her by her mother and grandmother and as she had sung it to her children and grandchildren.

This variant has proved to be, in the opinion of Professor Smith, a notable discovery indeed. Other variants of "Barbara Allen," one of the most famous ballads in the world, by the way, have been found in New England. All of them, however, are obviously incomplete in one particular.

Notable Difference.

In the ballad as it has been handed down from generation to generation—that is, in the form in which it is generally known to-day—Barbara Allen is made to be deeply grieved at the death of her lover, but in none of the known versions is any explanation made of the cause of her grief.

The verses in point are as follows:

"Do you remember the other day
When we were at the tavern drinking?
You drank a health to the ladies all
And you slighted Barbara Ellen."

"Yes, I remember the other day
When we were at the tavern drinking;
I drank a health to the ladies all
And three to Barbara Ellen."

"Do you remember the other night
When we were at the ballroom dancing?
You gave your hand to the ladies all
And slighted Barbara Ellen."

"Yes, I remember the other night
When we were at the ballroom dancing;
I gave my hand to the ladies all
And my heart to Barbara Ellen."

New Truer Version.

These four additional verses, Dr. Smith is convinced, tend to show that beyond question this new variant is a truer version of the original ballad than any other known one because they make the story complete by giving a motive for the poignant grief of Barbara over the death of her lover. In all other versions the reason for Barbara's grief is in the dark. In them she accuses her lover as in this new one, but he makes no defense as he does here.

The new variant furthermore is called "Barbara Ellen," not "Allen." Dr. Smith thinks this is another evidence that Mr. Gilbert's discovery is nearer the original than previously discovered variants because Ellen throughout the ballad makes better rhyme than does Allen.

Speaking of this phase of the question to-day, he said:

"Professor Child, the greatest ballad collector of the English-speaking world—the greatest collector who ever lived, in fact—refers frequently to ballad variants found in New England and rarely to variants found in the South. There is so little reference to the interesting variants in the South chiefly because the South has never realized the richness of the field.

North Carolina Ballad.

"Professor Child does give one variant found in the mountains of North Carolina. It is the ballad of 'The Wife of Usher's Well.' The variant in question was sent him from Polk County, North Carolina, where it is still sung by men and women who can not read or write and whose forefathers could not read or write. This is an example of what may be done if one should go at the search with vigor.

"I believe that in many parts of the South may be found most interesting variants of the 305 standard English and Scotch ballads which Professor Child has collected."

Still another undeveloped field for the future collector is to be found among the Southern negroes. A former student of the University of Virginia, George P. Waller, Jr., recently sent Professor Smith a negro version of one of the most famous pure English ballads, "Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter."

News and Views by Experts of Finance, Industry, Crops and Commerce

NATION BREAKING SPEED LIMIT WITH ITS CREDIT MACHINERY, SAYS FORBES

Thinks It the Part of Wisdom to Slow Down Before Reaching the Turn in the Road—Business Community Hopeful, but Wall Street Remains in State of Despondency.

By B. C. FORBES.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The business community is still in a state of hope and Wall Street in a state of despondency.



Politics continues unsettled at home, but abroad diplomatic skies have cleared.

The monetary situation occasions most uneasiness, not to say alarm, in thinking circles. Where enough capital can come from to absorb the enormous impending loans—government, state, municipal and corporate—is an important question and yet capable of answer.

At least two billion new capital awaits flotation, but investors show little readiness to exchange their cash for securities unless the yield is abnormally high and the safety beyond cavil.

European banks are still striving to strengthen their position, while in the United States credit remains over-expanded to a disquieting extent.

One experienced banker, Joseph T. Talbert, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, has made a careful compilation showing that since the year before the 1907 panic, national bank loans have increased over $2,000,000,000, or 50 per cent, while, if State banks and trust companies be taken into account, the expansion since 1907 has been approximately $5,000,000,000.

The total increase in the gold supply of the United States since 1907 has been just over $500,000,000.

Suggests Needed Remedies.

He issues this warning: "What remedies should be now applied? My answers would be, first, while critically scrutinizing credits, we should continue to lend freely to legitimate manufacturers, dealers, importers and exporters, who are carrying on the commerce of the country. Trade should be aided and encouraged, and especially all lines of export trade, for when we export manufactured goods, we export and are paid for our high priced labor.

"Second, new financing on a large scale wherever possible should be postponed and all forms of enterprises involving fixed investments of capital should be discouraged, if not entirely denied."

Notwithstanding the fact that we appear to be, and I believe are, still speeding away on safe ground, it is clear that on the highway of prosperity and progress we have been breaking the speed limits with our credit machinery. The turn in the road may be a long way off, to be sure, but there always is a curve in every road.

Should Reduce Speed.

It would appear to be the part of wisdom gradually to reduce our speed before the turning point is reached and even before it is in sight. In that event we shall experience no unusual strain of credit this autumn.

The hoisting of this danger signal is timely. These articles for months foretold an inordinate demand for capital and consequently very high rate for permanent accommodation, while the peril of going ahead recklessly has been dwelt upon. There still is need for caution.

New York City managed to sell $45,000,000 4 1-2 per cent bonds at the merest fraction above par, but the subscriptions were comparatively light and the terms the worst the city has ever had to concede.

Cities Must Call Halt.

The City Comptroller fittingly remarked that the result of the sale, while gratifying in view of many flat failures suffered by other municipalities, clearly indicated that a halt must be called in the wholesale expenditure of money by American cities.

The $125,000,000 Chinese loan was offered on such favorable terms—the interest rate 5 per cent and the issue price only 90—that there was extraordinarily keen bidding for a share of it. But few enterprises could compete with such a flotation.

Raids by Europe, especially the Bank of France, upon America's stock of gold have become serious. Fully $60,000,000 has been exported from New York since the new year, of which fully $35,000,000 has gone to France and the balance to South America to settle European accounts.

New York, unlike London, Paris or other financial centers, is without means of adequately protecting her supply of gold. The only charge made is 40 cents on $1,000 bullion. Our defenseless position in the world's gold market calls for remedy under the currency legislation, which, it is earnestly hoped, will be passed without one day's avoidable delay.

The Bank of France is paying a premium of $12,250 for each consignment of $2,000,000 in gold—and there have been six shipments of this amount during the current month.

On the surface money is cheap enough in New York, but the low rates apply only to temporary loans, which are generally secured by stock exchange collateral. Any corporation seeking to sell notes, bonds or stock has to pay "through the nose."

General Trade Quieter.

General trade is quieter. New orders for steel and steel products have fallen off very sharply. Dry goods merchants are also ordering gingerly, although this is mainly due to impending tariff reductions.

Washington politicians are still floundering in a sea of tariff figures. The bill as approved by the House has been found to contain many gross inconsistencies and injustices. Senators are now wrangling over changes, especially in the wool and sugar schedules.

The latest dispatches portend a possible withdrawal of these two important items from the free list and the imposition of a moderate duty.

The stock market has again given evidence of having been cleansed of weak accounts. But although the undertone has improved, no general advance has occurred.

The severe break in the securities of the St. Louis and San Francisco during the last few days has proved very unsettling, both to home and European holders. The various interests connected with the company are endeavoring to avert receivership proceedings and are hopeful, but by no means certain, that they will be able to place the finances on a permanent satisfactory basis.

People with money available for permanent investment can find very attractive purchases of both bonds and stocks.

All Crops Favored By Rains; Cotton Shows Poor Stand

Late Planted Acreage Better Than Early, but It Is Two or Three Weeks Behind.

ATHENS, May 24.—From about 75 counties of the State, reports have been received during the week at the Georgia State College of Agriculture from farm demonstration agents, revealing that all crops have been favored by rains and the prospects very materially brightened following the long spring drouth.

Rain has brought out the cotton, but it has by no means produced a good stand. Late planted cotton is showing up better in this respect than the earlier. The late cotton, however, is from two to three weeks behind. The early planted is growing thriftily.

Corn prospects are excellent, though there is considerable replanting to be done. The replanting to obtain a stand of corn does not indicate a disadvantage, as corn can be planted even in June with good results.

Oats harvesting is in progress in the southern part of the State. Where oats were sown as early as November the crops are very generally good. December oats are fair, but spring oats, especially in the southern half of the State, have turned out poorly, chiefly because of the drouth. In North Georgia, where spring oats mature later, the recent rains have been helpful.

The rains have helped melons in South Georgia and agents make favorable reports of their condition. Pastures, which had almost failed for lack of moisture, have revived, likewise the hay fields.

A very hopeful sign of improved methods of agriculture is the very general purpose of Georgia farmers to follow the oats with cowpeas or other legumes.

Birmingham Looks For Cold Furnaces

Some Curtailment of Pig Iron Production Seems Likely—Raw Material To Be Piled Up.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 24.—Widespread is the good feeling at announcement by the American Steel and Wire Company that the big steel wire plant at Fairfield, near Birmingham, is to be completed and put in operation, that the big steel plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is not to lose any time during the balance of the year, as orders will be shifted to the industry here, and that the plant of the Standard Steel Company, at Gadsden, will be kept practically in full operation through the year, though the demand for steel wire may not be as strong as it might be.

Steady operation of these plants will mean an operation of blast iron furnaces also on a fairly good average.

The pig iron market is quiet, the expected buying movement not having appeared. Prices are a little weak, $11.75 and $12 per ton, No. 2 Foundry, being the quotations. There is considerable iron on the yards. The prediction is made that several furnaces will go cold within the next week or ten days.

The statement is made that even if the iron production is curtailed there will be no cessation at the ore and coal mines, limestone quarries and coke ovens in this section of the country. There is to be an accumulation of raw material. There is a considerable amount of red ore piled up already, but if there should be a steady operation of furnaces for twelve months and longer the piles of ore would quickly disappear. Foundries and machine shops are requiring a large tonnage of coke, while smelters in Mexico are receiving a large amounts daily from this section. The active operation of the coke ovens means a full operation of coal mines.

Railroads Proving Prop of Lumbermen

Demand for Construction Supplies Is Most Cheerful Feature of the Market at Present.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Lumber prices show a tendency to recover losses, although still below what manufacturers think they ought to be.

Mill men say there is no reason to suppose this and are warning dealers that they had better replenish their stocks. The railroad demand for bridge timbers, hewn timbers, crossties and scantlings is growing, according to all reports. Manufacturers have an idea that prices will go back to their former basis or higher within the next 60 days.

The tariff agitation is having its effect on the small millers. Many fear it will mean that the plants along the Canadian ports will have to be dismantled. This will shut up countless planing mills in the East and along the border.

A strong export trade is reported. Large shipments of dressed lumber, hewn pieces, crossties, etc., are being shipped away and an excellent movement was shipped out of Mobile to ports in Brazil, Cuba and South America. The United Kingdom also took much dressed lumber and hewn timbers. The car situation through the Southern timber belt is much better and mills are getting all they can use. Southern Mississippi mills are selling almost faster than they can manufacture, and at good prices.

Stocks Show Gains; 'Pacifics' Strongest

Rumors of Approaching Settlement of Segregation Question Are Responsible for Firmness.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Rumors of an approaching settlement of the Union-Southern Pacific segregation question were responsible for an advance in the stock market to-day. Heavy buying by professional interests and forced covering by shorts caused an advance of three points in Union Pacific. Southern Pacific followed with a rise of two points; Reading 1¼, and Steel nearly a point. Other stocks throughout the list were firm.

The reported settlement of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific difficulty could not be confirmed, however.

During the short session operations were somewhat retarded by the possibility of the announcement on Monday of a decision in the Minnesota rate case.

Announcement of the sale of $4,500,000 equipment notes by Rock Island aroused some interest, as it indicated the possibility of an adjustment of the financial difficulties of the St. Louis and San Francisco.

LONDON STOCKS.

LONDON, May 24.—There was a slight improvement in the London Exchange market to-day, but business was idle. Consols were unchanged. Discount rates were easier. Paris exchange on London unchanged at 25fr 21½c. Berlin rate unchanged at 20m 44¾ pfg.

BONDS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Government bonds were unchanged. Railroad and other bonds were irregular.

WEATHER MUST CONTINUE GOOD IN SOUTHEAST

Drouth Is Broken, but Conditions Are Not All That Are Desired by the Farmers.

By M. A. ROSE.

The drouth which threatened serious menace to the crops has been broken. It seems agreed, however, that the showers were not adequate in all sections. There is little danger of too much rain just at present.

There is, or was, no lack of optimism, but the need of moisture and the scarcity of seed put a front on the situation which the most careless merchant or banker can not ignore, and something of a halt has been called, until the effect of the showers can be seen.

Oats, planted more extensively in Georgia this season than ever before, and which promised a bumper yield, have been hurt. It is too late for rains now to help much. Every indication is that the yield, in gross bushels, will break all records. But the yield in the head has been cut perhaps 25 per cent. Besides, the plant has been stunted. The yield of straw will be much less than expected.

How much the oats crop this year means to Georgia can be seen from the report of a leading implement firm which says that its sales of binders, intended for the harvest of oats, doubled over last year's figures.

Repair Business Is Big.

In the same conversation this well-informed manager stated that the repair business of his concern this year has exceeded in volume any year's record for the past decade.

Economy, of course, is the explanation. The farmer is making the old machine serve, wherever possible, while after the great crop of 1911 the farmer would buy anything at all in the line of improved machinery and his old equipment was discarded.

"In 1911 they discarded farm wagons if they didn't like the paint. This year they will buy four new wheels and a tongue to make the old one answer," is the way this student of conditions expresses it.

Meanwhile, the peach crop, one of Georgia's great standbys, is beginning to move. The first car went out during the week from the Fort Valley-Marshallville region. The Gorwers' Exchange has increased its estimate from 1,500 cars to 1,950, and looks for excellent prices. The orchard owner who did not lose all his peaches probably will profit as much from the fruit he saved as he did last year from his huge yield.

The New Federal Deposits.

Southern banks are finding encouragement in the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he will give preference in distributing the $10,000,000 additional Government deposits to the institutions whose circulation is 40 per cent or more of capital, and that he will take due notice of the needs of the various sections of the country.

Circulation amounts more nearly to 60 than to 40 per cent in the larger Atlanta national banks, and when it comes to needs of the section, it is believed the South has sufficiently strong claims to merit attention.

It has been argued that these additional Government deposits will serve to cheapen credit at a time when such a course is undesirable. Atlanta financiers do not agree with this. They point out that they must cover the deposits, dollar for dollar, with high-grade bonds. They will have no more funds to lend, and their only profit will be the small difference between the 2 per cent demanded on Government deposits and the interest the bonds yield

Some Prestige Gained.

The principal advantage is the prestige the bank gains in the eyes of many depositors when it can announce that it has so many hundreds of thousands of Government funds on deposit.

Some improvement in the investment market is noted. New York City was able to sell $45,000,000 of bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent at a price a little above par, when a few weeks ago the St. Paul, with bonds equally attractive, could not get par for $30,000,000, and two-thirds of the issue remained on the bankers' hands.

The situation differs, though, from that of a year ago, when a single firm offered to take all of a $65,000,000 New York issue at an attractive price.

Week's Range In Cotton Rings

New York.

Months.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
May	11.75 Fri.	11.40 Mon.	11.66-68	*22
July	11.83 Thur.	11.62 Mon.	11.73-74	*16
October ..	11.25 Thur.	10.92 Mon.	11.20-22	*24
December	11.26 Thur.	10.93 Mon.	11.21-22	*24

New Orleans.

Months.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
May	12.62 Fri.	12.20 Mon.	12.43-45	*15
July	12.27 Thur.	11.97 Mon.	12.13-14	*15
October...	11.36 Thur.	11.05 Mon.	11.30-32	*22
December.	11.36 Thur.	11.04 Mon.	11.29-30	*22

Liverpool.

Months.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
May-June.	6.55½ Fri.	6.40 Mon.	6.55½	*10
July-Aug..	6.49 Sat.	6.40 Mon.	6.49	*10½
Sept.-Oct..	6.24½ Sat.	6.11 Mon.	6.24½	*10½
Oct.-Nov..	6.17 Fri.	6.03½ Mon.	6.16½	*10

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Hogs—Receipts 12,000. Market strong. Choice light, $8.55@8.65; light mixed, $8.45@8.60; prime light butchers, $8.45@8.60; prime medium butchers, $8.45@8.55; prime heavy butchers, $8.40@8.50; heavy packing, $8.35@8.45; mixed packing, $8.35@8.45.

Cattle—Receipts 400. Market steady. Good to choice steers, $8.00@9.00; fair to good steers, $7.50@8.00; feeding steers, $7.25@7.90; stockers, $6.50@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000. Market steady. Native lambs and fed lambs, $8.00@8.25; clipped lambs, $7.00@7.60; feeding lambs, $6.25@7.25; shorn wethers, $5.75@6.00; shorn ewes, $5.25@5.90; shorn yearlings, $6.00@6.50.

NEW ORLEANS RICE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—The local rice market continues to rule strong. Quotations on the leading grades are as follows:

Honduras head, 4½@5¾; straights, 2½@4; screenings, 2¾@3¼; Japan head, 3¼@4; straights, 3@3¼; screenings, 2@3.

BANK CLEARINGS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Bank clearings to-day $311,568,821, against $290,923,350 a year ago, an increase of $20,645,501.

DESIRABLE COTTON IS SCARCE IN BELT

Holders Not Anxious to Release Remnant of Old Crop—Rains Aid All Sections.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Drouth talk for the time being has been entirely eliminated from the cotton market, the rains of the past week or so having supplied all needs and given the basis for expecting satisfactory stands everywhere. There will likely be only an average start, however, because of the delay to germination, replanting, cool weather, and, in some sections of the belt, unsatisfactory soil conditions. Expectation of an early start has been dissipated, although there is no reason why the crop can not be gotten under headway in sufficiently good shape to permit of a large yield.

Scattered showers that included a large part of the belt last week put a quietus on bullish talk based on that menace to the crop, and by the middle of the week just passed there was absolutely no foundation, according to information reaching this center, for concern over moisture anywhere. The rains of Tuesday and Wednesday were ideal, being general in character and falling gradually, while temperatures were normal. Where the cotton was up to a stand, they hastened growth, for many districts had finished first chopping. The seed that had not germinated at once did so, and it is not believed that any extensive replanting will be required. For any that may be necessary there is ample time, as there is reasonably good chance for cotton planted by the first of June to make a good yield.

In the overflow districts conditions are satisfactory and seeding will soon be entirely finished, which means a start of fully two weeks in advance of last year.

As the Government agents will make their reports on crop condition based on what they find it to be May 25, chances are that the June report will show a high percentage. The full effect of the precipitation, will have had time to manifest itself and the psychological effect of the optimistic feeling will be a factor in the returns made to the Government authorities. It is yet early to talk of what the percentage will be, though it may fall short of 87.8 for May 25 in 1911. The ten-year average is 79.9 per cent.

The spot situation appears to be influenced very little by the improved character of new crop outlook, which accounts in part for the action of the speculative market during the week. The reduction of the stock of cotton in New York by shipment of the best portion to spinners has been followed by some activity on the buying side by prominent spot interests, thus giving concern to shorts in the summer months. In the belt there has been fairly good absorption of offerings of the actual at full quotations, and in some instances at slight advances, while receipts have dwindled. The statistics have been bearish, but the worst is expected to turn later. Desirable cotton in the belt seems scarce and the big spot people seem disposed to hold to what they have.

Gains 5 to 8 Points In Cotton Market

Unofficial Report Says Ginners Will Make Condition 79.8 as Against 79.9 Average.

By EDWARD LOW RANLETT.

NEW YORK, May 24.—There were gains of 5@8 points in the cotton market to-day, with freer selling on the upturn, representing a less urgent demand from shorts and evening-up over the week end. The market was stimulated by better cables than due from Liverpool, reports of low temperatures east of the river and by the fairly optimistic tone in the domestic dry goods markets.

It was definitely, but not officially, stated late to-day that advices to the National Ginners' Association indicated a condition of 79.8 against 79.3 last year and the official ten-year average of 79.9 The acreage increase was placed at 3 per cent.

According to all reports, both official and private, the cotton acreage of the South have recently had abundant rainfall, though there may be isolated sections which still need moisture. Backward growth of the plant may be recovered and it is quite possible that from now on planters may have reason to expect a full yield per acre. Meanwhile, it is proper to observe that an initial start does not guarantee a satisfactory final.

Both the price of raw material and the quoted price for goods and yarns are well held up. All of this would seem to point to the necessity of another very large crop because statistics show that the visible supply is nearly half a million bales less than last year and common report claims that spinners have trenched very heavily on their reserves. These two last considerations are among the reasons why Southern spot markets refuse to yield in the price level even with the moderate demand now prevailing.

The obvious conclusion is that if conditions do not promise a liberal increase over last year's acreage much higher prices will result.

Quotations in cotton futures:

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Prev. Close
My	11.67	11.67	11.66	11.66	11.66-68	11.61-64
J'n					11.68-70	11.62-64
J'y	11.78	11.79	11.73	11.73	11.73-74	11.72-74
A'g	11.57	11.58	11.54	11.54	11.53-54	11.50-51
S'p	11.29	11.30	11.29	11.30	11.26-28	11.24-26
O'c	11.24	11.26	11.20	11.20	11.20-22	11.17-18
D'c	11.26	11.26	11.20	11.22	11.21-22	11.18-19
J'n	11.19	11.22	11.16	11.16	11.18-19	11.15-16
M'h	11.27	11.29	11.27	11.28	11.27-28	11.23-24

Close steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Due 3½ points lower on July and August and ½ point lower on others, but opened 1 to 1½ points lower. The market closed very steady, at a net gain of 2 to 2½ points from the final Friday.

Spot cotton dull at 1 point decline; middling, 6.78; sales, 4,000 bales, including 3,000 American bales; imports, 3,000 bales.

Futures opened steady.

	Opening.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May.....	6.56	6.56	6.53½
May-June ...	6.52-54½	6.55½	6.53½
June-July ...	6.49-51	6.52½	6.50
July-Aug. ...	6.45	6.49	6.46½
Aug.-Sep. ...	6.35-38	6.38½	6.36½
Sept.-Oct. ...	6.21-22½	6.24½	6.22
Oct.-Nov. ...	6.13-12½	6.16½	6.14
Nov.-Dec. ...	6.09-10	6.13	6.10½
Dec.-Jan. ...	6.10	6.12	6.09½
Jan-Feb. ...	6.08½	6.11½	6.09
Feb-Mch. ...	6.12½	6.13½	6.10
Mch.-April...	6.10-11	6.13½	6.11

Closed strong. Sales 9,800 barrels.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee quotations:

	Opening.	Closing.
January.....	11.18@11.20	11.24@11.26
February.....	11.20@11.22	11.26@11.28
March.....	11.21	11.28@11.29
April.....	.....	11.28@11.30
May.....	10.95	10.95@10.96
June.....	.....	10.89@10.91
July.....	11.05	11.02@11.03
August.....	.....	11.10@11.12
September.....	11.18	11.20@11.21
October.....	11.18@11.20	11.27@11.28
November.....	11.19@11.25	11.22@11.24
December.....	11.20	11.23@11.24

Closed steady. Sales, 21,750 bags.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Money on call nominal. No loans reported. Time loans steady: Sixty days, 3½@4; ninety days, 3¾@4; six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.83 for sixty-day bills and at 4.8640 for demand. Commercial bills 4.8250.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Speculation in the market for outside securities today was again of a light character, with price movements irregular. The net changes, however, in most instances were confined to small fractions. The strength of Stewart was a feature, due to reports that a dividend would be declared in the near future. The stock advanced to 2.

Crop Experts Hurry To Kansas Fields

Reports Are Contradictory, but Pritchard Thinks Best Opinion Is for Huge Yield.

ST. LOUIS CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—No. 2 red 105
Corn—No. 2 ..... 60½
Oats—No. 2 ..... 40½

By JOSEPH F. PRITCHARD.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Crop experts are either in the State of Kansas, looking over the broad wheat fields or are headed for that section. Some reports received here today claimed deterioration in sections of the largest wheat-growing State in the Union, but other advices from some of the best houses in the Southwest discredited these reports.

Claims that wheat is going backward were largely from parts of the State where very little wheat is raised, or from that section of the State known as "the replanted

HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

Society and Foreign News

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913.

Mrs. Hudson Moore

A very charming and popular young matron, who finds time aside from her numerous social duties to be a devoted mother. The picture is posed with the two handsome children of Mrs. Moore, who are among the finest of the Peachtree contingent. Next season Mrs. Moore will doubtless entertain brilliantly for her young sister, Miss Rosalie Davis, who is now traveling in Europe, chaperoned by another sister, Mrs. Harvey Anderson. She expects to return in the fall and make her debut next winter. Mrs. Moore presides over an attractive and hospitable home on Peachtree Road.



Photo by McCrary.

Chatter of Society by Polly Peachtree

ONE of the very brightest spots in town these warm afternoons is the Piedmont Driving Club. The club and the grounds never looked prettier than at present. An orchestra is in attendance each afternoon from 5:30 until 7:30 o'clock. The ball room is open and there is plenty of dancing of all kinds for those who must do the chicken flip or a tango before dinner.

In addition, there is abundance to eat and drink of the very vest quality, and I do not see how anybody could be uncomfortable or unhappy in Atlanta during the summer that has just opened. In fact, the Piedmont Club is a first-class summer resort.

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ONE of the things NOT to worry about, is the prophecy made by Mrs. Christian Hemmick, a very prominent society woman in Washington, to the effect that in time, skirts will be abolished; men and women will both be wearing Oriental trousers; kissing will be unknown and health certificates issued to everyone before marriage will be in force.

This, according to Mrs. Hemmick, is to take place within the next 100 years. It is a pretty difficult matter to dip 100 years into the future, and I do not care to venture an opinion on what kind of garments men and women will be wearing 100 years from now, as none of us who are at present doing the tango, will be here to worry about it.

As for kissing,—it all depends upon "the time, the place and the girl."

• • •

I HAVE observed with great interest the men and women who have been with us for the past ten days, representing the great Presbyterian Church. I have never seen a finer body of men and women anywhere, and at some of the meetings I attended the enthusiasm really stirred the large audiences.

I was present at several luncheon parties given to visiting guests, and was surprised to see how sparingly food was partaken of. I asked one dear old soul who came from the middle West about it, and she said that luncheons were not very popular, and neither was there a great demand for a heavy course dinner at night.

"But breakfast, my dear," she said, "is the test of all right living, which means good health and proper thinking. If you could only see the old home folk, as we loved to be called, at breakfast. There is not one of us who can't sit down at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and go through a whole bill-of-fare:—fruit, cereal, eggs, or omelette, chop or steak, lyonnaisse potatoes, hot cakes and coffee. We start the day with a good substantial meal, and after that we can do the day's work, and when night comes, a little toast or tea, or milk toast and we are ready for bed at 9 o'clock."

I set down this statement of my dear, old friend here in the hope that some of my acquaintances, who are putting on weight at the rate of three to five pounds a day, will take notice and profit thereby.

• • •

ARE our Atlanta women up-to-date?

Well, if this instance does not show that they are, I do not know what does. I was sitting in a group of men and women on the terrace at the Piedmont Driving Club the other afternoon when refreshments were being ordered.

One charming young matron astonished us all by calling sweetly for a "paprika highball."

"Why, don't you know," she said, when questioned about it, "the paprika highball and the paprika cocktail are the latest things." In Europe they are all the rage and are so much in use that highballs of whiskey are little used."

I am learning something new every day.

However, the young woman was forced to forego this pleasure for no one could be found who knew how to concoct this beverage.

• • •

I HEAR from a friend in Washington that the Old Guards made a beautiful impression on their jaunt through the East. I am told this was especially true in Washington, where they were received by President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House. The Old Guards presented Mrs. Wilson with a beautiful bunch of Georgia roses, which they gave her as being the first Georgia woman to occupy the White House.

I am afraid that some of these handsome fellows caused the hearts of some of the Washington younger set to flutter more than usual. Such beaux as Harrison Jones, Will Witham, Walter Andrews and Ben Lee Crew could not fail to make an impression on feminine hearts.

• • •

MRS. Henry M. Flagler, who, by the death of her husband the past week, becomes the possessor of many millions, is a Southern woman, having been Mary Kenan, of Wilmington, N. C. She is a charming women and has neber lost her gracious, unaffected cordiality as the wife of a multi-millionaire. Mrs. Flagler has many friends in Atlanta and in Macon, where her sister, Mrs. Clisby Wise formerly lived. Flagler was very devoted to his wife; and to all of her kinspeople, he was always kind and generous. When Mrs. Clisby Wise was married, he gave her a beautiful residence on College Street, in Macon, and at the birth of her little daughter, a generous check of several thousand dollars came promptly as a birthday gift to the little girl. Mrs. Wise has spent much of her time with Mr. and Mrs. Flagler at "Whitehall," their beautiful home in Florida.

• • •

Milady shuns the slitted skirt,
Immodesty she doth deplore,
The prying eye her feelings hurt,
And yet, when out on East Lake's shore—

In bathing suit of latest style,
She lolls upon the grassy beach,
Displaying graceful limbs the while
She laughs to scorn the prudes that preach.

• • •

THE above lines were inspired by a bevy of Atlanta's most beautiful young women who were lolling on the banks at East Lake one summer day this week. I declare there are no girls at Newport or Narragansett or any of the Atlantic Coast resorts equal in feminine charm to some of those who frequent Atlanta's bathing places.

I will not mention any names, but members of the Athletic Club who frequent the country club know whom I mean.

• • •

SPEAKING of bathing, I see by a dispatch from Chicago that a number of the society women of the "Windy City" are being instructed at the Women's Athletic Club to fit them to act as life-savers at the Lake Michigan beaches this summer.

That strikes me as a great idea.

Can't you just imagine Helen Thorne, Laura Cowles, Mary Helen Moody, Lyda Nash and Emma Kate Amorous patrolling the shore at East Lake, and then can't you see some wise young man giving a very good imitation of the swimmer in distress and being dragged out by these fair hands?

I can!

• • •

I THINK the new fad which the season's brides have adopted as to prenuptial entertaining is very wise. Several of the prominent brides have only accepted one or two parties, some none at all. The "series of brilliant entertainments" are postponed until the wedding journey is over. I suppose the fad is a revival of the custom of days agone when the bride-to-be did not appear in public after the cards were out for her wedding.

The parties for brides, in cases where the young woman is especially prominent or popular, have been so numerous that one wondered how strength was left to stand at the altar on the wedding eve. And a bride who is tired is not a pretty bride, for so much white in a toilette takes a great deal of color to offset it, and if a girl wishes to look her best as a bride, she cannot afford to be tired. Then in the matter of clothes, most girls prefer to keep the trousseau fresh and unworn until after her marriage, which precludes her using the new gowns at the parties given for her, if they come before the wedding.

The new fad meets with my approval, and I think the brides who adopt it are very sensible. Of course, in the case of the girl's leaving the city when she marries, the parties will have to come before the wedding. One of Atlanta's recent brides who preferred that her parties come after the ceremony is Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins, Jr., who with her husband, was tendered a dinner party last night at the Driving Club, by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Smith, Jr., this being the first of several interesting affairs to be tendered this newly married couple. After a honeymoon in the mountains of Virginia, this pretty young bride has come home with the flush of perfect health, and she is all the more ready to enjoy her complimentary parties.

• • •

FOLLOWING the precedent set by the "royal bride" of yesterday, Princess Luise of Germany, who was surrounded by a group of the loveliest young Princesses of Europe, the bridal party forming a beauty show par excellence, an Atlanta bride, Miss

Continued on Page 6, Column 6.

Engagements



Earle-Jones

MR. AND MRS. THERON THOMAS EARLE, of Greenville, S. C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Juliet, to Joseph Olds Jones, of that city, the wedding to take place June 3. Mr. Jones has lived in Atlanta and Toccoa.

Halsey-Irvine

MR. AND MRS. JAMES D. BRIGHT, of Huntsville, have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Emma Landman Halsey, to James Bennington Irvine, the wedding to take place June 11.

Mathews-Kelley

MR. AND MRS. JAMES CALVIN MATHEWS, of Carlton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha Annie, to William Arlington Kelley, of Virginia, the wedding to take place June 18.

Waters-Harding

A. P. WATERS, of Talladega, Ala., announces the engagement of his daughter, Montine, to Emmett P. Harding, of Douglasville, the wedding to take place at the home of the bride's father on the afternoon of June 11. No cards.

Evans-Lungino

MRS. J. S. EVANS, of Fort Screven, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Lila, to Olin Harrington Lungino, First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A. The wedding will take place early in October

Battey-Waldrick

MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS CHAUNCEY BATTEY have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Belle O'Driscoll, to Meade Waldrick, Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A. The ceremony will take place June 4, at 9 p. m., in Christ Episcopal Church.

Laughlin-Kalb

MRS. CHARLES D. LAUGHLIN announces the engagement of her daughter, Annie Mae, to Mr. Otto Kalb. The marriage will take place June 5, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Ascension. It will be an afternoon wedding and will be simple and quiet.

Warren-Grady

MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY JOHNSON WARREN announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie Evelyn, to Joseph Lamar Grady, the marriage to take place on the evening of Wednesday, June 25, at the Methodist Church, Brinson.

Granade-Sheve

MR. AND MRS. EVERS GRANADE, of Milledgeville, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Reuben Thomas Sheve, of Huntsboro, Ala. The wedding will take place the latter part of June.

Fosterling-Vickery

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE E. FOSTERLING announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie Louise, to Seaborn Peyton Vickery. The wedding will take place the latter part of June.

Kenner-Poulson

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM EDWARD KENNER announce the engagement of their daughter, Nellie Alcenia, to Thomas Earnest Poulson. The wedding will take place early in June.

Boyer-Grooms

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BOYER, of Key West, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosalie Sylindia, to Bascom L. Grooms. The wedding will take place at an early date.

Smith-Ouzts

DR. AND MRS. C. V. SMITH, of Tennille, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Sallie, to Wilmot Benjamin Ouzts, of Johnston, S. C., the wedding to take place at the home of the bride's parents on June 4.

Ethredge-Cooke

THE engagement is announced of Miss Hattie Ethredge and Charles A. Cooke, Jr., both of Grays.

Carter-Tanner

MR. AND MRS. JOHN CARTER, of Gainesville, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rothe, to Dr. William Francis Tanner, of Milledgeville, the wedding to take place in June.

Jackson-Alexander

MR. AND MRS. JAMES U. JACKSON, of Augusta, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Barrington, to James Bishop Alexander, Jr. The marriage will take place in June, and will be quiet on account of a recent bereavement.

DeSaussure-Turman

MR. AND MRS. T. H. DE SAUSSURE announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Richard Keith Turman, of Wando, S. C. The wedding o take place at the home of the bride June 4.

Morgan-Pool

MR. AND MRS. S. H. MORGAN, of Guyton, announce the engagement of their daughter, F. Augusta, to Robert C. Pool. The wedding will take place Wednesday, June 8, at Guyton.

Brown-Lee

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the engagement of Miss Ethel G. Brown and Charles M. Lee, the wedding to take place on May 27, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Lee is a member of the faculty of the Berry School at Rome.

Patterson-Garrison

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL BLAIR PATTERSON announce the engagement of their daughter, Daisy Junia, to Joseph Herman Garrison, of Marietta, Ga., the wedding to take place June 19.

News of Society

ROSY prospects for a gay June are aroused by the plans of the season's brides, which appear from time to time. Nearly all of the Atlanta brides of the early summer will have elaborate weddings, with a group of pretty bridesmaids, and a brilliant reception following the wedding. Several of the most prominent brides have announced their plans for church weddings, among these being Miss Charles Owens, whose marriage to Mr. Edward B. Hall, of New York, takes place on June 16 at St. Mark Church. Miss Martha Francis will be another bride married in St. Mark, to Claude Douthit, on June 28.

The marriage of Miss Annie Lyle to Mr. Marion Harper will take place in June, but the date has not been set as yet. A wedding in Druid Hills, on the 28th, will be that of Miss Katherine Rawlings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rawlings, formerly of New York, to Mr. Philip Wakeman Wilcox. The wedding will take place at the Rawlings home on Oakdale Road, Druid Hills, and will be witnessed by a company of relatives and intimate friends.

* * *

THE Harrison-Raoul wedding will be a home ceremony taking place at "Fern Bank" the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. D. Harrison, on June 2. Miss Courtney Harrison has planned several original features for her marriage to Loring Raoul. The ceremony will take place in the early twilight, on the porch of the picturesque home, which is set in a grove of trees and surrounded by greenery and flowers. Miss Agnes Tinsley Harrison will be her sister's maid of honor, and Norman Raoul will act as best man. The bride's brother, Hendree Harrison, will officiate, assisted by Rev. C. B. Wilmer, of St. Luke's. The guest list will be limited.

* * *

Miss Muriel Hall has announced her wedding plans also. She will be married on June 17 to Louis Turner at St. Luke's Church. A reception will follow the wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hall, the guests to be only family connections and a few close friends. There will be a small bridal party, Miss Fanny Turner to be maid of honor and Mrs. Harry Robertson, of New York, matron of honor. Loring Raoul will be Mr. Turner's best man.

* * *

THE wedding of Miss Louise Howard Ripley to Daniel Irwin MacIntyre, Jr., will be one of the interesting marriages to take place in June, the date being set for June 11.

The ceremony will be at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jackson Ripley, on West Peachtree Street, at 8:30 in the evening. Miss Laura Ripley will be her sister's maid of honor, and Mrs. Homer McAfee, sister to the bridegroom, will be matron. The bridesmaids will be Misses Frances Ansley, Julia MacIntyre and Sina White.

Little Misses Margaret MacIntyre and Elizabeth Owens will act as flower girls. A cousin to the groom, Remer MacIntyre, of Thomasville, will be the best man, and the other groomsmen will be Messrs. Edward Carter, Marion Swanson and Cherry Logan Emerson.

A reception will follow the ceremony, to which the friends of the two families will be invited.

* * *

MISS MARIE MINTYRE will be married on June 4 to John Irvin Scott, of Decatur. Miss MacIntyre is a sister of Mr. Daniel Irwin MacIntyre, who marries Miss Ripley on the 11th. This young woman will be married at "Glenn O," the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. I. MacIntyre, on the Peachtree Road. On account of the recent illness of the young bride-elect, the marriage will be quietly observed. The ceremony will be performed at high noon, Rev. William E. Hill, of the West End Presbyterian Church, officiating.

The ceremony will be witnessed by the members of the two families and the close friends only and will be followed by a wedding breakfast. Miss Julia MacIntyre will be her sister's maid of honor, and Robert Scott will be his brother's best man.

Mr. Scott and his bride will leave later to spend their honeymoon in the East. On their return they will go to housekeeping in the home of the bridegroom in Decatur.

* * *

LIEUTENANT AND MRS. JOHN D. BURNETT were hosts at a delightful lawn party Saturday evening at the Officers' Club of Fort McPherson. The occasion celebrated the birthday of Mrs. Barnett, and a happy incident of the evening was the presentation to her of a handsome silver loving cup, the gift of the bachelors of the post.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Burnett received at the Officers' Club, which was decorated with palms and foliage plants, and festoons of Japanese lanterns. Music by the band was a bright feature, and there was dancing. Punch was served during the evening, with a Dutch supper at 10 o'clock.

The guests included the friends of Lieutenant and Mrs. Burnett at the Fort, and the occasion was one of much pleasure. The birthday cake was ornamented with a miniature Maypole, the vari-colored ribbons ending in wreaths of May flowers.

Mrs. Burnett was a charming hostess, wearing an imported gown of white aero cloth, combined with embroidery and finished with a sash of pink tulle. She wore a diamond necklace and a star pendant of diamonds, and the becoming toilet was completed by a large white picture hat adorned with a white Paradise.

* * *

In compliment to Miss Muriel Hall, whose marriage to Mr. Lewis Turner, of LaGrange, will be an event of June, a number of parties are being planned, among the hostesses will be Mrs. L. C. Meckel, Mrs. David Woodward, Mrs. Robert Hunt, Mrs. C. B. Howard, Mrs. J. D. Turner, Miss Marion Woodward and Miss Edith Watts.

* * *

MISS RUTH FLORENCE entertained her Sunday school class from the Capitol Avenue Baptist Church Friday evening at her home, 391 Capitol Avenue.

After a delightful program, presided over by their teacher, Mrs. Griffin, they were served with dainty refreshments. Features of the evening were a recitation by Miss Annie Laurie Ridley, from the Central Baptist Sunday school, and a piano solo by Harry Florence.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Calhoun delightfully entertained the ladies of her club, the "Forty-two Special," and a number of invited guests at her home in West End Thursday afternoon.

Pink roses arranged throughout the house, with white daisies, formed the decorations in all the rooms. The score cards were pretty hand-painted pink roses. Punch was served by the Misses Calhoun and Whiteman, who were prettily dressed in white with pink sashes.

At the close of the game delightful refreshments were served. The ices also were pink and white. During the afternoon a number of piano selections were rendered by Mrs. W. H. Burgess, Miss Mabel Hall, Miss Calhoun and Miss Whiteman.

Mrs. Calhoun was charmingly gowned in white lace and pink satin.

The invited guests were Misses Mabel Hall, Grace Bedding, Mrs. J. E. Whiteman, Mrs. Joseph Horacek, Mrs. W. L. Smith, Mrs. D. J. Hoover, Mrs. T. N. Abernathy, Mrs. J. S. Wingate, Mrs. Wishard.

The members of the club are Mrs. Tracy Newton, Mrs. W. H. Burgess, Mrs. E. A. Dobbs, Mrs. E. D. Little, Mrs. T. G. Hucks, Mrs. W. M. Nichols, Mrs. N. C. McPherson, Mrs. W. B. Calhoun, Mrs. Cora Brandon, Mrs. W. Welborn, Mrs. J. G. Wingate and Mrs. A. G. Nichols.

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MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON Block had as their guests at dinner at the Driving Club Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, who are visiting Mrs. Seydel's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Vassar Wooley.

* * *

In honor of Miss Edith Bowron, of Birmingham, who is visiting Mrs. Frank Pearson, there will be several informal affairs this week. Miss Frances Connally gave a tea at the Driving Club Friday for Miss Bowron, and Mrs. Pearson will entertain this week.

* * *

The dinner at which Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Jr., entertained at the Piedmont Driving Club Saturday evening was the first of a series to be tendered Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins, Jr., who has recently returned from her wedding journey. Among those to entertain for her are Mrs. Linton Hopkins, Mrs. Roy Collier, Miss Nance Hill Hopkins and Miss Sara Rawson.

* * *

MR. and Mrs. G. H. Usher leave for New York Tuesday, where they will spend a few days before sailing for Europe on May 31 for a six weeks' vacation.

* * *

Miss Mildred Bobb, one of the most attractive members of the younger set in New Orleans, is to be the guest of Miss Ruth Reid at her home in College Park next week, coming Tuesday with Miss Reid from the Lucy Cobb Institute. Miss Bobb is the sister of Miss Marjorie Bobb, who was extensively entertained while visiting here recently, and who was one of the attendants at the Hodgson-Woodruff wedding in Athens in the fall.

* * *

AMONG the happiest of the informal parties tendered Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, during her visit to her mother, Mrs. Vassar Woolley, was the informal tea given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. William D. Ellis, Jr. Six of the intimate friends of Mrs. Seydel were invited to meet her at the Piedmont Driving Club, and tea was served from a prettily arranged tea table placed on the terrace. Mrs. Ellis was a charming hostess, wearing a becoming afternoon toilet, and Mrs. Seydel was lovely in a Frenchy toilet combining white voile and pale blue crepe de chine, worn with a large black Neapolitan hat adorned with field flowers.

* * *

Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, who was formerly miss Mildred Woolley of Atlanta, will remain with Mrs. Vassar Woolley for a month. A cordial welcome has been extended Mrs. Seydell, who was one of the very popular young women of the city before her marriage, and some of the happiest entertaining of the week has been in her honor. Since her residence in New York Mrs. Seydel has been identified with many of the social clubs of the city and she was recently elected treasurer of the Dixie Club of New York, of which Mrs. Milton Anderson, formerly Miss Martha Goode, of Atlanta, has just resigned the presidency. Mr. Seydel, who shared the honors at several informal dinner parties, bowling parties, etc., given during the week for Mrs. Seydel, has returned home.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Cohen, who has spent the winter in Louisville, Ky., where she has met with the greatest success in her kindergarten work, will spend June at Hull House, Chicago.

* * *

A merry birthday party was given Monday afternoon by Mrs. John Kiser, for John Kiser, Jr. The occasion celebrated the sixth birthday of the little boy, and the affair was characterized by unusually pretty details of decoration. The children enjoyed games, and from a large barrel, covered with pink and white, they drew fascinating souvenirs.

Refreshments were served under a large canopy on the lawn, the guests being seated at a long table, surrounded by smaller tables. The birthday cake, bearing six lighted tapers, and beautifully embossed, was flanked on either side by vases of pink and white sweetpeas, and pink and white spun candy balls. As souvenirs for the girls there were little baskets of pink and white bonbons, and there were French poppers, tied with tiny pink roses, for the boys. The ices for the boys were molded in the form of fire engines, drawn by horses, and for the girls, Mother Goose upon a white goose.

Master Kiser was very handsome in a suit of white linen, with broad blue collar and cuffs. Mrs. Kiser wore lavender linen, with collar and cuffs of lace. Her mother, Mrs. Luther C. Read, who assisted her in entertaining, wore blue ratine with coat of lace.

The guests included Mary Goddard, Palmer Dallis, Martha and Porter Morrow, Henry Johnson 3rd, Doughty Manly, Jr., George and Sarah Adair, Albert Howell 3rd, Idolene Lewman, Phoebe Rhett, Mary Eleanor Evins, Abner Calhoun, James Calhoun, Phinizy Calhoun, Payne Jones, Roby Robinson, Jr., Frances McKenzie, Virginia Harris, Frances and Thomas Arnold, Augustus Loyless, James T. Williams, Jr., Palmer Atkinson, Roy Collier, Jr., Katherine Humphries, George Stevens, Jack Haynes, Jr., Louise Pappenheimer, Robert Wood, Davison Owens, Colquitt Carter and Julia Francis.

* * *

Miss Kittie Wells has gone to Chattanooga, where she will attend the Confederate veterans' reunion.

* * *

Miss Mary Anderson is attending the Confederate reunion in Chattanooga.

Miss Lottie Wylie

A charming young Atlanta woman, who is very popular in the social world. She is vivacious and witty, her interesting conversation being a feature of any affair at which she is a guest. Miss Wylie is a granddaughter of Mrs. Charlotte I. Peck, who was a noted belle and beauty in ante-bellum days.



Photo by McCrary.

The World of Society

SOCIETY CHATTER BY POLLY PEACHTREE



ALL the way from Europe this bit of gossip came, and while I do not vouch for it, I think it sounds reasonable, for certain it is that the young woman whom it concerns is one of Atlanta's prettiest girls, well equipped for the conquest attributed to her charms. "They say" that Miss Mignon McCarty, who has spent the past several months abroad with a party of friends, has won much admiration from the European men she has met, and from one in particular, a "real live count," she found it difficult to escape without an engagement ring.

The Count was introduced in Brussels, and immediately attached himself to the Atlanta party, to the amusement of all concerned. Just at first, Miss McCarty thought her conquest was a funny affair, but the Count was so much in earnest and his "attentions" were so much "marked," she soon decided that continental courtship was altogether too hurried and too enthusiastic for her liking. I think I will have the support of many Atlanta young men when I express the hope that the Count failed to persuade this lovely Atlanta girl to look with favor on his title, estates and himself. (That's the qualifications of a foreign suitor, the proper order in which to name, I believe.)

* * *

WHILE we are on the subject of foreign conquest I can't resist a few words. I have heard many Atlanta women speak enviously of the good fortune of Mrs. James B. Duke, who was formerly Mrs. Nannie Holt Inman, of Atlanta. Mrs. Duke has taken up her residence in England, and bids fair to become a social lion in London. For the benefit of those who would like to trade places with Mrs. Duke, I am going to publish an insert from a letter I received from a very dear friend who went over there and tried to become as English as the Englishmen themselves.

"I behave," she said, "exactly like an Englishwoman—more exactly like an Englishwoman than any Englishwoman born—ever does. Every day in the week and every hour in the day I behave that way. I do it even when I am by myself. But when I simply can not stand it any longer, I lock myself up in a little room, put on a short skirt, sing coon songs and dance rag time until I can't sing and dance no more. That lets off the steam, and I can begin being English again."

If it is as bad as all that, I do not envy Mrs. Duke a particle, do you?

* * *

BY the way, the ships that pass in the night on the voyage between the United States and Europe are sure to be carrying Atlantans either way, at the present time. Some are coming home, and others are going abroad for the summer. If the experiences of Mrs. William Patillo and Miss McCarty as to weather conditions is to be the common experience of winter tourists, I think the wise course is to go abroad now. Mrs. Patillo wrote to friends here, that it had rained or snowed fully half the time they were abroad. Her descriptions of open platforms, no stations, slow trains, snow, ice and rain, would persuade prospective travelers to take a summer tour every time. I understand that this party was due to arrive in New York today.

* * *

MISS DOROTHY HARMON, who has studied in Berlin this winter, will come home early in June, and I suppose she will spend the summer at East Lake, with her family. Miss Madge Horne and Miss Irene Lopez, who have been at a school in Rome, Italy, for the winter, will not come home until fall. They have been joined by Miss Horne's father, Mr. C. A. Horne, and I understand are to spend the summer in travel over the Continent. Miss Mary Algood Jones and her mother are other Atlantans en route home. Miss Jones will be one of next winter's debutantes. She is an ardent horsewoman and I suppose must be very anxious to get home and see her fine horses, of which she has several.

* * *

AMONG the travelers outward bound are Mrs. Frank Adair and Miss Leone Ladson. I believe they are due to-day at an Italian port where they are to join Mrs. Leonora Pace Owsley for a tour. Mrs. Owsley spent last winter in Paris, where she has a pretty apartment. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Rhodes are on their way to Europe also, having sailed a few days ago. They will travel through the summer.

* * *

MRS. W. C. COLES tells me that she will not be in the States for the national convention of the Alpha Delta Phis, of which organization she is president. She is leaving for Europe the latter part of May and the convention, assembling in June, will be presided over by the vice president. Mrs. Coles travels with Miss Rohr's party. Misses Katherine and Lillian Sturdivant, sailing on June 12, will tour Europe and plan to spend next winter in Germany. An interesting Atlanta touring party will include Mrs. Henry Jackson and her young daughter, Miss Eula Jackson, and Miss Ada Alexander. They will be abroad until September and expect to visit Germany, Northern Italy and Switzerland, the stay concluding with a month in Paris and London. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Witham are sailing on May 29 for the summer and a party chaperoned by Mrs. Frank Logan will include several attractive Atlanta girls, Misses Sarah Lee Evans, Aurelia Speer and Nell Waldo.

* * *

I UNDERSTAND that there is a movement on foot to establish a purely woman's club in Atlanta, which will be modeled after a man's club in every way except that the dues will be made so reasonable as to be within the reach of the clever professional woman of moderate means.

My informant tells me that the coterie of women who are planning this innovation expect to have an establishment in which there will be reading rooms, a swimming pool, a restaurant where drinks will be served and a theater in which plays can be produced.

My informant tells me that at first it was suggested that a smoking room be included, but that this idea received scant consideration. I was not permitted to know the names of the women interested, but I was assured that the list included the best in Atlanta's smart set.

* * *

THE girls are coming home from colleges and finishing schools, far and near. Many of them graduate this summer and will be debutantes of the coming season. A few of these young girls will go abroad for a year, but most of them have planned to join the merry throng at next year's debutante Nine o'Clock Ball, Miss Adgate Ellis, who has been studying vocal music in New York for the past year or so, has returned home and will be a debutante next year. Miss Josephine Mobley will graduate this month from Miss Mason's school, The Castle, on the Hudson. She will be the second Atlanta graduate, I believe, for, although many Atlanta girls go to The Castle, few remain through the entire course of study. Miss Mignon McCarty is the other Atlanta graduate, and the first to get her degree from this fine old institution. Miss Frances Clarke got her diploma from Goucher last week, and comes home soon to spend the summer. She will be a debutante next winter, and I think Miss Virginia Lipscomb will enter the social world formally next year. Miss Lipscomb and Miss Elizabeth Butler have been at Mary Baldwin, Staunton, Va., the past few years, Miss Cora McCord Brown is a member of the graduating class at Lucy Cobb this week. I hear that Miss Brown was one of the most popular girls in college. She is the champion tennis player of Lucy Cobb and one of the cleverest as well as one of the most charming girls of that institution. Miss Brown gets her diploma Tuesday. Her parents, Governor and Mrs. Brown, left Friday for Athens to see their only daughter graduate. Miss Mary Brown, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, is another prospective debutante of this family, being a cousin of Cora McCord Brown. She is at Walnut Hill, Mass., and is expected home soon for the summer. Miss Ruth Rosser comes home Tuesday from Brenau. She will not return to that school, but expects to go off somewhere, instead of being a debutante next year. I hear that Louisa Hamilton, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hamilton and niece of Mrs. Guyton McLendon, was elected president of the Georgia Society at Lynchburg, Va., where she has spent her college life. Miss Hamilton graduates this month and enters society next season.

* * *

ATLANTA women are the most graceful in the world, and they can not be improved by the teachings of any foreign artists. Nada, the Frenchman, who is thought to be the finest Parisian delineator of the beautiful lines of women, has set forth six rules for the cultivation of gracefulness.

"Grace," he asserts, "is not merely a gift of nature. It is also a complete science which every woman can and should study to do herself real justice.

I do not recommend these rules of Nada's for our Atlanta women, but I am going to put them down here anyway. Here they are:

"First—When in company adopt rather a remote air. Don't show too eager interest in what people say. Let it be thought that you are enigmatic. Nothing succeeds so well as this.

"Second—Speak as little as possible unless you say something precise. Above all, speak without gestures, which are the enemy of grace in conversation.

"Third—When at table, taste rather than eat. Eat with studied gestures, so as to show off the hand and arm.

"Fourth—When receiving at home, or when in a box at the theater, have a few roses with long stalks at hand. Inhale them from time to time. This movement of gathering up flowers close to the face is of never-fading grace.

"Fifth—Study the sound of your voice. So many women lose part of their charm as soon as they open the mouth. A voice of half a pitch, low without being grave, may be obtained with very little trouble, and is infinitely seductive.

"Sixth—Let the five foregoing rules be carried out in the most natural way without the smallest effort perceptible; for, if effort be revealed by your way of inhaling the flowers or putting a glass to your lips, better give it up and go back to mother nature."

* * *

I MUST tell something that I heard an enfant terrible perpetrate at a dinner party given in honor of several of the visiting Presbyterian celebrities the past week. This precocious child had been looking at one of these ministers, who boasted of a magnificent hirsute adornment, and finally she got out a tablet and pencil and started to draw. The minister watched her for a few moments and then said:

"What are you doing?"

"I was drawing your picture," said the little girl, "but I do not like it very much, so I guess I will put a tail onto it and call it a dog."

The minister left soon after.

* * *

A NEW card game called "Rum" has struck the popular fancy. A member of the younger set naively remarked that "the girls didn't like it so much, but the men do—probably because it is something played with chips." I don't know much about the game, but its name is against it, according to my way of thinking. They say who have played "Rum," that it is very fascinating when learned. It is almost as hard as auction bridge, and consequently, is more fascinating than a simpler game. I suppose it must have some resemblance to the great American game of poker, as it is sometimes played with chips. I do not care for cards, personally, and wonder how the younger set, especially, can sit around a card table, while the music is calling for a one-step or a tango whirl. I noticed a group of girls and young men were learning to play "Rum," at East Lake, a few evenings ago. Every now and then some one would stop by the table for a minute and then off to the ball room. The strains of the music drifted in, and by and by, the interest in "Rum" perceptibly lessened. Before an hour had passed, every one of the card-players had followed the crowd to the ball room and were dancing with much more enthusiasm than they had played "Rum." We may grow fond of "Rum," later on, but now the tango has a stronger appeal.

* * *

THE new Cubist hat has come to town, or at least there was one in town Thursday afternoon when I spied it. It was shaped in a perfect cube, and there was no trimming on it except a wide ribbon, with scores of polychromous cubes hand-painted and tightly drawn around the sharp angle sides. A Cubist pin fastened the curious headgear to the hair. It was of rich brown and bright yellow, and made altogether a startling combination. The wearer disappeared in the Georgian Terrace and I lost sight of her. If we get the men wearing Bulgarian neckties and the women wearing Cubist hats, there will certainly be a curious jangle of colors on Peachtree.

* * *

He slips,
She slides—
She trips,
He strides—
She shambles,
He stalks—
She ambles,
He walks—
He prances,
She hobbles—
She dances,
He wabbles—
He hops,
She dips—
She flops,
He flips—
He leaps,
She bounds—
She sweeps,
He pounds—
She bustles,
He flings—
He "rustles,"
She springs—
As their paces thus we note
We may surely wonder whether,
When they each have got a vote,
They will march in step together.

* * *

THE verse above was written by the dainty litle North Side girl who has contributed several other poetic bits to this column, and is very expressive of the tango dance. This step, which has caused so much discussion, seems not to be diminishing one bit in its popularity in Atlanta. At every hop given—except those at East Lake, where it is barred—the tango enthusiasts abound.

In this respect, two cable dispatches from London the past week are interesting. One of them is to the effect that a prominent hostess, who had sent out cards for a splendid dance, telephoned to her guests shortly before the affair and told them that if the tango, the turkey trot, or any other freak dances should be attempted, the orchestra would immediately cease playing. The dispatch adds that many of the guests lost interest in the dance.

The other item concerning the tango was to the effect that the vice president of the Imperial Society of Dancing Masters declares the one step and the Boston are two of the most graceful dances invented since the time of the minuet. And further he declares that the most exacting person can find absolutely no fault with them if they were properly danced.

First Aid to Travelers—Rich's Luggage Department

Jewelry Gifts for the Girl Who Graduates.

M. RICH & BROS. CO.

Furniture for Summer — All Sorts.

Silk Prices *Slashed* to Shreds in a *Final* Clearaway

End of May draws near. We must be ***rid*** of all sale silks at its close. Hence we ***re-group*** the various lots, make deep ***slashing*** reductions, offer smart, fashionable silks at ***unheard*** of low prices. Whomsoever has a ***silk*** need, take heed:

59c All-Silk Foulards, Now at 19c

All-silk foulards at less than cotton price. Not a few tag-ends, but a full 1,000 yards or more in the neat patterns favored by fashion. Chiefly in the staple navy blues, Copenhagens and black; 23 inches.

$1 Soft Chiffon Taffetas at 49c

Half price for these soft, dressy taffetas. All silk, free, flowing quality, soft and pliant. Drapes delightfully. Solid colors and two-tone and changeable effects; 27 inches.

Many $1.50 Fashionable Silks 59c

Almost three yards for the usual price of one. Choose from yard-wide Tussah crepe de chines in leading colors, 36-inch silk chiffon taffetas in colors, 44-inch suiting silks in neat patterns.

$2.50 to $3.00 Silk Chiffons, Etc. 95c

Loveliest fabrics of the foreign looms; beautiful soft silk chiffon and silk voiles with deep charmeuse silk borders, some with stripes, others bestrewn with dainty flowers. About all colors; 44 inches.

(Ready at 8:30 A. M.—Silk Annex, Main Floor, Left)

Sale of Makers' Surplus Stocks

New Arrivals in Summer's Approved Fashions at Notably Low Prices

Last week the buyer returned from his New York trip. His return signalized an inflow of new suits and dresses by almost every express. All week we've been busily unpacking them; now we're ready to sell.



$10 to $12.50 Lingerie Dresses at $5.85

White embroidered voile and lingerie flouncings have been developed into very stylish dresses. Other white dresses are trimmed in laces, adorned with crystal buttons, crushed silk girdles, etc. In the same lot are "composed" one-piece dresses—the skirt of white linen; the coat of colored linene.

$5.95 to $8.50 Summer Dresses $3.85

The little price wouldn't pay for the materials. Made of soft white lingeries and voiles, prettily developed in laces and embroideries.

$18.75 to $27.50 Ratine Dresses $11.95

It's a pleasant surprise to get the popular ratine dresses so much under price. Some are trimmed in Bulgarian colors, some are in the "coatee" one-piece styles, some are lace or embroidery trimmed. White and colors.

$15 Ratine Suits $7.85

Smartly tailored ratine suits that will give service the entire summer at seashore, mountain or in city streets. White, pink or grey.

$6.50 Coats $4.95

These short Norfolk coats are just the garment for cool nights or mornings. Made of soft English flannel in bright red or Copenhagen blue. All sizes to 36.

$25 to $35 Wool Suits Only $12.85

It's a little price to pay for such suits of such superior quality. One particularly striking style is of Bedford cord, tailored in cutaway fashion, lined throughout with messaline silk. Tans, blues or greys.

Other suits include white Bedford cords with black or colored stripes, solid blue or black serges, neat whipcords, ratines, etc. An unrivaled assortment. Of our old suits none formerly sold for less than $23.50; the new arrivals are worth from $27.50 to $35. Choice $12.85.

A Little Disposal of Summer Waists

$4.95 for waists worth $6 to $8.50. Made of white voiles, lingeries and marquisettes and embroidered crepes. Some with high neck and long sleeves; some with round Dutch necks; some with the new baby collars. All smart styles. Choice $4.95.

$1.95 for silk shirts formerly $2.50 to $3.50. Mannish styles, coat models with attached French cuffs. All white or white with colored stripes. Also $2.50 lingerie waists with Bulgarian embroidered collars, and white nursing waists at $1.95. (Ready-to-Wear—2nd Floor)

"A Let-Go" of Laces

Loosen Your Purse-Strings, for Lovely Laces Are Priced Irresistibly Low.

There's a big story behind this sale of fine laces, but who cares for causes when one can share such results as

$3.50 Allover Crepe Embroideries at $1.98

The material is a soft, sheer, crinkly crepe. It is embroidered all over with a neat spray design. 45 inches wide—charming for dresses, etc.

35c Laces 19c

Shadow laces in bands and edges. Widths 4 to 12 inches. Cream and white. Not a yard worth less than 25c, many worth 50c; average being easily 35c. Choice 19c.

10c to 20c Laces 6c

Pretty val laces in matched sets of edges and insertings, 2 to 4 inches wide. All white and real tints. Choose a plenty at the little price of 6c.

$3 Embroidered Flouncings $1.19

Sheer white voiles and batiste variously embroidered in charming eyelet and shadow patterns. 45 inches wide.

Lace Bands 69c

$1 to $1.50 venise and macrame cream and white lace bands, 4 to 8 inches wide.

Allover Laces 39c

50c to 89c shadow all-over laces in cream and white. Popular for waists, dresses, etc.

Linen & Lingerie Robes Reduced 1-3

All our white batiste and voile robes and all our white and colored linens now one-third less than the usual prices. Variously embroidered in eyelet, shadow, and Were $15 to $60; now $10 to $40.

(Laces—Main Floor, Right)

$45 Rugs Are Now $27.50

and the rug chief says "announce the news in big type." For these are the famous Bundhar Wilton rugs that have a national reputation for being "Durable as Iron." They will wear almost forever, and the colorings and the patterns will last just as long. 12 rugs and 12 different patterns in Persian, Oriental, All-over and Conventional designs. Combinations to harmonize with any color scheme.

The Bundhar Wilton people have dropped these patterns, hence we have dropped the price from 45 to $27.50. Sale for Monday only.

(Rugs—Third Floor)

$7.50 Linen Cloths at $4.90



These $7.50 cloths for $4.90 are included in an odd lot of all linen cloths that formerly sold at $6.50 to $8.50 each. The May Linen Sale groups them and offers choice at $4.90. Sizes are 2x2 yards, 2x2½, 2x3, 2x3½, 2½x 2½.

Other odd lots, including round and regulation cloths in all sizes from 2x2 yards to 2½x3½ yards, are grouped thus:

$2.90; were $4 to $5.
$5.90; were $8.50 to $11.
$3.90; were $5 to $7.50.
$6.90; were $9 to $12.50.

Round Scalloped Linen Table Cloths

Handsome linens in fine old-fashioned German weaves, Scotch damask and the elegant Moravian damask. Reductions run like this:

Size.	Were.	Now.	Size.	Were.	Now.
68x68	$4.00	$2.48	88x88	$12.50	$ 8.50
81x81	6.00	4.90	88x88	15.00	9.69
69x69	8.50	5.90	90x90	18.50	12.50
90x90	10.00	6.80	Napkins to match.		

Great reductions throughout the rest of the linen stock. Also in sheets and cases, bedding and white goods.

(Main Floor, Left Aisle.)

$7.50 Fine Switches $5

Fine wavy hair, soft uniform texture, 30 inches long, 3 ounces in weight. To match about every conceivable shade save grey.

$7.50 transformations ... $5.95	$5 transformations ... $3.95
$6 transformations ... $4.95	$2 transformations ... $1.50

Sale of Grey Hair Switches

Women who have had trouble in getting an exact match in grey are invited to attend this sale. New shipments make the stock unusually complete—these special price concessions to interest you.

$10 switches ... $7.95	$5 switches ... $3.95
$7.50 switches ... $5.95	$3.50 switches ... $2.95

All these goods are on sale in the Hair Goods and Beauty Parlors, where expert service is given in manicuring, hair dressing, and scalp and face massage. These treatments are 50c each, or 15 for $5.

(2nd Floor)



$3 Work Basket $1.98

The third saving because we import these direct, saving the jobber's profit.

Made of wicker with red moire lining and red leather top. Fitted with scissors, bodkin, needles and thread. An attractive basket; and most convenient.

(Center Aisle—Main Floor)

Hand-Made Lingerie

Just over on the last French steamer—fresh from the Customs House. A little late for the May Sale, but nonetheless welcome. Variously in combinations, gowns, chemise, corset covers and drawers. Every garment handsewed and hand-embroidered throughout. And in each lot we offer one "SPECIAL" for Monday.

(Second Floor)

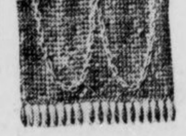
Neckwear Sale

Rather than have broken lines cluttering up stock we hurry them out Monday at $1.98—former prices $2.50 to $6. **$1.98**

Fresh, attractive styles, all new this season. A few may be slightly mussed, most of them spick and span. Hand-embroidered collars, coat set, jabots, etc. Choice, $1.98.

(Main Floor, Right)

The Best Maker of Mesh Bags in America. Formerly---



sold only to jobbers. Now he has enlarged his factory and is selling direct. Knowing the value of our account, he made us a special price concession to secure an opening order. The bags are here for to-morrow's selling. They will all be priced

$2.98, Though Values Are $3.50 to $5

We're certain about the values because we have sold similar bags (bought through a jobber) at $3.50 to $5.

Mesh bags are all 5½, 6 and 7 inch frames, rounded and square corners, plain, embossed or chased designs. Oxidized or polished. Long link chain, soldered links. Bag proper is made of the round breakless mesh. About a dozen different styles; the majority shown here or anywhere for the first time. Choice $2.98.

(Center Aisle—Main Floor)

ECONOMY BASEMENT

Up to 18c Ginghams 10c

Standard ginghams, every woman knows these qualities—Bates' dress ginghams, nurse stripes and solid colors, Red Seal dresses, ginghams in light and dark colors and fancy dress ginghams in mill lengths of 10 to 20 yards.

27-in. All-Linene Suiting at 15c

Firm and flaxful all linene suiting in just the weight, texture and natural color so desired for ladies' and children's suits and dresses.

White India Linon Only 5c

Fine, sheer white India Linon with a firm uniform finish. For waists, dresses and linings. 30 inches.

18c Real Serpentine Crepe 12½c

The genuine Serpentine crepe, soft and crinkly for kimonos, house dresses, etc. In a fine range of new patterns. Mill lengths 10 to 20 yds.

$2.50 Scalloped Tablecloths $1.69

150 round table cloths, 72-inch size. Made of heavy Union linen damask. Finely finished with rich permanent lustre. Choice of three patterns.

M. RICH & BROS. CO. ORDER BY MAIL M. RICH & BROS. CO.

The WORLD OF SOCIETY

MRS. CHARLES HAGUE BOOTH entertained Monday afternoon with a picnic party at East Lake, her guests being a number of young matrons who make their home at the Imperial Hotel. A swim in the lake was followed by a dainty luncheon on the porch. The table was decorated in Crimson Rambler roses, and the party included, beside the hostess: Mrs. E. M. Schraudenbach, Mrs. W. C. Jackson, Mrs. Robert Greth, and Mrs. T. E. Weatherholt.

Mrs. Booth was hostess at another informal party Wednesday evening, entertaining a group of friends in her apartments at the Imperial. The prize for the maker of top score at the game was an imported French vase, won by Mrs. Robert Greth. The consolation went to Mr. Booth. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Murray, Mrs. T. E. Weatherholt, Mrs. H. M. Schraudenbach, Mrs. W. C. Jackson, Mrs. Robert Greth and Mr. Walton Harper.

• • •

Mrs. J. R. Mobley and Miss Jennie left Wednesday for New York, where they went to attend the graduation exercises at The Castle, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, where Miss Josephine Mobley completes her studies on May 27. Miss Jennie Mobley will not return home for a month, as she expects to visit friends in Pittsburg, and on June 8 she will go to Great Neck, Long Island, to be a guest at Mrs. Samuel Haffell's house party for two weeks. The International Polo games will take place on Long Island in June, and the members of the house party will enjoy this event.

• • •

Master Clarence Woodward Blosser, who was christened this week with impressive ceremony at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blosser, must surely possess a heritage of talent, for his father and mother are both talented as were their parents before them. Mrs. Blosser is a very clever artist and has been highly trained. Her father, Paul Woodward, of New Orleans, is at the head of the Art Department of Tulane University.

Mrs. Blosser, on coming to Atlanta as a bride, became identified with the art circles of the city, and has done much for the Atlanta Art Association, of which she is an officer. The youngster, from his father's side, should inherit musical talent and a singing voice. Mr. Blosser is one of the city's fine musicians and he sings well also. His father, Dr. J. W. Blosser; his brother, Dr. Roy Blosser, and his sister, Miss Linnie Blosser, are musical.

Master Clarence Woodward Blosser was christened Monday evening last, his godfathers being Dr. Roy Blosser and Paul Woodward, of New Orleans. A musical program graced the christening ceremonies as was appropriate, those contributing to this program being Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Brooks, Dr. Roy Blosser and Miss Blosser.

• • •

AMONG the series of delightful parties being tendered Mrs. James Hook Spratling, of Macon, on her visit to Mrs. Roy Collier was the informal bridge party given Wednesday morning by Mrs. Wickliffe Goldsmith.

The guests were the members of the Tuesday Morning Bridge Club, of which Mrs. Goldsmith is a member, the players including Mrs. Spratling, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Thorn Flagler, Mrs. Harry Harman, Jr., Mrs. Robert Lee Cooney, Mrs. Sims Bray and Miss Jennie Mobley.

Following the game, luncheon was served from a handsomely appointed table, having a centerpiece of pink sweetpeas, arranged in a large basket, with decorative details in pink and white.

Mrs. Goldsmith wore white embroidered linen for the morning.

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Charles Scipio, Jr., will go abroad in June, accompanied by George Adair, Frank and Perry Adair.

• • •

Miss Maitland Marshall, of Washington, well known in Atlanta, where she has often visited her aunt, Mrs. Preston Arkwright, was hostess at one of the prettiest parties of the past week in Washington, a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, given in honor of the Misses Wilson, daughters of the President.

• • •

Mrs. Wilmer L. Moore, who is noted for the artistic taste displayed in the decorations for her parties, was hostess at a beautiful luncheon Wednesday.

Mrs. W. B. Jennings, of Germantown, Pa., the house guest of Mrs. Moore, was the honor guest, and twenty ladies were invited to meet her.

The luncheon was given at the Piedmont Driving Club, the guests being seated at three tables, each decorated in sweetpeas, in the pastel tints. At one table, bows of blue tule were tied around the centerpiece of sweetpeas, at the second table, lavender tulle was wound through the smaller vases of sweetpeas, and at the third, yellow tulle added to the table decorations.

The minor details of each table harmonized with the butterfly bows of tulle.

Mrs. Moore was handsomely gowned in tan silk, and her hat of pink was adorned with French flowers. She wore a corsage bouquet of orchids.

Her sisters, Mrs. A. J. Orme and Mrs. Sheperd Bryan, presiding at the two other tables, wore smart toilets, Mrs. Orme wearing blue silk with a black picture hat, and Mrs. Bryan wearing lavender crepe with a Leghorn hat adorned with lavender plumes.

• • •

TWO brides-elect of June were the honor guests at a delightful tea given Tuesday afternoon by Miss Nannie Bagby Stephens, when she entertained for Miss Ada Turner, whose marriage to William DeBruyn Kops takes place in June, and for Miss Muriel Hall, whose marriage to Lewis Turner will be an event of the coming month.

The handsome Druid Hills residence of the Stephens' was elaborately decorated for the occasion, quantities of the trailing sprays of the Dorothy Perkins rose being used in the drawing room, the color being in perfect harmony with the rose-tinted walls of that apartment. The breakfast room, and the library were similarly adorned.

In the dining room, a prettily appointed tea table had for a centerpiece a large gilt basket, filled with these flowers, the tall handle wreathed with the same blossoms. The minor details were pink and white. In the music room, there were baskets of daisies and white flowers, and a musical program by Madam Von-Skibinsky was a delightful feature of the afternoon.

Miss Stephens was very attractive in cell blue crepe de chine and lace draped over pink satin. Miss Turner wore a modish costume of lace, over white satin, and with a wide girdle and sash of pale pink. Miss Hall wore a quaintly fashioned costume of white voile embroidered in blue forget-me-nots, and combined with lace.

Miss Stephens was assisted by the mothers of the two brides-elect, Mrs. J. D. Turner and Mrs. Lyman Hall, and by Mrs. John C. Turner, Mrs. William Comer, Miss Anne Mitchell, Miss Marion Woodward, Miss Fannie Turner. Serving punch were the Misses Stephens, and Miss Daisy Martin.

• • •

One of the pleasant affairs of the week was the tea given Tuesday by Mrs. Willis B. Parks and her daughter, Miss Aline Parks, for their house guests, Mrs. J. T. John, of North Carolina, and Miss Louise Dowmer, of Hopkinsville, Ky.

Both married and unmarried guests were entertained, and a cordial spirit of hospitality marked the affair. In the drawing room, where the guests were received, quantities of wild azaleas, garden roses, and the ragged robin, now in full bloom, were used. White rosebuds and ferns, arranged in a tall cut-glass vase, formed the centerpiece for the tea table.

A group of friends who assisted in entertaining were: Mrs. George Noble, Mrs. W. M. Zirkle, Mrs. F. G. Byrd, Mrs. J. W. Stubbs, Mrs. F. B. Boykin, Mrs. John Moore, Misses Jane Stamfiel, Margaret Armstrong, Florence Dugger, Mildred Noble, Ethel Noble, Mrs. John Means Daniel and Mrs. Lucius McConnell.

Mrs. Parks wore white lace. Miss Parks was gowned in white embroidered batiste. Mrs. John's toilet was of lavender chiffon over satin and Miss Dowmer wore blue mull and lace.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Junius G. Oglesby are spending some time in New York, as guests of their daughter, Mrs. Ringland F. Kilpatrick, and Mr. Kilpatrick, at their apartment on 75th Street. Mrs. Kilpatrick is recovering from a slight operation on her throat, and, with her parents, will visit the summer home of Mrs. Kilpatrick, Sr., at Toms River, N. J. before the return of Mr. and Mrs. Oglesby to Atlanta.

• • •

Miss Ada Turner, whose marriage to William DeBruyn Kops will be an event of June, was tendered an informal tea Monday afternoon by Mrs. Louis Magid. A group of the close friends of the honor guest were entertained at the Piedmont Driving Club, the tea table being placed on the terrace, and prettily decorated with pink and white sweetpeas. Music was a bright feature, and the affair was one of a series of happy parties being tendered Miss Turner, preceding her marriage.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck, who have spent the past week in St. Louis, are expected home Monday.

Mrs. J. J. Woodside, Jr.

A charming bride of the season, who was formerly Miss Aline Gentry, one of the popular young women of the city. The marriage of Miss Gentry and John J. Woodside, Jr., was an event of April, and a notable social occasion. After a bridal trip of several weeks' duration the young couple are now at home with Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gentry, on West Eleventh Street.



Photo by Lenney.

The WORLD of SOCIETY

A LARGE and beautiful affair of this week will be the Mother Goose pageant sponsored by the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which will take place Saturday afternoon, May 31, on the lawn of Mrs. Clyde King's home in Druid Hills. A number of unique features will be introduced, and the affair will doubtless be one of the great successes of the season.

The first attraction of the afternoon will be a baby show, under the direction of Mrs. George Dexter, Mrs. J. J. Spalding, Mrs. Lee Lewman and Mrs. W. F. Dykes. While the baby show is in progress a parade will be formed, which will circle around the lawn, the different groups forming tableaux. The parade will be led by a prominent Atlanta woman as "Mother Goose," and the characters represented will be drawn from the Mother Goose nursery rhymes and from well-known fairy tales, from history and mythology.

All the pretty ponies owned by Atlanta children will be in the parade, ridden by their owners in the costumes of Indians, cowboys and fairies. An orchestra will furnish the music.

Among the tableaux to be formed will be "The Old Woman in the Shoe," by Mrs. Henry DeGive and 50 children. "Blue Beard and His Ten Wives" has been arranged by Mrs. Harvie Jordan. The fairies will be in charge of Mrs. William Nixon, Mrs. Sherwood Higgs, Mrs. William Percy, Mrs. Albert Akers, Mrs. Dillon Akers and Mrs. Howard Candler.

Mrs. Allen Schoen has arranged the tableau from Riley's "Little Orphant Annie." Mrs. A. R. Colcord has "The Beggars Are Coming to Town." "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," which will be a distinct feature.

A beautiful feature of the afternoon will be fancy dances, executed by several of the pupils of Miss Moseley's dancing classes, among the children to dance being Miss Idella Andrews, who will present an exquisite interpretative dance, "Little Boy Blue," in costume, and Miss Nell Summerall, who will dance "La Paloma," in Spanish costume.

A regular old-fashioned country dance has been arranged by Mrs. W. J. Speer, which will be given from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Miss Irene Wight King and a large number of girls will present a gorgeous pageant and series of tableaux, and many other features will be arranged for the occasion.

The entertainment is under the direction of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, general chairman, assisted by Mrs. John A. Perdue, regent of the chapter, and the 350 members of the chapter.

• • •

Mrs. E. I. Smith, Jr., and her little daughter, Laura Isabel, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Charles P. King, and Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, have returned to her home at Athens.

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MRS. J. N. HIRSCH entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Tuesday evening in honor of her mother, Mrs. Julius R. Gottlieb, who left Wednesday for New York to spend the summer, and of Miss Beulah Feldman, whose marriage to Mr. Louis Hirsch takes place in June. Covers were laid for fifteen.

The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Julius R. Gottlieb, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hirsch, Mr. J. N. Hirsch, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Gordon, Miss Feldman, Messrs. Louis Hirsch, Jacob B. Gordon, David and Nathan Gordon, Samuel M., Arthur J., Louis I. and Harold D. Hirsch and Miss Selma Gordon.

• • •

Miss Annie Bates has issued about 200 invitations to a fresco party, to be given Friday evening at her home on West Peachtree Street.

• • •

A number of out-of-town guests will be present at the marriage of Miss Katherine Rawling and Philip W. Wilcox, which will take place Wednesday evening at the bride's home in Druid Hills. Among them will be Dr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Wilcox, the parents of the groom, and his brothers, Sidney and Appleton Wilcox, of New York; Mrs. Fulford, of Canada; Mrs. J. T. Wheeler, and Dr. George S. Kuny and daughter, of New York. They will arrive Tuesday and will be at the Georgian Terrace.

• • •

Miss Rosa Pringle Smith, of Athens, spent Saturday in Atlanta with friends.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ellis and Mrs. Clara Perry leave to-morrow for Savannah, where they will be joined by Mrs. T. M. Bryan, of Miami, Fla., and they will sail for New York. After being away for six weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will go to housekeeping at 999 Piedmont Avenue.

• • •

Miss Frances Connally will entertain at a buffet luncheon on Saturday, in compliment to Miss Courtenay Harrison and Miss Charles Owens, brides of June. She has invited about 60 guests, including a number of the young men who always enjoy the informal affairs at the "Homestead."

• • •

On Friday Mrs. W. Burke Sasnett gave a spend-the-day party in honor of Mrs. J. E. Hololway, of Gillett, Ark., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Claude Pyburn.

The party included Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Claude Pyburn, Mrs. W. J. McBride, Mrs. George W. Roberts and Mrs. J. R. Pyburn.

Next week Mrs. Holloway will be entertained at a matinee party by Mrs. J. R. Pyburn.

• • •

MISS ETHEL EVERHART is spending a month in Atlanta with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Everhart, before leaving for an extended stay in the Catskills. During the winter, Miss Everhart has been engaged in library work in New York, and has met with the greatest success as head of the children's department of the New York public library.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Smith, Jr., gave a beautiful dinner at the Piedmont Driving Club last evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins, Jr., who are being cordially welcomed by their friends since their return from their wedding trip.

In the party were: Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haverty, Mr. and Mrs. John Charles Wheatley.

Miss Elizabeth Morgan gives box party for Miss Carolyn King's guest, Miss Elizabeth Boyd.

Mrs. Charles Shelton entertains at 5 o'clock tea at Piedmont Driving Club for Miss Elizabeth Boyd.

Mrs. Bun Wylie's informal tea for Mrs. Paul Seydel, Mrs. Strachan Barrett and Mrs. George Addy.

Mrs. S. W. Foster gives bridge party for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seydel.

TUESDAY, MAY 27.

Mrs. D. F. Glasgow gives a bridge for Miss Lina Andrews, a bride-elect.

Miss Alice Vandiver gives bridge for Miss Gwendolyn Barnes, of Uniontown, Pa.

Mrs. George Forrester gives a box party for Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York.

THURSDAY, MAY 29.

Mrs. C. A. Rauschenberg gives a reception for Miss Lina Andrews.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

Miss Mildred Harris gives a morning bridge for Miss Lina Andrews.

Miss Leila Branch entertains Friday afternoon for Miss Lina Andrews.

Miss Annie Winship Bates gives evening party.

Players' Club appears at the Grand.

Mrs. D. B. Osborne gives afternoon party for Mrs. George Varden and Mrs. Edward King.

SATURDAY, MAY 31.

Mother Goose pageant by Joseph Habersham D. A. R. Chapter.

THE CALENDAR OF THE WEEK

The WORLD of SOCIETY

Miss Esther Smith, and Mr. Jackson Dick.

• • •

MRS. John Emerson Starbyck entertained informally at bridge Wednesday afternoon, for Mrs. Grady Estes, a recent bride, and for Mrs. Charles Terry and Mrs. Kiphart, of Cincinnati, the guests of Mrs. L. L. Horner.

AMONG the members of the graduating class of Princeton University is Norman Cooledge, of Atlanta. Mr. Cooledges' mother, Mrs. Mary P. Cooledge, his cousin, Mrs. Edward VanWinkle, and his uncle, Edward Peeples, will leave early in June to be present at the commencement exercises, and will reach Princeton in time for the Yale-Princeton game on June 7.

• • •

Mrs. I. Y. Sage has opened her summer home, "Oak Cliff," on the Williams Mill road, and will be at home there for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Jr., and family, have closed their home on Peachtree Street for the summer, and will be with her until September.

• • •

The newly founded branch of the Drama League in Atlanta held the first of its series of meetings Wednesday, when "The Pigeon," John Galsworthy's delightful and thoughtful comedy, was charmingly read by Rev. W. W. Memminger. By courtesy of Mr. Keen, the meeting was held at the Georgian Terrace, and a large and most representative gathering testified to the interest in the new organization.

• • •

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD LUPO leave this week to attend the commencement exercises at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. They will be the guests of Miss Lillian Lupo, who receives her A. B. degree this year. Miss Lupo graduated from the Girls' High School four years ago with high honor, having received the Vivian Marsh prize.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hirshburg have returned home after a month's absence. Following a short visit to their son, Julian Hirshburg, a student at the University of Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Hirshburg visited Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, spending two weeks in New York and two weeks in Atlantic City.

• • •

One of the informal affairs of the week was the luncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Charles P. Glover, in honor of Mrs. Glover, of Louisville, Ky., who is her guest.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Williams are remodeling their country home, "Hawthorne," near Kirkwood, and will go out the first of June to spend the remainder of the summer.

• • •

MISSES ISABEL AND ETHEL WILSON entertained twelve guests at auction bridge on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Harvey Burt Wheelock, of Birmingham, the guest of Miss Hennie Franklin.

The spacious veranda at the East Lake Country Club was the scene of this happy occasion, and after the game, bowls of pink sweet peas were placed on the several tables and a delicious luncheon was served.

• • •

MRS. WILLIAM D. GRANT will entertain informally this evening for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, who are the guests of Mrs. Seydel's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Vassar Woolley on Spring Road. The party will be given at the country home of Governor-elect and Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, and a number of the young people have been invited for this happy occasion.

• • •

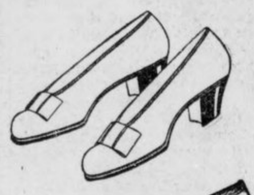
REV. and Mrs. J. W. Butts announce the marriage of their daughter, Pearl Juhan, to Mr. William Ira Latta, May 20, 1913.

EXTRA SPECIAL

Monday Offerings

Sorosis Shoe Dept.

285 pairs of new Spring Pumps and Button Oxfords, just received, go on sale at 8 a. m., Monday, $3.50 values, at pair **$2.49**



Including black satin, patent colt and gun metal. Beautiful Satin Evening Slippers, in pink, blue, white, red and black. A $3.00 value, Monday only, pair **$1.95**



Genuine English models, now the craze among college girls and young women in general, in black calf, tan Russia calf and white Sea Island canvas, with either leather or rubber soles, and sold in all shoe stores at $5.00 pair. One day only, Monday, pair **$3.85**



J.M. HIGH COMPANY.

SOCIETY



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE E. KING will leave Monday for New York, and will sail from there on Thursday to spend the summer abroad. They have shipped their touring car, and will spend three months motoring through the various countries of Europe. Mr. and Mrs. King will be accompanied by their daughters, Mrs. Lillian King LeConte, Mrs. Robert Howard Lyon, of Baltimore, and Mr. Lyon, and Miss Mary King.

On their way to New York, Mr. and Mrs. King stopped over in Baltimore to visit their daughter, Mrs. Carl Florin New, and Mr. New, whose marriage was an event of April, and who are making their home with Mr. New's parents, at Forest Park.

* * *

Miss Harriet Calhoun is being greatly missed from the social affairs of the season, having been confined to her home on Peachtree Street since her return from Washington, D. C., through an illness which will probably keep her indoors a week or two longer.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. JAMES D. PALMER, whose marriage was an event of the winter, and who have recently taken possession of their charming new home in Ansley Park, were tendered a surprise party Wednesday evening. The relatives of this popular young couple assembled at their home, which is beautifully furnished throughout with antique mahogany furniture, and an old fashioned house warming was enjoyed. Supper was served from a prettily appointed table, decorated with a silver vase of pink carnations.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence May, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Connally, Mr. Louise Spalding Foster, Mrs. Annie Mays Dow, Miss Irene Nickerson of Athens, Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Spalding, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Benson, Miss Elizabeth Spalding, Miss Sally Eugenia Brown, Masters John and Clarence May.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bancker gave a beautiful dinner at the Piedmont Driving Club Tuesday evening in compliment to the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Bates Block, Miss Lorna Carr, of St. Louis, and Miss Caroline Scott, of Van Buren, Ark.

Sweetpeas shading from bright rose color to the palest shell pink were arranged in plateau effect on the table where the candle shades and bonbons were of pale pink.

As a substitute for place cards, there were little French bouquets for the girls and boutonniers of sweetpeas for the men.

Mrs. Bancker wore a soft lingerie gown of pink crepe, and a leghorn hat trimmed in pink roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Banckers guests were Miss Carr, Miss Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Bates Block, Brooks Morgan and Arthur Clarke.

* * *

A PARTY on Tuesday afternoon was given Miss Irene Hartzog, a bride of June, when Mrs. W. M. Lewis and Mrs. J. F. Burdine opened their apartments on Courtland Street and invited a number of Miss Hartzog's friends for bridge. Pink and white tea blossoms in cut-glass vases were arranged on the mantels and cabinets, and the punch bowl in the dining room was surrounded by a mound of sweetpeas, in the same pink and white effect.

Little Misses Eloise Lewis and Belle Burdine presided over the punch table, wearing dainty lingerie frocks, embroidered in pink and sashes of pink brocaded satin ribbon.

The prize for top score was silk hose and the consolation a silver violet corsage pin. To the guest of honor was presented a lace boudoir cap, with French bouquets adorning it.

Mrs. Lewis was gowned in pink chiffon, the drapery held in place with pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Burdine's white marquissette was embroidered and a sash of pink satin gave a pleasing color note to the gown.

Miss Hartzog wore a beautiful white crepe embroidered in the Parisian colors, and a pink hat with pink plumes completed her costume.

The guests of this party were: Miss Ethel Westbrooks, Mrs. Porter Bearden, Mrs. Russell Gresham, Mrs. Claude Sims, Mrs. Jefferson Green, Mrs. R. T. Jones, Mrs. R. D. Ison, Mrs. W. M. Turner, Mrs. E. A. Woodby, Mrs. H. J. Ledbetter, Mrs. J. H. Watson, Mrs. T. S. Comer, Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Mrs. Pink Cherry, Mrs. John Farnsworth, Mrs. Charles Dennis, Mrs. J. W. Falkenburg, and Mrs. Oscar Humler.

* * *

Mrs. I. M. Terrell will spend the summer traveling abroad. Leaving June 12 she will be away for two or three months.

* * *

MONDAY is a favorite day for matinee parties and last week the visiting girls were entertained at the various theaters, the Forsyth and Atlanta.

At the Forsyth Miss Elizabeth Morgan complimented Mrs. Bates Block's guests, Miss Lorna Carr, of St. Louis, and Miss Caroline Scott, of Van Buren, Ark., with a box party, inviting as her guests Misses Alice May Freeman, Clifford West, Caroline Scott, Lorna Carr, and Mrs. Bates Block. After the matinee the party had tea at the Terrace.

At the Atlanta Theater a lovely group of girls occupied a box. Miss Adrienne Beattey was hostess and her guests included Miss Margaret McPheeters, of Raleigh, N. C., the guest of Mrs. Samuel Inman, Miss Mary Gaut, of Nashville, Tenn., who is visiting Mrs. Andrew Calhoun, Miss Hildreth Burton-Smith, and Miss Harriet Orr. The honor guests of this happy occasion were Miss Margaret McPheeters and Miss Mary Gaut.

* * *

Miss Aurelia Speer is planning a very delightful trip abroad this summer, with Mrs. Frank Logan's party, spending several months traveling in Germany, France and England. On her return in the fall she will spend some time with her sister, Mrs. W. R. Huntley, in Buffalo, N. Y.

* * *

Miss Nelson Chambliss, of Chattanooga, who came to be with Miss Lula Dean Jones during the absence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam D. Jones, in Baltimore, where they went on account of Mr. Jones' health, returned home Tuesday. Miss Lula Dean Jones left Thursday to make a short visit to Miss Chambliss.

* * *

MISS EMMA KATE AMOROUS returned home Tuesday after a delightful visit to Miss Ellen Smathers, in Asheville. There were many entertainments given in Miss Amorous' honor during her stay of several weks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Cincinnati, who were at the Georgian Terrace last week, were given several informal affairs, among them being the luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club, at which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Daniel entertained Tuesday. Wednesday Mrs. George Tigner and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. William Spalding and Mrs. Thomas Daniel gave a luncheon at the Capital City Club in honor of Mrs. Marshall.

* * *

Miss Isabel Clarke, of Augusta, whom Miss Eloise Stewart visited the past winter, is spending several days with Miss Stewart at her home on West Peachtree Street. There have been a number of informal parties given in her honor, including bridge games and a delightful supper party at Silver Lake on Wednesday evening when several couples, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. George K. Selden and Mrs. Blair Armstrong, went out in automobiles, taking a picnic supper with them. Before supper was served the party enjoyed swimming in the lake.

* * *

ONE of the larger parties of the week was given by Miss Carolyn King, on Wednesday afternoon, complimenting her guest, Miss Elizabeth Boyd, of Nashville. A hundred young women were invited to meet Miss Boyd, and the residence of the young hostess was decorated with a wealth of spring flowers for the afternoon. Paul Neyron roses adorned the reception room, and the sun parlor was decorated in sweetpeas. The dining room, into which the sun parlor opens, was also decorated in sweetpeas. Pink and lavender were the colors emphasized in the table decorations.

Miss King was gowned in white net and shadow lace and Miss Boyd wore a toilette of Nile green charmeuse and shadow lace.

Among the many young women present, all wearing pretty summer gowns, Miss Martha Francis was notably charming in a heliotrope crepe with a hat of the same tones, trimmed in flowers of lavender and purple shades.

Miss Marion Goldsmith wore a pale pink voile embroidered in wreaths of French roses, and her Leghorn hat was draped with pink chiffon which drooped over the brim, where a single rose lay among the chiffon.

Miss Marjorie Brown, who assisted in receiving, wore old blue charmeuse, with a corsage of shadow lace.

Miss Hildreth Burton-Smith, also in the receiving party, wore white chiffon garlanded with small chiffon roses in pink and blue.

Miss Lula Dean Jones wore a girlish dress of cream French crepe, the drapery caught with bows of blue satin.

Miss Corrie Hoyt Brown, assisting, wore a saffron satin gown draped with blue net beaded in sapphires.

Miss Mary Gaut, who is visiting Mrs. Andrew Calhoun, was handsome in a suit of lavender ratine. She was with Miss Adrienne Battey, who wore a jaunty coat of rose crepe with a skirt of white ratine; her rose straw hat veiled in chiffon.

Miss Emma Kate Amorous' white lingerie toilette was pleasingly completed by a large pink hat, the crown of which was covered with violets.

Miss Emily Winship wore blue, and Miss Annie Lee McKenzie's dress was of white chiffon simply fashioned and trimmed with a large blue messaline bow on the corsage.

Miss Sarah Rawson looked very pleasing in a white net draped in shadow lace and violet chiffon, with a sash under the drapery of blue ribbon.

Miss Aurelia Speer was very attractive in her little pink crepe suit, with the black and white striped vest effect in voile and her close-fitting bonnet.

Miss Helen Jones wore the blue embroidered crepe, made with the coat effect, a poke hat of the same shade as her hair, adorned with roses.

Miss Adeline Thomas wore a blue dress also, combined with Dresden silk.

Miss Elizabeth Dunson looked her best in a china blue crepe de chine, a corsage bow of cerise satin, and her hat of blue hemp braid held two blue plumes.

Miss Ruth Stallings and Miss Mary Helen Moody, who are so nearly the same stature, were dressed so similarly that they might have been mistaken for twins, wearing white lingerie gowns and pink hats trimmed in roses.

Miss Eloise Oliver was dainty in a white lace, draped in pink chiffon.

* * *

A cordial welcome is being extended Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Carey, who returned to Atlanta Thursday, after spending their honeymoon in San Antonio and in New Orleans. The wedding of this popular young couple took place at the home of the bride's parents in Uvalde, Texas, on May 15, and was of especial interest in Atlanta, the groom being from Atlanta. As Miss Helen Hare, Mrs. Carey frequently visited Mr. Carey's niece, Miss Penelope Clarke, and she will be cordially welcomed as a young matron. Mr and Mrs. Carey are at home with Mr. Carey's father, Mr. John Carey, at 430 North Jackson Street.

* * *

MISS Amelia Sturgeon and her sister, Mrs. Charles Collier, and young daughter, have been spending the past week in Carey, N. C., the former home of Mrs. Collier and Miss Sturgeon. They will be away for ten days longer.

* * *

Miss Margaret Beck gave a very informal auction bridge party Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Lillian Beattey, of Columbus, Ohio, who is visiting Mrs. Henry Troutman, and has had many social attentions paid her since her arrival several weeks ago. Miss Beck's guests included eight of the girls in the neighborhood, and the house was decorated in garden roses, and ferns.

* * *

Among the informal affairs of the week for Mrs. Bates Block's guests, Miss Lorna Carr, of St. Louis, and Miss Caroline Scott, of Van Buren, Ark., was the luncheon on Tuesday that Miss Katherine Ellis gave at the Piedmont Driving Club.

* * *

Miss Margaret McCarty will leave the first of July for Bar Harbor, Maine, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Henry Inman for several weeks.

* * *

Miss Grace Pruett, of Clayton, Ala., a popular Brenau student will spend this week in Atlanta, as the guest of Miss Mary Andrews. Miss Pruett has visited here before and has many friends. She will be given several parties.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, of Brunswick, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. A. Parkhurst at her home on West Peachtree Street.

Mrs. T. E. Weatherholt

One of the many charming women of Atlanta who drive their own touring cars and are devoted to motoring. Mrs. Weatherholt manages her big car with grace and ability, and is fond of entertaining her friends with automobile trips, ending in delightful little supper parties at the East Lake Country Club.



Photo by Lenney.

The World of Society

MISS Marian Perdue leaves next Wednesday to be the guest of the Kappa Sigma fraternity house party during the Auburn commencement. A number of parties will be given for her, and she will be one of the girls enjoying the annual dances.

* * *

Miss Margaret Lewis gave a beautiful bridge party at her home in the Sumner apartments on Tuesday morning, in compliment to her sister, Mrs. O. V. Derr, of Indiana, and Miss Wilhelmina Drummond, who are her guests. The rooms were decorated with quantities of sweet peas arranged in crystal vases on the mantles, and also on the bookcases. After the game a delicious hot luncheon was served on the small tables, where bowls of sweet peas were placed.

The prizes were silk stockings and an ivory clock, and they were won by Miss Nellie Kiser Stewart, and Miss Adrienne Battey.

Mrs. Derr was given a lace coat set and to Miss Drummond was presented white silk hose.

Miss Lewis wore a white linen gown, and she was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Frank Dean.

Invited to meet the guests of honor were: Misses Penelope Clarke, Frances Connaby, Marion Foster, Aurelia Speer, Cobbie Vaughan, Nellie Kiser Stewart, Elizabeth Morgan, Clifford West, May O'Brien, Eloise Oliver, Edith Dunson, Adrienne Battey, Joseph Stoney, Susan Osborne, Mary King, Mrs. Roy Collier, Mrs. James Hook Spratling, Mrs. Joseph Eby, Mrs. Marshal McKenzie, Mrs. Benjamin Tye, Mrs. Hamilton Block, Mrs. L. G. Mason, and Mrs. C. P. Irby.

* * *

Mrs. L. C. Meckel was hostess at an informal card party of two tables Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs Walter Keenan, of Columbia, S. C., who is visiting Miss Helen Taylor, on Ponce DeLeon Avenue. The apartment was decorated with large jardinieres of daises. The prizes were pairs of small hat pins.

Mrs. Keenan wore a handsome afternoon gown of gray charmeuse draped in blue and gray chiffon, and a gray hat trimmed in white aigrettes.

* * *

THE party with which Miss Mignon McCarty and Miss Mildred Hazen, of East Orange, N. J., have been traveling abroad for several months, landed in New York yesterday. Miss McCarty will be in New York a few days going the latter part of the week to visit Miss Hazen in East Orange before returning home about June 1.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Hill entertained a few friends at tea at the Piedmond Driving Club yesterday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Walter Keenan, of Columbia, S. C., who spent the past week with Miss Helen Taylor, in the Rosslyn apartments on Ponce DeLeon Avenue. Mrs. Keenan left Miss Taylor's last evening to be the guest of Mrs. J. T. Daniel, in Ansley Park for some time.

Mrs. Keenan was the honor guest at a small party given by Miss Louise Watts on Friday afternoon at her home on Spring Street. Invited to meet her were Miss Genie Hood, of Cuthbert, Miss Helen Taylor, Miss Emma Taylor, Miss Edith Watts, Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, Mrs. R. W. Hunt, and Mrs. L. C. Meckel.

* * *

Mrs. George McCarty and her sister, Mrs. William Crenshaw, have been at Battle Creek, Michigan, for several weeks. Mrs. McCarty returned yesterday, but Mrs. Crenshaw will remain until July.

* * *

MISS MARION FIELDER entertained her bridge club Thursday morning in compliment to Miss Lillian Beattey, of Columbus, Ohio, who is the guest of Mrs. Henry Troutman on West Peachtree Street. The house was elaborately decorated with pink sweet peas, and the prizes for the high score were silk stockings. To the honor guest was presented a silver picture frame. Eight girls enjoyed Miss Fielder's hospitality.

* * *

Miss Cora Brown entertained at luncheon at the Capital City Club Wednesday for Mrs. John Callaway, of Knoxville, Tenn., who is here in attendance at the Southern Presbyterian Assembly. The affair was very informal, covers being laid for eight intimate friends of Mrs. Callaway, who will be remembered as Miss Florence Newton, a former Atlantan. Mrs. Callaway is the guest of Misses Mary and Lucy Nagle in Ansley Park.

* * *

Miss Camille Callaway, of Madison, will arrive to-morrow to be the guest of Miss Olive Shropshire on Myrtle Street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Chapman announce the birth of a son, who has been named James Anderson Chapman, for his maternal grand father, James L. Anderson.

* * *

One of the happiest affairs in a week filled with delightful entertaining was the tea given Thursday afternoon by Dr. and Mrs. Vassar Woolley. Their daughter, Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, and her husband, who have been cordially welcomed since their arrival in Atlanta, were the honor guests, and invited to meet them were a group of their close friends, including both men and women.

Mrs. Woolley's home, which is one of the artistic houses of the city, and displays the excellent taste of its chatelaine, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. From the white pergola at the entrance, wreathed in Dorothy Perkins roses, throughout the house, spring flowers were arranged in every available space. In the library, the crimson Rambler rose adorned the mahogany book cases and tables.

Punch was served from two tables, wreathed in greenery and decorated with garden roses. Misses Virginia Lipscomb and Bertha Moore, wearing dainty lingerie gowns, presided at the table on the piazza, which was elaborately decorated with yellow lilies and daisies.

Misses Margaret McCarty and Marion Woolley were a charming pair presiding over the punch table in one corner of the dining room, both wearing pretty afternoon toilettes.

In the dining room the buffet, serving table and mantle were banked with Dorothy Perkins roses and pink and white sweet peas, the beautifully appointed table having for a centerpiece a large bowl of the roses, from which there rose a tall vase of the same blossoms. Silver candelabra at each corner of the table were shaded in pink, and the bonbons were pink and white.

A group of handsomely gowned ladies who assisted in entertaining were Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. William D. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. Rutherford Lipscomb, Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Mrs. Hugh Willet, Mrs. William Hurd Hillyer, Mrs. Ronald Ransom, Mrs. W. N. Slaton, Mrs. Charles J. Haden, Mrs. John M. Moore, Mrs. Sheperd Bryan, Mrs. George M. Brown, Mrs. Hugh McKee, Mrs. Edward T. Brown and Mrs. B. M. Woolley.

Mrs. Woolley was as always a charming and gracious figure, and wore for the afternoon a beautiful gown of white crepe, embroidered in a design of tiny pink roses, with girdle and sash of pink, and shadow lace on the corsage. Mrs. Seydel's French gown of white chiffon was combined with shell pink, embroidered in the Persian colors and draped over heavy white lace.

* * *

Mrs. William D. Grant's dinner-party to-night will be a compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, and the party will include also: Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Felder, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar Roy, and Mr. Willie Ragan.

* * *

Atlanta friends of the groom-to-be are interested in the announcement of the approaching marriage to Miss Claire Noel Hammond to Mr. Leonard Bullock Kendall, both of New York, on May 28, at 4:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Graeme Monroe Hammond, 60 W. Fifty-fifth Street, New York. Mr. Kendall is the grandson of a former Georgia governor, Rufus Bullock.

* * *

Miss Louise Massey's party on Friday afternoon was a compliment to Miss Sarah Barnett of Washington, Ga. The residence on the Boulevard was decorated in pink roses for the party, and the prizes included a silver picture frame, embroidered handkerchiefs and monogrammed paper. Twelve guests were present.

* * *

Mrs. D. By Cobbs, of Mobile, has been in Atlanta the past week, in attendance on the General Assembly of the Presbyterians, and to attend the graduating exercises of Agnes Scott, at which her daughter, Miss Theodosia Cobbs is a student. Mrs. Cobbs is gifted in a literary way and has made quite a reputation in Mobile, with her work.

* * *

Sixteen guests were entertained at a bridge party Thursday afternoon, given by Mrs. Irby Bagwell at her home in West End. Pink and white roses formed the decorations throughout the house, and the prizes included a piece of white and gold china, a new book, and an embroidered guest towel.

Invited to meet Miss Hartzog were: Mrs. J. A. Watson, Mrs. C. N. Dennis, Mrs. W. M. Lewis, Mrs. John Burdine, Mrs. R. D. Ison, Mrs. Jeff Edith Daniel, Ariene Goree, Ruby Green, Mrs. A. J. Wilson, Misses Lawton and Irene Bearden.



The Name KIMBALL on a PIANO



means that scrupulous care has been given every detail of construction: that every part has been manufactured by the W. W. Kimball Company; that it has been made by skilled workmen, under the direction of experts in their respective lines. That ability, experience and responsibility are back of the piano. The ear and eye can judge of the

Beauty of Tone

the construction, case design and the finish, but you must look to the name for reliability of construction, and the assurance that the good qualities will endure. The house of KIMBALL has had an experience of over **fifty years** in the music industry, and artists, amateurs, and thousands of satisfied customers give abundant proof of the merit of the Kimball.

We are showing a large variety of styles in 88-note Player Pianos and Uprights. We have your choice in woods, such as Rosewood, Walnut, Circassian Walnut, Oak, Mission, Satin Mahogany and Mahogany. Prices ranging from **$195** to **$1,250.**

Our one, absolutely one, price insures you, whether an experienced buyer or not, of securing the best instrument for the amount you wish to pay. It is not safe to buy a piano, or any other article of merchandise, from a dealer who has a sliding scale of prices, because you will never know when he has given you his lowest price. Then, too, your neighbor may buy the same merchandise for from **$50** to **$75** less money. A piano has but one value, and that, should fix its price—the right price. Each and every instrument on our wareroom floor is tagged at the cash figure, and no one pays more or less.

It is not only safe, but pleasant, to deal with the world's largest manufacturers of Pianos, Player Pianos, Residence and Church Pipe Organs, through this Branch Store.

Cash, or convenient terms arranged.

YOU SAVE WHEN YOU BUY AT KIMBALL'S

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ATLANTA BRANCH
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H. R. CALEF, Manager

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Cuban Louis Heel, Patent, Cut Steel Slide
$7.00

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Allen's

Our close connection with shoe style center, through our New York office, enables us to show the very newest ideas in footwear simultaneously with the smart boot shops of the metropolis. We have just received a shipment of patent Cuban Louis XV heel and Gun Metal, Cuban heel cut steel slide pumps which we have marked $7.00, likewise a bronze Colonial at $6.00, and new shade of grey suede at $5.00, and a champagne kid Colonial at $5.00. We have also received three new styles in pumps and oxfords of gun metal and tan, rubber sole or leather; these are $5.50 a pair. We now have all sizes in the popular tan or brown willow calf skin and the Hiker last rubber sole oxford which we have had exclusive sale of this season. Several lines have been repriced and are now $4.00 and $4.50 a pair. They were formerly $5.00 and $6.00. A few pairs remain from the salesman's samples at $3.50 in the smartest styles of the season. We have a splendid stock of white canvas and white buckskin and white kid skin, street, dress and semi-dress footwear. We sold 27 pairs of white canvas in one day last week.



Tan Willow Calf, Rubber Sole Oxford,
$5.50

As white will be in strong demand for the next three months—warm weather has not really set in yet—wouldn't it be better to make your selection now?

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A Clean home is a healthy home. CN makes a CleaN home.

Soaps and cleansing powders may clean your walls, floors and woodwork, but they won't kill disease germs.

CN does both; it makes everything with which it comes in contact 100 per cent clean. It frees the home of conditions favorable to germ life, clean from cellar to garret.

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The yellow package with the gable-top

West Disinfecting Co.
Atlanta, Georgia

SOCIETY



MISS ELOISE OLIVER was hostess at a beautiful bridge party Thursday afternoon in compliment to Miss Elizabeth Boyd, the guest of Miss Carolyn King.

The living room and library were decorated with bowls of yellow nasturtiums, and in the dining room the tea table was exquisite with a plateau of sweet peas, the outer border of the deep rose color and shading in the center, to the palest pink. The candlesticks held pink shades and were tied with pink tulle bows, and the silver bonbon dishes were filled with the daintiest French candies.

Miss Josephine Stoney won the first prize, white silk hose, and to the guest of honor was given silk hose.

Miss Oliver wore a most becoming gown of shadow lace over white charmeuse, and draped with pink chiffon.

Miss Boyd's afternoon costume was of pink crepe and her hat was a lovely French bonnet in pink.

Miss King wore pale blue crepe, and her hat of blue was trimmed in roses and a white paradise.

Miss Oliver's guests were Misses Boyd, Carolyn King, Adeline Thomas, Frances Connally, Josephine Stoney, Corrie Hoyt Brown, Susie Hallman, Courtenay Harrison, Marion Goldsmith, Hildreth Burton-Smith, Martha Francis, Aurelia Speer, Katherine Ellis, Elizabeth Morgan, Emily Winship, Annie Lee McKenzie, Sarah Rawson, Marion Woodward, Marjorie Brown, Margaret Hawkins, Nancy Hill Hopkins, Clifford West, Harriet Orr, Penelope Clarke, Mrs. Charles Shelton, Mrs. William Schroeder.

* * *

THE lovely tea at which Miss Connally entertained on Friday afternoon at the Piedmont Driving Club was a compliment to Miss Elizabeth Boyd, the guest of Miss Carolyn King and to Miss Edith Bowron, of Birmingham, who is visiting Mrs. Frank Pearson.

In the pink room off the large living room fourteen guests were seated around a table, where a silver vase of Dorothy Perkins roses formed an attractive centerpiece. Pink mints and ices as well as the pink-shaded candles lent color to the glowing effect.

In the party were Misses Edith Bowron, Elizabeth Boyd, Carolyn King, Elizabeth Morgan, Mary Robinson, Charles Owens, Courtenay Harrison, Nancy Prince, Nancy Hill Hopkins, Eloise Oliver, Harriet Orr, Lula Dean Jones, Hildreth Burton-Smith, and Mrs. Frank Pearson.

Miss Connally wore a black and white silk suit, with a hat of black adorned with white plumes, a saucy little bow of black moire ribbon was adjusted over the right eye.

Miss Boyd wore a china blue chiffon with a border of self-tone crepe meteor, and a hat of black with white plumes.

Miss King was handsome in a blue charmeuse suit; her blue hat was trimmed with coral plumes.

Miss Bowron was very attractive in white crepe, with draperies of Dresden flowered silk, showing a design of old rose and light green, the corsage garnitured in lace. With this she wore a white lace toque, adorned with clusters of blue forget-me-nots.

Mrs. Pearson wore brown French crepe, embroidered in Oriental colors, with a coat of chiffon crepe. Her black toque was adorned with shaded brown plumes.

* * *

Mrs. Louis Magid gave a very informal tea at the Driving Club Monday afternoon, in compliment to Miss Ada Turner, whose marriage to Mr. De Bruyn Kops will take place June 4, in Savannah, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James Farie, Jr.

Tea was served on the terrace and the table was decorated with pink sweet peas. Only a few of Miss Turner's intimate friends were the guests of Mrs. Magid.

* * *

A banquet was given at the Georgian Terrace by the Junior Class of Agnes Scott College to the members of the Senior class on Friday evening last. The banquet table was decorated with flowers, and an elaborate menu was served. Toasts were offered and speeches made, the banquet ending in the singing of college songs. The occasion was much enjoyed by the fifty young women in attendance.

* * *

MISS Vertna Martin and Mr. L. M. Arnold were quietly married Thursday night at 9 o'clock at 124 Mangum Street. Only a few friends witnessed the ceremony which was officiated in by Rev. A. C. Ward.

* * *

Mrs. John Morris, Jr., has returned home, after spending ten days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Conroy, in East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Morris went to say goodbye to her parents, who sailed Saturday for a two-months trip abroad. During their absence, their summer cottage on the Jersey coast will be occupied by their married sons and daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Morris will spend a few weeks there during the summer.

* * *

MRS. Frank Callaway was hostess at an informal luncheon Thursday her guests including a group of friends who were members of a week-end house party recently entertained by Mrs. Dozier Pou in Columbus. The guests were: Mrs. Samuel Evins, Mrs. Hunt Chipley, Mrs. Robert Alston, Mrs. Samuel T. Weyman, Mrs. Victor Smith, and Mrs. Emily McDougald.

* * *

MRS. CHRISTIAN D. HEMMICK, a notable Washington society woman, appeared as a playwright this week when she presented two plays at the National Theater. The performance this afternoon was given under the auspices of the Congressional Union of the American National Woman Suffrage Association.

"Some Years Hence," which opened the bill, is a one-act play showing how the world could be improved by votes for women. The second offering, "Woman," like most of Mrs. Hemmick's stage offerings, is an allegory, in which Miss Izetta Jewell took the leading role, with Christian D. Hemmick as "Man."

Miss Lucy Hoke Smith and Miss Lola LaFollette were in the cast.

* * *

Miss Pearl Plitt entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bannon, of Winona, Minn.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Patterson Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Plitt, Misses Kate Anthony, Florence Miles, Bonnie and Kathryn Wilson, Grady McGee and Pearl Plitt, Roy Plitt, J. P. Williams, W. C. Slaughter, W. J. Fletcher, F. J. Jones and J. B. Simmons.

* * *

MRS. BUN WYLIE will be hostess at a very informal tea of ten guests Monday afternoon, the affair being arranged in honor of a group of visitors—Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, Mrs. Vassar Woolley's guest; Mrs. Strachan Barrett, of Henderson, Ky., Mrs. Virgil Perryman's guest and Mrs. George Addy, of Pittsburg, Mrs. A. E. Wheeler's guest.

* * *

A cordial interest will center in the marriage of Miss Olive Matthews, of Thomaston, to Randolph Shaffer, of Albany, which will take place Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Thomaston. Miss Matthews has frequently visited Atlanta as the guest of Miss Sina White, Miss Frankie McCrory and others. A number of her friends will go to Thomaston for the wedding.

Miss Agnes Jones, of Albany, a frequent visitor here, will be maid of honor, and Mrs. Humphrey Ray will be matron of honor. The bridegroom-elect is a nephew of W. B. Willingham and B. L. Willingham, of Atlanta.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Brown will leave the first of June to attend the commencement exercises of the Walnut Hill School near Boston, their young daughter, Miss Mary Brown, being a member of this year's graduating class. Miss Brown has taken a very high stand in her class and, on her return home, she will be cordially welcomed by the members of the younger set with whom she is very popular.

* * *

An event of much interest will be the appearance of the Players' Club next Friday night, at the Grand Opera House. One of the cleverest of Oscar Wilde's comedies of English life will be presented by a very capable company, composed of talented members of the Players' Club. The audience will be a representative one, and all the boxes will be filled with parties. "The Importance of Being in Earnest" is the play to be presented, with Mrs. Slaton, Miss Burton-Smith, Mrs. William Owens, Mrs. Henry E. Scott, Lamar Hill, Marsh Adair, Hamilton Douglas, Jr., and R. Frank Taylor in the cast.

After the show, the annual banquet will be given at the Piedmont Driving Club. At a long table, with covers for 18 or 20 guests, will be seated the members of the cast presenting the play, the officers and other members of the executive board, and the ex-presidents. Some of these will be:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Felder, Mrs. Felder being president of the club; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cooney, Mrs. Ransome Wright, Lamar Hill, Hamilton Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. William Owens, Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, Miss Hildreth Burton-Smith, Mrs. Henry Bernard Scott, Marshall Adair and R. Frank Taylor. A number of dinner parties, composed of the members of the audience, will be seated at smaller tables grouped about the larger one.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richardson and family will leave early in June for Toxaway, N. C., where they will take possession of the charming bungalow they have built. The bungalow is situated on the banks of the lake, and has been appropriately given the Indian name, Wallahoose, meaning happiness.

Mrs. Richardson's young sons are expert swimmers, and the pleasures of swimming, canoeing and boating, will be enjoyed by this family, who will be charming acquisitions to the summer colony at the famous Carolina resort.

* * *

THE dance recital given last week by pupils of Miss Lillian Viola Moseley was an event of unusual beauty and interest. A large audience

Miss Mary King

An Atlanta girl who will have a delightful summer tour abroad. She leaves soon with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. King, and they plan to take several motor trips in England and France, and also visit many watering places and the cities of Europe. Several bon voyage parties have been tendered Miss King



THE WORLD OF SOCIETY

BY POLLY PEACHTREE

Continued From Page 1.

Charles Owens, will have a beauty show group of bridesmaids at her wedding. I don't suppose Miss Owens selected her bridesmaids solely for their good looks, but it "just happened" that her best friends were each, a beauty of distinctive type. Some brides could not dare, in justice to themselves, to have a group of beautiful bridesmaids, but this bride can, for she is a beauty herself. Miss Owens is one of the brown eyed, golden brown haired, pink and white complexioned beauties, who are distinctly American in type. Her bridesmaids she has selected Marion Goldsmith, tall and stately, with very dark hair and demure, dark eyes; Izetta Phinizy, of Augusta, sweet and slender, and Rose Briscoe, of Knoxville, a vivacious girl of exceptional charm. This bridal group is sure to make a very effective and charming picture at St. Marks, on the evening of June 16.

* * *

I HEAR that Katherine Ellis, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, has decided to forego her annual trip abroad this season, because she wants to wear summer clothes once more. Since she was a school girl Miss Ellis has spent her summers in Europe, and the usual summer girl's garb of white linen skirts, canvas shoes, Panama hats, lingerie gowns, and all the other bewitching array have perforce given way to the dark blue serge of the sojourners abroad.

Mrs. Ellis had planned for her daughter to have another season abroad before entering upon her social career, but she tells me that she has decided to let Miss Katherine have her heart's desire, and now many dainty, fluffy summer things are being made for this fortunate young woman's summer on this side of the water.

Next week Miss Ellis goes to Baltimore and will spend the month of June with her aunt, Mrs. Shirley Carter, who has a beautiful country place at Buxton, in the Green Spring valley, where the fashionable summer colony of Baltimore people has been established. "Kendall," the home of Mrs. Carter, is one of many handsome places grouped around a Country Club, and all sorts of summer pleasures makes the season there most enjoyable. After a month at Buxton, Miss Ellis plans to go to Narragansett where she will spend July, with Mrs. James Sprunt, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Kenneth Murcheson, of New York, both aunts of the young debutante.

Miss Ellis is fortunate in having so many charming aunts who will see that she has a delightful social time in other cities, as well as in Atlanta. They are all socially prominent and have beautiful and hospitable homes which will be opened to their young kinswoman. Miss Ellis has not definitely decided where she will go for August, but is thinking of going to the Greenbriar White, where a number of Atlantans will be at that time, the gayest of the season, in this fine old Southern resort.

* * *

I NOTE that name flowers are employed in decorating by the London hostesses of prominence. Princess Pless, whose name is "Daisy," used that flower at all her brilliant dinner parties. Lady Hood, wife of Viscount Hood, whose name is Primrose, favors that fragile flower. Lady Bathe, the Lily Langtry of old, once had her table done in water lilies laid on a mirrored sheet, and another Lily scored a success with pyramids of ice, white biscuit china and big white lilies—a cool effect for the warm season, truly. Those women whose names are Rose, Violet, Ivy, Myrtle, and so forth, can follow this fashion without trouble, but I am sure I don't know what a Mary Ann or a Gwendolyn would do in such a case.

Speaking of floral decorations, I have noticed at many of the parties of the past week and for several weeks back in Atlanta, that nature instead of the florist has been called upon for decorations. Fragrant apple blossoms, wild honeysuckle or azalea as it is often called, dogwood blossoms, and garden roses have been called upon to lend their beauty to the luncheon and dinner table. A particularly pretty effect can be achieved with the purple iris, a flower as fragile and pretty as the most costly orchid. Daisies are much used at present, and they should be, for there are millions of these flowers in the fields in the outskirts of the city. I heard one young girl, noted for her artistic taste in decorations, say that she kept her favorite apartment, the sun parlor, of her home, decorated lavishly now, with several dozen hanging baskets and wall vases filled with wild daisies. The flowers will last over a week if cared for every day, and are bright and pretty to the day of their death.

* * *

"HERE'S a song to the ways
That we play through the days
In this glorious out-of-door land,
When the fond, smiling sun
Says, "Come out for the fun!"
And we go—for we all understand;
It's the voice of the breeze,
And the flowers and the trees;
It's the call of the free open air
To the soul that is rife
With the sweet joy of life
In the land where the sky's ever fair—
The summer-day land,
The come-and-play land,
The land of the pleasure-kissed shores;
The stay-a-while land,
The wear-a-smile land,
The land of the great out-of-doors."

SUMMER time in the South is ideal for all fresco entertaining and for outdoor sports. Already we note a tendency to desert the bridge tables for the golf links, and to substitute picnics and swimming parties for dances and luncheons. In most instances, where bridge is the feature of amusement, there is an al fresco side to the luncheon or tea which follows the game, and often the card tables are placed on the porch or lawn, instead of indoors.

This season has not been remarkable so far for horseback riding. Many of the best riders seemingly have neglected the sport for other things. I have noted several expert automobile drivers among the erstwhile riders of horses and I greatly fear that the machine of swiftness will usurp the horse in milady's favor. Mrs. George Harrington is one of the athletic women of the city who appears to have forsaken her former favorite, golf, for the motor car. I see her often, driving a large touring car through the traffic of Peachtree and Whitehall with nuerring hand, and I hear that she has not practiced golf this season to any extent.

Miss Helen Jones, one of the best riders among the younger girls, has not been riding as much this year as formerly. They tell me that she is very much interested in music at present, and plans to go to New York for further study in that art. The long, sunny mornings in which she used to canter over the highways and byways are now devoted to the piano. Miss Josephine Windle is one of the fine horsewomen of the city who keeps up her practice. Miss Windle is an English girl, and has all the love for the out-of-doors which characterizes the English. She rides beautifully and seldom does she miss her daily canter.

As the summer advances, the out-of-door sports will grow in favor. East Lake will be transformed into a summer resort, with its fine bathing and swimming facilities, its broad porches with inviting tables for al fresco lunches and teas, its tennis courts and golf links. At the Piedmont Driving Club, a summer atmosphere will prevail, and the tennis courts will be put in fine condition for the usual tournaments held there each season. Interest centers in the Brookhaven Club, which has just been taken over by the Capital City Club. This club has magnificent grounds, extensive golf links, tennis courts, swimming pools, and everything to make it desirable for summer pleasures, including a fine paved road of just the right distance from town for a delightful motor ride to and from the club.

* * *

TWO Georgia girls, Misses Frances Clarke and Louise Williams, were members of the senior class of Goucher College, which was entertained, several ovenings ago, in the East room of the White House. The Wilsons are especially interested in Goucher as one of the girls has been a student there. It will interest the friends of Louise Williams, who is an exceptionally talented reader, to know that she gave a program of Southern songs and readings from Uncle Remus, at the White House reception last week. This isn't the first time that Miss Williams has given readings at the White House, for she gave a beautiful program before President and Mrs. Taft, last year. Coming from "Dixie," Miss Williams has the true accent necessary for the rendition of the old-time songs and for the quaint Uncle Remus sketches. They tell me she delighted her distinguished audience the other night. Miss Williams is a real Southerner, a daughter of the late Captain Williams, of Cobb's Cavalry during the Civil War, and a granddaughter of the late Judge Williams P. Beale, of Virginia. Frances Clarke was a very popular member of her class, and will be one of next winter's debutantes. She is expected home some time next week. Her mother, Mrs. Peter F. Clarke, went on to Baltimore, to attend the Goucher commencement.

* * *

IN reading over an announcement of the engagement of Ensign Conrad Ridgely, of the United States Navy, to Miss Julia Hayes Douglas, of Washington, D. C., I am reminded of several brilliant and wealthy marriages which Georgia men in the naval service have made. There seems to be something very fetching about young naval officers, any way. Ensign Ridgely is a Georgian, Augusta his home, and his marriage to a prominent Washington girl will add another to this list I speak of. One of these notable marriages was that made by Emory Winship, of Macon, who was a gallant young naval officer at the time of his marriage to a California heiress. The Emory Winships are an ideal couple, and that each may have a season of living at home, they divide their time between San Francisco and Macon, having beautiful homes in each place. Just now they are at Coronado Beach, and I read a few days ago of a bridge party given by Mrs. Winship, which was the most brilliant event of the season at the California coast resort.

* * *

I AM here brought to the fact that Hayne Ellis, another of the blue-blooded brigade, of Georgia, and especially of Macon also married into one of the richest families out in Kansas. His wife was Sallie Long, daughter of the lumber king, R. M. Long of Kansas, who can hand out subscriptions to charities by the thousand dollars at the time, and not miss it, and who has recently donated a million dollars to a hospital in Kansas City. Hayne Ellis is also in the navy and met Sallie Long in Japan when he was returning from the Phillipine Islands, where he had served during the Spanish-American War.

Hayne didn't know that the gentle little dark eyed girl was an heiress, and attracted by her daintiness and charm he proceeded with his wooing. Of course Hayne won her, for he is as handsome as an Adonis, and greatly resembles his father, who was the handsomest man in the State, and a society leader in Atlanta in his younger days.

It was to the last Horse Show that Mrs. Hayne Ellis and her sister Lula Long came in their private car, Sallie with a trunk full of lovely gowns, and Lula with a string of thirty as well-bred horses as ever pranced on the tan bark.

For the overflow of her stables, Mr. Long has built a new stable at the cost of nearly half a hundred thousand dollars, which is but an annex to the stables already built in the rear of his palace-home in Kansas City.

But to hark back to Hayne, he's all right, and has made an enviable record in the navy, and is just as happy with his lovely wife and two bright children as though he was poor and his commission of lieutenant captain had not been given him.

* * *

Our womankind in days of yore—
A score of petticoats they wore
And bulged out in a frightful way
A huge circumference, they say
Since then, with every passing year
They're gone about with less, I hear,
In great alarm on yesterday
I saw them trouping from the play—
I hope some one is keeping score,
They've only got one layer more.

PARIS, the home of Fashion, has frowned upon the glaring colors and the eccentric adaptations of the modes sent out from French designers. Now I hear that sober colors are to be worn, and the "elegant simplicity" we have heard of before, is to prevail in the ultra-fashionable woman's costume. I have never seen such startling modes as have been worn on Peachtree this year. If anything could prove the absurdity of fashion, the present styles can do the work. Of course, when the modish draperies and fashionable lines are arranged by expert fingers, and the bright colors are harmonized by an artistic authority, the result is beautiful. If bizarre. But when done by the rank and file of home dressmakers or amateurs, the bizarre is achieved without the beauty. And it is absolutely impossible in this day and time, for a fashion to be kept exclusively within the bounds of the fashionable world. Every detail is copied and caricatured by the little dressmaker or home sewer as soon as it appears. I know of no funnier show than is afforded by a loiter along Peachtree, and a view of the passing throng, wearing home-made adaptations of Paris vagaries. As the women with slim purses have proved that they lack the taste and discretion to dress plainly, the women of wealth have decided to adopt the severely plain styles, depending on line and texture to make their toilettes distinctive. I predict that the plain styles will be followed by the would-be-modish women, even as the eccentricities—but maybe, with better success.

* * *

LAST Sunday morning, as I stood waiting for friends on the steps of the church which I attend, I overheard a very unkind remark concerning the newest fashions in woman's dress.

Two young men stood at the top of the few steps leading to the church and watched some of Atlanta's best and fairest as they approached. Finally one of the young men remarked to the other:

"You know, these new skirts the women are wearing remind me of a crowded theater."

"How so," asked his friend.

"Because," returned the other, "there seems to be standing room only."

I'll admit that some of the clothes the women were wearing were very tight, but in justice to my sex I must insist that his criticism was altogether too severe.

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and keeps the respiratory organs in the full activity of their functions, and a constant safeguard against lung affections. Stooping is not a natural phase of the human form divine. It is acquired. Many causes conduce to prolong and perpetuate it. The "KOMFORT BRACE" corrects "stoop-errors" at once.

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The wonderful "stoop-cures" it performs makes its simplicity of construction nothing short of amazing. Write for free booklet.

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Atlanta, Ga.



CLUB NEWS.

WHERE CLUB WOMEN WILL GO FOR THE SUMMER.

MRS. CLARENCE BLOSSER will go to Pass Christian with her young son, for the summer. Before settling herself at that famous Mississippi resort, she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, of New Orleans, where she will be delightfully entertained.

Mrs. Blosser is prominently identified with the Art Association, and is well versed on matters that pertain to all the fine arts.

Mrs. J. R. Mobley, of the U. D. C., will go to New York to attend the graduating exercises of her daughter Josephine, whose education has been conducted at the Castle, on the Hudson.

Mrs. John Grant will spend part of the summer at Greenbrier White, having taken a cottage there, where she will entertain elaborately with her young daughter, Margaret, who was considered the most popular and attractive girl at that resort last season. There is usually a large southern colony at Greenbrier, which includes a number of Atlanta society folk.

Mrs. Charles D. Atkinson, of the Ponce DeLeon Study Circle, has been on a visit to Cornelia, in North Georgia.

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, founder of the Free Kindergarten Association, will go to the Peters Farm, in Gordon County, for part of the summer.

Mrs. Harry Sternes and Mrs. J. Frank Meador will go to Wrightsville and later to Toxaway.

* * *

DEATH OF A NOTABLE U. D. C.

Mrs. Louisa Berrien Seabrook, whose death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James S. Hamilton, in Third Street, Sunday last, was one of the notable women of the Confederacy who had lived here more than threescore years and ten. Mrs. Seabrook was married in her early life to General Bartow, whose brilliant career was ended on the battlefield at the very beginning of the war with the States. It was Jefferson Davis who informed Mrs. Seabrook of her husband's death. Later, the young widow married Colonel Seabrook, of Charleston, and was for many years identified with the most prominent social affairs in that State.

At the age of eighty-seven Mrs. Seabrook died, beloved by every United Daughter of the Confederacy. Her remains were taken to Savannah, the home of her girlhood, where they were laid away in Magnolia Cemetery.

* * *

CLUB WOMEN ENTERTAIN.

MRS. W. D. ELLIS, JR., member of many patriotic and social clubs, was hostess at an informal tea Wednesday afternoon at the Driving club, the honoree being Mrs. Paul Seydel, of New York, who as Mildred Woolley, was one of the belles of the younger set in society several years ago. Mrs. Seydel has gifts of music and dramatic talent, and is being extensively entertained during her visit to her parents the Vassar Woolleys, in Spring Road.

Mrs. Charles Atkinson entertained the Ponce DeLeon Study Circle Wednesday morning. A literary program was in order, followed by an appetizing luncheon, which was enjoyed by the members of the circle.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Louis Magid had a few friends out on the terrace at the Driving Club for tea, the occasion being informal, and given in honor of Miss Ada Turner, a bride-to-be. The color used in the table appointments were pink, in sweetpeas and roses, and there were about twenty guests.

Mrs. Hugh Bancker, member of the Free Kindergarten Association, with Mr. Bancker entertained Tuesday evening at the Driving Club for Miss Carr and Miss Scott, the guests of Mrs. Bates Block. Eight guests were seated at table.

* * *

MRS. VAN DEVENTER TO VISIT ATLANTA.

Mrs. Horace VanDeventer, of Knoxville, Tenn., will arrive in Atlanta shortly to organize a board from the Atlanta field, for co-operative purposes, in furthering the success of the exposition to be held in Knoxville in the fall. The Atlanta board will be instructed to arrange for a special exhibit, to be known as the Atlanta Woman's Exhibit. The board will be made up of society women, and will play a prominent part in the affairs of the exposition.

Mrs. VanDeventer is a daughter of Supreme Justice Horace Lurton, and is herself a woman of considerable force and influence.

* * *

MRS. LEO GROSSMAN ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. Leo Grossman was hostess at afternoon tea, Tuesday afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock, at her home in Washington Street. The guest of honor was Madam Pevsner, a distinguished lecturer from Palestine, who gave a delightful and instructive talk on the position of the Jewish Women of to-day. Madam Pevsner also told interestingly of the Industries of the woman of Palestine. About fifty guests were entertained by Mrs. Grossman who is President of the Atlanta Branch Council Jewish Women.

* * *

CHILD WELFARE AT THE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta will be represented at the National Conservation Exposition, which will be held at Knoxville in the early autumn. Elaborate plans are being made to have every city in the Southern States represented, and committees are being planned and organized throughout the South.

Miss Julia Lathrop has full charge of the exhibit, and will be present to give her personal encouragment to the committee of that especial branch of the work.

The conservation of childhood will be an interesting feature of the exhibit, and the child welfare committee will make a wonderful exhibit. The children's building will be separate from the other buildings, but will co-operate with the health and educational exhibits.

An innovation in the way of a baby show will be in order, the standard not being beauty, but health. Moving pictures will be shown that bear upon the care of neglected babies, and there will be wall exhibits and models which will be explained by a competent instructor.

Club women all over the country are interesting themselves in this department and a committee from Atlanta will be appointed as soon as possible.

* * *

SERGEANT JASPER CHAPTER D. A. R.

Mrs. Oscar Phillips, was hostess, Tuesday afternoon at her home in Monticello, for the Sergeant Jasper Chapter D. A. R. She was assisted by Mrs. Walker Swanson, Mrs. Walker Malone, and Miss Estelle Loyd.

Miss Sarah Jordan read an interesting paper on the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, which was followed by a symposium led by Mrs. Phillips the subject being "Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

Mrs. James J. Pope gave a personal sketch of the men who signed the Declaration and other members of the chapter contributed to the program.

The favors were cards bearing the picture of Meadow Garden on one side, and on the reverse side a contest on the battle of the revolution.

* * *

PENNY LUNCH PROPOSED.

The Elberton Mothers' Association met at the Elberton School Auditorium Friday afternoon, when the penny lunch proposition for the school children during the next term of the city schools was considered.

* * *

MISS M'GEE WINS U. D. C. MEDAL.

MISS Gladys McGee, of Forsyth, who recently won the Five Dollars in Gold offered by the local chapter U. D. C., for the best essay on "The Gallant John B. Gordon," has won new laurels because of this essay.

The announcement has been received in Forsyth that Miss Gladys McGee has been awarded this medal. Miss McGee is only fourteen years of age and is in the eighth grade of the Forsyth public schools. She is the daughter of Mr. J. Lee McGee of this place.

* * *

MRS. WILLIAMS M'CARTHY IMPROVING.

Mrs. Williams McCarthy, President of the Atlanta Chapter, U. D. C., who sustained a severe fall from the Forest Avenue Street car last week, is slightly improved at her home in North Boulevard.

* * *

THE STONE ON WHICH JEFF DAVIS STOOD.

Mrs. Helen Plane, founder of the Atlanta Chapter U. D. C., has as one of her most treasured possessions the stone on which President Jefferson Davis stood, when he made his famous speech in the plazza of the State Capitol at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861.

Another member of the U. D. C. has a cluster of pansies given by Mr. Davis during the unveiling of the Ben Hill monument which stood at the junction of the two Peachtrees several years ago.

A third member of the organization saw Mr. Davis, a prisoner in Augusta, and the fourth was on the train coming from Augusta, when the train was searched for that distinguished Southerner by a company of Federal soldiers.

* * *

WOMAN'S CLUB AT CEDARTOWN.

The Woman's Club at Cedartown has been active for three years, and its accomplishment in civic betterment and uplift work of all kinds is second to none in the State Federation.

Recently the women of the club have been directing their endeavors towards the establishment of a circulating library for the benefit of the country schools. The County School Superintendent agreed to give a book for every book contributed by the club women, and it took but a short time to get the library established. One of the most important branches of the club has been its Associated Charities, the business of this branch being to look into the needs of factory children, and provide substantial help for the ones who need assistance. They have provided money for two girls to be sent to Atlanta for eye operations, and have given them clothing.

A domestic science department has aided the Samuel Benedict Memorial School, and the sanitation department has helped the city officials in making a cleaner town. Fifteen little girls have been clothed and kept in school and a junior civic league has been organized. The meetings have been made interesting by the introduction of well-known speakers who have talked on health subjects and hygiene.

The president of the organization is Mrs. S. S. Evans.

* * *

CLUBS FEDERATED DURING MAY.

A number of local clubs in the State have federated this month. They are: The Concord Civic Improvement Club, with Mrs. C. B. Strickland, president, and Mrs. S. A. King, secretary; John Burroughs' Nature Club, with Miss J. K. Prentiss, president, and Mrs. Waverly Fairman, secretary; Thompson's Woman's Club, with Mrs. Ira E. Farmer, president, and Mrs. E. M. Pace, secretary; Grantville Civic League, with Mrs. T. E. Zellers, president and Miss Maybelle Sewell, secretary.

* * *

STATE REGENT VISITS JACKSON.

Mrs. S. W. Foster, State Regent of the D. A. R. spent Saturday at Jackson, for the purpose of assisting in organizing a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that town. The chapter has a nucleus of twenty or more charter members, and will be one of the most active branches of the State organization. Mrs. Foster returned home in the evening.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.

The Club Women of the third district, which is in the southwest section of the State, are directing their time and energies towards the establishment of an industrial school where the poorer children of that section can have vocational training and be fitted for a successful career in after years.

The need for this immediate work was brought out at the recent District Meeting by Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, who is President of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

At the meeting it was discovered that there are seven thousand children out of eighteen thousand, who are of school age, and who have never attended school, or have dropped out before the term was half over. The remedy was proven to be a school like the Tallulah School, and the women of the fifteen counties of the Third District, will begin at once to raise funds for such a school. President of the Third District is Mrs. Jere Moore who succeeded Mrs. T. J. Durrett, of Cordele.

* * *

PIONEER WOMEN GIVEN RECEPTION.

MRS. FRANK P. RICE was hostess at an afternoon tea Wednesday afternoon, the reception being given in honor of the Pioneer Woman's Society, of which Mrs. Rice is an officer. About one hundred guests called.

The house was made attractive with an abundance of spring flowers, each room having a different color used in the vases and garlands.

The reception hall was decorated with scarlet pomegranate blooms, and the drawing room with crimson rambler roses. In the dining room were pink sweet peas and ferns, and clusters of diminutive, old-fashioned roses were used in the library.

Mrs. Rice stood in the drawing room where the guests were received. She wore a handsome gown of black crepe, with fichu or rich old lace, and corsage bouquet of meteor roses.

Assisting Mrs. Rice was Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, president of the Pioneer Woman's Society; Mrs. Anthony Murphy, vice president; Mrs. Joseph Wusthoff, recording secretary; Mrs. Sid Holland, treasurer, and Mrs. Wylie, historian.

Mrs. Charles Rice, gowned in a pretty black and gray chiffon, with white lace, looked after the guests in the refreshment room.

The punch bowl was presided over by Miss Mary Rice and Miss Helen Smith.

A pretty sentiment expressed by one of the members was a distribution of heart leaves to the members by Miss Annie Sykes Rice and Miss Georgia Rice, which were sent to the Pioneer Women by Mrs. J. N. Bateman as a remembrance from her sister, Mrs. Jennings, who is ill in a New York hospital.

During the afternoon Mrs. W. D. Grant, one of the popular members of the organization, gave several musical numbers, which were followed by songs from Mrs. Annie Mays Dow, and recitations by Mrs. Robert Blackburn.

Among the guests present were: Mrs. Jerome Simmons, Mrs. Alfriend, Mrs. Virginia Wilkinson, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. J. N. Bateman, Mrs. Foreacre, Mrs. Joseph Morgan, Mrs. Wusthoff, Miss Cora Brown, Mrs. Sid Holland, Miss Kate Smith, Mrs. DeLois Hill, Mrs. O. B. Stevens, Mrs. Lucy Ivey, Miss Ivey, Miss Lucy Kicklighter, Mrs. Kicklighter, Miss Milligan, Mrs. Ladd and others.

* * *

THIRD WARD CIVIC CLUB.

THE ladies of the Third Ward Civic Club gave a pleasing entertainment at the Woman's Club Thursday evening, at which time an original program was rendered by the following artists: Miss Bernice Horton, Miss Annie Langford and Mrs. Nelms.

The Third Ward Civic Club has been interesting its members in many important civic improvements during the spring months, and is leading the other wards in progression.

Public receptions have been given by the club, the Legislature has been petitioned to pension widows with small children so that the mothers could remain at home and care for their progeny, and a Junior Civics has been organized. Prizes have been offered for the perfection of gardens, and window boxes, and other methods have been established for the upbuilding of the ward.

* * *

MRS. FOREACRE AT COX COLLEGE.

Mrs. Foreacre, one of the pioneer women of Atlanta, appeared before the Cox College students at a recent meeting at that institution, and read a delightful paper on the early days of the school which she attended in her girlhood at LaGrange. Mrs. Foreacre has literary gifts and her paper was filled with valuable reminiscences.

Mrs. Foreacre was recently the honor guest at a meeting of the Woman's Pioneer Society.

* * *

MRS. JENNINGS ILL IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Jennings, one of the charter members of the Pioneer Woman's Society, is ill in a New York hospital where she has undergone an operation recently.

* * *

MRS. WALTER LAMAR IMPROVING.

Mrs. Lamar, president of the State U. D. C., who fell from a horse and was severely injured several weeks ago, is greatly improved at the Johns Hopkins, where she has been since her injury, and will be sufficiently recovered to return to her some in Macon shortly.

* * *

CLUB WOMEN ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, president of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association; Mrs. Peter Clark, Mrs. H. F. Scott, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mrs. Bennan, Miss Bessie Brady, and Mrs. William Hancock are among the well-known club women of Atlanta who accompanied the Old Guard on their trip North.

* * *

BOOKLOVERS' CLUB.

MRS. JOHN RAMSAUR will be hostess at the meeting of the Booklovers' Club on next Wednesday afternoon. The program will be especially interesting and will be interspersed with music.

Mrs. Charles Cauthen entertained the club at its last meeting, and after the business and literary program was ended a game of progressive authors was enjoyed, Mrs. Allen winning the prize, a hand-painted plate. The decorations at the next meeting will be pink and white, the club colors.

* * *

SUFFRAGE DELEGATES OFF TO BUDAPEST.

America will be well represented at the big council of the Woman Suffrage Association which meets at Budapest in June. After a brilliant pageant through the streets of New York, the suffragists will be escorted to the pier, and will sail on June 3.

The big council is of international importance, and will be attended by thousands of women leaders in the suffrage movements that are attracting attention all over the country today. The council will continue through several weeks.

Among the well-known Suffragettes to go from America will be, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Clara Colby, representing the Federal Equality Association, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, of Wisconsin, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is already in Europe.

* * *

U. D. C. MEETING.

THURSDAY afternoon a meeting of the U. D. C. was held at the Woman's Club House, the program being devoted to business, as it was the final meeting for the season.

In the absence of Mrs. William McCarthy, president of the society, Mrs. William Williams, vice president, presided.

After the executive board meeting was ended the regular program proceeded with the year reports being read by the chairmen of the various committees.

Mrs. Weddell, treasurer of the Atlanta Chapter, read the president's report, and her own report of the finances of the association.

Mrs. W. S. Coleman, Mrs. Howard McCall, Mrs. Dalton Mitchell, Mrs. Teaford and others had interesting reports to make.

Miss Elizabeth Hanna read a carefully prepared paper on the Julia Jackson Chapter and told interestingly of the wish of the Children of the Confederacy to keep up the grave of General Walker.

Miss Hannah reported that a number of young boys signified their desire to co-operate with the Julia Jackson Chapter, and that it was likely that they be organized into a society of Sons of the Confederacy.

It was stated at the meeting that four scholarships had been given the Atlanta Chapter, including the Washington Seminary, Marist College, Hanna School and Woodberry School. It was also stated that a number of medals had been pledged for the Essay Contest to be held next year.

The report of Mrs. Teaford showed 2,450 essays had been written in the last contest, and that they came from all parts of the State. This is the largest number of essays yet contributed on any subject.

Mrs. Helen Plane, made a pleasing talk on the proposed plans for a new chapter house, to be erected in time by the Daughters. Mrs. Plane had many suggestions to make for the raising of money for the building fund.

* * *

FIELDING LEWIS CHAPTER.

The Fielding Lewis Chapter D. A. R., at Marietta, entertained during the week in honor of Mrs. Sheperd W. Foster, state regent; Mrs. Howard McCall, state corresponding secretary, and Miss Ruby Felder Ray, state historian.

The entertainment was given at the home of the regent of the Fielding Lewis Chapter, Miss Mable Cortelyou, and the house was beautifully decorated with red and pink rambler roses.

Interesting talks were made by Mrs. Foster, Mrs. McCall and Miss Ray.

Refreshments were served. The punch bowl was presided over by Mrs. John Graham, ex-regent of the chapter, which is one of the oldest in the State.

A musical program was in charge of Miss Virginia Crosby and included a number of old-time songs.

* * *

HOUSE PARTY IN COUNTRY.

Mrs. Howard McCall, secretary of many woman's clubs, with her sister, Miss Tidwell, and Mrs. George Obear, two other club women, will leave this week for her father's country place beyond Druid Hills, where she will spend much of the summer.

* * *

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Women's Christian Association is now located temporarily in the Wesley Memorial Building on the fourth floor. The rest room is very attractive and a cordial invitation is extended to all those interested in the association. The out-of-town visitors are invited to enjoy the privileges of the association.

Miss Georgia Downing is acting as secretary until a general secretary is secured. The office hours are from 9:30 until 4:30.

* * *

MOTHER GOOSE PAGEANT.

THE Mother Goose Pageant to take place on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde King, next Saturday afternoon will be one of the most beautiful spectacular entertainments given during the week.

There will be original solo dances, may-pole dances, and refreshments.

The Mother Goose Pageant will be given under the management of the Joseph Habersham Chapter D. A. R. of which Mrs. John A. Perdue is regent and the money raised, will be directed to the building of the new chapter house. The chairman of the Building Committee is Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Vice President General of the National Daughters of the American Revolution.

The chapter has already purchased a building lot, and hope in the near future to begin the erection of their chapter house.

The Mother Goose Pageant will be something new and novel, and many of the North side children will take part, appearing as the quaint, lovable little people the nursery rhymes have made famous.

* * *

PONCE DE LEON STUDY CIRCLE.

Mrs. Charles Atkinson was hostess for the Ponce DeLeon Study Circle, Friday afternoon, the occasion being attended with many interesting literary and social features.

For Aditional Club News See Page Nine.

ARE YOU A GROUCH? IF SO, GO TO THE BONITA.

You laugh and the whole crowd laughs with you at the Bonita Theater. Not only that, but you'll pat your foot, sway your body and hum the songs as the beauty chorus sings and dances, and you will clasp your sides when the comedians are on.

If you like good singing, pretty girls and funny comedians, go to the Bonita.

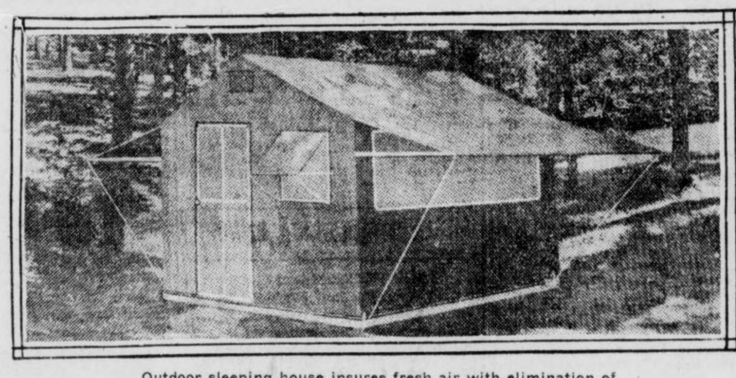
SWEET PEAS

Dorothy Perkins Roses and Poppies For Sale by

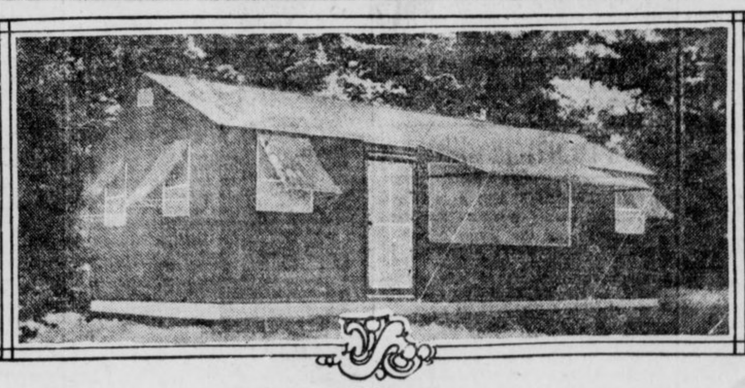
Mrs. Joines, PHONE WEST 586

A Kenyon Vacation--The Best Vacation

By EVELYN WREN



Outdoor sleeping house insures fresh air with elimination of actual outdoor disadvantages.



This five-room Kenyon Take-Down House is often used for a summer home.



Two-room Kenyon house of the closed type. This is suitable for cold weather.

A KENYON vacation has advantages over every other vacation ever known.

The tastes of the household differ—that's the way with every family. Dad likes to go fishing. Early each spring he examines his rods and flies and begins to revive, elaborate and verify the stories of last year's big catches. It is a weighty subject. Mother desires a rest most of all. Sister hopes to go where her chum is going and Brother longs to try his new gun in the woods and prove himself a Nimrod.

With a Kenyon Take-Down House this vacation question is so easily managed that it seems ridiculous to remember the lengthy arguments of former years. You can go to any or every one of the places approved. Dad can take the little brown bungalow where the fishes bite but fail to qualify for the frying pan. Mother can have the bungalow set in the midst of her favorite scenery, near friends or in close proximity to a summer hotel. Sister can have the Kenyon house put in the schoolmate colony or have a camping party all her own. Brother can take to the woods and take his residence with him.

Can you imagine a nicer vacation than this? The customary two, three or four weeks could be spent in all the loved spots the family treasures. In two hours' time the little brown bungalow can be completely set up, ready for occupancy.

There is no appeal so strong and real as that of God's great, green out-of-doors. There is no appeal which we ought to heed so readily. Preserve your health and your ability, gain a wholesome attitude toward life and its work by answering nature's sweet, compelling call.

In the early morning the birds awake and sing a matin. It is a delightful substitute for an alarm clock and a most welcome one. You turn in your comfortable bed and stretch. You see the sun shining an invitation. You arise with a whistle on your lips.

At noon a keen appetite prompts the hardest labor of the day—that of filling hungry mouths. How good Dad's several fish taste. The large one he lost could not possibly have been better. How bracing is the coffee poured from the huge pot! Was hoecake ever more delicious?

In the lazy afternoon there could be no greater happiness than to lie beneath the shady trees to read and idle. The clouds roll by in such infinite peace that watching them dispels all memory of aggravating accounts, unsatisfactory social duties or trying lessons. Perhaps by and by the book falls from your hand and the sweetest slumber ever known closes your eyes.

At night, after the legends and ghost stories are narrated in the light of dying embers, you creep with tired joyousness to the Kenyon Take-Down House. There on a comfortable cot you sleep with security and are refreshed for another day of happy activity.

That's the reason Kenyon vacations are successful. There is no inconvenience, yet no lack of fresh air. Rainy days can be spent happily within a storm proof, well ventilated home. The little brown bungalow stands serene and affords a sanctuary in unpleasant weather.

You cannot stay ill, discontented or disagreeable on a Kenyon vacation. A grouch is an impossibility. The days can be spent in the beautiful out-of-doors, but every night is spent in comfort and security. Every morning you awake refreshed, no aching bones reminding you of yesterday's adventures.

Vacations lengthen life and happiness. Continuous work shortens life and impairs efficiency.

Try a Kenyon vacation this year. J. M. High Company will tell you how. On the second floor of their store is a one-room Kenyon which makes every one long to begin summer housekeeping amid the wild blessings. Catalogues are there, too, and a charming little booklet "The Call of the Red Gods."

On the Fifth Floor you will find a two-room Kenyon, large enough for a good sized family.

These little brown bungalows are a godsend. They are reasonable in price, compact for portage, easily erected and a complete, satisfactory shelter at all times.

WE will gladly furnish full information about the Kenyon Take-Down Houses. We will supply catalogues and write particulars to all out-of-town inquirers.

J. M. HIGH COMPANY

Sole Distributers for the South

Out of Town Society

Macon

MACON, May 24.—Miss Mary Sallie Smith, of Tennille, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. S. Lawson, and whose engagement is announced to Mr. Wilmot Benjamin Ouzts, of Johnston, S. C., has returned to her home. During the week of May 26 Miss Smith will have a house party. Her guests will be Miss Lutie McGee, of Greenville, S. C.; Miss Carolyn Spearman, of Newberry, S. C.; Miss Sarah Cannon, of Conyers; Mrs. W. S. Lawson, of Macon; Miss Nina Ouzts and Miss Orlina Cartledge, of Johnston, S. C.

Miss May Burke has gone to Norfolk, Va., for a visit to Mrs. Griffith Dodson.

Mrs. Campbell Wallace, of Marietta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Hazlehurst, of Macon.

Mrs. Reeves Brown entertained at three tables of bridge on Wednesday in compliment to her guest, Miss Frances Hardwick, of Dalton.

Mrs. Maybelle Taylor Hemphill was the hostess at four tables of auction bridge, complimentary to Mrs. Pate Stetson, a recent bride.

Miss Anne Townsend Bowdre entertained Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Sarah Lee Coney, of Hawkinsville; Miss Catharine Polhill, of Hawkinsville, and Miss Mildred McKenzie, of Montezuma.

The young men of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity at Mercer gave a picnic at Lakeside Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lane and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flournoy chaperoned the party.

Mrs. Richard Johnston, of Atlanta, the guest of Mrs. Marsh Johnston, was complimented with a bridge party Wednesday afternoon by Miss Hannah Hines.

Miss Cornelia Adams was hostess at a tea Friday afternoon at her home on College Street. Her guests were the members of the graduating class of Wesleyan College. Miss Adams also held a reception Wednesday afternoon from 6 to 8 o'clock in compliment to Miss Lucy Benton, Miss Mary Fort, Miss Gladys Sheppard, Miss Emily Heath and Miss Sarah Lee Coney, of the graduating class at Wesleyan, all of whom will be her guests for a week after the commencement.

In compliment to Miss Minnie McMichael, Miss Annie Lou Hardy, Miss Laurien Johnson and Miss Ryals, Miss Elizabeth Baker entertained at a garden party at her home on Vineville Avenue on Tuesday afternoon.

A Pan-Hellenic house warming will be held at Wesleyan College on Monday morning from 11 until 1 o'clock.

The Sidney Lanier Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy held the May meeting Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. There was a large attendance.

On Wednesday evening, May 28, the young men of the college set will compliment the young ladies of Wesleyan who will remain in the city for a few days after commencement with a box party at the theater, followed by a buffet supper at the home of Miss Annie Gantt on College Street.

Mrs. Marshall Johnston entertained at an elaborate bridge party Thursday afternoon in honor of her guests, Mrs. Richard Johnston and Mrs. W. W. Thomas, of Atlanta. There were fourteen tables.

Mrs. Wirt Wright, of St. Louis, returned home to-day, after a visit to Miss Bessie Brunson.

This afternoon was class day at Wesleyan College, marking one of the most interesting occasions of the commencement. There were attractive exercises on the campus. Mrs. T. C. Parker, Sr., president of the national alumnae, made the opening address, and she was followed by Mrs. Alexander Proudfit, president of the Macon alumnae. The class poem was read by Miss Rebecca Bralman, of Oxford, and Miss Virginia Fraser, of Atlanta, presented the class colors to the sub-freshman class.

Mrs. S. R. Jaques entertained at bridge at her home on College Street Friday afternoon.

Miss Frances Hardwick, of Dalton, the guest of Mrs. Reeves Brown, was entertained Thursday afternoon at bridge by Miss Leila Artope.

Miss Nelia Damour and Miss Newell Mason, of Macon, will attend the National Alpha Delta Phi Convention, which will be held in Chicago next month.

Mrs. W. D. Lamar, who is at Johns Hopkins Hospital, will return home in about two weeks.

Mrs. Charles H. Hall, Jr., who was operated upon in Chicago, is recuperating and will return home next week.

Mr. Edgar S. Wilson and his daughters, Misses Mary and Katherine Wilson, left to-day for San Francisco, Cal. On their way home they will visit Yellowstone Park.

Miss Elizabeth Baker will entertain a house party next week. She will have as her guests Miss Annie Lou Hardy, of Senoia; Miss Minnie McMichael, of Buena Vista; Miss Laurien Johnston, of Atlanta, and Miss Lamar Ryals, of Cordele.

Miss Jessie Dickey and Miss Annie Dickey, of Oxford, and Miss Theodora Atkinson, of Newnan, will be the guests of Miss Nelia Damour next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strozier, of Mount Clair, N. J., and Mrs. M. J. Hawkins, of Fitzgerald, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Strozier.

The presentation of "As You Like It" was one of the features of Wesleyan commencement to-night. Miss Irene Gamble apeared as Rosalind, Miss Mary S. Conyers as Celia, and Miss Ruth Rucker as Orlando.

Miss Helen Barnes is visiting in Cuthbert.

At the meeting of the Vineville Mothers' Club this week a campaign was launched to secure better school facilities in Vineville.

Mrs. J. R. Lyle has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Emory S. Morris, in Atlanta.

Miss Iola Wise entertained a number of friends Wednesday with a bridge party.

Mrs. A. S. Hale, Miss Kittie Walker, of Chattanooga, and Misses Nellie and Lottie Loftis, of Atlanta, sailed Thursday for New York and Atlantic City, departing from Savannah.

Miss Maria Merritt, who is now visiting friends in Hartford, Conn., will attend the Yale commencement exercises at New Haven before returning home.

The Saturday Morning Music Club met this morning with Mrs. James T. Wright and celebrated the Wagner centennial.

Miss Hattie Watts, of Hawkinsville, is visiting Mrs. Gresham on Forsyth Street.

The marriage of Miss Frances McGeckin, of Dublin, to Mr. Ava Adams Thomas, of Atlanta, is announced as having occurred in Maxon, Ga., on Sunday, May 18. There had been no previous engagement announcement.

Athens

ATHENS, May 24.—Brilliant ceremonies, which began on Thursday and close Monday when the three graduates are granted their diplomas have marked this year's commencement exercises at Lucy Cobb.

Every day has been replete with the many features planned by the students, and Athens has been full of visitors who have come from all over the State.

At the same time the State Normal school is awarding diplomas to seventy-eight of its graduates and the combined programs and social entertainments have made the week here an exceedingly busy one.

The girls of Lucy Cobb appeared in their first commencement entertainment Friday evening when Jeanne d'Arc was presented by the members of the oratory department.

To-night the annual concert by the advanced students of the music department took place in Seney-Stovall chapel.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Alumnae Association held its annual meeting and to-morrow morning the baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Dr. Hugh Walker, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Atlanta.

At 6 o'clock in the evening vesper services will be held with Dr. Walker making another address.

Monday afternoon the graduating exercises will be held and the baccalaureate address made by Dr. Memminger, of All Saints Church, Atlanta. In the evening will be the reception given to the graduating class, by the co-principals, Misses Gerdine and Brumly.

There are but three members in the senior class this year who will receive diplomas, the others being certificate graduates. Miss Cora Brown, of Atlanta, Miss Louise Dorsey, of Athens, and Miss Annice Parker, of Millen.

Miss Brown is the daughter of Governor and Mrs. Joseph M. Brown and is one of the most popular girls who has ever attended Lucy Cobb. She is president of the senior class and has been awarded the tennis loving cup, being victorious in the tournaments now for three years. Miss Dorsey is a member of the Athens young society set and has made quite a success as business manager of the Institute's annual "Nods and Becks." Miss Parker, is from Millen and is president of the Amalthis Club, quite a distinctive honor.

Seventy-eight young ladies will receive their diplomas from the State Normal school Monday, the class this year being one of the largest ever graduated from the Athens branch of the State Normal colleges.

The commencement exercises will begin Thursday evening with a presentation by the Georgia Club. Friday evening the young ladies of the music department will appear in a recital which will be followed by a reception Saturday evening.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered in the chapel Sunday morning by Dr. A. J. Moncrief, of Barnesville. The graduation exercises and the presentment of the diplomas will take place Monday morning. The baccalaureate address will be delivered by president S. C. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina.

Miss Alice Spreights, of Milledgeville, is historian, Miss Lurline Collier, of Jackson, is class prophet, Miss Margaret Stone, of Athens, will make the last will and testament and Miss Ella Brady, of Sumter, will deliver the class oration.

Mrs. Ravaud Benedict was the hostess at a brilliant afternoon tea Wednesday from five to seven which was one of the most beautiful social events of the spring season.

Mrs. Benedict was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Julia Benedict, Mrs. John E. Talmage, Jr., Mrs. John A. Northcutt, Mrs. Morton Hodgson; assisting in the serving and entertaining were Mrs. Ora Hart, Miss Leila Mae Hull, Miss Eleanor Avery, Misses Leulle and Julia Brand, Miss Leila Mae Hull, Miss Eleanor Lustrat, Miss Martha Phinizy, Miss Mozelle Scudde, Miss Rosa Smith, Miss Minnie Thomas.

Miss Nora Gordon and Miss Susie Hatcher of Columbus are Lucy Cobb graduates that are visiting in the city for commencement and guests at the entertainments given in honor of the Lucy Cobb young ladies.

Miss Neal Cochran, Miss Louise Kytle, Miss Bena Talmage and Miss Frances Talmage are the guests of Miss Annabell Robinson in Covington. Miss Robinson is entertaining at a house party this week.

Governor and Mrs. Joseph Brown and Joseph, Jr., are in the city to attend Lucy Cobb commencement and to be present at the graduation of Miss Cora Brown, who is one of the popular members of the senior class.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Griffith chaperoned a party of the young society set on a straw ride to Mitchell's Bridge Thursday evening. Rowing and tennis were enjoyed after which refreshments were served. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Griffith, Misses Janie Mae Webb, Mary Arthur, Josephine Wilkins, Ruth Hodgson, Florence Hooper, Katherine Rowland, Louise Dorsey, Harriet Benedict, Lydia Griffith, Gya Griffith, Jennie Arnold, Laura Cobb Hutchens, Elizabeth Smith, Dorothy Hart, Sarah Mell, Rebecca Stewart, Augusta Arnold, Lola Fleming, Nora Gordon, of Columbus, Susie Hatcher, of Columbus, Bessie Lozier, Messrs. Morton, Campbell, McDonald, Cobb, Brand, Peacock, Roddenberry, Hurst, Wiggins, Martin, Lanier, Bassett, Paddock, Wier, Smith, Ray Gunn.



The Sweet Girl Graduate

Will find it advantageous if she will visit our beauty shop before the commencement exercises take place. We can show you how to look your prettiest on graduation day. If your hair is not well arranged it will count against you. We keep in touch with the latest ideas in hairdressing. Visit our establishment and you will profit thereby. We sell lots of articles which are essential to a careful toilet. All moderate in price and of the finest quality.

THE S. A. CLAYTON COMPANY
Manicuring, Chiropodist and Hair Dressing Parlors,
36 1-2 Whitehall Street.
Successors to Clayton & Zahn.

Savannah

SAVANNAH, May 24.—Society people are beginning to look forward to the return from boarding school and college of the many young Savannah people who are scattered all over the land. Some of those graduating this year are Miss Inez Tiedeman, who is at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Catherine Charlton, who is at Vassar; Miss Ruth Ely, who will graduate from the National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C.; Miss Maude Perkins, who is at Randolph-Macon, Danville, Va., and Miss Hattie Stubbs, who will be a Wesleyan graduate.

The first let-up in social activities came with this week, and the people are rejoicing in the temporary lull before the interesting chatauqua program which the Young Women's Christian Association is now presenting. There has been little entertaining for some time. Club life is practically ended for the season, and, except for the weddings in June, nothing of a purely social character is anticipated until life at Tybee and the other summer resorts begin.

A pleasant aftermath of the Kirmess was the series of entertainments given this week by the Daughters of the Confederacy for the young people who took part. The children were entertained Monday afternoon at the Regimental Armory. On the same evening the young men and girls who took part in the several dances were entertained at the Casino, Thunderbolt. An attractive feature was the many pretty favors which were presented to them as souvenirs of the dance.

Miss Isabelle Postel is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Shadman, at St. Simons. After her visit there, Miss Postel will be the guest of friends in Jacksonville.

Miss Helene Dixon is in Norfolk, Va., where she will act as bridesmaid at the wedding of a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcy L. Sperry have gone to Newberry, Conn., where they will live for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huston, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Leaken, have returned to their home at Cotesville, Pa.

Mrs. Clarence G. Anderson, Jr., who has been spending several months abroad, returned home to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Maddox, of Atlanta, were the guests during the week of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray Davidson.

Miss Irene Wrenn, of Bridgeport, Conn., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. O'Byrne, has returned North.

Mrs. Horace A. Crane, who is spending the month in Athens, will remain for the commencement exercises at the University.

Miss Sophie Meldrim has returned from the North.

Mr. John Nisbet and Miss Nisbet left to-day for the mountains of North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Jr., spent the week in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. George F. Tennille has returned from New York. She has as her guest her sister, Mrs. John Cochran, of Anderson, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCauley are spending several weeks at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Inglesby have gone to Highlands, N. C., for the summer.

Miss Cardo Krenson, who has been the guest of friends in New York, is now the guest of Miss Katherine Eastwick, in Morristown, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mackall and Mrs. Lester Karo have returned from Virginia.

Miss Sarah Richards arrived yesterday from Long Island, N. Y., and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lee.

Mrs. T. Gordon Finley, who has been visiting in Baltimore, Md., has returned to spend a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Carmichael, before joining Lieutenant Finley, who has been transferred to Detroit.

Miss Emma Gray is the guest of Mrs. Howard Arnold, in Atlanta.

Mrs. W. G. Pulliam, of Wilmington, N. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Hull.

Miss Margaret Ellis, who is at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., will attend commencement at Woodberry Forest, Orange, Va., and at Chapel Hill, N. C., and will visit Miss Louise Wise, in Wilmington, before returning home.

Miss Deborah Adams is attending her class reunion at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

Columbus

COLUMBUS, May 24.—The Summer Domino Club is the latest club organized in Columbus, the membership being made up largely of young matrons.

One of the delightful social events of the past week was the spend-the-day party, given by Mrs. Edward Reed, at her pretty home on Thirteenth Street, in honor of Mrs. A. E. Goodhue, of Birmingham, Ala. The occasion was a reunion of old graduates of Cox College.

Miss Susie Hatcher and Miss Leonora Golden attended the commencement exercises of Lucy Cobb Institute the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralston Cargill have gone to New York, where they will spend a fortnight.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Reading Club was held Tuesday afternoon, and as it was the last meeting of the season.

One of the most delightful social events of the past week was the benefit dance of the Woodmen of the World, given Wednesday evening.

Mrs. T. T. Miller and Miss Florence Miller returned home the latter part of the week from Athens.

Mrs. G. H. Whittaker has returned from Montgomery, Ala., where she has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Kirven.

Mrs. V. J. Pekor and Miss Nora Pekor are at home from a delightful visit to relatives and friends in Macon.

Mrs. Ralph Howard, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Frank Hardeman, of Athens, shared honors at a pretty card party, followed by a delightful course luncheon Tuesday morning given by Mrs. Dozier Pou at her handsome home on Front Street.

Miss Emma Bradley left Wednesday for Dawson, where she will be the guest of Mrs. A. J. Carver.

A delightful event of Tuesday was the Two-Table Auction Club reception given by Miss Emma Bradley.

Mrs. Leon Camp entertained informally Wednesday afternoon at her home on Rose Hill in honor of her mother, Mrs. Perry Spencer, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blackmar have returned from a delightful visit of several days to Apalachicola, Fla.

Miss Elizabeth Massey, of Birmingham, is spending some time in the city with relatives, being en route home from a several weeks' stay in Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. J. B. Scott has gone to Marion, Ala., for the purpose of attending the commencement exercises of the Judson Female College.

Thomasville

THOMASVILLE, May 24.—A brilliant social event of the week here was the large reception given on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. C. S. Parker and Mrs. Fred Smith in compliment to Mrs. James Milton Smith, of Eufaula, Ala., the guest of Mrs. William Smith.

Mrs. Morton Wheeler was the hostess on Monday afternoon at a very pretty al fresco bridge party given on the lawn at Oak Hill. The prize for high score was won by Mrs. F. D. Dismuke and the second prize by Miss Honorine Hopkins. Mrs. Robert Pardee cut for progression and the low score prize went to Mrs. Robert Smith.

For their guests Mrs. Gerald Cornell, of Douglas, and Miss Florence Cornell, of Chicago, the Misses Marianne and Jessie Watt were the hostesses on Tuesday afternoon at a pretty informal tea.

Miss Adelyn Moller entertained very delightfully on Thursday afternoon with a "handkerchief shower," given in compliment to Miss Katie Sturdivant, whose marriage to Mr. Vallere Hawthorn will be an interesting social event of next month.

For Mrs. James Milton Smith Mrs. Charles Smith was the hostess yesterday afternoon at a very enjoyable "42" party. There were ten tables of those playing the game and other guests invited in for afternoon tea, served at the conclusion of the game.

Miss Sallie Starke is spending a few weeks in Atlanta. From there she will go to Augusta to visit her sister, Mrs. G. Sherwood Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCartney, of Rome, have returned home, after a visit here of several days.

Augusta

AUGUSTA, May 24.—Cards of invitation have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. James Paul Verdery to the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Cuming, to Mr. Craig, on the evening of Wednesday May 28.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Connell are receiving congratulations on the arrival at their home of a pretty little daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lott, of Hazelhurst, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brown on Telfair Street.

Miss Meta Schley is visiting Miss Effie Brabham in Hattieville, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell Graham and Miss Julia Graham are visiting Mrs. Morgan Landrum.

Mrs. Nora Meridith is quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Moody.

Mrs. John S. Nixon and Miss Irene VonKamp, have returned from a motor trip to Savannah.

Incidental to the Georgia State Convention of Graduate Nurses, which was in session last week, was an elaborate and very beautiful tea at the Boatwright tea room in North Augusta, a lovely luncheon at Pine Heights Sanitorium, with Mrs. Hartridge, superintendent of the sanitorium, and president of the Nurses' Association, as hostess, and a tea at the Cranford Club given by Mrs. Cumming, president of the Children's Hospital Association.

Mrs. Warley has returned to Charleston, after a visit with Mrs. Samuel Martin. Mrs. Warley was the guest of honor at a beautiful bridge paryt given by Mrs. William Twiggs and Mrs. John Twiggs, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. William Haskell, of Charleston, is visiting Mrs. G. Sherwood Whitney.

Miss Helen Verdery gave a pretty card party Thursday afternoon in honor of her house guest Miss Louise Hall, of Virginia, who returned home yesterday, accompanied by her mother, who has been visiting friends in North Augusta.

Mrs. Charles Story and children have gone to Charlotte, N. C., to join Mr. Story, who is located there for the summer.

A fine sum was made at the concent given Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Crittenden Home.

Miss Edna Westbrook was complimented with a fish fry Thursday night.

The younger set gave a delightful script dance Friday evening at K. of P. Hall.

Mrs. J. O. Barrett and children will arrive the first of the week to join Mr. Barrett and make Augusta their home.

Quite a rivalry, in a pleasant little way, is going on among the children in regard to who will be the Queen of the Carnival that is given annually for the Children's Hospital Association. At present Miss Lucille Sheron leads with a big majority.

Mrs. E. E. Murphey and Miss Florence Mounce have returned from Edgefield.

Mrs. John Harper Davidson has returned from Spartanburg.

Mrs. Samuel F. Garlington entertained the Tuesday Card Club this week.

Miss Annie Wright is visiting relatives in New York.

Mrs. R. J. Southall and Miss Belle Pearson have returned from Florida.

Mrs. Harry Goodrich is visiting Mrs. Walter Bishop in Athens.

Mrs. M. P. Carroll is expected home for a few days from a visit of several months with her son, Willie Carroll, in El Paso, Tex.

Forsyth

FORSYTH, May 24.—A wedding which came as a delightful surprise to their many friends was that of Will Sneed, of Forsyth, and Miss Estell Shackleford, of Atlanta, which took place in Montgomery, Ala., on May 18.

An affair that was attractive in its every detail was the reception given by Miss Ruth Ponder at her home on Railroad Avenue to the senior class of Bessie Tift College, of which class she is a member.

Mr. Hugh Jackson has returned from a visit to Dr. and Mrs. Roger Swint at Milledgeville.

Miss Kate Whidden, of Arcadia, Fla., spent several days of this week with Miss Hallie Lancaster.

Miss Leola May Martin entertained the senior class of Banks Stephens Institute at a delightful reception at her home on Wednesday evening.

Little Miss Martha Banks entertained at a delightful porch party, celebrating her eighth birthday at the home of Mrs. R. H. Fletcher on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Louise Wallace entertained the Game Club at a delightful tea Friday afternoon at The Pines in compliment to Miss Clare Fletcher.

Many delightful affairs are being planned for Miss Clare Fletcher and Miss Lillian Morse, whose weddings will be in June.

Dalton

DALTON, May 24.—Will N. Harben, the gifted New York novelist, accompanied by Mrs. Harben and children, will leave New York City for Dalton within a short time and will spend the summer here, where they resided prior to moving to New York.

Mrs. Fred Houser and Miss Alma Nance, of Atlanta, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Farrar, on Thornton Avenue.

Mrs. C. M. Mitchell and little son, Marshall, of Danville, Ky., are guests of Mrs. Mitchell's parents, Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Puckette.

Miss Sue Gilbert, of Nashville, Tenn., has returned home, following a fortnight's visit to Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pruden.

The members of the Bryan M. Thomas Chapter, U. D. C., will be hostesses of the survivors of General Joseph E. Johnston's army on Friday of next week, when, it is believed, many will come here from the reunion at Chattanooga. A dainty luncheon will be served the old soldiers, the members of the chapter acting as waitresses.

Monroe

MONROE, May 24.—A delightful meeting of the Merry Matrons' Club was held Friday afternoon with Mrs. Arthur Mobley hostess. After several games delightful refreshments were served.

The last meeting of the Athenaeum Club was held Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Ernest Camp at her beautiful Broad Street home.

Miss Beulah Pirkle entertained most charmingly last week, the honor guest being Miss Gladys Lee, of Covington.

Miss Jennie Douglas, of Greensboro, Ala., has been selected as director of the musical department of the Monroe public schools with Miss Sallie Evans, of Montgomery, Ala., her assistant and teacher of voice. These young ladies succeed Miss Clara Smith, resigned, and Miss Gussie O'Neal, whose marriage to Professor Johnson, of Decatur, removes her from the State to a study of her art for some time in Europe.

Dr. V. I. Master, of Atlanta, a lecturer on the work of Missions in Penama, Cuba and the Southwest, will speak at the First Baptist Church in this city to-night. He comes under the auspices of the Missionary Societies of the First Baptist Church.

One of the most delightful social affairs of the spring was the spend-the-day party given Wednesday by Mrs. Pierce Briscoe, complimentary to a number of her friends.

Eastman

EASTMAN, May 24.—The Young People's Missionary Society was entertained on Thursday evening last at a buffet luncheon by Mrs. W. E. Davison at her home on Fifth Avenue.

Miss Florrie Waters, who has been the guest of Mrs. Bob Wynne for the past several days, has returned to her home in Cordele.

Mrs. Max Wall, of Tifton, who has been the guest of Mrs. John W. Wall for the past week, left Monday for Brunswick, where she will spend a few days before returning to her home.

Mrs. Frank Winecoff, who was the guest of her parents a few days last week, has returned to her home in Atlanta.

Miss Annie Mae Strickland, who was the guest of Mrs. D. D. Smith, has returned to her home in Macon.

Mrs. Dan C. Cravey, of Rhine, is in the city as the guest of her son, Mr. J. L. Cravey.

Mrs. Mary Eliza Campbell, of Chalybeate Springs, is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. Theo Edwards.

Mrs. Henry Powers, of New Orleans, is the guest of Mrs. App Herrman this week.

Miss Susie Carnes is visiting friends and relatives in the city this week.

Miss Emily Bealer, who has been attending Bessie Tift College during the past year, has returned to her home in this city to spend the summer holidays.

Mrs. J. T. Rawlins and daughter, Miss Veronice, have returned to their home in Albany after a few days' visit to Mrs. J. B. Rawlins.

Miss Bibb McCullough and Mrs. Effie Willis have returned from an extended visit to relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Washington

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mrs. Davis Gray Harwell entertained the members of the Wednesday Afternoon Bridge Club this week.

The Matron's Club was delightfully entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. M. Sims by Mrs. James E. Reynolds.

Miss Williamette Bredley is visiting in Jasper, Ala., for a few days with her sister, Miss Caroline Bradley. Before returning to their Washington home for the summer the Misses Bradley will be members of house parties in Jackson, Tenn., and Anderson, S. C.

The Matrons' Sewing Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Fielding Hill Ficklen on Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Calhoun entertained with a delightful dinner party Friday complimentary to the members of the County School Board of Education.

Mesdames Arnold Broyles and Harry Fisker, of Atlanta, are expected in Washington to-day to spend the week-end with Mrs. Richard D. Callaway. They will make the trip by motor.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Robert Sims entertained with a pretty porch party Tuesday evening in honor of the bi-monthly Bridge Club, which is composed of eight young married couples of Washington.

Miss Ida Alexander will return today from a visit in Atlanta and Flat Rock, N. C. At the latter place Miss Alexander was delightfully entertained by Mrs. George Baldwin, of Savannah, who has a summer cottage there.

Newnan

NEWNAN, May 24.—Miss Bessie Arnold entertained on last Friday evening with a bridge party for her sister, Miss Frances Arnold. Lavender and pink sweetpeas were used for decorations throughout the drawing room and dining hall.

Mrs. Robert Maddox entertained at a beautiful bridge party of five tables on last Tuesday afternoon. Her guests included members of her bridge club and a few other friends.

Mrs. Steve Powell was hostess for the Reading Circle on Thursday afternoon. The program was one of unusual interest.

The Tuesday Night History Class was entertained by Mrs. Austin Smith at the home of Mrs. L. B. Mann. A salad course was served.

Miss Mamie Louise Hill and Miss Annie Goodwin spent last week in Atlanta. They were delightfully entertained during their visit.

Mrs. Cleveland Kinnard and Miss Annie Powell spent last Tuesday in Atlanta as guests of Mrs. Robert Gann.

Milledgeville

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 24.—The thirty-third annual commencement of the Georgia Military College began Wednesday night. The college year now ending has been one of the most successful in the history of the college.

Mr. Henry LaFayette Bardy Tante, of this city, and Miss Ruth Peterson, of Fort Gaines, were married at the home of the bride-elect Sunday evening at 9:30 o'clock. After a brief honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Tante will be at home with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McAuliffe on Jefferson Street.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the past week was the Union Sunday school picnic held last Friday at Powell's Park, near the Georgia State Sanitarium.

Quite a musical treat was given the people of Milledgeville last Sunday evening, when A. R. Gaul's Oratorio, "The Holy City," was given in the Methodist Church by the faculty and students of the G. N. & I. College.

Rev. Elam F. Dempsey will preach the commencement sermon of the South Georgia College at McRae next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sapp, of Albany, were the guests of Mrs. Sapp's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Wall, several days of the past week. They will visit relatives in Atlanta before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Alexander and Miss Neva Fellan, of Staunton, Va., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Beeson.

Miss Mattie Stanley, of Macon, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. B. Ivey.

Miss Mary Willie Cauthen, of Milner, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Miller S. Bell.

Cordele

CORDELE, May 24.—On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Livingston were genial hosts to a number of their friends at a pretty bridge party in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Byrom Glover, of Hawkinsville. After the games an elegant course luncheon was served.

Miss Mae Jones, the popular guest of Mrs. M. R. Smith, was honoree at a delightful auction bridge party Tuesday afternoon, given by Mrs. C. L. McMillan.

Wednesday afternoon the ladies composing the Young Matrons' Club were very enjoyably entertained at rook by Mrs. Arthur Wheeler.

Mrs. M. R. Smith entertained a congenial party of young friends on Friday evening at rook, the affair being in compliment to her guest, Miss Jones.

The interest of numerous friends here is centered about the approaching marriage of Miss Clare Fletcher, of Forsyth, and Mr. Thomas Nesbitt, of Cordele, the marriage to take place in June at the home of the bride.

Mrs. E. F. Tyson has returned from a several weeks' visit to her mother at Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Mazie Crawford will leave soon, to be the guest for several weeks of her sister, Mrs. Livingston Leeds, of New York.

Brunswick

BRUNSWICK, May 24.—The artists of a Redpath Chautauqua have occupied Brunswick and the attention of her people with three performances each day since Thursday, to continue through Wednesday of the coming week. Society was out in full at all performances, together with the many attractive visitors that are in the city to attend this festival. With six days of baseball on the local diamond and the Chautauqua, social affairs to a great extent were done away with. A few of the club entertainments were crowded in, Miss Mary Clay having "Bridge Eight," the Misses Conoley the "Acacias," Mrs. Hampton Parker the "Neighborhoods" and Mrs. Whitfield "Six-handed Euchre." The postponed affairs of the other clubs will be given next week.

Several Brunswick families have gone to St. Simon's Island to occupy their cottages for the summer months. The season opened on the 15th, and the hotels and cottages are fast being filled with visitors and guests.

The marriage of Joseph Lambright and Miss Maud Gibbs occurred Saturday evening at St. Mark Episcopal Church, Rev. R. E. Boykin reading the ceremony. The affair was very quiet and came as a surprise to the many friends of the young couple.

West Point

WEST POINT, May 24.—The graduating class of the high school was delightfully entertained by Miss Alice Zachey, valedictorian of the class on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Huff entertained in honor of Miss Rowland, of LaGrange, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Shacleford, of Athens, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. F. Lanier.

Miss Laura Graham is expected Monday to be the guest of Mrs. J. S. Lovelace, during commencement week.

The young people enjoyed a moonlight picnic at Pine Mountain Springs Tuesday evening.

Miss Jewelle Jones has as her guest, Miss Witherspoon, of LaGrange.

The social event of the week past was the wedding of Miss Leila Williams to Dr. Rube O'Neal, which took place at the First Baptist church, on Thursday night.

Mrs. Gordon Wynne was hostess of the Bridge club last week. The meeting was quite a pleasant one.

Asheville

ASHEVILLE, May 24.—A great many Atlanta people have been spending the week at this resort, which has always been a popular one with them for nearly quarter of a century, and this year promises to break all previous records.

Miss Emily Harrison and Miss Hopkins, two very charming young women from Atlanta, spent some time at the Battery Park Hotel recently.

Miss Emma Kate Amorous, of Atlanta, who as the guest of Miss Ellen Smathers, of Asheville, was the guest of honor at numerous affairs, has returned to her home. She was given Dutch suppers, picnic parties, luncheons and teas; in fact, there was a series of social festivities during her visit, for she is an exceedingly popular young woman, and her departure is deeply regretted.

Atlanta people who have registered at the Battery Park Hotel recently include H. S. Smith, R. A. Salmer, David L'Esperance, Barclay Hamlin, J. H. Palmer and S. T. Flynt.

Oxford

OXFORD, May 24.—On Friday evening a benefit entertainment was held in Few Hall under the auspices of the Kil Kare Klub, for the improvement of civic conditions in the town. The program consisted of a lecture, illustrated with motion pictures, by Mrs. Geo. R. Loehr, Jr., the subject being, "A trip to Florence by way of the Orient," two readings by Miss Sue Means and a musical program.

The money will be used for the improvement of Marshall Park, a park given to the town by M. M. Marshall, a member of the present senior class at Emory College and named for him.

Jackson

JACKSON, May 24.—On Tuesday evening the members of the high school junior class complimented the seniors with a lovely reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Martin. A musical contest, which was arranged by Mrs. Martin and Miss Viola Slaughter, was one feature of the evening.

Much interest is felt in the approaching marriage of Miss Phena Meadors, of Covington, and Mr. G. B. Carreker, of this city, the wedding to be a home affair, which has been set for June 25.

Among those entertaining for Miss Minnie Bailey before her marriage to G. E. Mallett on June 18 will be Miss Mary Newton, Miss Jane Ham, Mrs. R. P. Newton, Miss Nina Harris, Mrs. W. E. Watkins and Miss Rosa Newton. Mrs. R. J. Carmichael will entertain the bridal party, the evening before the wedding, while Mrs. B. P. Bailey will tender a reception to the wedding party and a few intimate friends after the ceremony at the Methodist Church.

Swainsboro

SWAINSBORO, May 24.—Mrs. M. W. Berry and daughter, Miss Thelma, are visiting relatives and friends in Augusta and Sparta.

Mrs. Harry Hilliard Thompson entertained the Fancy Work Club Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Adelaide Duncan, of Lyons, was the guest of Mrs. Ed Meadows for the week-end.

Miss Janie Chandler, of Waynesboro, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Chandler.

Miss Madge McLeod was hostess at a lovely afternoon party Friday afternoon given in honor of her guest, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Jr., of Statesboro.

Mrs. Moore, who was the guest of Mrs. Arthur Thompson, has returned to her home in Augusta.

Miss Reba Burke, of Millen, is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Gray.

Miss Hatcher, of Jacksonville, and the Misses Roberts, of Graymont, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Roberts during the Chautauqua.

Mrs. Penton W. Wilson was the charming hostess at an enjoyable book party Tuesday afternoon. The affair was given in honor of Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Jr., of Statesboro.

Mrs. J. O. Geise, of Savannah, and Mrs. W. C. Kicklighter, of Greenville, will be visitors here during the Chautauqua.

ARE RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS NEGLIGENT?

Many Suffer Excruciating Agony for Years Without Investigating the Cause of Their Pain or Its Cure.

Rheumatism frequently comes from uric acid poisoning. Uric acid accumulates from undigested food remaining in stomach and intestines, which ferments and putrefies and generates this poisonous acid. If not expelled promptly it gets up into the blood and finally forms crystalline deposits which settle in joints and muscles and stiffen them.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT has been remarkably successful in the treatment of rheumatism resulting from uric acid poisoning. It is a true uric acid solvent which will break up the deposits already formed, dissolve the uric acid out of the tissues and hold it in solution until expelled in the urine. It will not cure your rheumatism overnight; neither did your rheumatism come overnight. But JACOBS' LIVER SALT will relieve you more promptly and surely than anything else because it thoroughly purges the system of fermenting waste, eliminates the poisonous uric acid and purifies the blood.

Almost without exception the sufferer from rheumatism is subject to constipation, biliousness or dyspepsia, and a sluggish liver is at the bottom of the whole trouble. JACOBS' LIVER SALT stimulates both liver and kidneys and makes them keep your system clean. No other liver medicine has the same solvent action upon uric acid. Therefore, insist that your druggist give you the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT. If he hasn't it, full size jar sent upon receipt of price, 25c, postage free. Made and guaranteed

SOCIETY in the CHURCHES

ST. PAULS.

The Baraca class of St. Pauls Sunday School was delightfully entertained by the Philatheas on Thursday evening at the home of Misses Marcia Whitaker and Dorris Murray, on Hill Street.

The lawn was decorated with Japanese lanterns and punch was served on each side of the lawn under vine covered alcoves. A delicious supper was served about 9 o'clock.

Those present were Misses Ellie Gheesling, Dorris Murray, Pearl Dempsey, Marcia Whitaker, Ruth Hogan, Clara Dunn, Marguerite Dunn, Lilly Leddy, Hayes Reynolds, Mary King, Gladys Thrower, Pearl Lacy, Maggie Giles, Mae Giles, Mae Evans, Lola Beiter, Alva Barber, Nina Hill, Vesta Willingham, Elva Bradbury, Edith Couch, Ruth Hudson, Mary Hudson, Corrie Brown, Cleo Whitaker, Ruth Knox, Minnie Turner, Helen Oxford, Leona McClain, Ruby Martin, Halila Crossland, Frances Crossland, Mrs. Huey, Mrs. Sency, Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Chapman. Messrs. W. P. Carmichael, Farris Kennon, Harvey Fraser, Harry King, Robert Leach, Homer Starr, Robert Thrower, Ray Love, Jack Wall, W. C. Raiford, Bernard Dempsey, Howell Hunter, Homer Hanna, Lumpkin Shepperd, Edgar Coleman, Albert Beiter, Grant Mangum, Cecil Gibson, Leon Barnett, Gene Barnett, Louis Lanford, Charles Hull, R. R. Knight, Randal Satterwhite, Warren Loftis, Ralph Dyer, Ralph Minor, Homer Sewell, G. T. Oxford, Charles Evans, Floyd Murray, Robert Jones, Jack Beddingfield, Harvin Beddingfield, Herbert Johnson, J. W. Aiken, Paul Luther Hardin, Hill Smith, Guy Edmondson, Wharton Clayton, Oscar White, Crabtree, Adams, Chapman, Gilbert Stell, and James Mangum.

UNIVERSALIST.

The members of the Universalist Church were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Paul Smith Wednesday evening. The lovely garden of Mrs. Smith was given over to the guests to go where they pleased and the decorations of this party were growing roses and phlox.

Mrs. Smith was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. G. Perry, Mrs. S. Wilby, Mrs. A. Bates, Mrs. E. W. Nighbert, and Mrs. J. C. Stanford.

ST. JOHNS.

On Tuesday afternoon the Women's Missionary Society of St. Johns Church had their regular meeting in the church. Mrs. Cleve Webb added much to the program of the afternoon by her vocal solos, Mrs. Printup, accompanist. A most interesting talk on Korea, by Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, and one on the conditions and customs in Japan by Mrs. J. N. McEachern, made this meeting quite enjoyable. Tea and wafers were served after the program.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The St. Mary's Guild of the Church of the Incarnation, of which Rev. John D. Wing is rector, met last Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. M. Brotherton, 16 Gordon Street.

Plans for a musical concert were discussed and the date for this event was set for Tuesday evening, June 3. The music from "Alice in Wonderland," by Liza Lehman, will be rendered by some of the young ladies in the church.

Thursday evening the Men's Bible Class met in the parish hall, and there was a general discussion on the welfare of the church.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

The women of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Atlanta will hold a convention of the Woman's Auxiliary in Athens Wednesday and Thursday, May 28 and 29. Prominent workers from all parts of the diocese will attend. The objects of the convention are to review the year's work and plan for a great forward movement in missions. The convention will meet at the Emannuel Church. Mrs. E. Le Conte Furman, of Macon, is President, and Miss Rosa Woodberry, Secretary, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black is honorary President.

Other officers are: Mrs. Frank D. Holland, Mrs. W. W. Curtis, Miss Sara E. White, Mrs. William E. Martin, of Macon; Mrs. Nell Cooper Frederick, of Columbus; Miss Almira Parker, of Cedartown; Mrs. Mallory H. Taylor, of Macon; Miss Rossiter Collins and Miss Mary Pearson, of Macon; Miss Lillian Fickling, of Macon.

ST. MARK METHODIST.

On next Tuesday afternoon there will be a joint meeting of all the circles of St. Mark Church in the Sunday school room at 3:30 o'clock. These are neighborhood circles, composed of all the ladies in a vicinity who are members of the St. Mark Church, and have regular monthly meetings at the homes of the members. As everybody in the entire church membership is invited to attend this joint meeting, a delightful program has been arranged, after which light refreshments will be served and a social hour will be enjoyed.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society will have their monthly meeting at the church on Wednesday. Mrs. J. T. Day is president of this society and she requests that all members be present at 3:30 o'clock.

Miss Bartholomew, organist for the church, has arranged a delightful program for a musical to be given in the church next Friday evening under the auspices of Circle No. 9, Mrs. M. C. Alexander, chairman. Some of the best talent in the city, both vocal and instrumental, has been secured and a real treat is in store for those who attend. During the evening a free will offering will be taken, which will be expended in the social service work done by the ladies of St. Mark Church.

PONCE DE LEON AVENUE BAPTIST.

A bright feature of the week at the Ponce DeLeon Avenue Baptist Church was a banquet given by Mr. George Atkinson, of Albemarle, N. C., for the Alumni of the McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago, who are attending the Presbyterian Assembly. One hundred and fifty guests were entertained, among them being several moderators and ex-moderators of the assembly. Sixteen speakers contributed to a program, and the ladies of the church acted as hostesses.

Circle No. 1, of which Mrs. B. M. Boykin is chairman, was in charge of the supper, which was served from long tables beautifully decorated with Dorothy Perkins roses.

Mrs. Boykin was assisted by Mrs. Arthur Hale Gordon, Mrs. Thomas Callaway, Mrs. Robert L. Turman, Mrs. Lippold, Mrs. B. M. Yates, Mrs. Richard Battle, Mrs. Howell Dodd, Mrs. R. N. R. Dardwell, Misses Cullen Battle, Effie Boykin, Edith Sims and May Clarke.

The Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society of the Ponce DeLeon Avenue Baptist Church will hold their regular meeting at the church on Monday afternoon at 3:30. The executive board of this society will held their meeting in the parlors of the church on Friday, May 30.

FIRST METHODIST.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Methodist Church met in the Sunday school room of the church last Monday afternoon, Mrs. William Nixon, the president, presiding. A very interesting meeting was held.

Dr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, who is the author of the "Church and Open Country," the magazine of international study for missionary societies, was present and gave a broad exposition of his views on the country churches.

His description of conditions in a certain locality in Tennessee called forth a reply from Mrs. Nixon, a native Tennesseean, who advised Dr. Wilson to make his illustrations further from home in the future, and asked him if he knew how really near he was to Tennessee. Mrs. Charles Haden was to have conducted the study of the society for the afternoon, but as she had such a distinguished guest as Hon. William S. Bennet, former Congressman from New York, who is in Atlanta attending the Presbyterian General Assembly, she begged him to address the ladies.

He spoke of the conditions in the country churches before the war, which appealed greatly to the members present who were reared in the country, and in conclusion he touched on the rapid change and improvements of these churches.

There was a "silver tea" on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Miss Hazel Kirk, on East Pine Street. The hours were from 4 to 10 o'clock. This tea was under the ausoices of the Young Women's Missionary Society.

Wednesday evening the teachers of the Sunday school gave a 6 o'clock dinner at the church, after which they held their regular teachers' meeting, exchanging ideas as to how the lessons should be taught.

ST. PHILIP'S CATHEDRAL.

A number of the members of St. Philip's Cathedral will go over to Athens on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Atlanta Diocese, which convenes there on May 28.

Mrs. C. T. A. Pise, Mrs. Charles L. Pettigrew and Miss Edith Pierce will go as delegates from the Woman's Auxiliary.

Miss Elizabeth Pise and Miss Mary King will go as delegates from the Junior Auxiliary, and Miss Abigail Stockbridge will represent St. Mary's Guild.

The Woman's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Charles L. Pettigrew is president, will hold a meeting on the first Friday in June.

The Junior Auxiliary will hold its weekly meeting next Friday.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. Robert Sharpe is president, will meet the first Wednesday in June at 10:30 and will then discontinue the meetings until the fall.

TRINITY METHODIST.

The continued illness of Mrs. William R. Hammond, president of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Trinity Methodist Church and one of the most active and zealous church workers of the city, is a source of regret to the entire membership of Trinity Church. For ten weeks Mrs. Hammond has been ill and is now at the home of her sister, Mrs. Thomas P. Westmoreland.

During her illness her duties as vice president of the society are being filled by the vice president, Mrs. E. A. Hartsock.

The next meeting of this society will be held the first Monday in June at the church.

The Mothers' Club of Trinity Church will meet the second Monday in June at the church.

The study class of the Woman's Missionary Society met on Monday afternoon at the church. Mrs. M. D. Hope led the meeting and a program was given by Mrs. Frank Hardin, Miss Martha Boynton and Miss Susie Wells.

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society, of which Miss Olive Shropshire is president, will be held the first Saturday in June. These meetings are held at the homes of the members and have a pleasant social feature. In all church work sponsored by the Ladies' Missionary Society, the Young Ladies' Society is of great assistance, their financial assistance being of great value to the church members. The devotional meetings are led by Mrs. E. A. Hartsock.

Mrs. William P. Pattillo, one of the pioneer members of Trinity Church, and an active church worker, will return home this week, after an absence of four months in Europe. Mrs. Pattillo takes an active part in all activities of her church and her return is being cordially anticipated by the membership of Trinity Church.

FIRST CHRISTIAN.

The First Christian Church celebrated its annual May Feast during the week at the church, clearing about $125 at the dinner and as much again at the supper. These feasts are given every May, and are in the nature of a re-establishment of social intercourse and friendship and attract many guests not only from the congregation but from neighboring churches.

The First Christian Church has two big social functions each year, the May Feast and the bazaar and dinner which is held in December.

The May Feast was held under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Susie Cawhern and her committees from the Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. Ada Brooke is president.

SACRED HEART.

The ladies of the Altar Society of Sacred Heart Church distributed flowers in the hospitals on Wednesday. This is but one of the kindly services rendered by that society in their year's work. Mrs. Joseph Moody is president of the Altar Society, which is one of the most influential organizations in the city.

ST. ANTHONY'S.

The ladies of St. Anthony's Church, in West End, conducted a lunch room at 75 Peachtree Street all last week with much success. On Saturday Mrs. J. P. Allen conducted a cake sale, in connection with the restaurant, and on Friday afternoon and evening an entertainment was given in the new Knights of Columbus Hall, for the lunch room fund.

SECOND BAPTIST.

The Alumni Association of the Teachers' Training Class of the Second Baptist Church held a rummage sale one afternoon last week and secured sufficient funds to complete the furnishing of a room at the Baptist Tabernacle Infirmary.

This room has been entirely supplied with all the necessary equipments, including an invalid's chair, pictures and everything that goes to make a comfortable room. The door-plate is inscribed, "Teachers' Training Class of 1912."

On Wednesday evening Thomas J. Day's Bible class of young men gave a picnic at Grant Park. This is one of the largest classes of the school, having 100 members, and each member invited a young lady to accompany him to this informal twilight affair. The party was chaperoned by some of the married people of the church, and the evening was much enjoyed.

MRS. CALHOUN'S BRIDGE.

Japanese poppies of a vivid red hue formed the decorations at the informal bridge party given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Abner, W. Calhoun. Miss Mary Gaut, of Nashville, who is being tendered a series of parties as Mrs. Calhoun's guest, was the honoree of the affair, and the guests included sixteen members of the unmarried set.

Mrs. Calhoun's new home on West Peachtree Street which she has occupied for several weeks and which bears the impress of her artistic taste, was unusually attractive on that occasion, bowls and vases of red Rambler roses being arranged throughout the apartments, with the Japanese poppies. The card tables were placed in the sun parlor, the bright-hued flowers being in striking contrast with the many foliage plants and swinging baskets of this apartment.

The prizes included silk hose for top score, for consolation, while for the honor guest there was a picture frame of French gilt.

Mrs. Calhoun was very handsome in a gown of white ratine, trimmed with heavy Irish lace, and Miss Gaut, the honor guest, wore pink marquisette and lace.

Make Your Living Porch Cheerful and Inviting

In warm, pleasant weather, when much time is spent out-of-doors, the porch becomes your living room.

It can be made unusually attractive and comfortable like any room, with CREX wire-grass rugs and runners. They cover the bare boards—are inexpensive and save wear and tear on paint.

CREX is not affected by rain or dampness—lies flat—never curls—is reversible and heavy enough not to be blown about.

The numerous patterns and color combinations make possible a selection that will greatly add to the appearance and attractiveness of any porch.

Best dealers carry a varied assortment of sizes and colors.

Refuse substitutes. Insist on CREX the original and genuine. Look for the name woven (almost invisibly) in the side binding on rounded edge, as shown in illustration.



Write for "The Story of CREX" and catalogue of numerous patterns in life-like colors.

CREX CARPET COMPANY
Dept. 18 377 Broadway, New York City
Originators of Wire-Grass Floor Coverings

SOCIETY in the SUBURBS

Inman Park

AMONG the interesting social events of the next two weeks will be the parties arranged in honor of Miss Lina Andrews, a pretty Inman Park girl whose marriage to Mr. C. A. Rauschenberg, Jr., takes place June 10.

The first of the series will be the luncheon Mrs. S. C. Dobbs gives Wednesday for Miss Andrews and for Miss Olivia Fewell, another bride-elect. Miss Laurette Lewis gives a morning bridge Wednesday, Mrs. Florence Harris entertains at tea Thursday, and Mrs. W. L. Johnson will give a morning party Friday.

The following week a number of parties have also been arranged. Mrs. D. F. Glasgow will entertain on Tuesday, June 3, Mrs. C. A. Rauschenberg gives a reception Thursday, June 4, and there will be two parties for Miss Andrews on Friday—a morning party by Miss Mildred Harris, and an afternoon party by Miss Leila Branch. On Saturday afternoon Miss Eula Hancock will entertain at tea for Miss Andrews.

The Chrysanthemum Club of Inman Park, an organization including a number of prominent Inman Park matrons, will give a picnic at the farm of Mrs. Henry Porter, president this week. The country place of Mr. and Mrs. Porter is near East Lake, and the club members are anticipating a delightful day in the woods. Among the members are Mrs. Porter, Mrs. William P. Walthall, Mrs. John R. Wilkinson, Mrs. S. C. Dobbs, Mrs. W. L. Kemp, Mrs. W. A. Niall, Mrs. Warren Candler, Mrs. Guy Holcombe, Mrs. Arthur Stitt, Mrs. A. W. Martin, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. W. E. Chapman, Mrs. L. P. Pattillo, Mrs. LeRoy Campbell.

A pleasant party of the week was the bridge given by Mrs. O. C. McCanne in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Francis Saxe, of Seattle, Wash. Roses and sweet peas formed the decorations, and the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Max Thomas and Miss Artha Massey. Mrs. John B. Carter won the prize for top score, a vase of cut glass and silver. Mrs. Walter Wilson cut the consolation, a white and gold plate, and Mrs. Saxe was presented with silk hose. Twenty-four guests were entertained.

Mrs. Hugh McClellan has returned home, after a visit of ten days to relatives in Thomaston, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walthall will take possession of their new home on Moreland Avenue, in a few weeks.

A cordial welcome is being extended Miss Gladys Hanson Snook, on her return home, after a season in the East. Miss Snook will spend a month with her father, Mr. Peyton H. Snook, and her sisters, Misses Lula and Hariet Snook, before leaving for a trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Matthews entertained at an informal reception at their home in Inman Park Monday evening from five to eight o'clock. Assisting them were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McClure. This affair was in honor of a number of the commissioners of the United Presbyterian Assembly who were Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ashwood, of Cambridge, Ohio; Rev. S. J. Huey, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. P. H. Yourd, of Marissa, Ill.; Mr. J. H. Hamilton, of Arkansas City, Ark.; Dr. S. B. Lyons, of Richmond, Ind.; Rev. J. H. McCormick, of Paxton, Ill.; Dr. R. W. Bairn, of Zanesville, Ohio; Dr. John McMillan, of Marissa, Ill.; Rev. J. M. McQuilken, of Carnegie, Pa.; and Mr. A. C. Elder, of Marissa, Ill.

Oakland City

MISSES LUCILE AND VIRGINIA WITHERS entertained a number of their friends Tuesday evening at their home on Avon Avenue. Bridge was played at four tables and several enthusiastic rubbers were enjoyed.

Mrs. Clyde Thomason, a recent bride, and Miss Lucile Ragsdale, who is the guest of Miss Inez Thomason, were the honor guests at a spend-the-day party given by Miss Thomason Wednesday at her home at Ft. McPherson.

Miss Jewel Tillman left Tuesday to visit friends in Gainesville.

Mrs. Preston Phipps has as her guest Mrs. O. C. Omer, of Mexico City.

Mr. O. S. Travis left Saturday for a ten days' trip. Mr. Travis will visit New York, Baltimore and Washington.

Mrs. W. R. Tinsley has returned from Jacksonville where she has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank R. Lyman.

Miss Lucile Ragsdale is the guest of Miss Inez Thomason.

Mrs. M. L. Roberts has gone to visit her son, Mr. Frank Roberts, in Houston, Tex.

West End

AN elaborate affair was the dinner party given by Frank Carter, of West End, for a group of friends among the students at the University of Georgia. The Georgia colors of red and black were carried out in the elaborate table decorations.

The place cards represented footballs, and the Georgia colors were introduced in the courses of the dinner. Eighteen guests were entertained.

The Dinner Domino Club of West End has suspended its meetings until fall, after a season filled with very delightful meetings. It is the custom of this club to entertain the lady and gentleman who have made top score during the year at a party at the close of the season, and a delightful affair is being planned for Mrs. A. R. Colcord and W. A. Foster, who made top score during the year.

The Matrons' Club of West End is a delightful social club whose weekly meetings are of much pleasure to the members. This club observes the same custom of entertaining the most successful player at the close of the year, and they are now planning a domino party at the Brookhaven Club for Mrs. Augustus C. McHan, who made top score during the year. This party will be given next week.

Mrs. E. V. Carter entertained the Tuesday Morning Bridge Club at their meeting last week, the game being followed by luncheon.

Mrs. Howard Arnold entertained her Auction Bridge Club Wednesday afternoon in honor of her house guest, Miss Emma Gray, of Savannah.

Mrs. Joseph Eby entertained the members of the West End Bridge Club Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Jenkins entertained their 42 Club Tuesday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Connally have returned home after attending the Southern Baptist Convention.

Dr. John F. Purser, pastor of the West End Baptist Church, has returned from St. Louis, where he attended the Southern Baptist Convention.

Decatur

MRS. M. S. Moore and Miss Mary Moore, of Newnan, who have spent the winter in Decatur returned home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Flake and children of Conyers, were the recent guests of Misses Kate and Anne Ansley.

Rev. William Bean, of Clinton, S. C., spent a short time last week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ansley.

Miss Annie Ansley has returned from a week's stay in Augusta.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Brown, of Washington, N. C., are the guests of Mrs. M. L. Mack.

Miss Helen Howard of Wadley, spent Wednesday as the guest of Miss Cora Graves.

Miss Sarah Terrell entertained at a lovely luncheon on Thursday.

Mrs. J. S. Reid of Rock Hill, S. C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cunningham.

Miss Margaret Sloan, of West Virginia, is spending a few weeks as the guest of Miss Clemie Patton.

Miss Virginia Cohen, of Marietta, spent a few days last week as the guest of Miss Louise Colzey.

Dr. W. J. Houston, A. B. Houston, Neal Gore, Ernest Ramspeck, J. R. Glenn, Dr. J. H. Gore, and Charles Austin have returned from a fishing trip to their Lodge Fort Barrington on the Altamaha River.

Mrs. E. M. Sutton will spend next week with relatives at Danburg, Ga.

Miss Miriam Smithdeal is a member of a fishing party at Griffin, Ga., this week.

Mrs. M. L. Stanard and children who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin returned to their home in San Francisco on Thursday.

Miss Blanche Ehle has returned from a week's stay in Norwood.

Miss Reynolds was the guest of relatives in Norwood last week.

Mrs. Henry Earthman, of Clearwater, Fla., will arrive in June to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. N. S. Candler.

Kirkwood

A PLEASURABLE occasion of Tuesday afternoon was the reunion of eight classmates, who are members of the alumnae of the Girls High School. They were informally entertained by Miss Caroline Sisson at her suburban home in Kirkwood, Miss Lena Brenner being the guest of honor.

Miss Leila Barnwell, of Beaufort, S. C., is the guest of Mrs. V. P. Sisson. Later she will attend the Commencement exercises at Rockville, then visit friends in Waynesville, N. C., before returning to spend the remainder of the summer with relatives at Roswell, Ga., and Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison and daughter, who have been making their home in Atlanta, will occupy a cottage on Norwood Avenue.

Mrs. Duck and Miss Minnie Duck whose former home was in Kirkwood are spending the summer with Mrs. Duck's daughter, Mrs. Joseph Paranthan on College Street, Decatur.

A wedding of much interest was that of Miss Laula B. Davis and Perry V. Hall. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Davis, in Oakhurst, Rev. C. E. Patillo officiating.

The closing exercises of the Oakhurst School took place on Thursday, and Friday evenings. There were man present who enjoyed the interesting program and manifested much interest in the growth of the school within the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray and family have taken possession of a cottage on Park Place in Oakhurst.

Hapeville

MISS MAUD WARREN, of Newnan, spent several days recently with Miss Alice May Adamson.

Mrs. M. V. Allen has returned to Zebulon, after spending several months with her daughter, Mrs. William Aiken.

Miss Maggie Pitts, of Newborn, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Sassnett.

Mrs. G. E. Camp, of Oklawaha, Fla., visited her brother, Dr. G. D. Couch, recently.

Miss Annabel Sassnett has returned to her home after studying music at Meridian Female College for the past year. Miss Sassnett received a certificate in music this year.

Mrs. W. Kitchens, of Fayetteville, was the recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Susan Adamson.

Miss Helen Camp, of Ingleside, is the week-end guest of Misses Mattie and Winnie Couch.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Wells announce the birth of a daughter.

Mrs. Garnett Pruitt, of Leesburg, Ga., visited Mrs. S. J. Brown recently.

Mrs. Nannie Mapp entertained the Epworth League informally Tuesday night at her mother's home on Stewart Avenue.

Mrs. H. W. Joiner leaves Tuesday for Greensboro, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Clyde.

East Point

MISS ANNA JARRETT left Saturday for Center, where she will spend the summer.

Miss Mittie Campbell, of Anniston, Ala., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Orr.

Miss Annie May Upchurch will leave in a few days for a visit of several weeks to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Upchurch in Birmingham.

Miss Edilou Simmons, Miss Irene Harrison and Miss C. M. Allen attended the alumnae reception at Cox College on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. E. P. Mixon is ill at her home on Chattahoochee Avenue.

Miss Montine Byrd has returned from a visit of several weeks to Fairburn.

Miss Clara Gartrell, of Ellijay, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Quillian, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jones Hemperly have returned from a short visit to Riverdale.

Mrs. T. O. Headen spent several days in Gainesville during the past week.

Mary, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hemperly, is quite ill at her home on Spring Street.

Mrs. Obera Ford entertained on Tuesday evening at her home in Jefferson Park in honor of the teachers of the public school.

Miss Mary Beasley, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Johnson.

Rev. J. P. McMillan, of Chattanooga, is visiting his nephew, J. E. McMillan, during the General Assemblies.

Miss Lennie Thompson entertained on Thursday evening at her home on Main Street in honor of Miss Willie Whaley.

The East Point Woman's Club met Wednesday afternoon at the city hall.

The graduating exercises of the East Point public school were held Friday evening in the Baptist Church. Miss Mary Belle Gordon, expression teacher, was in charge of the program.

College Park

MRS. E. J. WALKER was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a lovely reception given at her home on Hawthorne Avenue in compliment to her niece, Miss Louise Watts, of Deland, Fla.

The College Park Woman's Club met Wednesday afternoon to hear the reports of the various chairmen, and elected the following ticket for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson; first vice president, Mrs. D. C. Lyle; second vice president, Mrs. V. C. Mason; recording secretary, Miss Broome; corresponding secretary, Miss Thornton; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Thornton; auditor, Mrs. W. W. Reid; librarian, Mrs. Hogan.

The members of the Sewing Club were pleasantly entertained on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. V. C. Mason.

Mrs. Lawrence Roberts entertained two tables of bridge Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Trammell entertained at luncheon Monday, followed by the matinee in honor of Mrs. James Dillard, of Lynchburg, Va.

Miss Frankie McCrory left Saturday for Thomaston, Ga., to attend the Matthews-Shaffer wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Roberts spent the week-end in Thomaston, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Hightower.

Mrs. J. F. Heard, of Macon, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Findlay last week.

The commencement exercises of the Georgia Military Academy took place Friday evening, followed by a delightful dance, the last of the season.

On Wednesday evening the members of St. John's Episcopal Church were hosts at a beautiful reception given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Andsley in honor of Rev. and Mrs. C. K. Weller, who leave soon for their new home in Anniston.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Parker left Tuesday for a visit to Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Kate Backus, of Norwich, Conn., and Miss Agnes Mann, of Milford, Mass., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Backus, returned home last week.

Miss Clyde Gault, of Cartersville, Ga., is visiting Mrs. James A. Northcutt.

CLUB NEWS

MRS. SCOTT WILL MOHOR IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, former President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution will spend the summer motoring through the Northwest, in company with her daughter, Mrs. Vrooman, of Bloomington, Ill. Mrs. Scott has already left her home at Washington and will visit in Bloomington several weeks before starting on her motor trip.

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FLOWER SHOW AT GREENSBORO.

The Woman's Club at Greensboro held a beautiful flower show at the club rooms last Tuesday afternoon, the exhibit consisting of sweet peas, roses, potted plants and spring vegetables, grown by the members. A large attendance enjoyed the entertainment, which was followed by a pleasing program and refreshments in the evening.

The Greensboro club has recently arranged for the purchase of a portrait of George Washington, which will be installed in the Greensboro High School as a companion piece to the portrait of Robert E. Lee which was presented to the school by the artist, P. P. Carter. The club will direct its next meeting towards the improvement of the cemetery. Mrs. J. B. Park is president and is assisted by an able corps of workers.

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MRS. MAMIE FOLSOM WYNNE.

Mrs. Mamie Folsom Wynne, former Atlanta club woman and writer, will stop over in the city early in June, on her way from Texas to New York, where she will take passage for Europe, spending the early summer in Switzerland, going later to Italy and France.

Mrs. Wynne will devote some of her vacation to the cultivation of her beautiful contralto voice. She will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Montgomery Folsom, in West Twelfth Street, during her stay in Atlanta.

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LAST MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The last meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The meeting is one of importance and interest as reports will be read from the officers and chairmen of committees, and new officers will be installed. An attractive feature of the afternoon will be the group of songs sung by Mrs. Jarnagin.

A large attendance is urged to show appreciation of the year's work and give encouragement for future endeavor.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

Planning for Summer Comfort

It was not so long ago that homes were stripped of half their furnishings in Spring and kept bare until Autumn



They were times when people wore good clothes only on Sundays and special occasions.

But nowadays people of taste pay as much attention to the furnishings of their Summer homes as their Winter residences; spend much less on them and get results that are not possible in the sterner season.

Artistic Draperies and Floor Coverings May Be Quite Inexpensive.

With many people the thought (maybe held subconsciously) is that a thing can't be good unless it is high priced. A mistake!

Take summer furnishings in curtains and draperies, for example. There are thousands of Atlanta homes that cannot afford a costly outlay—yet the owners appreciate the beautiful and the artistic in the home surroundings, and would have it if they thought they could afford it. They can!

There is a beauty and dignity in well devised simplicity, and it is part of the vocation of this Drapery Store to demonstrate that fact. Time and time again it has proven that money is not the chief requisite for making a home harmonious and comfortable in its furnishings.

All Summer Home Makers

who turn bright faces to these coming brighter days will be glad to know that now ready is this—

Showing of Rugs and Draperies

We want you to see the new hangings and draperies of all kinds.

Let your fingers feel the crispness of the new scrim and madras curtains, fitting into every color scheme for decoration. Let your eyes delight in the wonderful cretonnes—pretty and artistic beyond a doubt. Some of them copies of old hand-blocked prints, toile de Jouys, and reproductions of old, old French and English patterns.

Have your sash curtains cut from any one of a hundred kinds of muslins, scrims, bordered, plain.

Select from the beautiful light hangings with deep borders, the kind you want to go up in place of the velour portieres, which you were just thinking over your coffee this morning **must come down.**

Look among the bed sets, the utility boxes, the cedar chests, materials for pillow covers, the table covers, curtains and shades.

Pick out your awnings while you are here. Our men will go out to measure and estimate costs.

Crex Rugs for Summer

One of the dominant notes in the home harmony evolved in these latter days is the Summer Rug—or, more explicitly, the grass **Crex Rug.**

Artistic, Sanitary, Economical, Popular Floor Coverings

Crex Rugs are soft and pliable—they can be used the year round for every room in the house, but for the summer they are the most practical and desirable floor covering for cottages and porches.

The new Crex Rugs in all sizes, being shown in our Rug and Drapery Section, are of greatest interest, if there are Rugs of any kind to buy.

Note the reasonableness of pricing:

Plain Crex Rugs, with Stripe Border, Green Only, Following Prices		*Figured Rugs with Stencil, Greek Key Border.*	
18x36 inches	40c	18x36 inches	50c
24x48 inches	65c	24x48 inches	75c
27x54 inches	75c	27x54 inches	85c
30x60 inches	$1.00	30x60 inches	$1.25
36x72 inches	$1.25	36x72 inches	$1.50
54x90 inches	$2.50	54x90 inches	$3.00
6x9 feet	$4.25	6x9 feet	$5.00
8x10 feet	$6.25	8x10 feet	$7.25
9x12 feet	$8.00	9x12 feet	$9.00

AEROLUX NO WHIP PORCH SHADES



Aerolux Porch Shades Convert a Veranda into a Delightful Private Room

Equip your veranda with Aerolux Shades and it insures solid comfort for the entire summer. Gives you an ideal "outdoor-den," or sleeping porch. Perfectly private, delightfully cool and decidedly attractive.

The Size and Cost

4x7½ feet	$2.50	8½ feet	$4.50
6x7½ feet	$3.50	10x7½ feet	$6.00



The New Awning Cloths Have Come

Blues, greens, reds and browns—they are the very best made; so are the frames and fittings which we use.

We make Awnings for homes, for offices, for public buildings and every other place calling for them. Our facilities are exceptional.

Telephone our Rug and Drapery Section—if you can not come—both phones Main 3033—a man will call with samples and make estimates.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

For Milady's Wardrobe

By MME. HAUTE MONDE.

Net over a color makes loveliest of bridesmaid gowns always, especially for less formal weddings. A point, however, is that this season the lining is not of charmeuse but a layer of chiffon. Under this, of course, is worn one of the new Empire slips of chiffon that replace skirt and corset cover. They are lovely in their elegant limpness, a mass of fine hand tucks and broad entre deux through which wide satin ribbon is run, and look more like a princess slip than lingerie.

• • •

The flowered crepe voiles, with their quaint French posies scattered over the surface, have great possibilities for bridesmaids' or attendants' gowns, especially for the summer weddings where a little of the ceremonial aspect is often omitted. Superposed materials, in line with the futurist colorings, give a good chance for splendid color effects.

• • •

Three-piece suits of imported cotton ratines with the correct fuzzy texture are at the same time thin and diphanously light weight. Such suits are something new, and any bride should certainly include them in her wardrobe. They can be worn with equal propriety in town or at the summer resorts, so that they have a double use—a valuable economical feature.

• • •

For soft and light gowns here is a bit of useful information. A slip of supple satin is often necessary to hold the ruffles and draperies. If, for instance, a dress discloses at the lower edge a pleated flounce, the upper part being a tunic, the pleated flounce can be attached to the slip instead of the tunic.

• • •

The brilliantly colored athletic coat that replaces this year the knitted sweater coat is another novelty for the bride's outfit. Of lightest weight, yet thick and of winter material weave, these coats with their brilliant green, red or yellow hues are a welcome addition to any out of town outfit.

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The cape, new in shape, that slopes away in a cutaway effect from the neck and is weighted on the edges by ruching, ruffles or marabout, is pretty to throw on over the light evening dress, and it is the fashion to have several of these.

• • •

When the great question of the crash and girdle comes up for consideration there is a decided emphasis placed on crossed lines. The soft ribbon, after being wound around the waist, is curved and crossed at any place that is in need of this note of color. The tunic is another part of the costume which can be used as an effective place for the crossing of lines. The examples are everywhere noticeable, and a leniency is the chief characteristic, which promises the right and becoming crossing of lines for all women.

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Tailored suits have bolero or eton jackets and broad girdle of a contrasting color. Buttons are much in evidence, and those of porcelain, ivory, tortoise shell or enamel are most favored.

Striped materials are extensively used for street costumes. A Paquin model of gray and brown ribbed material has a modified bolero jacket, with revers, collar and cuffs of brown and white checked silk.

• • •

The present fashion seems more than ever to seek to preserve a juvenile appearance to the feminine silhouette, and even to exaggerate. A woman very rarely pauses to consider whether such and such a detail of her toilette will be too young, and the designers of models seldom think of creating anything specially destined for the woman in the autumn of her life. Every fashion is permitted to her so long as she has the wit and the good sense to adapt it to her gray hair. Certain lines of a costume intended for a young woman may easily be modified, and the desired effect can be produced by a veiling of lace flounces, so as to achieve an "ensemble" which will give harmony to a silhouette made heavy by age.

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Evening wraps are developed of corded silk, chiffon or heavily beaded net or chiffon. The handsomest models are draped about the knees and fastened over at the side with a single button or ornament.

• • •

Silk is more popular than ever, but the weaves having rough surfaces, like crepe de chine, crepon and tussore, are particularly lovely. Rep and silk moire are preferred to liberty and taffeta silk.

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Neckwear, guimpes, girdles, hosiery and gloves, parasols and shoes are all painted from the dye pots of the Far East. The woman who loves brilliant plumage will have no difficulty in satisfying her taste this season.

• • •

The combination of fabrics is of the greatest importance this spring. Cotton and wool eponge in novelty designs are much used in combination with not only plain eponge but as a trimming for silks. Pique, printed in cretonne patterns and Bulgarian colors and designs, is also used to trim wool dresses. It makes the smartest little vests and it is often used for revers and cuffs.

• • •

Modistes say green will be the "rage" for women's toilettes through out the summer.

In Paris whole frocks and wardrobes carry the one tone—that of bright lettuce leaves. Black suits are trimmed with green; green waists and belts are worn, while the striking combination of a green taffeta gown worn with a red jacket has been seen in "Rumpelmayer's" stylish tea room, on the Rue Royal.

• • •

Oriental color combinations are worked into some of the newest braids and fancy ornaments, and are used to trim the darker-toned coat suits and one-piece dresses of ratine, eponge and covert. In place of satin for collar and cuffs, much bengaline will be used and there is a decided preference for novelty eponge and ratine.

• • •

The mania for the new silhouette is showing no sign of abating. The draping of skirts is more confined, bringing the fullness from the hips to the front, so as to emphasize the straight line and give the "1913 stylish droop." The lower part of the skirt is now left quite plain, clinging closely to the figure.

• • •

Not the least detail of the summer blouse or wash dress is the very decorative buttons that are used to adorn them. Few conventional round, flat pearl or crocheted buttons can be found on this season's models. Instead the prevailing style for bright colors made its impression even on the button, and they are to be found adorning blouses in all the kaleidoscope colors imaginable. In shape, too, they have changed, and that is not the least attractive thing about them. Some are ball shaped, and around the center of the sphere there is an added ring of a contrasting color or material.

• • •

Balkan blouse dresses look well on children of all ages and the prettiest models seen in the good shops are fashioned on this style. The thicker woolens and linens make up well in a modified fashion of this long waisted style, and for the voiles, challies and lingerie frocks it is simply a question of introducing a little more fullness to keep it from looking skimpy.

• • •

In the toilet of the fashionable woman of the season, jewels abound, but mounted in an original manner, which is one of the things most typical of our epoch. The brilliants and pearls are placed in aiglets on the corsage and sometimes in the hair, lightly and artistically disposed. Bracelets encircle the gloves sewn discreetly with brilliants, and even in the case of a diadem they are now made without any heaviness, each stone mounted separately.

• • •

"Never have pearls been so much in favor, and if there are marvellous necklaces and collars of them there are also a lot of imitation and false pearls. Many of our women of society wear pearl earrings, and pearl buttons compete with diamond buttons and those of color. Indeed, some of our women have adopted the drop earrings so becoming to the face and long since abandoned. Diamond necklaces are not worn any longer about the neck, but as epaulettes, as are also the pearl dog collars.

• • •

The separate blouse is still with us, but so beautified this season that it can hardly be associated with the old-time "shirt-waist" of the American woman. The French have transformed the blouse, into its present mode, a transparent bodice of the thinnest mousseline de soie, the only opaque material used being a silk sash around the waist. The rest, the sleeves included, is absolutely transparent—in some cases so much so as to indicate a wish on the part of the wearer to outdo the most daring fashion of the directoire period. Rose-tinted tulle bodices with very short sleeves are exceedingly popular. Fashion experts predict that their vogue will increase as the season advances.

• • •

"The gold wrist bag is the coquettish thing for dinners. It can be laid on the table or suspended on the arm without inconvenience. On the contrary, it is rather an ornament, for its frame and chain are also constellated with stones."

• • •

The movement in favor to lower heels seems to be making headway. Very few of the fancy Louis XVI. jeweled or lacquered heels, which caused a sensation by their extraordinary height early in the season, were seen this afternoon. At the same time the classic cothurni or buskins, laced high on the leg, are more fashionable now.

• • •

At a recent French exhibit of new modes, the general tone was considerably more sober than ever before this year, which is interpreted as an indication that the time for the exhibition of daring freaks is over, and that reasonableness is beginning to rule Paris modes. Let us hope the reign of reason will reach this section of the fashionable world in the near future.

• • •

A charming gown which attracted much attention in the aforesaid exhibit was of dove-colored tussor with basque and bodice of Alencon lace, and a bolero embroidered with Watteau blue silk and silver. Lace fell gracefully over the skirt from the waist as far as the knees. It was shorter in the front than in the back, giving a graceful appearance to a simple but rich dress.

• • •

A most original costume, and somewhat daring for its conspicuous beauty is thus described: The bodice, almost in the style of evening dress, was of white satin broche with a design of small bunches of roses in their natural colors. It ended immediately under the arms, from which point the gown of dull white crepe de chine continued as a perfectly simple furretu clinging to the figure down to just below the knees, where a series of folds, evidently boned or starched to represent the petals of a rose, circled the skirt, giving the wearer the appearance of emerging from the heart of a rose. Dull green stockings and silk shoes, obviously meant to represent the stem of the flower, were worn, while instead of a hat the manikin wore a tight-fitting calotte of pink silk simply trimmed with a row of pearls along the edges.

• • •

Short coats of all shades, reaching only to the knees and widely draped from back to front, are almost a necessity for the modish costume of the day, because of the flimsiness of the materials used for the bodices of the gowns.

• • •

Dressmakers are vieing with each other to provide tempting frocks for the young girls. They do not underrate the value of a trousseau in the near future, or the possibility of gowning the smart young married woman. Needless to say, simplicity is essential at this season.

• • •

Linen skirts for sporting wear, allowing for a good tennis stride are a bit narrower than in former seasons and have a high waist-line, and the coveted pocket. A pretty style is in khaki, with two pockets and a high waist-line, buttons on each hip. Another of wide wale pique, or cotton corduroy, as it is called, has the natural waist-line. A natural color linen has little flaps buttoning over near the hem, and buttons to the left front. The severe lines and fresh starchiness of these make them particularly attractive for office wear. A white eponge and a linen burlap in a black and white mixture, are two very smart models, having pockets and the hip plackets.

• • •

The rage for flowered cretonnes and cotton crepes, as dress materials, instead of wall hangings, has brought out some startling effects; but, having blossomed out in parasols, they seem to have reached their native heath. The great flowered patterns, catching the sun, add appreciably to the gayety of nations. All-color combinations are found in them. Handbags to match are made up very attractively.

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A Theater Gown

Of Black Crepe de Chine



IN this fetching model the bodice is widely opened in square front and back and makes a kimono which shows the upper part of the arm. Five rows of straps hold it over the shoulder and a beaded ornament finishes the small sleeves. The kimono is of beaded macrame net. An effect of beaded black net girdles the bust. A huge violet rose completes the bodice. The same beaded net circles the hips, going up the middle of the front. The skirt is tightened at the bottom by two huge beaded ornaments and is finished by a round train with beaded cabochon.

A Stroll Through Shopland

By EVELYN WREN.

There is every opportunity for the June bride to complete her trousseau, furnish her home and remain happy. M. Rich & Bros. Co. have a touch of sentiment in her favor. They are making it so possible to be an economical, practical bride that one can hardly find sufficient reasons for remaining in single blessedness. The old excuse of the costliness of marriage has disappeared.

There is still a chance for Miss Bride-elect to procure the daintiest of lingerie which arrived a bit too late for the May sale proper. The thirtieth semi-annual linen sale is still in progress and the bridal linens chest need know no lack nor the girl herself feel the inadequacy of her supply.

There are exactly twelve Wilton rugs for $27.50 apiece. These are the usual $40 rugs, 9 by 12. They would grace the new living room or dining room with appropriateness. Twelve brides can be happy.

J. M. High Company has a stupendous ready-to-wear sale. There is nothing more soothing to the procrastinator than to realize that she can, within a few hours' time, clothe herself becomingly. Waists, hundreds of them, at 77 cents apiece are shown in pretty voiles, with touches of color, embroidery and lace. Suits of ramie linen, worth $15, are to sell for $5.95. Poplin and serge skirts, beautifully trimmed, are to go at $4.95.

But best of all, perhaps, are the dresses which High's are offering this week. White dresses, in elegant simplicity, are priced at $5.95, $7.95 and $10.95. Mr. Bellah, of the ready-to-wear department, is evidently another one of Hymen's conspirators.

There are 200 silk dresses for $9.75. These handsome gowns are worth from $15 to $22. Wash silk dresses, worth $17.50, will sell at $7.95.

Shoes for the girl graduate and for the bride. They are in J. P. Allen & Company's shoe department. All the girl graduate need do is to specify the character of her gown and appropriate slippers will be selected. The bride-elect is peculiarly fortunate in shopping here. With a sample of each gown in her hand she can easily select slippers and shoes in just the proper colors and shades.

J. P. Allen shows the latest cut steel buckles on street shoes. Twinkling butterflies now alight on pretty pumps. White canvas, white buckskin and white kid shoes are high in popularity.

Keely Company has literally thrown the store open for the bride-elect. And yet they say that romance is dead! Embroidered linens for the indispensable garden or tea frocks are to sell at $1.39. These linens are in delft, navy, sky and copenhagen blue, oyster, pure white, pink, lavender, champagne and tan.

Gloves—Kayser and Fownes—are ready for the hands which are to receive a diploma or wear a wedding ring.

The brides of yesteryear like pretty homes as well as the enthusiastic brides of to-day. Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company have a collection of beautiful draperies, curtains and utility boxes that would freshen and cheer the most dingy rooms. The bright, pretty cretonnes bring the garden into the home.

Summer Footwear

There are women whose slenderness of ankle and wrist remains unchanged, no matter how much avoirdupois the rest of the figure takes on, as years advance, but the average woman finds difficulty in keeping her ankles trim after thirty—especially in the summer time, when the high buttoned boot is exchanged for low cut slippers and pumps. If low footwear is worn continuously through the summer it is found that buttoned boots, donned in the autumn, pinch cruelly unless the buttons are moved. As the ankle, spread because of its unconfinement during the summer, recedes in size, the boot becomes loose and another entire change of the button is necessary.

This trouble may be obviated if the buttoned boot is worn at least part of the time through the summer, and as such boots are now considered best form for street wear with formal costumes, a pair of dainty patent leather boots, with buttoned tops of suede or cloth, will not only assist in keeping the ankles trim, but will complete one's summer wardrobe satisfactorily. The white buckskin buttoned boots, worn with white tailored costumes, are smart and attractive in appearance, and are comfortable, even on the warmest days. Such boots should always be worn by the woman whose ankles are inclined to spread in the summer, pumps and slippers being reserved for piazza or driving use, when the weight of the body is not thrown continually on the feet.

The ankles of the woman who has been a good dancer in youth seldom grow clumsy as years advance, for the firmly knit leg muscles allow little opportunity for a deposit of fat. Rising and falling on the toes fifty times night and morning, will help to harden the ankles and keep them more slender, and so will walking with the toe persistently placed on the ground before the heel.

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That Turkish Sash

Cheruit introduced the broad sash tied around the hips in Eastern line, and ties it there in a single knot. Used in this way it has no objectionable features. It would be far better to omit this sash from an evening gown, although it can be imitated in an attractive way by fitting it to the figure, making it appear as a hip yoke and holding it in at the back in pleats, letting the ends drop to the knees.

Done in black satin and weighted with jet tassels this kind of sash is a distinct addition to a gown of black net, which has evidently taken the place of black satin for evening wear this spring.

Whatever else you do about this sash avoid the kind made of cubist ribbon in gorgeous colors, which is tied about a white satin frock; and unless you are very young and have the style that can be daring, do not adopt the Eastern sash of Roman ribbon with a coat suit of black or blue faille.



Novelty Jewelry

The vogue of novelty jewelry is still at its height. Women who ten years ago would have been shocked at the notion of imitation jewelry now revel in all that is pretty in the imitation jewelry's art. Among the adornments that are nowadays scarcely expected to be genuine are frill pins, earrings and the necklace that matches. Fashion dictates all three for the summer season, and that all three shall match. The frill pins are unusually long to accommodate the wide ruffles and jabots that a woman pins at her throat. They are to be found in platinum, gold, satin silver and mat black settings. Amethysts and topazes and all the semi-precious stones are worked into light, graceful designs, and sapphires, emeralds, pearls and diamonds are quite as convincing to the average beholder until she has heard their price. Jade is as popular as the current use of vivid green might lead one to expect.

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A little posy of colored flowers is often thrust into the belt; sometimes a garland of them is introduced as a heading to the fashionable high belt. Evening coats for young girls are fashioned of the most filmy materials, nets, silk crepes, chiffons, embroidered in silver, pearls and moonlight beads. The coat proper is often set into a deep hem of brocaded satin or ribbon well below the hips, to give that look of restrained fullness which is a feature of the present modes.

GIFTS FOR THE JUNE BRIDE

At this season of the year, heavy demands are made on one's purse by the numerous wedding gifts for the June bride. If taste and discrimination are exercised, many beautiful and acceptable gifts may be purchased for $5.00 or less.

There are many beautiful and useful and distinctive gifts which can be bought under the $5 limit. If the bride is of a sentimental turn of mind and dislikes exchanging her gifts, try to choose something which will not be duplicated or which, if duplicated, will still be useful. And always choose the present with some knowledge of the bride's tastes and needs in view.

As for choosing something which the bride is sure to like, that is sometimes difficult. Some young women with strong opinions and a distinct idea of what they want their house to look like after they have settled it have been really made miserable by the necessary presence of some kindly sent gift in their living room. If the giver avoids certain things she runs little risk of giving anything which will be really disliked.

Pictures, for instance, are a bad choice unless something really wonderful can be given. For $5, of course, a very good carbon print of some standard work of art could be bought and well framed. But perhaps the bride does not like the "Age of Innocence," or Whistler's famous mother or any other choice which you might make. Therefore, taboo pictures.

Among the suitable $5 limit gifts are any of the attractive wicker lamps in the shops. Occasionally, at a sale, a $5 lamp large enough to serve in living room or sitting room can be found; one for a dressing table or bedroom stand can always be had for $4. These lamps are finished in mahogany and some of them have mahogany bases; they are also finished in various shades of brown and green enamel and stain and some are enamelled white.

The shades are faced with silk or cretonne, which gives the lamp a definite color value, so know something about the color scheme for the house you are helping to furnish before you send the lamp. A white enamelled one with cretonne of blue, pink, green or yellow, as the case might be, would be lovely in almost any house, for almost any house boasts one bedroom with white enamelled woodwork and hangings and furnishings in white and blue, pink, green or yellow, as the case may be.

Silk elbow gloves once meant only one thing, and that was silk elbow gloves. To-day those words mean many things. They mean plain, old-fashioned silk gloves which reach to the elbow. They mean gloves with double arms, a meshwork of black silk threads beginning at the wrist and reaching to the elbow. They mean silk gloves decorated with insets of lace and silk gloves with lace hands and silk gloves embroidered in contrasting colors and decorated with rhinestones and sequins. They also means silk gloves with narrow, scalloped and embroidered frills of the silk fabric running from the wrist to the elbow at the outside of the arm.

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BRENAU, The College Beautiful;

Its Ideal and Its Attainments

By Mary Carter Winter

Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., 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.

All institutions have their ideals just as individuals have; and, as the ideals of individuals vary in loftiness and strength, so are the ideals of institutions on varying planes.

There is a tendency for individual members of an institution to adopt the ideal of the institution, and this is particularly true of colleges because the members are in a formative period.

Because of this plasticity of the student, it is essential that she come within the influence of only the highest and most helpful ideals.



The ideals of a College are relatively permanent; the individuals which compose the student body change from year to year. But each new group of students gradually assimilates more or less the ideal of the institution.

The Brenau Ideal

The ideal of Brenau is refinement. Refinement means fundamental culture and not mere polish. The refinement idealized at Brenau is like the refinement of gold which has been through the crucible. There the refining fires have burned away all dross and the precious metal can no longer be tarnished.

The word "Brenau" means "refined gold."

The picture of the Alchemist molding the features of a beautiful girl out of refined gold is a pictorial representation of the ultimate object of Brenau, to form a beautiful character which cannot be tarnished.

Education at its best is a purifying process, and only incidentally a polishing process. Culture which is no more than skin deep will not stand the acid test of deep and trying human experience.

It is the ideal of Brenau to prepare its students for such acid tests—the common lot of humanity.

That this ideal has been often realized, the lives of thousands of useful women in various walks of life in all sections of the country beautifully testify.

The process of attainment of this ideal is not easy to describe. Negatively, it is not an emotional process. The purification of culture is not a new birth. It comes by means of no sudden transformation. It is accompanied by no cataclysmic emotional paroxysm of the soul.

Religion is a helpful auxiliary, provided it does not degenerate into fanaticism, which is sometimes mistaken for religion, and which is a worse enemy of culture than gross ignorance.

But even religion is not a means of refinement. Some of the saints will be very awkward and uncomfortable when they don the shining robes and promenade in the streets of gold.

Religion mellows and softens human character. It furnishes new motives and vitalizes human interests and enlarges the spiritual horizon. But it does not refine. The process of attaining this refinement of culture is like the process of refining the precious metal. Mixed with materials of every kind the ore is stored in deep recesses of the mountains and among the gravel beds of the valleys and streams.

By chance, or design far beyond our ken, some is gathered here and there and in great, clanging, grinding stamping mills the process of elimination and separation begins.

The resultant, unshapen, crude masses are then sent to the refiner's crucible. Here the process is slow and more intimate. Heat, the most powerful force in nature, is gradually applied. The erstwhile disparate and uneven elements melt together and become homogeneous, and in the process the dross and unassimilable elements are easily eliminated.

After a proper cooling season the refined and purified metal is taken from the crucible and is ready to be adapted to any form of service which its environment and the needs of humanity may require.

As an ornament there is none more ornate; wrought into useful articles for the home, there are none more prized; in the commercial world it fixes the standard of value; in science it is reserved for the most delicate experiments.

If it is not pushed too far, the analogy is very illuminating and helpful.

The great masses of humanity hidden away in the recesses of the mountains and scattered through the valleys and along the streams furnish the new material.

Whether by Divine selection or by a process of elimination for which no better phrase has been found than the "survival of the fittest," some of this material, here and there, is selected and placed in the great clanging, grinding stamping mills which we know as the public school system.

Here the eliminating process really begins. When one considers the amount of material which goes in and the relatively small amount which comes out, having survived the numerous jars and jolts and changes, one is inclined to wonder if all the noise and tumult, the great expenditure of time and money and energy are worth while. But really the schools render quite as great a service in eliminating the unfit as they do in preserving the fit—a view of the case which critics of education might well consider.

The material which the public school system furnishes the college is lacking in homogeneity and is accompanied by much dross in the form of prejudice, egotism, and other hindering traits.

As heat is at the same time the source of greatest power and another form of the physical light which illumines the universe, so knowledge—real knowledge—is the source of power and refinement and is the light which illumines the soul of man.

But knowledge is a means and is not to be regarded as an end.

The end to be achieved in placing the gold in the crucible is not to heat it, but by heating it to make it possible to remove the dross.

If the ideal of Brenau has any claim to distinction it lies in its recognition of the fact that the acquirement of knowledge is merely a means to an end—and this end the elimination from the character of prejudice, of egotism, of unworthy thought and motive, and the adaptation of character to the highest practical ends in the service of humanity, which is at the same time the service of God.

LONDON W. Orton Tewson, Chester Overton — PARIS Paul Pierre Rignaux, Marquis de Castellane — BERLIN C. de Vidal-Hundt, Fritz Jacobsohn — ROME J. M. E. D'Aquin, George M. Bruce

SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALL THE GREAT CAPITALS OF EUROPE

KING RECEIVES U. S. DELEGATES IN SACK COATS

"I Care Little for Formalities," Says Victor Emmanuel, Making Americans Feel at Ease.

UNUSUAL FEAT IN ENGLISH

Signor Luzzatti Learns to Read His Address in Language of Visitors in Two Hours.

By CAMILLO CIANFARRA.
Special Cable to The American.

ROME, May 24.—The American Agricultural Commission which visited Rome this week is taking away a lasting remembrance of at least two very prominent men met while here, namely: King Victor Emmanuel and Signor, Luzatti, the latter Minister of Finance and Agriculture and once president of the cabinet.

Of the commission's experience with King Victor a story is now being told which, besides throwing more light on the King's democratic ideas and disregard for etiquette, also explains why the delegates were so pleased with the reception at which the King and Queen Elena were present.

According to the story, on leaving America, many members of the commission little thought they would come in contact with crowned heads of several European countries and failed to bring along evening dress suits, Prince Alberts, cutaways and striped trousers.

Had No Dress Clothes.

It thus happened that when the commission's presentation to the King and Queen was set for 5 o'clock in the afternoon many delegates informed Ambassador O'Brien that they would be unable to be present on account of the fact that they had no evening clothes with them.

The ambassador who knows the King intimately decided to inform His Majesty of the delegates' plight and the King's answer was:

"Now, Mr. O'Brien, tell them to come even in walking coats. I know they are here to work and not to enjoy themselves. eBsides, I care little for formalities."

Signor Luzatti, after reading his speech on co-operative banking, told his American hearers his English pronunciation was the result of only two hours of study with an English teacher. Curiosity of the Americans, once aroused, had to be satisfied and Luzzatti told them he first ordered a translation made of his speech, but that afterwards, he decided to read it and, accordingly, requested Mrs. Agresti, David Lubins' secretary, to explain to him some of the intricacies of English pronunciation and that it had taken Mrs. Agresti just two hours to teach him how to read his speech.

Wonderful Feat.

The American delegates considered the feat wonderful, as Signor Luzzatti is more than 70 years old.

Ambassador O'Brien, in discussing the Japan-American situation to-day said:

"I don't think the situation dangerous in any sense. There should be no talk of war. Japan is closely bound to the United States by many strong and enduring ties and she would hesitate long before ending these relations having such sentimental and economic value to her.'

Duchess of Portland Has Never Used Wine

Greatest English Hostess Also Has Abstained From Tea and Coffee All of Her Life.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—The Duchess of Portland, one of England's greatest hostesses, has astonished the British public by declaring herself a vegetarian and saying she has never drunk wine, tea or coffee, and relies on her natural good health as a stimulus during the strenuous season.

These statements coming directly from the Duchess have aroused exceptional interest and doubtless will exert excellent influence over British women.

The Duchess of Portland is very popular, being a connecting link between the stately Victorian set and the irresponsible smart set of the present day. She is noted for her kindness, justice and cleverness, and although a daughter of a commoner, is an admirable type of English patrician.

Miss Deacon to Live As Mayfair Bachelor

Famous American Beauty to Quit Continent for London, Which She Likes Much Better.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Miss Gladys Deacon, the beautiful young American who created a sensation here two years ago, is tired of Continental life and is to make her home in London. She has lived lately in Rome with her mother, Mrs. Baldwin.

Miss Deacon's sister is Princess Albert Radziwill. At one time the German Crown Prince was madly in love with Miss Deacon.

The Prince and Princess already have arrived in London.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox In the Gown in Which She Was Presented at Court



Famous Writer for the Hearst Newspapers is Greatly Admired by King George and Queen Mary of England.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, whose poems and other writings in the Hearst newspapers are famous the world over, is pictured above in the gown which she wore last week when presented at the court of King George and Queen Mary of England.

The gown worn by Mrs. Wilcox was one of the most gorgeous ever seen at the Court of St. James, and was greatly admired and widely commented upon by the English press. Her headdress consisted of white plumes with a trailing tulle veil, and her gown was of American chiffon cloth with a court train of green English velvet. This was made by an English dressmaker with true French skill. On both the bodice and the train were hand-painted pond lilies. The latter were highly artistic and were done by Miss Katherine Ascherman, a well-known American artist and a personal friend of Mrs. Wilcox.

Mrs. Wilcox has always held a warm place in the regard of the King and Queen of England, who are great admirers of her writings. She was first brought to their notice by a poem which she wrote for the Hearst newspapers on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria, the grandmother of the present King. King George, then Prince of Wales, wrote a letter of thanks to Mrs. Wilcox and expressed a wish to meet her.

The poem, which is placed in the archives of British royalty, is here reproduced.

THE QUEEN'S LAST RIDE

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

THE Queen is taking a drive to-day;
They have hung with purple the carriage way;
They have dressed with purple the royal track
Where the Queen goes forth and never comes back.
Let no man labor as she goes by,
On her last appearance to mortal eye.
With heads uncovered, let all men wait
For the Queen to pass in her regal state.

Army and navy should lead the way
For that wonderful coach of the Queen's to-day;
Kings and princes and lords of land
Shall ride behind her, a humble band,
And over the city and over the world
Shall flags of all nations be halfmast furled
For the silent lady of royal birth
Who is riding away from the courts of earth;
Riding away from the world's unrest,
To a mystical goal on a secret quest.

Though in regal splendor she drives through town,
Her robes are simple—she wears no crown.
And yet she wears one; for, widowed no more,
She is crowned with the love that has gone before,
And crowned with the love she has left behind
In the hidden depths of each thinking mind.
Uncover your heads, lift your hearts on high,
The Queen in silence is driving by.

TROOP RIOTS IN FRANCE DELIGHT GERMAN ARMY

Traditional Foe in Clash Over Service Extension as Reichstag Passes Military Bill.

By CHARLES HENRY MELTZER.
Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, May 24.—At the moment when the German Reichstag was proving its patriotism by voting clause after clause of the German Army Bill, France was scandalized while Berlin was pleased by the riotous protests of the French troops against the extension of their services by one year. Although outbreaks of a few hundred soldiers of the garrisons of Macon, Belfort and Paris were greatly exaggerated, they made a handy pretext for a renewal of the sneers and jeers at the expense of France which are so popular at "Unter Den Linden."

Coupled with rumors as yet unconfirmed that King George's visit to Berlin might lead to an improvement in the relations of England and Germany, they caused much anxiety. No one, however, doubts in event of war, all Frenchmen, even those who lately mutinied, will do their duty.

Anger Rather Than Alarm.

More anger than alarm, indeed, was caused here by the mutineers, who already have been hooted for their turbulence, and soon will be disciplined.

We seemed threatened with another series of automobile outrages. Bonnet and many other "tragical bandits" have left successors who held up an automobile driver between Paris and Senlis the other day. A highwayman calling himself Lancien shot the driver of a car he said he wished to buy. Lancien had the audacity after the hold-up to drive the automobile back to Paris, where he destroyed a batch of compromising letters.

The police of Paris are asking whether the frequency of such crimes is not due to the pestilent influence of sensational novelists.

Advocates Marriage of Reason.

Paul Adam will not be popular in America. His latest novel entitled "Stephanie" is a strong protest against the selfishness of the average love match and a plea in favor of the conventional marriage of reason.

In the preface to "Stephanie" Adam eulogizes the old classic custom which allowed Roman parents to select wives and husbands for their children. He also incidentally makes an attack on Moliere for turning fathers and guardians into ridicule. He also pays his respects to Sand and other Romanticists who have encouraged the alleged rights of passion at the expense of duty.

MORGAN'S NIECE MAY BE FIRST LADY OF CANADA

Harcourt Apparently the King's Choice for Governor General to Succeed Connaught.

By CHESTER OVERTON.
Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Every one at the great London clubs now is discussing the question of the Duke of Connaught's successor as governor general of Canada. It is very improbable the Duke will go back to Canada for a brief stay, as although the Duchess who has been very ill now is considered to be out of danger, she will be an invalid for a long time to come.

Had Prince Arthur of Connaught been married, there is not the slightest doubt he would have succeeded his father in the Dominion. As it is, the names of Lord Beauchamp and Lord Crewe are being freely mentioned.

Former Officers.

Lord Crewe was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for three years in the early nineties, and Lord Beauchamp served as colonial governor in New South Wales from 1889 to 1901.

There, however, may be a surprise in store for all the club gossips. There is good reason to believe that Lewis Harcourt's name has been mentioned to the King, with whom he is on intimate terms. There is no more popular man in the House of Commons than Harcourt, who has won the friendship of his political opponents. He has a charming personality and is wonderfully tactful.

His wife, nee Burns, is not only an attractive American but a woman of exceptional ability, with the happy knack of making friends wherever she goes. She was J. Pierpont Morgan's favorite niece, and is wealthy and a born hostess.

Raised to Peerage.

Should Harcourt be selected, there is little doubt that he would be raised to the peerage. Neither Lord Beauchamp nor Lord Crewe is generally popular, although both have ability.

Yet another name is put forward by Queen Mary, who is most anxious that her brother, Prince Alexander of Teck, should get the post. The Prince is a handsome and popular soldier and his wife is pretty and charming. The couple are very unaffected and much liked by all classes.

Walter Damrosch and Family Visiting Rome

Italian Operas Excel Ours Says American Composer in Interview.

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, May 24.—Walter Damrosch, author of the opera "Cyrano," and Mrs. Damrosch and their daughters, of New York, left for Florence and Venice to-day. While here Mrs. Damrosch visited the art galleries and churches and on Sundays attended the Augusteum concerts.

Of Rome's operas, theaters and musical institutions, Mr. Damrosch said although those in the United States could not be compared with these, the principal American houses were in accordance with the musical traditions.

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, has arrived at the Grand hotel.

Lake Como Crowded With Many Visitors

Rear Admiral Peary and Miss A. M. Longfellow Among Notables There.

Special Cable to The American.

LAKE COMO, ITALY, May 24.—Gaiety and fine weather are the order of the day here. Never at this time of the year have Lake Como hotels been so crowded. Holiday makers and visitors are of all sorts and nationalities.

Rear Admiral Peary and Miss A. M. Longfellow, daughter of the poet, are among the notables here.

Miss Dexter, Mrs. and Miss Daphne Stubbs of the United States are recent arrivals.

Bridge tournaments and tennis afford plenty of amusement.

Noted Americans Touring Europe Fill Gay Centers

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, May 24.—One of the most popular American women in Paris just now is Mrs. Hugh-Hallett, whose arrival from Dinard was the signal for a number of receptions by friends whom she entertained in Britainy. She has been the guest of honor at social functions arranged by Mrs. Beach Grant, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John Lawrence and Mrs. Schermerhorn Dostic.

Miss Fanny Reid Doyenne, of the American colony, is giving a series of smart musicales in Paris. At one was the Duchess de La Rochefoucauld, Princess De Faucigny-Lucinge, the Comtesse De La Forest-Divonne, formerly Miss Audenx Reid, of Washington, Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, Mrs. Blumenthal, Comte and Comtesse De Gabriac, Henry Sands and the Duc De Grammont.

David Jayne Hill, ex-ambassador to Berlin and Mrs. Hill were at home Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Hill says he expects to settle down in Washington next fall. eBfore then he hopes to complete the fourth volume of his "History of Diplomacy."

Madame Marcella Sembrich has taken a villa near Nice, where she will entertain this summer.

Informal dinner dances at the Hotel Ritz are attracting many of the best known visitors to Paris. Among the dancers this week were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Princess Radziwill, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Wm. Post, Lady Paget, Mrs. Bourke Roche and Mrs. Henry Millington-Drake.

Princess Stigillano-Golonna, nee Mackay, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John W. Mackay in Paris.

Officers of Russian Army Cannot Be Seen In Public With Jews

Detective Imprisoned Because His Testimony Helped Clear Hebrew Accused of Slaying.

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—General Rennenkampf, commander of Russia's northwestern army, whose headquarters are at Vilna, has just issued an order forbidding any army officer to be seen in public in company with a Jew.

A captain of artillery already has been reprimanded and confined to his barracks for a fortnight for being one of a party given by a Jewish family in a concert garden at Vilna.

For helping to prove that the murder of the boy Custchinstky at Kieff was not a "ritual murder" by a Jew, the former chief of detectives of the city, Mistchouk, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

The little Czarevitch now has his entire left leg in a metal frame which extends from hip to foot and passes under the instep, so he cannot be allowed to rest upon it.

Wealthy Americans Not Visiting London

The Custom of Living Near Town Adopted by Many of the Fashionable Set.

Special Ctable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—The expected invasion of London by wealthy Americans has not materialized, although the social season is fairly at its height.

Lady Decies, nee Gould, has settled down at Sefton Lodge, near Windsor. She motors up in the evenings for important social functions. This custom of living near town, instead of in it, for the season, is growing rapidly.

The Duchess of Roxburgh will not be seen much at Chesterfield House this season. She will stay quietly in the country awaiting an interesting event. Her friends hope it will be a son and heir.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is expected in July for the fag end of the season.

Lady Granard who has been in Paris, is now settled at Forbes House. She is expecting a visit shortly from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mrs. Sam Newhouse, who has been suffering the past few days with influenza, is now able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewisohn spent the past four days motoring around England.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard LeGalliene sailed for America to-day, as did Martin Van Buren, a descendant of the late president of the United States.

BONAPARTE IS A CANDIDATE FOR ALBANIA THRONE

Brother of Duke D'Orleans Rival of Montpensier for Crown in Balkans.

BY MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.
Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, May 24.—Of the candidates to the throne of Albania two of the most serious are Frenchmen. These are the learned Prince Roland Bonaparte and the much traveled Duke DeMontpensier.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the great grand nephew of the great Napoleon and grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, the Emperor's brother.

His only daughter, Princess Marie Bonaparte, is married to Prince George of Greece, the brother of the present King. Prince Roland is very rich, having inherited a large fortune from his deceased wife, who was Mlle. Marie Felix Blanc, daughter of the man who founded the great gambling establishment at Monte Carlo.

Esteemed Scholar.

Prince Roland is one of the most esteemed members of the French institute, which is composed of our five academies. He is a learned student of the different races of men, an experienced explorer, and for a time was President of the French Biographical Society. He is a prolific author and belongs to many of our learned societies, such as the geographical, the statistical, the anthropological.

The Duke DeMontpensier, the other French candidate to the throne of Albania, is well known in America, where he has traveled extensively. He is the brother of the Duke D'Orleans, pretender to the throne of France.

Among our royalists he is known as the brother of the King for they call the Duke D'Orleans Henry the Fifth.

Yet another candidate is Prince William of Sweden. Prince William is the second son of the King of Sweden. He is very artistic, has studied art in the latin quarter, and does much to encourage it in his own country.

Mary Garden Entertaining.

The number of Americans now entertaining Parisians is very large indeed. At the head of the list is Mary Garden.

Miss Mignon Palmer, daughter of another accomplished American songstress, Madame Erma Nevada, has been pouring her bold notes into the ears of the frequenters of the theater Des Champs Elysees. She sings the role of Rosina; and she is the youngest Rosina within the memory of the oldest theatergoer. The panels of colored roses in her dress are a caress to the artistic eye.

Another American grand opera singer of this season is Alys Lorraine, of New York.

Caruso and 'Turkey Trot' Absorb London

Tenor's Reappearance, Like Days of Patti at Covent Garden, Eclipses All Social Functions.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Society just now has only two topics of conversation. The first is the reappearance of Caruso at Covent Garden. The second is "Shall we bar the turkey trot?"

Caruso night at the opera eclipses all other social functions. Not even in Covent Garden's palmiest days, when all London worshiped at the feet of Adelina Patti was the barrier of reserve which forbids anything like enthusiasm on the part of the smart folk so completely broken down as was the case during Caruso's appearances this week.

As for freak dancing, society has split itself into two camps. The "fors" and the "againsts" seem to be just about equal in strength.

ROYALTY WILL BE PRESENT AT ENGLISH FETE

Americans Will Be Prominent in Brilliant Social Events Given at That Time.

BY W. ORTON TEWSON.
Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Many royal personages are to be present at the great Versailles fete ball to be held in Albert Hall, June 5. Princess Christian will occupy the royal box and will be accompanied by her two daughters, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, of Schleswig Holstein.

Princess Henry, of Battenburg, will occupy another box and, now that the Duchess of Connaught is out of danger, both Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia will be present as will the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, nee Connaught, and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenburg.

Lady Paget Prominent.

Lady Paget will be the heroine of the great occasion. She has organized the court of France and earlier in the evening will give a magnificent dinner party in her house in Belgrave Square in honor of the ex-King Manuel of Portugal and his mother, ex-Queen Amelie, who will go on to the ball with her.

Another handsome American, Lady Newborough, also taking a very active part in the Versailles fete affairs. She is undertaking the court of Poland and has secured the services of her beautiful compatriot—the Countess Pappenheim, who appears almost as young and quite as charming as her lovely daughter, the Countess Pauline Pappenheim. These fascinating countesses are frequently taken for twin sisters by persons who do not know their real relation. So much alike are they it is difficult to tell them apart. The daughter also will have a prominent part in the fete.

Only a few of the loggia boxes are now left unsold and the price demanded for each of these is $500. This will be raised further.

No Royal Ladies' Costume.

None of the ladies in the royal family will appear in fancy dress, but Princess Henry of Battenburg's sons will don costumes of the Louis XIV period and efforts are being made to induce King Manuel to do likewise, it being pointed out to him he will have a much better time at the ball if he does so.

Mrs. Cecil Bingham and Mrs. William B. Leeds will take part in the court of France pageant. It is whispered that these two lovely women will appear as mistresses of Louis XIV.

VIENNA OPERA HOUSE BARS INFORMAL STREET DRESS

Special Cable to The American.

VIENNA, May 24.—The Imperial Opera House opened this week with the rule to set aside informal, sporting and street dress generally adopted.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, of Philadelphia, is spending several weeks at a cottage sanitarium on the heights north of Vienna. She is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Have You Sore Gums or Loose Teeth?

A prominent dentist, after years of experience, has found a home remedy that will cure Riggs' disease, bleeding, inflamed and spongy gums, and tighten loose teeth by rinsing the mouth.

Probably you have not enjoyed eating for some time. Get a bottle of STYP-STRING-ANT and that disease of the gums and teeth will be cured; therefore, aiding digestion. 50c bottle at all druggists, or parcel post, 55c in stamps. DeLamater-Lawrence Drug Company, wholesale distributors.

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Terrance's Terrible Scrape

An Echo of the Barber's Strike.

By Goode Knight.

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ON those terrible days when the people of Pompeii were given the roast that killed them; when 40,000 in Lisbon were jolted into the Atlantic and bathed to death, and when the continent of Atlantis, with all its happy people, was upheaved and submarined into the depths of the ocean, bringing their death rate up to 100 per cent in one minute—when these great cataclysms happened the sky was azure, the sun was shining through fleecy clouds, the birds were twittering and all was happiness.

And so it was when our unfortunate hero, Terrance Higgenbotham, sallied forth. The sun was blazing overhead, the birds were twittering, the fleecy clouds moved cooling shadows about over the greensward of the parks and the tesselated tar-oozing paving blocks.

Sing ye, for Terrance was about to be married.

Lift up your voices, for Terrance, though poor as an editor, was about to marry an heiresser-ine with ninety-three millions!

What wonder he yodled with joy as he sauntered forth to his barber's to be dolled up for the ceremony that would put him on easy street?

"Well!" Terrance exclaimed, when he found his favorite barber shop closed.

But he went to the next one.

"Huh!" he snorted with disgust, finding that shop also closed.

Then he wandered across the street to another tonsorial parlor.

"Great snakes!" yelled Terrance, for this place was also closed as tight as an Oil King's purse.

"The smaller shops will be open," he mused, as he went down a side street.

"Why, what the ——," continued Terrance, for on this street all the shops were closed.

Terrance began to look pallid. He stopped twirling his malacca stick and plodded stubbornly up and down the streets in search of an open barber shop.

The sun, like a dying monarch, as the Fourth Reader says, was sinking below the horizon, gilding the accumulation of clouds that hovered about it like faithful subjects—but this is not getting us anywhere. Terrance is now doing a quick-step up and down the streets.

He has ceased murmuring "Well" and "Huh." Long ago he began talking sterner stuff. Now, whenever he finds a closed barber shop the people sniff and think the board of health is fumigating some house with brimstone. It is only the remarks of Terrance.

The little birds have ceased their twittering, the sun has set, the stars are peeping out, one by one, and still our hero plods.

At last, with a cry of joy, Terrance finds a barber shop that is open. He rushes in.

"Quickly," he gasps, "a shave and hair trim; I am in a hurry; I am to be married in twenty minutes!"

The barber scurries around. Here is a big tip. He lathers our hero's countenance and has carefully removed the growth from one side when three forms enter.

They say something in Italian.

The little barber listens, then he grins, then he wipes his razor, places it in his pocket and says to Terrance:

"Meester weel oblige by go; I closa da shop."

"But you haven't finished. I'm only half shaved I——"

"Da strike-a. I am order to stop. Da commit just-a get aroun' to me. Ver' sorry——"

"Do you mean to tell me, you sawed-off son of—er—er—— Very well!" and sobbing hysterically Terrance staggered out.

The committee had surrounded him and were nonchalantly examining a collection of weapons, including stilettos and automatic revolvers, which explains why he lost interest in his conversation and fled.

"But she loves me—she will wed me as I am! I cannot keep her waiting!" he told himself, and he hurried to the home of his heiress.

"Put that maniac out, Jeems!" ordered the lady with the ninety-three millions.

"Do you not know me, Penelope?" he besought her. "I am your Terrance, your beloved, your affianced, I should ha——"

"You should worry!" haughtily exclaimed Penelope. "I have just married the best man!"

She Sold Her Soul for an Egg

An Amusing Travesty on the Cost of Living, from the Popular One-Act Play, "FOOD." Published by Permission.

Scene---Home of Young Millionaire and His Wife. Time---Fifty Years from Now---Dinner Hour



"So this egg is the price of honor!"

IRENE—Half an hour early?

BASIL—I'm awfully hungry.

IRENE—All right; open the food safe, will you, dear? What brings you home so early to-day, dear?

BASIL—I'm on the jury. We just finished a case, a very sad one, too. A man was being tried for killing a *hen*.

IRENE—And you helped sentence him—to death?

BASIL—There was nothing else to do. Don't you understand he killed a *hen*—killed it in cold blood? A man who can do that deserves no pity. *(She has taken bottle of water out of food safe, half fills glasses, takes very small phial of milk and medicine dropper and drops a little milk in each glass.)*

IRENE—But his family—

BASIL—Oh, you women are so sentimental! Have you forgotten that the hen is the fowl who lays *eggs*?

IRENE—Eggs. Oh! *(She turns faint and staggers slightly.)*

BASIL—Irene—what's the matter?

IRENE *(recovering)*—Nothing—nothing, dear, I'm better now. But wait a minute—I've a treat for you to-night. *(She takes one cracker from food safe, puts it on platter and sets it before him.)*

BASIL—By Jove, dear, but we *are* living high—a cracker!

IRENE—And milk—

BASIL—Milk! A cracker and milk the same day—isn't that rather—

IRENE—But you're making a hundred thousand a year!

BASIL—Still, there's no use squandering it, is there? However, I suppose we can treat ourselves once in a while. *(She closes food safe and locks it. They begin to eat. He serves her with half the cracker, takes the rest himself and they eat it with forks. He smacks his lips.)* It is delicious. Remember, when we first married we couldn't have these little luxuries. But, you know, whenever I sit down to a meal like this I think of the poor who can't buy proper food.

IRENE—Yes.

BASIL—That's why we could show no mercy to that man to-day. You see, what made it so terrible was—that the hen was about to become a—

IRENE *(getting faint again)*—Don't—don't, Basil—

BASIL—Why, my dear child, what is the matter? You must see the doctor again. I've noticed you haven't been yourself for some time. You haven't been eating well; why, look there—you've hardly touched your dinner!

IRENE—I'm not hungry. *(She collects the crumbs and puts them on a plate and the plate in the food safe.)* You won't mind having these for breakfast, will you, dear?

BASIL—No; but the doctor—

IRENE—Basil, I—I've seen the doctor—I went to-day.

BASIL—What did he say? *(She is silent.)* Come—come dear, why don't you tell me?

IRENE—I—I—oh, what's the use, Basil? It—

BASIL—It's something serious, then?

IRENE—Yes. *(An exclamation from him.)* We—we might as well face it. Basil, the doctor says I've got to eat—another egg.

BASIL—Great heavens!

IRENE *(turning to him, weeping)*—I can't help it, Basil; you—you know it isn't my fault.

BASIL—But—won't a trip to Europe do—a change of scene? Anything— *(Irene sinks in chair.)* Why, it's only two years ago you had an egg—a whole one. I had to mortgage this house to get it for you. Surely you can't need another—so soon—

IRENE—I know it's terrible, but—I—I must have it, Basil—

BASIL—Oh, how did you ever get this accursed taste—ah—thank heaven the children all starved to death. They might have inherited—

IRENE—Basil! *(He stops.)* That's a cruel thing to say. I never told you how I came to be—this way—

BASIL—No, you never told me. You married me without letting me know you had this craving for eggs—oh, how could you?

IRENE—Basil, when I was a little girl my parents were very wealthy, and once they gave me—an egg to taste. My brother had brought it from Europe. You know the effect the taste of a egg has on one—the strange feeling of happiness that, once felt, can never be forgotten. I—I couldn't forget it. The taste of that egg has been the memory of my waking hours, my dream at night. Sometimes the desire for it drives me to the point of madness. Oh! don't look at me like that; I know I shouldn't have married you without telling you of it; but—I loved you, Basil.

BASIL—If you had loved me you would have told me.

IRENE—Then you won't—get it—for me?

BASIL *(recoiling)*—Great heavens, I can't!

IRENE *(cold and hard)*—Very well, I've nothing more to say. *(Returns as if to go out, pauses at door.)*

BASIL—Don't take it like this, Irene. Heavens knows I'd do it if I could; but it's out of the question. Good night.

IRENE *(looking straight front)*—You're going to bed?

BASIL—Yes—I—I have a touch of indigestion. Good night. *(He goes out.)*

(She sits a moment in thought, then rises and goes to phone. She takes off the receiver and puts it to her ear. As she does so a knock comes at the door. She says, "Come in," and Harold enters and stands inside doorway. She is startled at sight of him and retreats, leaving receiver off the hook. Harold is a good-looking man, in uniform. He has a leather case strapped on his left side, a revolver at his right.)

IRENE—Harold—you!

HAROLD *(drawing back)*—Irene!

IRENE—Why do you come to me again, after all these years?

HAROLD—You see my uniform—I am an officer of the Food Trust.

IRENE—An officer—the Food Trust!

HAROLD—Yes. You ordered a slice of bread? *(She nods.)* I was sent to deliver it. *(He hands her a small package, she takes it, puts it in the food safe. He hands her the paper.)* Please sign the receipt. *(She does so and hands it back; their hands touch—both are much moved. Then he turns as if to leave her.)*

IRENE—Harold, don't leave me like this. You never understood—

HAROLD—I only know you broke my heart and ruined my life when you married him—not for love, but—for food.

IRENE—Yes—and I've been punished. The food I crave he can't give me.

HAROLD—Be careful.

IRENE—What is it?

HAROLD—You mustn't touch this case.

IRENE—Why, what does it contain?

HAROLD—Hush! *(Lowers voice and comes to her, whispering.)* An egg.

IRENE—An egg! *(Stops her mouth with her hand.)*

HAROLD—Sh! I—I shouldn't have told you. I'm on my way to a billionaire's house to deliver it. *(Turns to go.)*

IRENE—You said once that you would do anything in the world if I would be yours.

HAROLD—Yes, I said that—once.

IRENE—Then I give you the chance to prove it now.

HAROLD—You mean that you will—

IRENE—Yes, I'll be yours on one condition.

HAROLD—Name it—name it, and I'll— *(He starts to her, she keeps him off.)*

IRENE—Wait; give me—that egg!

HAROLD—You don't realize what you're asking. They know I left the storehouse. If I don't return soon they'll search and discover the truth. Then I'll be a fugitive from justice—a hunted man—dishonored and disgraced.

IRENE—And am I not worth it? *(Puts her arms around him, tempts him with her lips; he kisses her; then, realizing what he is, he stands with bowed head.)* Now let me see the egg. *(After a mental struggle he undoes the case, first drawing his revolver and looking around carefully. She falls on her knees, adoring it.)* Now—we must go—quickly. But wait; you can't carry it in that case. It would be recognized. Ha! my jewel box— *(Gets it quickly, takes out a handful of gems, throws them away and puts the egg in the box. As she is closing the lid Basil enters. She gives a startled cry and moves away from the table, leaving box on it.)* Why, Basil; I thought you'd retired—*(Basil, without speaking, moves toward table, suddenly seizes jewel box, opens it. Irene gives a cry. Harold draws his gun.)*

BASIL *(seizing the egg and holding it up)*—Shoot, and watch it fall. *(Harold lowers gun.)*

IRENE—Basil, how did you know?

BASIL—The phone—you left the receiver off.

I heard everything. *(holding up egg)*—And this is the price of honor—

IRENE—Basil! Basil! What are you going to do? Basil—Basil— Ah! *(Gives a shriek as Basil dashes the egg to the floor, on the little rug. Sinks to her knees over it. Harold staggers back, convulsed with horror.)*

HAROLD—Do you know what you have done?

BASIL—Yes, claimed the price. Now pay it.

HAROLD—Yes, I'll pay it; but your punishment is worse than mine. Through all your life *(pointing to remains of egg)* you'll see that horrible sight—that little egg lying there crushed and mangled—wasted—wasted—and by your hand. Thank heaven I haven't got that to face!

IRENE—Harold, where are you going?

HAROLD—To give myself up.

IRENE—But—it means—death.

HAROLD—Yes. Good-by. *(He goes out.)*

IRENE *(turns to Basil, who is standing motionless)*—Basil, I—I didn't mean to—I was mad—the sight of it—the knowledge that it was here—in my hands—

BASIL—There can be nothing more between you and me. I shall go to the club to-night. When I return to-morrow I don't want to find you here.

IRENE—You—mean?

BASIL—You have betrayed me—for an egg.

IRENE—Wait, you needn't go I'll go now—to-night.

BASIL—Very well. *(Irene starts to roll up the rug on which the egg is lying.)* Irene, have you no shame? You would take it even now, after what has happened?

IRENE *(the rug rolled up and in her arms)*—Why shouldn't I? It's all I've got left now, and I've paid for it, haven't I? Oh, I've paid all right, and I've got to go on paying the rest of my life. *(With a bitter laugh.)* Oh, what do you know about temptation. You have never tasted an egg in your life, and you stand there and judge me—who had it given to me—given to me when I was a little, defenseless child—got it in my blood before I knew what it meant—and— *(checking herself)* Oh, what's the use; you never ate one, and you can't understand—you can't understand. *(A pause—his back is to her—she goes to him.)* They gave it to me when I was young, Basil—when I was young.

(He doesn't move. She turns and exits sobbing, carrying the rug in her arms. He sinks into the chair, his face in his hands.)

CURTAIN.

Our Debating Society

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(Conducted by Prof. Ora Torrie)

(This week we will take up the affirmative side of the all-important question: "Resolved, That it is worse for a man to sew on a button than for a woman to drive a nail!" Next week it may be something else again.)

WHEN we state that it is worse for a man to sew on a button than for a woman to drive a nail, we have hit the nail on the head—that is, the feminine finger nail on the head of the hammer.

Down through the ages since the time Mother Eve designed her celebrated skirtlet with the aid of a few fig leaves and a bunch of crab-apple thorns, it has been woman's sphere to do the sewing for the family, just as it has been man's sphere to handle a hammer since the days he bounded a stone axe on the head of some prehistoric disosaurian in the quest of a succulent steak.



Therefore, would we but allow Nature to have her righteous way about everything, no man would endanger his soul and his body attempting to sew on buttons. He might prick his thumb and get tetanus—that's the body danger—and it's safe to assert he would use a line of unexpurgated language when he pricked his thumb that would endanger the safety of his soul.

It may not be quite right for a woman to drive a nail. We are not attempting to prove it is. Our duty is to prove that it is much worse for a man to attempt to sew on a button.

Suppose a woman does try to drive a nail? When she pounds her fingers there are only three things that can happen. If she is devoutly religious she will probably say, "Oh, Dear!" If she is just an average woman she will hop up and down and probably say, "Oh, Darn!" but if she is a really quick-tempered, highly-strung, sensitive woman, she will throw the hammer through the window and clinch her teeth and say nothing—that can be heard.

And there you are.

But when poor man essays to sew on a button it takes him fifteen minutes to learn that the eye of the needle is not on the same end as the point. During this time he will have expressed himself freely on several topics.

Next he will jab the threaded needle through the fabric, put the button over the needle and yank. The result is his arm will fly out full length, the button will fall to the floor and he will have to try again.

After several attempts at this, it will suddenly dawn upon him that it is necessary to tie a knot in the end of the thread, but this discovery will not come until he has expressed his opinion profanely upon every known subject from why field violets are purple to why the radio-activity of barum is not equal to that of pure radium.

The recording angels will weep and ask for the latest improved electric stenographic typewriters.

Then the man will diligently sew the thread over and over between just two of the four holes in the button until he has them so full he has to hammer the needle through, after which he will jab viciously, run the needle into his thumb and break it off.

At this juncture he will go into convulsions, but finally take a trip to the surgeon, have the thumb X-rayed, the needle-point extracted and go back home.

"I got the button sewed on," he will exclaim, picking up the garment. Then, with his knife, he will cut the thread. In doing this he will cut all the threads, and the button will fall off, and when they find him and take him away to the asylum he will be moaning continually, "Button, button, who's got the needle in the haymow?"

Then again, a woman can wait until some male friend arrives to drive that nail. She hasn't got to hold up anything in particular with that nail. It may be a pantry shelf or a curtain rod, or a picture. But surely she can appear in public whether these things are properly suspended or not.

But the poor man — when he sews on a button it is because it is terribly important; fearfully important. That button is not going to hold up any shelves or curtain rods, but it is going to hold up something, and he positively cannot appear in public until the button is in place and on the regulation holding-up job.

Woman doesn't have to pound that nail. It isn't her job and she can go out without the nail being driven. But when it comes to a button, she should be right at home sewing it on, in order that poor man may venture forth sanely clad and wrest a few more wads of currency from his business.

Inasmuch as woman generally and almost immediately gets that wad of currency, she has no excuse for not sewing on the button.

There are few crimes as hideous, pitiful, and shocking as that of the woman who allows man to sew on his own buttons.

Wonders of the Universe--

By Anthony H. Euwer

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No. 2--The Telephone

THE telephone is the shortest audible distance between two alien bodies. It consists of a wire through which may be poured language of any kind—good, bad or foreign. By the use of the telephone, the most difficult languages are made plainly intelligible—Greek, Arabic and Weehawken having been transmitted with the greatest ease.

Like the phonograph, a number of people may listen to the telephone at the same time, including the operator when not otherwise engaged. As many others as may comfortably get on the same wire may also engage in the conversation, which is thus much enlivened, consisting of a tourney of wits, polite anathema and diversified invective, furnishing a delightful pastime and, from the inaccessibility of the opponents, quite harmless.

If you are not familiar with the telephone and its use, approach the instrument fearlessly, addressing the talk-hole quite informally with the salutation, "Hello!" Do not try to talk to people who have no phone—it takes at least two to make a phone conversation interesting. If they have nothing but a gas meter, use the mail.



"Hello, is this Nineveh? Well, send a whaler to Lat. 44.23, Long. 89.37. I'm all in."

If there is no response to your first greeting, hello again, using a slightly rising inflection, with the emphasis on the metal holder. Do not talk harshly to central. Beside attending the switch, telling the time of day and reading best-sellers, they are constantly called upon to reprove rude patrons, keep track of no end of family squabbles, etc., etc.

If you should not find the number you want, call up Information. Outline your dilemma as briefly as possible, put the receiver in your ear and go to sleep. In half an hour or so, a gentle voice will awake you to say that the phone has just been taken out of that apartment. Then ask for the nearest drug store and go to sleep again.

When you awake, wiggle the metal holder. If there is no response, keep up the wiggling until you count a hundred. If there is no answer by this time, it would be better to hang up the receiver before continuing your conversation. Always hang up the receiver—never throw it. Remember that information is a lady and that she represents a Limited Trust. Questions of a personal, political or religious character should not be asked under any circumstances.

There are Telephone centrals and Hotelephone centrals. To hold her job, an Hotelephone central must be able to look very beautiful. At the end of the first year she acquires such a finish through her various social "connections" that she is willing to accept a much higher salary for considerably less work.

This is paid by the millionaire who marries her and carts her off to Atlantic City as soon as her photographs have been featured in all the daily papers. Though apparently phony, these marriages are usually very happy, as the bride, being skilled in all manly evasions and subterfuges, may know what to expect and temper her conduct accordingly.

As you do not have to look people in the eye, plain lying can be handled much safer on the phone than in ordinary conversation. Never hang up the receiver till your partner has finished stating his case, as this is considered the pinnacle of rudeness; it should only be resorted to in the case of creditors, reporters, insistent suitors, invitations to turkey-trots, etc.

One of the most important uses of the phone is in the climax scenes of the Wall Street variety. It is also used to some extent commercially. When you drop in to use your friend's phone, do not think because he has "unlimited service" that it applies to your conversation in particular.

Should you be cut off abruptly, do not be peevish—remember this is central's prerogative should your conversation prove dry or uninteresting.

What changes might have taken place in the world's history, had the telephone received earlier attention, we can now but vaguely approximate. If Jonah, after his sensational disappearance, could have established immediate connections with his friends in Nineveh, a whaling expedition could have set forth to recover the kidnapped prophet without further delay.

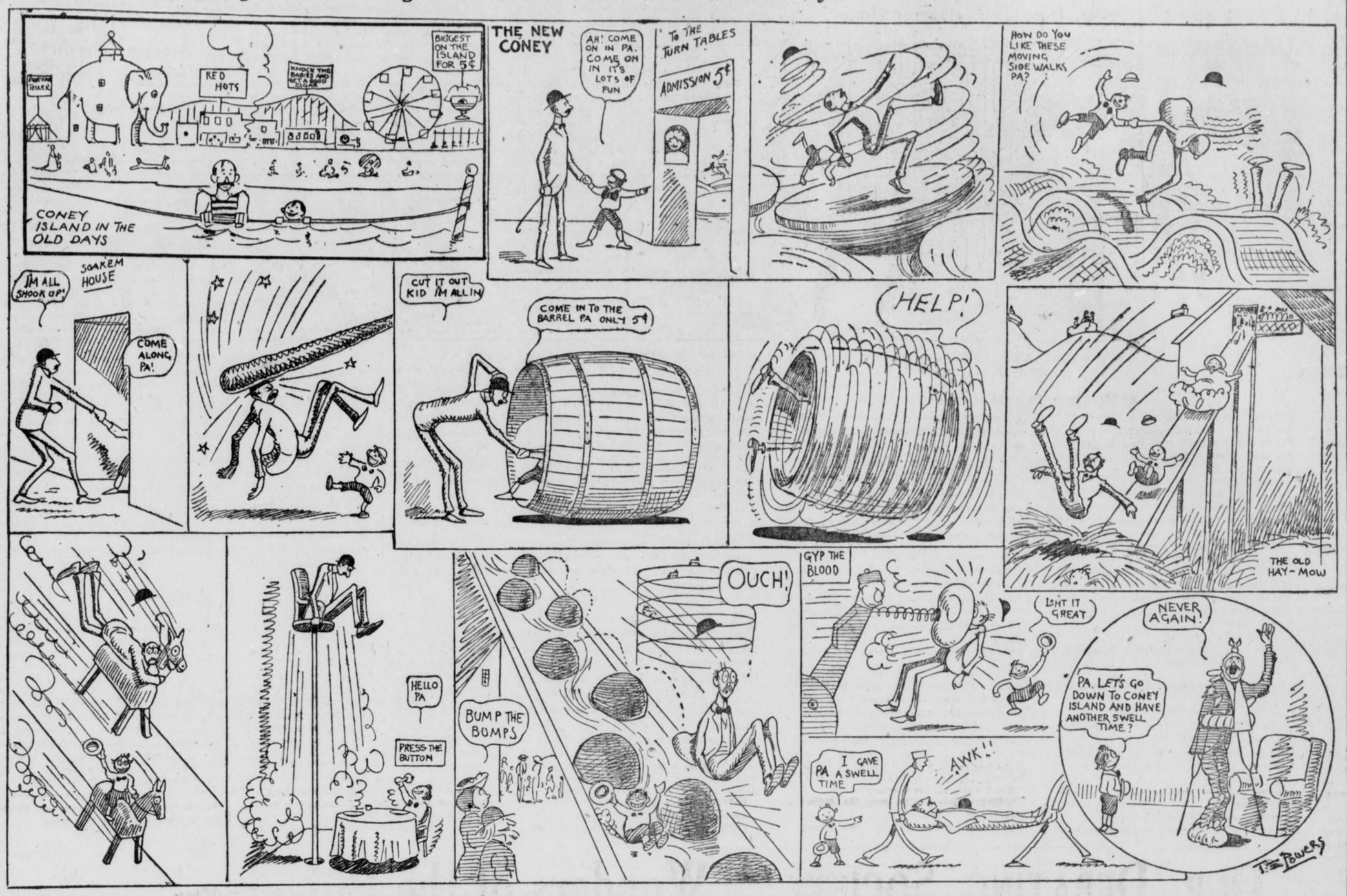
If he'd had a telephone, Paul Revere might have saved himself all that wild night ride by sitting down and ringing up all the farmers from their beds, and that shot might have been heard around the world three hours sooner, at least. Does any one suppose that Sister Anne would have spent all those hours of agony on Blue Beard's tower looking for succor if she could have called up a suitor to speed with all haste to the rescue of her darling sister? And little Red Riding Hood, had she dashed to the phone the instant she discovered the old wolf's perfidy, might have lived to become a dear old granny herself and tell the events of that terrible day to her own grand and great grand children.

But no, now that I think of it, perhaps 'tis just as well we didn't have it sooner—history would have been utterly ruined with a telephone.

Father Takes a Trip to Coney Island, But---

Things Have Changed Since He Went There As a Boy

By T. E. POWERS,
The Famous Cartoonist



Why the MILITANTS Are So MUSSY

By Our Spyess.

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THE CITY LIFE SECTION has a correspondent with the militant suffragettes in London. Yesterday she disguised herself as a Nuttess and got into the secret headquarters of GENERAL DINAH MYTE, and listened as the general would read an item from The London Times, then give an order; then read another item and give another order, and so on. Our Spyess has cabled just what happened yesterday:

"The Home Office has decided to remove the tax on boomerangs in Australia." The idea, how outrageous. Major Annie Bang, go right out and burn a church; burn a big one!

"One of the Cabinet Ministers neglected to spread marmalade on his toast at yesterday's tea." Horrible. Some poor, down-trodden woman slaved to make that marmalade to sell. The men must eat it. Captain Ida Kare, run right out and wreck a passenger train, and pick out one with a lot of politicians and Americans in it.

"Premier Asquith's health shows a marked improvement." More bad news. Oh, dear me. Well, Private Aggie Tate, you hurry up now and puncture thirty sets of motor tires and leave your Votes For Women cards about.

"Women will not be allowed to attend any public functions unless they are properly attired." Well, of all the mean, man-made laws I ever heard of. Sergeant Mary Slasher, you take six bombs and put them in the pulpits of six big churches. I'll teach the men to dictate.

"Reports from Canada say the Governor-General agreed that the local militia shall adopt its own uniforms." What nerve these men have. Lieutenant Sally Atthem, you go out and kidnap some member of parliament's child at once.

"The Spring season at the Bermuda hotels was the best on record." Oh ho, it was, was it? More money for the men who own the hotels. Colonel Dora Bangs, you go right out and burn eighteen houses. Burn the houses of widows because they got their money from their husbands and their husbands were men.

"The Home Office has received word from the north country that the sheep raisers have doubled their flocks on account of the increased demand for both wool and mutton." Indeed, well, we'll see if these despised men are going to succeed so well in everything. Private Irma Baddun, run out and burn ten pavillions, blow up three golf links and scuttle a dozen racing shells.

"From Calcutta it is learned the Viceroy of the Indian Empire will visit the native Sepoy regiments during the June maneuver." Oh, he will—a man in charge of India. We won't stand such injustice. We'll get square. Corporal Maude Terrorette, burn ten bridges and break all the windows of poor shopkeepers' shops on your way.

"Members of Parliament are beginning to appear in their new straw hats." New hats, eh? And we poor women can scarcely get a ten-pound hat a month. Outrageous. Private Lotta Killings, rush right out now and throw a bomb into the Bank of England.

"Captain Oliver, from British East Africa, has brought in twelve tons of ivory." Men are trying to gobble everything. They still control the shipping. To get revenge, Captain Tillie Krokes, you go into the country and burn twenty hay-ricks and forty farms.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequor approves of the loan of a million pounds to China." Oh the brutes! He wouldn't lend me ten shillings, but will give a yellow Chi—— never mind. Major Dottie Frevver, dynamite four blocks of tenements to-night when all the tenants are asleep.

Summer Brings the Blooming Rose

THE MORNING SMILE

Wex Jones, Editor

And Also the Wilted Collar

VOL II. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913. No. 24

The Cruise of the Cachalot

A STRONG TALE OF WATER* ADVENTURES ALONG THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

Chapter II. The End.

As readers of this great motor boat story will remember, last week we brought the log down to the point where we and the crew got the Cachalot afloat.

Owing to the fact that, fortunately for the reader, the whole thing blew up when we tried to start her, the story comes to an abrupt ending.

*As a chaser.

Our Platform

No Japanese or mosquitoes.

Every man who tells stories to be licensed. To obtain license he must tell a story to the examining board and make every member of the board laugh. Board to be composed of Homer George, Anthony Comstock. W. J. Bryan and Dill Pyckle.

Flexible straw hats.

Free taxi rides, thus reducing the high cost of living.

A cool summer and bigger steins.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE — Will exchange central part of doughnut for mosquito netting. Smith, Smithville.

TO LET—Fishing rights in full sized bath tub regularly supplied with river water. A. Rubber Plant, Decatur.

FOR SALE—Brick house-boat, shingle bottom. Mariner, Smile office.



Fond Mamma—They say Sylvia's arms are so well shaped because I have made her do a great deal of sweeping.
Young Man—Er—— does she walk much, Mrs. Ridgely?

IN THE SMILE'S LETTER BOX

A RACIAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR—As the kids say, I should swallow a spoon and get all stirred up—but at the same time I'd like to ask, Why are Japanese?

CORNELIUS O'SMITH.

(You'll have to write Mr. Bryan.)

A PUZZLER.

TO THE EDITOR—Why does a mouse go into a mouse trap?

PETE PEWEE.

(It's made for 'em to go into, isn't it?—Ed.)

Did You Know That

There is one firm that never dissolves partnership, and that is Bacon & Eggs?

Nobody knows what makes the sun so hot, unless it be that he gets into a baseball argument with the moon?

I should eat snails and slow up?

When a hen won't lay it's because she hasn't got an egg?

When a hen does lay it's just because she feels like it?

Alexander was surnamed the Great because he used to lead Alexander's ragtime band?

NOTES OF THE CAUSE

(From the London Suffragist.)

Mrs. Lina Hammond advanced the cause of liberty yesterday by destroying the stock of a poor stationer.

The fire of liberty burned so brightly in the heart of Miss Sylvia Spankhurst that she set fires burning in the heart of Dorking's residence district.

Oddities in the News.

Woman sues for divorce because her husband's hair is red and it doesn't match her new rug, which is mostly blue.

Hens in the East have gone on strike because one of their number was recently condemned to be fried a la Maryland for not laying any eggs.

Some citizen of —— wrote a letter to Mayor Gaynor and didn't receive a reply. Note: One is probably in the mail.

Temperance lecturer kicks because Secretary Bryan serves grape juice. Says water is strong enough.

SOCIETY NOTE

The Imperial Hotel Hungry Five Club gave a picnic at East Lake last Monday. It was extremely exclusive, only the Hungry Five being present. Everybody else sent regrets.

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF HAROLD HANGOVER

By WILLIAM F. KIRK

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ON a bright May day in the Spring of 1913 a stranger swung from a passenger train at Oshkosh, Wis., and gazed moodily about him. Something in the square, capable shoulders of the man, not to mention an alertness and ready poise in his every move, suggested a born leader of hosts.

"So this is Oshkosh!" he exclaimed. "Oshkosh, the home of the greatest baseball pitcher the world has ever known. Oshkosh, where Harold Hangover was born and brought up—Oshkosh!"

Ceasing his musing as abruptly as he had begun it, the stranger beckoned a little newsboy.

"Where does Harold Hangover live?" he asked.

"Over on the corner of Fourth and Fifth avenues," replied the urchin. "Gee, but him and his folks has got a swell home since he quit drinking and became Atlanta's best pitcher. The number of their house is 411. Go right up and ring the bell, mister. Harold Hangover don't put on no airs. He even lets tramps come there and eat."

Smiling inwardly at the boy's last remark, the stranger called a taxi and was whirled away toward the corner of Fourth and Fifth avenues.

* * *

In the beautiful drawing room of his Oshkosh mansion, one of the most regal buildings in that city of palaces, Harold Hangover was seated at the piano, attired in a flowered bathrobe and Oriental slippers.

He was munching dreamily at a grape fruit which he held in his left hand, and his right—the wonderful right hand that had thrown so many "sneeze" balls in other baseball seasons—was roaming over the ivory keys, rendering the accompaniment to a pathetic little ballad. Harold Hangover always played the piano with the forefinger of his right hand, but he played exceedingly well. Taking a huge bite of the luscious grapefruit, he sang:

"A weeping wife was speaking to her husband—
She was speaking in a city far away.
Her husband he was very hard of hearing,
He scarce could hear the words which she did say,
Her gestures was so pitiful and pleading
They ought for to have touched his heart of stone;
But nothing she could say in that city far away
Could move him, so she loudly then did moan;

CHORUS.

"Jake, my darling, let's stop quarreling;
Jake, my husband, do not shun me;
Though you've said that I am fickle,
From our home, dear, do not thrun me!
If I go, I go forever,
All because of a mistake,
I will even do the laundry—
That's how much I love you, Jake!'"

The low, melodious voice of the great pitcher died away as he took another bite of grapefruit. Sterling athlete though he was Harold Hangover was also a true poet, and the words had stirred him deeply.

The doorbell rang, and a servant brought Harold Hangover a card.

"A gentleman to see you, sir."

"Hold my grapefruit a moment, please," said the great Oshkosh pitcher, "that I may examine the gentleman's card."

"I never hold grapefruit, sir!" declared the servant, viewing his master haughtily. "I wasn't hired for that, sir!"

With a gesture of annoyance, Harold Hangover swallowed the troublesome remainder of his breakfast, and then took the slip of pasteboard.

"Bill Smith," he exclaimed. "Well, by all that's good and glorious! Show him up, Zeb."

Another moment and the greatest of all managers was embracing the most wonderful pitcher in or out of organized baseball.

"Harold!"

"Bill!"

Their first greetings over, Harold Hangover motioned gracefully toward a convenient chair, and wheeled about on the piano stool.

"Are you going to sign for the season?" asked Smith.

"Am I going to sign?" echoed Harold Hangover, scratching his ear with a tuning fork. "Well, I hardly know. How much are you going to pay me? I didn't draw down enough last year, and you know it. I wouldn't have cared so much at that, because you and me is good pals, but when I heard about the fancy salary that Cobb jimmied out of the Detroit management, I made up my mind that I wasn't going to live on dog biscuits no longer. I ain't going to do it, and you needn't ask me to!"

"Don't get excited, Harold," said the manager of the Crackers, beaming on the splendid young athlete. "Listen to me. The Atlanta baseball club feels that it needs you more this year than ever before. The other clubs have developed unexpected strength, and I am here, after a meeting with the owners of the club, to offer you the largest salary ever paid to a ball player!"

Smith leaned forward and whispered a sum into the pitcher's ear.

Harold Hangover, strong man though he was, turned pale, then almost green with astonishment.

"Zeb," he whispered hoarsely, "another grapefruit, please. Bring Mr. Smith a grapefruit, too."

"Yes, sir."

"And Zeb"——

"Well, sir?"

"Have a grapefruit yourself, Zeb."

This will be continued.

The Plaint of the Property Man

By Glenn Smith, of the Forsyth Theater

General Handy Man and 'Goat' at the Vaudeville House Tells Some of the Sorrows of the 'Props.' He Does It in Both Verse and Prose.



I've been a policeman and bellhop
I've been a lady's maid,
I've played the ice man and the manicure gin
I've led a pirate's raid.

I make the storm and the thunder,
I make the birdies sing,
I wave my hand and the snow falls,
I can do 'most anything.

I've worn tights and a mother hubbard,
I've worn a flunky's coat,
Because, you see, I'm the property man,
And everybody's goat.

NO other human being, probably, has as many experiences as the property man of a vaudeville theater. No other man must possess a talent so versatile. Glenn Smith, now for instance, has done more things than Theodore Roosevelt. His work demands that he "supe" for the actors, and in so doing fill every role imaginable. He must be policeman, fireman, animal trainer, nurse-girl, piano-mover, in fact, everything. He must supply the properties—that is, the material and setting for the acts—it makes no difference what is required.

Naturally, many funny things happen to the property man or come under his observation. Glenn Smith is chock-full of stories.

"A million things happen to the property man," he said. "They're funny, I reckon, to anybody else, but sometimes they're mighty serious to me. Listen!"

And here are some of the things he told. To the property man himself, his life must be as full of joy as an undertaker's.

• • •

THE big day is on Monday, when the week's show first comes on. My, but it's strenuous. You just ought to have been here last Monday, when I was bitten by the dog in the animal act, cussed by the owner of the act because I shut the dog in the cellar, sent out to get the most impossible list of properties that you ever heard of for the whole show, and then given a dozen jobs.

Just as I had turned around twice that morning, to sort of get my bearing, one actor came to me.

"I want you to play a waiter for me," says he. That was easy, and I promised. Half a minute later came in the next act.

"Say," he said, "you gotter do a dance with my wife at the finish of my first song."

I looked at him.

"For the love of monkeys," I said, "I'm no Eva Tanguay."

"I know you ain't," he said. "The bummer the dance, the better for the act. That's why I want you."

Now what d'you think about that? That's adding insult to injury, but I'm used to that, being just a property man. Then the next act came along.

"Say, Props," said he to me, "when I drop this book, you make a noise like a baby, see." And then came some more. That's my job.

• • •

SOMETIMES I get the cues mixed up. How can a fellow help it, when he's got to watch the stage and the property, and then play like he was a $1,000 a week actor all at the same time. The other night, for instance, I went wrong.

It was all fixed for me to ring the telephone bell when the lights went out. But my head wasn't working that night. When the lights went out, I slid up to the door. Inside, the man was sitting by the fireplace, all tragic like. The stage was dark. The audience was looking for something startling to happen. The telephone, as I remember, was to tell him that his wife and seven children were dying. But I came on, all mixed up, and knocked at the door.

"Ice," I hollered. I thought it was the next act, when I was to be the ice man. I hate to think now what happened then.

• • •

WE'VE got to get the props. Lots of things the actors don't carry with them, and it's up to us to find them somewhere. Gas ranges, for instance, or flower pots. Some of them make out lists of what they want, early Monday of the week they are on, and send us out to get the things. And we have got to get them, because the act depends on it.

If the list gets lost, Lord, I'd hate to think about that.

Like the baby carriage I had to get once. How I came to overlook that baby carriage I don't know even yet. But the time came for the Monday afternoon show, and no baby carriage. The actors were dressed and ready for their cue. They were third on the bill. The second act was almost over when Number Three begins to holler for her baby buggy. And there we were, nothing doing.

But a baby carriage had to be got, and got quick, and there was nothing to do but to go out and get one. Which I did. As luck would have it, a very black negro girl was wheeling a kid along the street near the stage entrance. The kidnapers of Charley Ross didn't have a thing on me when it came to quick work. The kid was sitting on the sidewalk in two seconds, and the negro girl was petrified with a scare that nearly turned her white. But I had the baby carriage, and was inside the house with it before she could yell.

I heard her yelling later, and saw the prison bars mighty plain. But when the act was over, I sneaked the carriage out on the street again, and nothing else ever happened.

But I wonder sometimes if she ever found the buggy, and what she did, anyhow. Talk about your highway robbers.

One act called for a property man to be a nurse girl. I went on with a long wrapper. In between my appearance as a nurse girl and the next act, I had to get busy with some stuff behind the scenes, and I forgot all about the wrapper. The next act I had to work in, too, and I had to come on as a policeman.

With the wrapper still on, I put on the policeman's coat, and rushed in to arrest the villain. It came near breaking up the act.

That was just like the time when I had to work in two acts right together. In one there was a piano, and in the other a garden bench. I got mixed up, and rolled out the garden bench for the piano act. The piano player was a stiff guy, without any sense of humor, and I thought he was going to break my neck.

• • •

ONCE I was playing a burglar. According to the business, I was to come in through the window with a mask on, and the actor would hit me in the head with a fake billy.

It was fun, till something happened. Just before the show one evening, the billy got lost, and the actor forgot to tell me about it. Just when his cue was called, he looked around and the only thing he found was a short piece of broom handle.

After that show, I refused to be a burglar any more. Can you blame me?

• • •

THEY call for crazy things sometimes. One act asked for two live babies and one stuffed cat. You see, we got to get the very things they want. But I was up against it on this deal. Two live babies and a stuffed cat. It sort of made me sore.

He was a nervous sort of guy, was this act, and he kept on worrying me about his property. I told him everything would be all right. And when it came time for his act that night he called me.

"Did you get my stuff?" he asked.

"Sure," I said, and handed him two stuffed babies and a live cat. But I leave it to the crowd, wasn't that the next best thing?

• • •

ONE fellow wanted two pairs of old pants and a high wheeled bicycle. I gave him the bicycle, all right, and one pair of old pants.

"Where's the other pair of pants," he yelled. He had some temper.

"Well, I tell you," I said to him, "If I give you the only other pair of old pants in the shop they won't let me work on the stage."

• • •

AND some of them don't know anything. Of course, lots of actors, especially vaudeville actors, are wise, and men of the world, and all that. Some of them have college educations and money. Most of them are refined and interesting. But now and then just a plain boob gets by. Listen.

The other week one act called for a sure-fire pistol. I shot the pistol all right at the proper time, and it sounded like a cannon there in the wings.

"Gee," said the man after the act, "that pistol made a heap of noise. What size gun is that?"

"It's a thirty-eight," I told him.

"I know," he said, "but what size cartridge do you shoot in it."

• • •

ONE act when we were up at the Grand called for a can of beer each show. It came all right. But one night a girl who was in another act, waiting behind the stage for her cue, spied the beer and drank it. I didn't have time to get any more, and I was up against it. So I made up some soap suds in a can of water and sent word to the man in the act to look out for it. Just so it looked like beer, I thought it wouldn't make any difference.

But the message I sent him was never delivered, and the poor fellow drank the warm water and suds. Say, he was some sick. When he sort of recovered, he came to the management with a kick, and wouldn't let me work with him any more that week. It wasn't my fault, but I don't much blame him.

• • •

SO the life of the property man in a vaudeville house, you see, is just one doggoned thing after another. It's mighty interesting at that, though, but not so funny to poor old Props as to the man who hears about it.

I've been everything from an ice man to an animal trainer, including almost every kind of woman. I've made every kind of noise from a baby's yelp to the crack of doom. So has every other vaudeville Props. It's all in the game.

Kinks in Human Nature as the Chauffeur Sees Them

Queer and Humorous Happenings in the Day's Work of the Man Who Personifies the Spirit of the Age.

"THE chauffeur personifies the spirit of the age," remarked F. M. Knight, the genial proprietor of the Capital City Auto Livery. "More than anybody else he typifies the general desire to get from one place to another in a hurry. He stands for the energy of the century, and for that reason is the biggest part of his life. He drives men and women to weddings, to death beds, to births, but more particularly, to their pleasures.

"Is it any wonder that the chauffeur is wiser in human nature than most people? Any one of them could write a book of his adventures. You just ought to hear the stories my men bring back to me."

Here, as he told them, are some:

By F. M. KNIGHT.



On a delightful road in the Buckhead section, a chauffeur was driving a merry party of men and women. They were having the time of their lives. As they went along, they observed ahead a car that was in trouble. The chauffeur was out tinkering about the mechanism, and in the back seat were a man and a woman.

As the car of the joy riders came near, the woman and man in the other automobile appeared a little nervous. They spoke to the chauffeur, but he shook his head, evidently telling them that he couldn't make it go. Then the joy riders' car drew near.

There was something mysterious about the couple in the broken car. The woman put her hands up to her face, and the man slid down in the body of the car as the other automobile drew near. The joy riders, however, had no desire to penetrate their little secret, and thought nothing of the matter. But just as they came abreast of the car of the couple, their own car gave a crunch and a jerk, and stopped altogether, two feet from the other machine.

The joy riders looked at the woman who kept her face covered. They looked at the man curled up in the bottom. They looked at their own car that refused to budge. And they began to laugh. The louder they laughed, the more the woman in the next car began to cry, and the man to swear. And for twenty minutes the odd party continued, until the chauffeur of the joy riders adjusted his machine, and moved away leaving the identity of the couple still veiled in mystery.

"I wonder whose wife she was and whose husband he was?" my chauffeur likes to remark.

• • •

All that comes under the head of pleasure. But then there are other sides. Like once a man got my chauffeur up about 3 o'clock in the morning, with a hurry call.

"Get a doctor," he said, frenziedly, "and come to ——," giving an address, "quick."

With visions of murder and sudden death, the chauffeur jumped out of his bed and beat it for a doctor. He incurred the wrath of several physicians before he finally enlisted the services of one. P'iling the sawbones into the car, the driver broke all speed limits to get to the address.

At the door of the house the man met him, wearing a bath robe. He was smiling.

"That's all right, doc," he said. "Sorry I troubled you. But everything's all fixed now. Snookums swallowed a button, but he's coughed it up. My wife and I were right scared at first."

And he held up a little fuzzy poodle dog. Right then it was proved that a chauffeur has a better working vocabulary than a physician.

• • •

In another case M. M. Milton, one of the men here, caught a hurry call, just like that. He grabbed a doctor, and ran to the house from which the call came.

There he found the man of the house walking the front porch nervously chewing a cigar. Something was about to happen within the house, and it was plain what that something was.

The doctor went in, leaving the anxious man on the porch. Then the doctor came back in a minute, and called the driver. Several minutes passed and Milton came back out to the man on the front porch.

"It's twins," he informed the man.

The man of the house looked at him stupidly. Then he grew red in the face.

"Get t' h—l out o' here," he yelled, grabbing a chair.

And that was all the thanks the chauffeur ever got for the glad tidings.

• • •

Milton helped at a wedding once, also. That was nothing, though, because runaway weddings are everyday occurrences, almost, in a chauffeur's line of work. But this one had a few unusual features.

Milton took the couple from a hotel in town and started toward Fayetteville, about 9 o'clock at night. Way out in the country, the fly wheel came off and flew through the radiator. The road was dark, the place was lonely, and the elopers were nervous. The girl was getting ready to back out, anyway.

Milton had to set out to find a house of some kind. He finally found the house of a farmer, and after fighting off the dogs and daring a shotgun or two, he succeeded in arousing the inmates. An old farmer came to the door. Milton explained his plight.

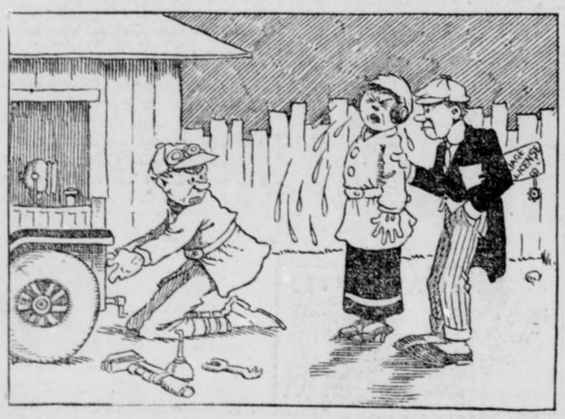
The young couple trailed along about that time.

"It looks like we're fixed here for all night," the chauffeur told them.

The bride-to-be began to cry. She proclaimed to the world that they were not married yet.

"Sorry," said the driver, "unless you want to walk it."

Then an idea seized him. He





searched the barn over, and found a section of lead pipe. Then he took the farmer's shovel, and made a melting pot of it. In the shovel he put the pipe, stuck the whole thing over a fire, and soon had the lead melted.

All the time he was working, the girl was crying. Then the driver's goat was gone.

"You all make me tired," he said to the elopers. Then he called to the farmer.

"Say, bo," he asked, "is there a justice of the peace around here anywhere?"

"Sure, neighbor," called the farmer from his bedroom. "I'm one. What do you want?"

Milton turned to the elopers in disgust.

"Now why in the world didn't you think of that before?" he asked them. "You folks want a chauffeur to do all your thinking for you." Then he yelled to the farmer.

"Come on out and marry a couple."

The old man came in his costume de rigueur. The knot was tied out in the barn. Milton didn't even stop work for the occasion. They wanted him to, but he was busy soldering the lead pipe on the radiator, to mend the hole.

"Nix," he said to the invitation, "no time for such foolishness. You all make me tired."

• • •

The funny things are those a chauffeur sees when he is blazing a new trail through a country where automobiles are not often seen. Men, women, and animals are all struck dumb with surprise. I was driving through the Tennessee mountain section not long ago. A crazy pig dodged across the road and then, in the middle, changed his mind, and turned to run back. He stopped right in the middle of the road. The machine was going at a good gait, and didn't even slow up. It passed over the pig, without touching him.

After it passed, I looked back. There was the pig, standing as if petrefied. He hadn't winked an eye, I don't think. A hundred yards farther, I looked again. There was the pig. I don't believe a single bristle had wiggled. A half mile farther on I looked back. The pig stood in the middle of the road. And as far as I could see, the durned animal was still there. I wonder if he has got over the surprise yet?

A little farther on we overtook a buggy to which a mule was hitched, and in which a woman was sitting. As the automobile came to the buggy, the mule jumped, and took a fence at a single jump, leaving the buggy behind. The woman fell out in the road, and "lit a-running." For half a mile down the road she ran, not once turning to look back, or to glance one way or the other. Then she ducked in the woods, and we didn't see her any more.

• • •

Sometimes the folks from the country come in and take a ride about town in the cars. There was a couple the other day, an old man and woman.

They thought they were in heaven, riding around, leaning back in the seats, and enjoying every step of the way.

They held a whispered conversation between them when they got back, and had stepped out of the car. Then they turned to the chauffeur.

"How much does a automobile like this here cost?" asked the man.

"This little car?" said the chauffeur. "Oh, about $1,500."

The old man looked at the old woman.

"Mary," he said, "I guess I better go out to the yards and buy that mule."

• • •

And that's the way it goes. We see all the things—joy and sorrow, life and death and disappointments. The chauffeur, as I said before, is the spirit of the age, and knows its men and women—sometimes better than they know themselves.

The First Reader
Printed in the Year 2911
Compiled by LEWIS ALLEN.

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MAN.

HERE we have a man as he ac-tu-al-ly ap-peared up-on the streets as late as the year 1964.

Note his bi-fur-cated ne-ther gar-ment! Is it not ex-treme-ly fem-i-nine? In those days man was of con-sid-er-able im-port-ance. He ac-tu-al-ly had the priv-i-lege of vo-ting! Not on-ly that, but it is claimed by va-ri-ous his-to-rians that away back a-bout the year 1913 man did all, or near-ly all the vo-ting!

Pre-pos-ter-ous as this may seem to-day, in this en-light-ened age, it is, ne-ver-the-less true that wo-man real-ly al-lowed man to vote for near-ly fif-ty years, or un-til the year 1968.

It is now near-ly twen-ty years since a man has ex-pressed a de-sire to vote. That man was—of course— prompt-ly e-lec-tro-cu-tes.

CHURCHES.

SEE these ex-treme-ly old build-ings with han-dles on them. Are they not queer? No, they are not freaks; those tall pick-ed things are not hand-les, but things called "spires." The build-ings are what were known a cen-tury a-go as "churches."

A church was a build-ing where peo-ple used to gath-er on days called Sun-days and read a book called the Bi-ble. A man was paid a large sum to do what was called "preach." This was called "re-li-gion."

In those days the peo-ple used to sit in the churches in-stead of go-ing out in-to Na-ture's pure sun-shine. Let us be thank-ful we now live in an en-light-ened age.

DOCTOR.

YOU do not know what the word "doctor" means. Let us ex-plain to you. A-way back in the dark days of 1900 to 1950 and per-haps e-ven be-fore that, in the pre-his-tor-ic days, there were men who called them-selves "doc-tors." They used to try and heal the sick!

There was sickness in those days. You do not know, of course, what sick-ness is, since in these days of Eu-gen-ics there is no such thing as sick-ness. But this pic-ture is of an an-cient doc-tor who gave bit-ter drugs and ac-tu-ally cut off limbs and re-moved in-ter-nal or-gans to en-able peo-ple to live. They used to let any one live in those black days, in-stead of sav-ing on-ly the phy-si-cal-ly and men-tal-ly per-fect as we do to-day. Ah, my lit-tle readers, those were in-deed days of woe and dis-tress.

GRAFTERS.

GRAFT-ERS used to be-long to a sort of or-gan-i-za-tion called "po-lice," and by per-mit-ting peo-ple to vio-late laws they got paid for it and that was graft-ing.

But that was in the dark a-ges. A-way back in 1912 graft-ers used to re-sort to ev-ery thing, in-cluding mur-der. But as we are per-fect to-day we need no laws, and so there can be no graft-ing. And since all prop-er-ty is com-mon and be-longs to all a-like, no one would want to graft, un-less some poor man should seek to dis-guise him-self as a wo-man and wear a coat and vest and trou-sers and try to vote, which is a capi-tal crime.

Such a Night!
De Wolf Hopper's Big Song Hit in "Iolanthe."

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WHEN you're lying awake with a dismal headache, and repose is tabooed by anxiety,
I conceive you may use any language you choose to indulge in without impropriety;
For your brain is on fire—the bedclothes conspire of usual slumber to plunder you:
First your counterpane goes and uncovers your toes, and your sheet slips demurely from under you;
Then the blanketing tickles—you feel like mixed pickles, so terribly sharp is the pricking,
And you're hot and you're cross, and you tumble and toss till there's nothing 'twixt you and the ticking;
Then your bedclothes all creep to the ground in a heap, and you pick 'em all up in a tangle;
Next your pillow resigns and politely declines to remain at its usual angle.
Well, you get some repose in the form of a doze, with hot eyeballs and head ever aching,
But your slumbering teems with such horrible dreams that you'd very much better be waking;
For you dream you are crossing the Channel, and tossing like mad in a steamer from Harwich;
Which is something between a large bathing-machine and a very small second-class carriage;
And you're giving a treat (penny ice and cold meat) to a party of friends and relations—
They're a ravenous horde, and they all come on board at Sloane Square and South Kensington stations;
And bound on that journey you find your attorney (who started that morning from Devon);
He's a bit undersized, and you don't feel surprised when he tells you he's only eleven.
Well, you're driving like mad with this singular lad (by-the-bye, the ship's now a four-wheeler),
And you're playing round games, and he calls you bad names when you tell him that "Ties pay the dealer";
But this you can't stand, so you throw up your hand, and you find you're as cold as an icicle
In your shirt and your socks (the black silk with gold clocks), crossing Salisbury Plain on a bicycle;
And he and the crew are on bicycles too—which they have somehow or other invested in—
And he's telling the tars all the particu*lars* of a company he's interested in:
It's a scheme of devices to get at low prices all goods from cough-mixtures to cables
(Which tickles the sailors) by treating retailers as though they were all vegetables.
You set a good spadesman to plant a small tradesman (first take off his boots with a boot-tree)
And his legs will take root and his fingers will shoot, and they'll blossom and spread like a fruit tree.
From the greengrocer tree you get grapes and green peas, cauliflowers, pine-apples and cranberries.
While the pastry-cook plant cherry brandy will grant, apple puffs and three corners, and banberries.
The shares are a penny, and ever so many are taken by Rothschild and Baring;
And just as a few are allotted to you, you awake with a shudder despairing.
You're a regular wreck, with a crick in your neck; and no wonder you snore, for your head's on the floor, and you're needles and pins from your soles to your shins; and your flesh is a-creep, for your left leg's asleep, and you've a cramp in your toes, and a fly in your nose, and some fluff in your lung, and a feverish tongue, and a thirst that's intense, and a general sense that you haven't been sleeping in clover; but the darkness has passed, and it's daylight at last, and the night has been long—ditto, ditto, my song—and thank goodness they're both of them over!

C. Mutt and His Sister Get an Awful Shock
BY "BUD" FISHER

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WIT OF THE WEEK

Tommy's Invitation.

Little Willie wanted a birthday party, to which his mother consented, provided he asked his little friend Tommy. The boys had had trouble, but father than not to have the party, Willie promised his mother to invite Tommy.

On the evening of the party, when all the small guests had arrived except Tommy, the mother became suspicious and sought her son.

"Willie," she said, "did you invite Tommy to your party to-night?"

"Yes, mother."

"And did he say he would not come?"

"No," explained Willie. "I invited him all right, but I dared him to come."

George's Telegram.

George was famous for being late at his appointments. He was engaged to be married to a young lady in a neighboring city, and when the day of the ceremony arrived George, as usual, did not appear. The bride was on the verge of nervous prostration when the following telegram was received from the missing bridegroom:

"Dear Helen—Missed early train Will arrive on the 4:31. Don't get married until I get there.—George.

It Wasn't Like Sargent, After All.

Once when John S. Sargent, the famous painter, was at a banquet a young lady whom he knew very well said to him: Oh, Mr. Sargent, I saw your latest painting and kissed it because it was so much like you."

"And did it kiss you in return?"

"Why, no."

"Then," said Mr. Sargent, "it was not like me."

We Don't Know.

Bjones—Don't you think a talkative woman is more popular with the men than any other kind?

Henpecke—What other kind is there?

Not Alone.

An old Indian man, selling baskets, called at Mrs. Allen's one morning. He was very anxious to make a sale, and after considerable parleying he said:

"Make me an offer, madam, and see if I don't take you up."

Little 5-year-old Bertha was a spectator to the interview, and when the man made this remark she threw her arms around her mother, crying:

"Mother, if he takes you, I'll go, too."

His Toast.

At the close of the wedding breakfast a gentleman noted for his lack of tact arose, causing keen anxiety to the bridegroom, who knew his failing.

"Ladies and gentlemen!" he cried, genially, "I propose the health of the bridegroom. May he see many days like this."

The Bird and the Hyphen.

A teacher in a lower grade was instructing her pupils in the use of a hyphen. Among the examples given by the children was "bird-cage."

"That's right," encouragingly remarked the teacher. "Now, Paul, tell me why we put a hyphen in "bird-cage."

"It's for the bird to sit on," was the startling rejoinder.

No Wonder.

"Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?"

"Yes, I'm a cornetist."

"And your sister?"

"She's a pianist?"

"Does your mother play?"

"She's a zitherist."

"And your father?"

"He's a pessimist."

Early Rising.

"I reckon," said the first farmer, "that I get up earlier than anybody in this neighborhood. I am always up before 3 o'clock in the morning."

The second farmer said he was always up before that and had part of his work done.

The first farmer thought he was a liar, and decided to find out. A few mornings later he got up at 2 o'clock and went to the neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door and the woman of the house opened it.

"Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find the neighbor in bed.

"He was around here early in the morning," answered the wife, "but I don't know where he is now."

Book For Men, Free
8,000 Words, 30 Illustrations

TO MY READERS:

Of the little illustrated advice book described below, which I gladly send free to all men who fill in the coupon, I beg to say that it represents the very BEST information of a private nature which I am able to offer you as a result of over 30 years' observation and study of my subject, during which time I have personally interviewed many thousands of men, young and elderly, single and married, rich and poor alike, who came to me in confidence with their confessions of debility, lost nerve force and failing strength.

It is, reader, this vast and unusual opportunity which has enabled me to compile this very popular and valuable little free book (over a million of which have been sent everywhere to men who wrote me for them), and in a manner to reflect the exact living, breathing experiences and needs of real men who sought information as to the newer ways of self treatment without the use of drugs.



Remember, this book of over 8,000 words and 30 illustrations will come to you by return mail in reply to your request, and in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope, for it is no one's business but your own what the envelope contains. There is absolutely no obligation on your part to buy anything or pay anything, and merely the receipt of this book does not mean in any way that you are to use one of my VITALIZERS (see description below), and, in fact, only a portion of the book has any reference to the VITALIZER at all. Primarily it is a compendium of useful information for private reference, which you and all other men may easily profit by through life.

Therefore, please use the coupon, or, if nearby, I should be very glad to have you call.

SANDEN, AUTHOR.

It is a fact, reader, which you and I must recognise and admit, that the whole world admires and is fascinated by strong, vigorous, husky, manly manhood, and we must also admit that it is this same manhood and this alone which is back of the real leaders and producers in every walk of life. No matter where we go, we find it to be the manly, vigorous, vital fellow who forges to the front, who fascinates men and women of his community, who does the really great things. An unmanly man merely means nature's laws gone wrong, for it is he who halts and hesitates, who takes the back seat, who does not fit into the picture in a way that a manly, vital nature should. And yet, reader, it is my firm belief that any man, no matter what his past, no matter what dissipations or follies may have left their mark upon his physical and mental being, I say to you that such a man, unless there be some unusual reason, may hope for a complete return of his strength, vigor and self confidence, if he but go about his self-restoration in a natural, commonsense way.

I make a little appliance which we will call a VITALIZER, because I think that is the best word to describe its strange power. I don't want you to think of getting one of these VITALIZERS just now, but I would like you to investigate my claims as to what I believe can be accomplished by almost any weakened man who uses this VITALIZER faithfully for a few weeks. I speak, of course, of him who is willing to give up dissipation and lead a decent, conservative life, not only while using the VITALIZER, but for the future. The other kind of man, the dissipated, can hope for nothing from any treatment, no matter what it may be, hence such a man is eliminated from my consideration.

This little VITALIZER is made to wear upon the body all night. It weighs only several ounces and is no more unhandy than an ordinary belt, yet it generates a great FORCE that I call VIGOR, which flows into your blood organs and nerves while you sleep. Men say it often takes any pain or weakness out of the back in one application, and that 60 to 90 days' use has been sufficient to restore manly strength and to put men in the "never felt better in my life" class. Special attachments carry the FORCE of the VITALIZER to any part of the body, for the use of women as well as men in cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

Over two hundred thousand of these VITALIZERS have been used or are now being used by men all over the world.

You had better learn more of this VITALIZER. It is fully described in my free book. If you live near me, why not call and test the VITALIZER yourself.

MANLY MEN MOVE THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT THE FREE BOOK TELLS

The free illustrated advice booklet mentioned above is meant to be a simple declaration of certain important truths that every man in the world should know. The day has gone by when men are kept in ignorance of the real problems pertaining to these private subjects, and this illustrated advice booklet, which I send to men sealed, by mail, gives certain important facts relating to sex, just as these facts are. The booklet also fully describes my VITALIZER and you are told how you may get one for your own use if you decide that you want one. Please use coupon below, or call. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.



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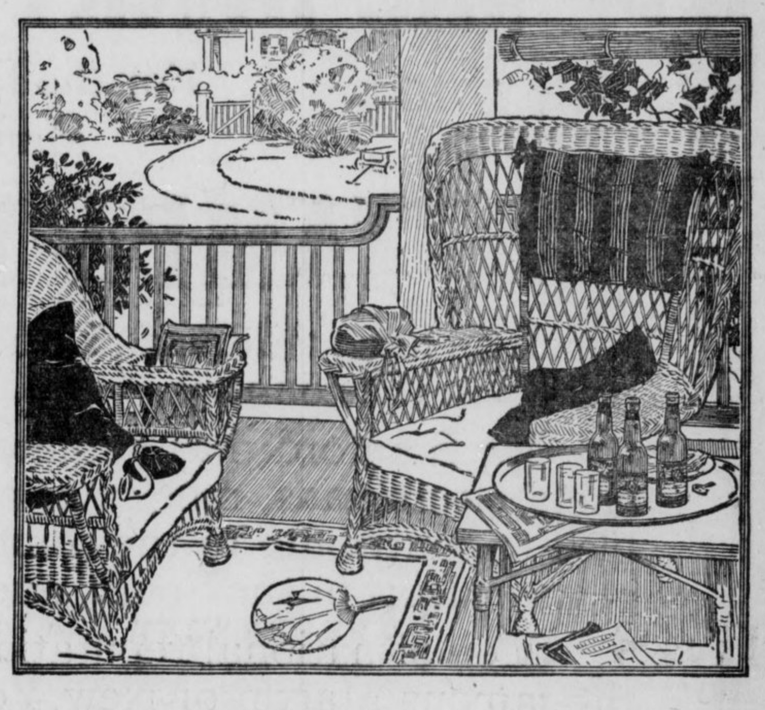

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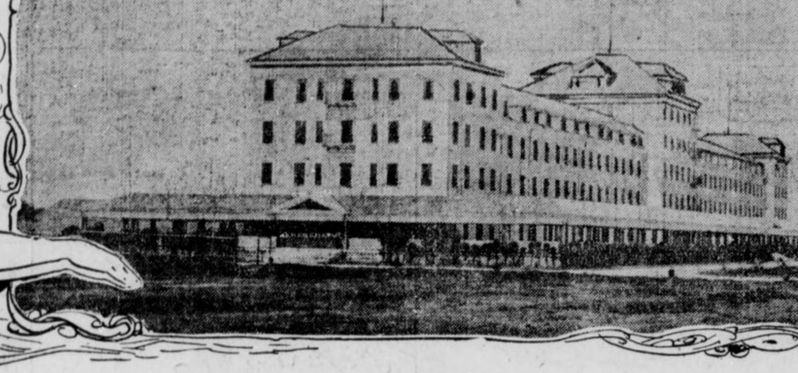
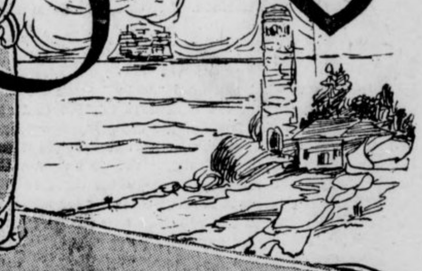
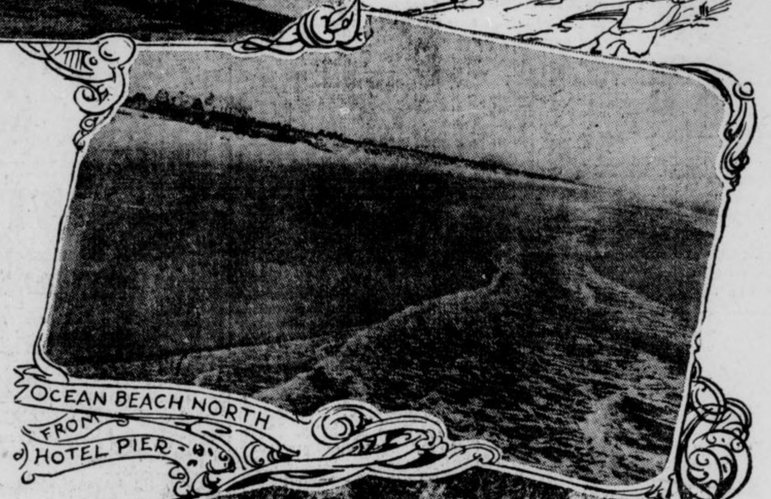
FORMERLY HOTEL CONTINENTAL









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For the Past Two Seasons
Manager of the

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Practically the capacity of the Hotel has been booked for June and July. Reservations should be made promptly by telegraph or long distance telephone. Address

DEPARTMENT M

Atlantic Beach Hotel

Atlantic Beach, Florida

There Are Two Kinds of Charity

(Copyright, 1913, by American-Journal-Examiner.)



There Is the Charity of the Heart, There Is the Charity OF THE POCKETBOOK.

It Is the Charity of the Heart That Keeps Our Civilization Going, AND GROWING.

"THE greatest of these is charity."

In this world the most beautiful thing is CHARITY which gives without hope of reward or return, simply for the love of giving, and for the love of other human beings.

All charity is beautiful, necessary—that which comes from abundant wealth spasmodically sympathetic, and that which comes from the very heart of the poor, helping each other.

If anything can make the eye in the needle wider for the Croesus it is the charity which marks the close of his life, when his money has been accumulated.

And if there is anything that gives us hope for the future of the human race, confidence in the innate goodness of human beings, it is the wonderful endless charity that poor people show to each other, and that the world never hears of.

* * *

It is because there is so much charity NEVER HEARD OF that we write to-day of the two kinds of charity and illustrate them in this picture.

The woman is put out of her home. Furniture is on the sidewalk, the children are bewildered and frightened—and HUMILIATED; humiliation is saddest to the poor.

Help comes at once.

Poor people passing the door give their pennies. The rich woman driving by sends a footman to help, as she looks out sympathetically, afraid that what she has seen is going to spoil her pleasure for the evening.

The woman, the coachman and the footman drive away. It begins to get dark, the sun is going down behind the tenement house roofs—the sun sets earlier on the tenement streets than it does on the wide park or the beautiful country.

In the darkness REAL CHARITY COMES OUT FROM THE TENEMENT HOUSES NEAR BY.

The mother whose rooms are too crowded already with scanty furniture and plentiful children comes down with her husband and a neighbor. The woman put on the street by a rich man IS PUT BACK UNDER A ROOF BY A POOR MAN.

The dinner that is none too big for four is made to do for six or eight.

The poor woman and the children that have been rescued from the streets are put in the place of honor. THEY ARE MADE TO FEEL LIKE WELCOME GUESTS, NOT LIKE OBJECTS OF CHARITY, NOT LIKE BEGGARS.

And that IS THE REAL CHARITY THAT MAKES LIFE POSSIBLE, KEEPING THE POOR AND FRIENDLESS FROM UTTER DESPAIR IN THIS HARD WORLD.

* * *

We would not have any man underestimate the charity of the powerful man, rich man.

In all the history of the world, we sincerely believe, there is no more hopeful sign than the recent tendency of those that are very successful in life to give back to the people the money that they have accumulated in their days of work.

Human beings are not yet advanced sufficiently in government to look after their own interests thoroughly.

The public money is used without stint to BUILD JAILS, but our foolish ideas will not allow us to use that same money TO BUILD LIBRARIES, ALTHOUGH WE KNOW THE LIBRARY IS THE ENEMY OF THE JAIL, AS KNOWLEDGE IS THE ENEMY OF IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

It was real charity and nobility of character that impelled Andrew Carnegie, poor and without education in his youth, to give back to the people in public libraries and in his splendid establishment of learning at Washington the millions that he piled up as a successful man.

When old John D. Rockefeller, grief-stricken at the loss of a grandchild, devoted a large sum of money to scientific investigation of children's diseases and their cure, he did a great deal for millions of children and mothers that will live here after his death. The thought was kindly. It should be appreciated to the full.

J. Pierpont Morgan took millions of his money and gave them to establish a lying-in hospital for poor women—an establishment so perfect in its detail, its scientific care of health, THAT THE RICHEST WOMAN CAN NOT HAVE IN HER OWN HOME SUCH CARE AS MORGAN GIVES TO THE POOREST WOMAN IN HIS HOSPITAL. The world must recognize in that a beautiful charity, and be glad that the modern spirit impelled Mr. Morgan to do so much for those that need his help.

It would be better if we had reached the point where we had no John D. Rockefellers and no Morgans; on the one hand making millions by control of legislation, and on the other hand giving millions in charity back to those from whom they have taken tens of millions.

But until we learn enough to spend our public money for hospitals and libraries and institutions of learning, we must be grateful that in the brain of the powerful men that take the hundreds of millions from us there is the particular kind of charity that impels them to give a few millions back.

* * *

There are the two great kinds of charity—the charity of power, of the full purse, which gives freely—easily. That kind of charity is needed—it is the prelude to common sense on the part of the people, the forerunner of real government, free from charity, which will enable the people to do for themselves those things which they now receive as gifts from the hands of the enormous millionaires.

That kind of charity which appears in its millions and tens of millions is well advertised — everybody MUST hear about it. We ask you to think often of the second kind of charity. The charity from a hand hard on the palm and grimy with labor on the back, that takes from its pocket a small sum and almost apologetically gives it to the woman poorer than the giver.

That charity is practiced daily on every block of every city in this country—and in every other country.

It is the charity that sends one poor mother to help another when a child arrives unexpectedly in the world.

It is the charity that brings friends when a child is sick and money is lacking for the doctor and for good food.

It is the charity YOU MAY BE SURE THAT GOES MOST SWIFTLY AND DIRECTLY TO BE RECORDED BEFORE ETERNAL JUSTICE, IN THE BOOK WHERE THE NOBLEST ACTS OF MEN ARE WRITTEN DOWN.

Long ago the story was told. In the temple at Jerusalem the rich gave freely, and all the world knew it.

That big giving was good charity.

But the other kind, still better, was there, when the poor widow, with torn clothes and a thin hand, gave her mite.

"And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury.

"And he saw also a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites.

"And he said, Of a truth I say unto you that the poor widow hath cast in more than they all:

"For all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God: but she of her penury hath cast in all the living that she had."

That is the charity of which we wish to remind you to-day. When you hear that this man has given his millions or that man his tens of millions for charity, or education, or science—be glad AND GRATEFUL. BUT DON'T FORGET THAT THE REAL CHARITY, THE REAL MILLIONS, are given away by the poor people themselves.

The Newly Found Oldest Gospels, and What They Really Mean

Unknown Words of the Saviour and Other Remarkable Variations from the Authorized Version in the Recently Acquired Egyptian Christian Manuscript, Believed to Date from the Second Century and Now in America.

By Prof. Clifton Harby Levy,
The Distinguished Expert in Bible Exegesis.

THE discovery just announced of a new version of the four Gospels is the most important event to the world of biblical research that has occurred in many years.

The new manuscript contains important variations from the King James version of the Bible, also called the "authorized version," which is generally followed by American Protestants. It adds an important speech to the words of Jesus in His last meeting with the Apostles, after the Resurrection. It contains considerable variations from the authorized version of the very interesting fifth chapter of St. John, dealing with the miracle by the pool of Bethesda.

I cannot help feeling that still more important additions to, and variations from, the orthodox Gospels will be found when this manuscript is thoroughly analyzed. It is certain now that there were many versions of the Gospels current in the days of the earliest Christians, and it is probable when we have discovered, collated and thoroughly examined a number of them or fragments of them, we shall have a fuller and better conception of the life of Jesus of Nazareth than we have ever had before.

The newly discovered manuscript was purchased by Mr. Charles L. Freer, the noted collector of Detroit, to be presented to the Freer Collection in Washington. Facsimile copies of it have now been distributed to the leading libraries of the world through the University of Michigan.

The manuscript is of Egyptian Christian origin. It was purchased from an Arabian dealer in antiquities in Cairo, as long ago as December 19, 1906, but in order that rash expectations might not be raised, its complete publication has been delayed until now, when the text is offered in facsimile, together with a scholarly analysis, by Professor Henry A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan.

In point of antiquity alone, it is very remarkable. Internal evidence indicates that it cannot be later than the fourth century, which makes it as old as the famous Vatican Codex, long known as the oldest manuscript of the Gospels. On the other hand, there are grounds for giving it a somewhat earlier date than that claimed for the more recently discovered Sinaitic Cbdex. This was at one time credited to the fourth century, but scholars are now inclined to date it as early as the second century.

The Freer manuscript is apparently a copy of a version of the four Gospels which was current in Egypt in the second century. Close investigation shows that while it was a copy, it was an early copy. It must be remembered that many of the first Christians fled to Egypt after the death of Jesus, because it was so near Palestine, and that great Christian colonies grew up on Egyptian soil. This gives especial value to the Freer Gospels, for they come as close to the very period of the life and activity of Jesus as anything that we now have, including the famous "Logia," discovered in 1897. The fact that this manuscript is not later than the fourth century, and is a copy of a still earlier original is the important fact to those who want to come as close to contemporary testimony concerning Jesus and his work as is possible.

The manuscript is remarkably well preserved, and very legible. It was written, with the exception of one small section, and a number of notes and corrections, by a single scribe, which helps to give it authenticity. It is in Greek of a style that appears to be as early as the second century.

Later the manuscript, written on goatskin and sheepskin, was bound between heavy boards, upon which are the portraits of the four evangelists. On the front panel were the pictures of Matthew and John (John's picture has been almost entirely obliterated), and on the back panel were Luke and Mark, the name of Mark running down the side of the panel. Something of the original coloring of these paintings still remains, and they are most curious and interesting specimens of early Christian portraiture.

The main interest, however, lies in the text itself, and its variations from the received text in the accepted versions of the Bible. The order of the books is different from that in our versions. Here it is Matthew, John, Luke and Mark, while in the ordinary Bible the order is Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

In John, for instance, in that famous passage about the Pool of Bethesda, the Freer manuscript has "Bethsaida," and also has the words: "Waiting for the troubling of the water," and does not mention the angel.

In Luke, chapter i, verse 28, "Blessed art thou among women," is omitted. In chapter ii, 14, the hymn of the angels has a peculiar addition, reading: "And on earth peace among men, in whom He is well pleased."

In chapter vi, 1, the phrase, "the second Sabbath after the first," is not found. The omission is particularly interesting because this has always been a difficult passage to explain.

In the later chapters of Luke it is especially notable that the newly found manuscript omits all mention of the "bloody sweat," and it also omits the saying attributed to Jesus in the King James version: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." In chapter xxiv, 36, is a reading found in no other manuscript, ancient or modern: "Be not afraid. Peace be unto you!"

The differences from existing versions are greatest in Mark. In chapter i, verse 27, the exclamation of the people at the miracles performed by Jesus appears for the first time in these words: "What is this new, this authoritative teaching, and that he commandeth even the unclean spirits and they obey him?"

In chapter ix, verse 24, is a variation, possibly due to an error of the copyist, for it appears: "The spirit of the child," instead of "the father of the child," as in the King James or authorized version.

The most important and impressive additions to the Gospels are found in the last chapter of St. Mark. After that upbraiding of the Apostles, found in all the versions, are verses, found nowhere else, reading:

> And they excused themselves saying that this age of lawlessness and unbelief is under Satan, who through the agency of unclean spirits, suffers not the true power of God to be apprehended.
>
> For the cause, said they unto Christ, reveal now at once Thy righteousness.
>
> And Christ said unto them: "The limit of the years of the power of Satan is not fulfilled, but it draweth near (corruptions in the text).
>
> "For the sake of those that have sinned was I given up unto death, that they may return unto the truth and sin no more, but may inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in heaven."

When this passage is read side by side with the authorized version of the last chapter of Mark, the importance of the differences is easily appreciated. The new manuscript leads us to the fair supposition that many versions of the Gospels were current among and accepted by these, the earliest Christians.

The scholar, studying all the different versions, tries to ascertain which comes nearest to the true account, and welcomes the light that appears from any side. We want to know the truth, and to learn if we can, precisely what Jesus said and did, and what has been falsely attributed to Him by those who copied or edited the Gospels. It is admitted that all of the manuscripts now known to exist are copies, and that no one has as yet discovered any original manuscript of any part of any one of the Gospels as it came from the hand of Matthew, Mark, Luke or John. In fact it has been stated, and is believed by some authorities, that Matthew originally wrote in Hebrew, or at least in Aramaic, the Hebrew dialect of that time, but not a verse has ever been discovered in that tongue.

Every discovery made in Egypt heightens the hope that the next may be one of these original manuscripts, but in the absence of these originals, the scholars of the world seize upon each new copy that is brought to light and compare it with all others, to ascertain if there is anything in it that has not appeared before.

The Freer Gospels, though only just put into our hands, seem to offer a rich field for investigation, and already a very different picture of that last great scene with the Apostles is presented. It is a wide variant upon the accepted account of what occurred after the Ressurrection. The fact seems clear that a large number of followers of Jesus must have believed in this other version, and for that reason, if for no other, it is of considerable value to those who wish to understand what the first Christians believed.

It should not be forgotten that when the earliest Christians emigrated from Palestine they probably took with them all of the notes and manuscripts in their possession. The best proof of the activity of the Christians of this period in Egypt is the extent of their settlements in that district known as the Fayum, which is being so fully explored by the Egypt Exploration Fund and other searchers for early Christian documents.

The dry soil of Egypt has served as an excellent preserver of the old documents, and whether found in graves or ruins of ancient monasteries, they are generally decipherable and of untold value.

No one can as yet rightly estimate the full worth of the "Logia," found in this district in 1897. To these were added in 1903, other valuable utterances, in the shape of additional "Logia", and the fragment of a lost Gospel, consisting, unfortunately, of only fifty lines, many of which were unreadable. Another fragment of a Gospel was found in 1907, consisting of but one leaf of a lost manuscript.

It is plain, therefore, that in these almost complete four Gospels brought to light by Mr. Freer, we have the greatest Christian discovery since the finding of the Codex Sinaiticus by Tischendorf, in 1844-1859, which he recovered from the waste heap of the monastery on Mount Sinai. Some authorities hold this in higher esteem than the Vatican manuscript, saying that it is earlier than the fourth century, to which it is usually assigned. This would make it only the contemporary of the Freer manuscript, so the value of this new American discovery can hardly be exaggerated.

Considerable further study may be required to show other new versions contained in the Freer manuscript, and all over the world the work of examination is going on, for Mr. Freer has sent to the leading libraries of the United States and Europe the 435 copies of the fassimile edition, and the explanation by Dr. Sanders.

The portraits of the evangelists, which are also printed in their full colors with the manuscript, are of untold value in tracing the traditional lineaments of these great teachers. The outline of the features of Matthew are still plain and agree perfectly with the earliest portraits found in Egypt and in Byzantine paintings.

In the introduction to the work Professor Charles H. Morey, of Princeton University, presents a special study of these portraits, in which, while lamenting the loss of the picture of John, he says: "The color scheme, drapery and attitude of the figure of John must have been, as the remaining fragments show, practically identical with that of Mark. The traces of color in his hair show also that he was white-haired, or gray-haired, like Mark.

"We have in these two panels definite portraits of the four evangelists that should be of value to the student of coptic iconography. This is particularly true of the figure of Mark, whose current type in Byzantine art is that of a man in the prime of life, of black hair and a full round beard."

Professor Morey points out that Josef Strzygowski, the leading authority on this period, whose work, "Orient oder Rom" (Orient or Rome), is accepted as the work on the subject of early Christian art, recognized the existence of the Paul type in Coptic (Egyptian-Christian) art. It shows gray hair, head slightly bald and pointed beard. This portrait on the cover of the Freer manuscript is the first published document to establish definitely the Coptic version of St. Mark's features. We have every reason to believe that it is an authentic portrait.

In connection with this discovery, it is interesting to repeat the other new words of Jesus found in Egypt in recent years. The eight Logia, or sayings, discovered in 1897 are as follows:

1. . . . and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye.

2. Jesus saith, Except ye fast to the World, ye shall in no wise find the Kingdom of God; and except ye make the Sabbath a real Sabbath, ye shall not see the Father.

3. Jesus saith, I stood in the midst of the World and in the flesh was I seen of them, and I found all men drunken, and none found I athirst among them, and my soul grieveth over the sons of men, because they are blind in their heart, and see not. . . .

4. . . . poverty . . . .

5. Jesus saith, Wherever there are two, they are not without God, and wherever there is one alone, I say, I am with him. Raise the stone and there thou shalt find me, cleave the wood and there am I.

6. Jesus saith, A prophet is not acceptable in his own country, neither doth a physician work cures upon them that know him.

7. Jesus saith, A city built upon the top of a high hill and established, can neither fall nor be hid.

8. Jesus saith, Thou hearest with one ear (but the other ear hast thou closed).

The "sayings" found in 1903 were prefaced by the following introductory statement:

> These are the (wonderful?) words which Jesus the living (Lord) spake to . . . and Thomas and he said unto (them) every one that hearkens to these words shall never taste of death.
>
> 1. Jesus saith, Let not him who seeks . . . cease until he finds and when he finds he shall be astonished; astonished he shall reach the kingdom, and having reached the kingdom, he shall rest.
>
> 2. Jesus saith (ye ask? who are those) that draw us (to the kingdom of) the kingdom is in Heaven? . . . the fowls of the air and all beasts that under the earth or upon the earth and the fishes of the sea (these are they which draw) you and the kingdom of Heaven is within you and whosoever shall know himself shall find it. (Strive therefore?) to know yourselves and ye shall be aware that ye are the sons of the (Almighty?) Father; (and?) ye shall know that ye are in (the city of God?) and ye are (the city?).
>
> 3. Jesus saith, A man shall not hesitate . . . to ask concerning his place (in the kingdom. Ye shall know) that many that are first shall be last, and the last first and (they shall have eternal life?).
>
> 4. Jesus saith, Everything that is not before thy face and that which is hidden from thee shall be revealed to thee. For there is nothing hidden which shall not be made manifest nor buried which shall not be raised.
>
> 5. His disciples question him and say, How shall we fast and how shall we (pray?) . . . and what (commandment) shall we keep . . . Jesus saith . . . do not . . . of truth . . . blessed is he.

The fragment of a lost Gospel which was discovered in 1903 contained originally about fifty lines, but many of them have perished and others are undecipherable. The translation, as far as it can be made, is as follows:

> 1-7. (Take no thought) from morning until even nor from evening until morning either for your food what ye shall eat or for your rainment what ye shall put on. 7-13. Ye are far better than the lilies which grow but spin not. Having one garment what do ye (lack?). 15-15. Who could add to your stature? 15-16. He himself will give you your garment. 17-23. His disciples say unto Him, When wilt Thou be manifest unto us and when shall we see Thee? He saith, When ye shall be stripped and not be ashamed. . . . 41-46. He said, The key of knowledge ye hid, ye entered not in yourselves, and to them that were entering in, ye opened not.

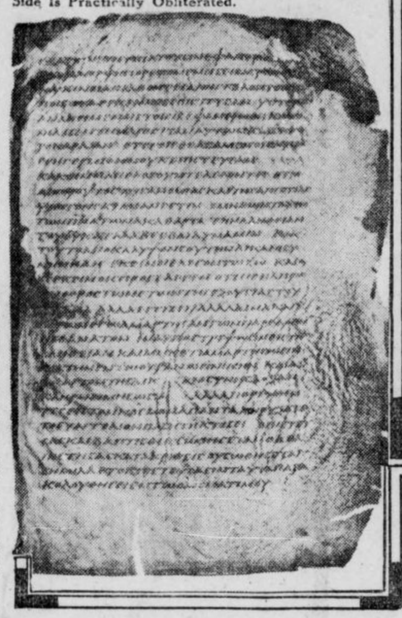
The second Gospel fragment discovered in 1907 "consists of a single vellum leaf, practically complete except at one of the lower corners, and here most of the lacunae admit of a satisfactory solution." The translation is as follows:

> . . . before he does wrong makes all manner of subtle excuse. But give heed lest ye also suffer the same things as they; for the evil doers among men receive their reward not among the living only, but also await punishment and much torment. And He took them and brought them into the very place of purification and was walking in the temple. And a certain Pharisee, a chief priest, whose name was Levi, met them and said to the Saviour, Who gave thee leave to walk in this place of purification, and to see these holy vessels when Thou hast not washed nor yet have thy disciples bathed their feet? But defiled Thou hast walked in this temple, which is a pure place, wherein no other man walks except he has washed himself and changed his garments, neither does he venture to see these holy vessels. And the Saviour straightway stood still with His disciples and answered him, Art thou then, being here in the temple, clean? He saith unto him, I am clean; for I washed in the pool of David and having descended by one staircase, I ascended by another, and I put on white and clean garments, and then I came and looked upon these holy vessels. The Saviour answered and said unto him, Woe ye blind, who see not. Thou has washed in these running waters wherein dogs and swine have been cast night and day and hast cleansed and wiped the outside skin which also the harlots and flute-girls anoint and wash and wipe and beautify for the lust of men; but within they are full of scorpions and all wickedness. But I and my disciples who thou sayest have not bathed, have been dipped in the waters of eternal life which come from . . . But woe unto thee . . .

It will be seen that we have now a large body of material dating from the earliest days of the Church which may considerably change our ideas of sacred history.



The Portrait of St. Matthew on the Front Cover of the New Gospels. The Figure of St. John by His Side Is Practically Obliterated.



Facsimile of a Page of the Newly Found Manuscript Consisting of St. Mark, Chapter xvi., Verses 12 to 17, containing the new words of the Saviour to the Apostles.



LUKE MARK

St. Luke (on the Left) and St. Mark (on the Right) on the Back Cover of the newly found Gospels. These Are Considered Authentic Likenesses of the Evangelists, Copied from Pictures Made in Their Lifetime.

How Police Graft Supported Napoleon's Splendor—

By JOSEPH FOUCHE,
Napoleon's Minister of Police

JOSEPH FOUCHE, Duke of Otranto, Minister of Police under the great Napoleon, is credited with being the craftiest police official in history. He developed the system of collecting graft from criminal and semi-criminal resorts to a high degree of perfection.

Many of his methods are revealed in an interesing book called "Memoirs Relating to Fouche,' just published by Sturgis & Walton, New York. At a moment when the relations of New York police officials with the criminal classes are under investigation, this book is of especial interest. From the book it appears that all the splendor of Napoleon's court, of his family and generals was maintained by criminal graft.

By JOSEPH FOUCHE
Napoleon's Minister of Police.

ALL the prisons of State were at my orders, as well as the gendarmerie.

The delivery and the indorsement of passports appertained to my department. I was in charge of the watching of foreigners, emigres, and of those pardoned by amnesty. In the principal cities of the Empire I established general commissaryships which spread over the whole of France, and principally over our frontiers, the network of the police.

My police acquired so great a name throughout society that some went so far as to claim that I had among my secret agents three nobles of the ancient regime, with the title of prince, and who daily came to bring me the result of their observations.

I confess that such an establishment was costly; it absorbed several millions, which secretly came from the taxes levied on gambling, on the evil resorts and on the delivery of passports.

Everything has been said against gambling; but on the other hand, wise and practical minds are forced to agree that in the present state of society the legal taking advantage of vice is a bitter necessity. The proof that people should not attribute all its odium on the governments of the revolution is that even to this day gambling is a part of the budget of the old government restored.

Since it was an inevitable evil, it was as well to regulate it, so that, at least, we might control the disorder.

Under the Empire, whose establishment cost nearly four hundred thousand millions, since there were thirty households to fit out with majesties and highnesses, it was necessary to organize gambling on a much larger scale, for it was not only intended to remunerate my changing phalanxes of observers.

I appointed as administrator of gambling Perrein the elder, who already had its framing, and who, after the coronation, extended his privilege over all the larger cities of the Empire, in consideration of a payment of fourteen millions and of three thousand francs a day to the minister of police; all of which, however, did not remain in my hands.

All these elements of an immense power did not expire uselessly in my office. As I was kept informed of everything, I had to gather the public complaints to point out to the chief of State the discomfort and sufferings of the State.

I, therefore, shall not conceal that I could work on the fears or terrors which besieged more or less constantly the master of unbounded power. Being thoroughly informed of conditions I could make claims, censure, declaim for all France.

In this respect, how many ills have I not prevented? If I have been unable to reduce, as I should have wished, the general police to a simple bugbear, a magistracy of protection, I have at least the satisfaction of being able to affirm that I have done more good than harm; that is to say, that I have prevented more harm than I have been able to do good, having almost always had to fight against the prejudice the passions and the outbursts of the minister of police.

During my second ministry I governed much more by the power of display and of dread than by coercion; I had revived the old police maxim, namely: That three men could not come together and speak indiscreetly of public affairs without it being made known to the minister of police.

It is certain that I was artful enough to give out and to lead people to believe that wherever four people assembled, there could be found in my pay eyes to see and ears to hear.

No doubt such a belief was due to corruption and to the general degradation; but on the other hand, how many evils, regrets and tears had it not spared?

It was in my office that the more important affairs of which I myself held the threads were settled. Of course, I had hired spies in all ranks and in every class; I had some among both sexes, remunerated at the rates of one thousand and two thousand francs a month, according to their importance and services. I personally received their reports in writing, with a signature agreed upon.

Every three months I sent my list to the Emperor so that there might not be useless repetition, and also so that the nature of the services at times permanent, often temporary, might be rewarded either by positions or by presents.

As to the police abroad, it had two essential objects, namely: To keep watch over the friendly powers and to excite the governments who were hostile to us. In both cases it was composed of individuals bought or pensioned close to each government and in every important city, independently of the numerous secret agents sent to all the countries, either by the minister of foreign relations or by the Emperor himself. I also had spies abroad.

It was, moreover, in my office that all the foreign gazettes prohibited in France came; and where their contents were scrutinized and the objectionable passages referred to me.

Through these means I held the most important threads of outside politics, and I prepared with the head of the government a report by which that of the minister of foreign relations could be checked or balanced. Thus my powers were far from being limited to espionage.

Many plots were concocted against Napoleon on the Continent, but without success. Agents were sent from London to sound Paris; some were send to sound me.

Imagine the English Cabinet falling into the snare of our police, even after the mystifications of Drake and of Spencer-Smith; imagine Lord Howick, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sending me an emissary trusted with secret instructions and bearing a letter addressed to me enclosed in the knots of a cane!

In the letter this minister asked me for two passports, left blank, for two merchants charged with opening mysterious negotiations with me. But his emissary, having imprudently disclosed himself to the agent of the prefecture, Perlet, base instrument of all this machination, Vitel's cane was opened, and when the mission and the secret were known this unhappy young man could not evade the death penalty.

It was impossible for such an affair not to leave some suspicion in Napoleon's mind; he must at least have inferred that the idea prevailed abroad that it was possible to attempt to intrigue with me and that I was the sort of man to listen to everything, reserving my decision according to the times.

This went so far that a few months after the death of Vitel, having taken from my desk a sealed letter addressed to me and marked personal, I opened it and found it so pressing that I granted the private audience asked of me for the next day.

This letter was indorsed with an assumed name, but very well known among the emigres, and I really believed that the signer came from the person who wished to make disclosures to me.

But what was my surprise when this audacious man, gifted with a persuasive tongue, confessed his fraud and dared declare himself to me as the agent of the Bourbons and the envoy of the English Cabinet. In a glowing and rapid statement he established the frailty of Napoleon's power, its imminent decadence (it was at the beginning of the Spanish war), and its inevitable downfall!

Proceeding, he finally begged me in the interest of France and the peace of the world to join the good cause, to turn the nation away from the abyss.....all guarantees imaginable were offered me. And who was this man? Comte Dache, a former captain in the royal navy.

"Wretch that you are!" I exclaimed, "it is under cover of such subterfuge that you have gained admittance to my office."

"Yes," he replied, "my life is in your hands, and if necessary, I shall willingly sacrifice it for my God and for my king!"

"No," I answered, "you are seated at my hearth, and I shall not violate the hospitality of adversity; for, as a man, and not as a magistrate, I may pardon the intemperance of your frenzy and your senseless overtures. I give you twenty-four hours to go away from Paris; but I declare to you that strict orders will be given, so that, after the lapse of that time, you shall be arrested in whatever place you may be found."

WOMEN'S WAGES SHOULD BE FIXED BY LAW

Only by Legislation and the Establishment of a Minimum Wage Can Working Women and Girls and the Generations to Come be Protected Against Avaricious Compeling Employers.

THE important thing on this earth is the HUMAN RACE, not individual profits.

The women create the race, and the welfare of women and girls, their health, their strength, their vitality, THEIR VIRTUE, TRANSMITTED TO THEIR CHILDREN, surpass in importance all other questions.

To-day under our methods of employment and competition, the working woman is the lower millstone in a grinding system of meanness, cupidity and heartless exploitation.

Many animals are used by man as beasts of burden—from the Asiatic elephant, the small llama of the Andes, animals of all kinds, the horse, the ox, the mule, the ass, the camel, even the ostrich and the reindeer, are made into working slaves for men. Cheapest of all, among the animals that man harnesses and drives in his money making schemes, IS THE HUMAN FEMALE.

Do you want a miserable slave to stand on her feet all day long, with aching back, and tired heart, and stretched nerves for twelve or more hours a day—hire a girl of sixteen.

You can hire her for less than it actually costs to feed her if you are a good slave driver.

Do you want your office building scrubbed night after night? Do you want a human being on hands and knees to spend the hours of darkness every night, year in and year out, crawling across the cold stone floor, in the wet, scrubbing, cleaning, head bent, and face white and worn—hire some gray-haired woman, who has been left a widow with children, or who is cursed with a sick or a drunken husband. Such a woman you can hire for $1 per night, if you know how to go about it, AND HOW TO FIND THE MOTHER MADE DESPERATE BY HER CHILDREN'S NEEDS.

Do you want swiftly moving fingers, keen eyesight, great agility, in your canning factories—or in your making of paper boxes or artificial flowers?

HIRE LITTLE GIRLS—YOU CAN GET THEM BY THE THOUSANDS FOR A FEW CENTS A DAY.

By bribing inspectors, or avoiding inspectors, you can work these children from daylight until dark, working the mothers, too, through the same hours. This is done; it PAYS, and the affidavits and the photographs are on record, showing the half-fed, half-grown children falling asleep from exhaustion at their work, then wakened and driven to give up the last ounce of vitality by threats and blows.

This is a fine world for the man who wants to make a fortune out of cheap female labor.

The little store and the big store, the little tenement sweat shop, and the sweat shop in the loft, and the great sweating factory ALL COMPETE, AND THEIR COMPETITION TURNS UPON THE QUESTION HOW MUCH LABOR CAN WE EXTRACT FROM THE BODIES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, AND HOW LITTLE MONEY, HOW LITTLE FOOD AND REST CAN THEY BE COMPELLED TO ACCEPT IN RETURN?

When merchants in the big city need extra horses in their delivery department, they pay usually $1.75 a day for the use of a horse—and they must promise to take good care of it, drive it slowly, and it must be driven only so many miles and so many hours.

The man who pays $1.75 for the day's work of a horse PAYS FIFTY CENTS AND OFTEN LESS FOR THE DAY'S WORK OF A GIRL OR A WOMAN.

And the horse needs only a bed of straw, oats and hay, NO CLOTHING. You know what the woman ought to have, although she does not get it.

More and more the women of the country are drawn into the whirlpool of industry and commerce, half paid and half fed.

More and more the vitality of the mothers of the next generation is drained and diminished for the sake of profits. NOW.

Every little child put to work beyond its strength, every girl harnessed to a machine run by electricity at high speed, every woman overworked, underpaid and underfed, represents a weak mother, and every weak mother means weak children and a weaker generation to succeed this one.

The story has been told in England, where child labor and overworked underpaid female labor produced a generation so sickly and stunted that it was difficult to find recruits of the proper size even for as small an army as the English army.

Are we going to have in the United States and in the big cities a population like that of the East End of London, a White Chapel district, where the women bear babies that are called "wasters" children, that no skill can save from the grave in infancy?

Are we to have duplicates here of the miserable half-starved and often degraded English working girls, living on a few shillings a week, keeping their bodies and nervous energy going with tea, OR WITH GIN?

For WHAT was this Republic established?

Was it to enrich a few merchants and manufacturers, or was it to create a nation free, strong and healthy, with the women powerful, good mothers, the children healthy and at play, and the men able to protect the women and safeguard the children in their youth?

SUPPLY AND DEMAND? What have supply and demand to do with questions affecting the welfare of a race?

When we say here THAT THE LAW SHOULD AND WILL COMPEL THE PAYMENT OF DECENT WAGES TO WOMEN we are told that we ignore the law of "supply and demand" and that these things must regulate themselves.

NOTHING regulates itself. Man has his intelligence in order that HE may regulate conditions and abolish brutality, and compel justice.

We make thousands of laws to protect the merchant and the manufacturer in their money making.

Our Government attacks and punishes combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade, because they hurt the individual business man.

We forbid the railroads to practice extortion and oppress the money-making shipper of goods through rebates.

We say that the passenger shall be carried at so much per mile, that the thousand feet of gas shall be sold for so many cents.

In every direction, when money is involved, we make laws forbidding oppression, compelling fair prices, protecting industrial, commercial and personal rights.

Shall we not also make laws protecting women and girls against the sharks and the shark-like selfishness by which they are exploited and ground down?

No man denies that women and girls are hired, FORCED BY THEIR POVERTY AND HELPLESSNESS, to work for wages upon which they cannot live.

Upon such wages, paid to hundreds of thousands of women, normal health and strength cannot be maintained.

The law would not permit a man to underfeed a horse and gradually wear him out. This would be prevented regardless of any argument as to competition. CRUELTY BEING DEMONSTRATED, THE HALF FED ANIMAL WOULD BE PROTECTED AND THE OWNER PUNISHED.

Cruelty exists, and heartless brutality exists, wherever a woman or girl is put to work, paid less than it costs her to live, or worked beyond her strength.

To overwork or starve a woman, to drive girls to immoral lives, is crime, AND THE LAW SHOULD PREVENT CRIME REGARDLESS OF "ECONOMIC ARGUMENTS AND LAWS."

For years the matter has been left hap-hazard to accident, to competition, to individual selfishness, and for years conditions have been getting worse.

It is time for the public intelligence, the public conscience and the public power to protect women by law.

Every Legislature in every State should punish as a felony the criminal underpaying and overworking of women employees.

Careful investigation, intelligent and honest consideration of conditions and cost of living, shoud underlie such legislation, of couse.

In the cities, where rents and living expenses are highest, the minimum, that is to say the lowest, legal wage should be higher than in the smaller towns and villages, where life's cost is less.

This would discourage the dreadful crowding in great cities, the criminal building of factories and sweat shops in narrow, sunless city streets. It would scatter population and counteract a great evil of our day.

Do not imagine that any capable or honest man, any useful industry or business, would be injured by laws giving just protection to women.

That which is GOOD FOR THE WHOLE NATION IS GOOD FOR EVERY HONEST CITIZEN IN IT.

Establish by law a minimum wage for women, protect the children by law against deadly child labor, and you protect the well meaning employer, the man with a conscience and a heart.

Forbid the exploitation of women, the starving and underpaying of girls, by miserable and heartless employers, and you protect the good employer, SINCE YOU PROTECT THE FAIR MAN AGAINST HEARTLESS COMPETITION.

Many a man conducting a great business is filled with shame as he contemplates his payroll. He has, perhaps, one thousand women and girls working for him, and he knows that at least three-quarters of them are shamefully underpaid, BECAUSE THEY ARE POOR AND DISORGANIZED.

But, he must PAY WHAT THE OTHERS PAY OR GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

He competes with other employers in his ability to buy goods, in his knowledge of public taste, in his power of organization. HE COMPETES ALSO IN HIS POWER TO BUY THE LIFE BLOOD OF WORKING WOMEN AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Laws that will protect the working women against starvation wages will protect honest employers. And, what is far more important, such laws will protect the coming generations and the future of this country.

It will be said that MEN are unerpaid also, that disorganized labor suffers, and that the wives and children of the laborer suffer, in the competition of low wages. That is true.

But one step at a time is man's way of walking And one step at a time is the Government's way of lawmaking.

Protect the women and girls, compel payment of decent wages, JAIL THE MAN WHO HIRES A GIRL OR WOMAN FOR LESS THAN IT COSTS HER TO LIVE DECENTLY, OR WHO WORKS HER SO HARD AS TO LEAVE NO ENERGY IN HER BODY FOR THE DUTIES OF MOTHERHOOD, AND YOU WILL HAVE MADE A GOOD BEGINNING.

A GOOD JOB FOR THE BABY, BY AND BY!

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"Take good care of your baby," says the kindly fat child-labor employer to the new mother. "Bring her up carefully. I'll need her by and by to run a loom for me." And the mother wonders, as she holds her baby tightly to her breast, if, after all her suffering and all her mother love, and all her hope for the little girl in her arms, the baby will be taken away, when she is still a baby to the mother, and set before one of those great cruel machines, to stunt her mind and body, and all that the fat child-labor emqloyer may profit.



SHALL A WIFE OBEY? - - - By John Temple Graves

I AM alternately interested, pleased or alarmed at the recurring efforts of the New Woman to change or abrogate the marriage laws and ceremonies.

The English suffragists, most militant and most violent of all their sex-in-captivity, are leading the movement and centralizing for the moment their attacks upon the word "OBEY" in the marriage service of the Church.

Dr. Anna Shaw, of New York, for whose character and ability I have always entertained high respect and admiration, takes up the cudgels in support of the English contention and stoutly belabors this irritating and offensive word.

Should a wife "obey" her husband?

This, then, is the domestic question of the hour. Dr. Shaw and the English militants naturally thunder "No!"

Mrs. Arthur Dodge, dauntless and unterrified opponent of the suffrage movement, as stoutly answers, "Let the word remain!"

I launch my frail canoe upon the surging waters between these two redoubtable battleships of thought, and put out for port.

Dr. Shaw, astute polemist that she is, seeks to carry the question by storm in the vigor of her first assault.

"Any clergyman who compels a woman to promise to obey a man," says Dr. Shaw, "commits that woman in advance to perjury. For no woman ever has or ever will keep such a promise if it's made."

This would seem to settle the question. Grant this major premise and the conclusion of public morality as founded on private veracity is clear.

It is true probably that multitudes of women who promise do not fulfil in obedience the pledge made at the altar. How many women, or whether the majority of women do, neither Dr. Shaw nor anyone else could say. But Dr. Shaw cannot deny that multitudes of women in ages past, and multitudes of women in the age about us, and multitudes in the coming years, have made and will make this promise and keep it as faithful, loving and obedient wives, and that domestic civilization has been worked out fairly well South and North, East and West, upon this basis, until this great age of assertion and discontent has come to change the status by a new and as yet unproved experiment. It remains to be seen whether the new Republic of Marriage and Home is going to be any better, any happier and any more effective for children and law and order if the New Woman shall prevail to rule it under the later Declaration of Independence. Beyond the present status there is pure speculation which must wait on time and trial. There are certainly some fine and wholesome centuries of happiness and development and womanly influence to be credited to the old regime.

There is nothing in Dr. Shaw's subsequent bombardment so effective as this first twelve-inch shell. Her continuing argument revolves around the injustice which makes man unfit to be obeyed.

It is likely that the restless women of the new crusade believe that the "obey" in the marriage ceremony is a relic of some foolish and even barbarous laws and customs that outlived the age of chivalry.

Time was when a man had every advantage of woman in property and children. Wendell Phillips used to tell the story of a man in Massachusetts who married an heiress worth fifty thousand dollars, and when he died he bequeathed to her, under the Massachusetts law, her own money upon condition that she should never marry again!

Time was when the clothes a woman wore belonged by statute law to the prententious biped-in-breeches whose names she carried. Time was, and is now in one State, when a man was allowed by law to whip his wife provided he used a rod no larger in size than his little finger. Time was when it was a greater crime to steal a cow than to bring a virtuous woman into shame. Time was when a little girl could consent to her own ruin at the age of ten and twelve—in Delaware, God save the mark, at seven!

Time was when a married woman living with her husband had no right to her children; and, worse still, a husband could by will bequeath his children away from the mother that gave them birth!

Monstrous laws, these—man-made laws, too—made not so much because men deliberately meant to be cruel or unjust, but because they simply looked at things from their own point of view. Still, they make a mighty plea for woman's suffrage and her equality in making laws.

Suppose woman had made the laws alone. They would just as surely have leaned like Babel in the other way.

But these unjust laws have been all repealed, and man-made laws in this later day give woman the advantage in a hundred ways. Justice Timlin, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, gave to Marjorie Dorman the other day a summary of these woman-partial man-made laws which woman must doubtless forfeit when her demand for "equal rights" is legally decreed:

Woman now enjoys, by man's decree, exemption from military duty and exemption from jury duty.

If the husband owns real estate, even in New York, he cannot sell or dispose of it by will in such a way as to affect the wife's dower, even with her consent, but the wife can sell or dispose of her real estate by will without his consent to anyone she may prefer.

A man may marry a woman and give her a house and the woman can give or bequeath that house to her lover without her husband's consent, the law reserving to him only the right to occupy it during his own lifetime, if the wife should die.

In case of divorce the man must by law divide his property in degree with his wife, but even if she is wealthy she cannot be compelled to provide alimony for him.

He is obliged to pay her bills, even for false teeth, but she does not have to pay his bills, although able to do so.

She may be worth a million and cut the husband off without a penny by her will or conveyance, but he cannot cut her off by either without her consent.

If he dies leaving children, a widow and an estate, no matter how large, consisting of personal property, she not only gets her widow's allowance, but comes in equally with the children for a share of the personal estate, while he, under the same circumstances, no matter how wealthy she may be, gets nothing.

If the homestead is in his name he cannot sell or mortgage it without the signature of his wife; if it is in her name she may sell or mortgage it without his signature.

The same as to exempt personal property.

The husband can be arrested and prosecuted criminally if he fails to support his wife needing such support, but no matter how wealthy she is or how sick or poor he is, she is not so liable.

The personal property of the wife is assessed against the husband, and by the new income tax law he must report and pay tax on the income of his wife.

If she commits a crime while in the presence it is presumed that he coerced her to do so, and he will be presumed guilty and punished, unless he can prove her guilty.

If she slanders her neighbor he must pay the damages, but if he slanders he [illegible] for many hundreds of years gotten, without authority, every-[illegible]ly everything—they have persistently and unitedly desired.

I might even go so far as to repeat the venerable view that women are only happy with the men whom they respect and look up to, and that what women love and respect in man is what Shakespeare loved in Lear—authority.

But I do not press these doctrines unduly here. For my own part—and for most men—I do not care a bauble about this word "obey."

I am myself so steeped and satisfied in individual "sweet subordination" that the word is of no moment to my independence or my will.

And I think that the whole contention about it is useless and unnecessary. It is not worth while trying to reform.

Even under present customs, which are not laws, there is no woman in all the world who is under any compulsion to promise at the altar to "obey" her husband. It is for her to say. Woman is no more compelled to promise than she is compelled to marry. It is a matter which can be agreed upon by the high contracting parties before the ceremony.

If a woman does not love and trust and respect a man enough to promise to "obey" him, she need not come before the altar. If the man insists, it is even yet her perfect right and privilege to refuse. If the difference is irreconcilable, the way to the door is generally clear, three-fourths of modern women have the word omitted from the ceremony now.

Taken altogether, I believe I would leave the word alone. Old customs ought to be slaughtered slowly, if at all.

And before the word "obey" is smitten from these immemorial rites it might be just as well for the consenting race of men to wait and see what kind of wives the new woman movement will provide for our patient and impatient race.

There are some symptoms that are not promising.

the consequences himself.

Surely, these are mighty statutes to plead in vindication of man's chivalry and justice, and must go far to offset the long years of selfish injustice in which he oppressed the woman.

Nor can Dr. Shaw and her brilliant colleagues plead that these man-made laws were made by the fear and compulsion of woman's rapidly approaching suffrage.

For be it remembered that these laws have been for some years on the books, and that ten years ago it would have been difficult to find even a comparative handful of men in this country who regarded woman's suffrage as either probable or possible! There are many who do not think so even now.

I am myself a long-time committed and earnest suffragist. I wish woman to have her ballot and all her rights, but I wish her, for her own sake and for ours, to come into her rights without bitterness or injustice to men, or in ignorance of his later generous concessions to her advantage.

If I were arguing with Dr. Shaw for the retention of "obey" in the marriage rite—as I am not—I would remind her that in the beginning, when the man and woman lived in Eden on equal terms, the woman's influence in that primal government was neither wise nor right, and resulted in banishment and sorrow, which may have forced Adam to assert the subsequent authority for the benefit of both, and perpetuated it through succeeding generations of rebellious and tempting Eves.

I would argue that in government, in business and in law the wisdom of the years has found it advisable to have some central authority and head, for every working body of individuals who live and love and labor together.

I would remind the accomplished woman that the ages women of tact and talent have the grave of a Princess o[illegible]

THE SENDING OF DANA DA - - - By Rudyard Kipling

ONCE upon a time, some people in India made a new Heaven and a new Earth out of broken teacups, a missing brooch or two, and a hairbrush. These were hidden under bushes, or stuffed into holes in the hillside, and an entire Civil Service of subordinate Gods used to find or mend them again; and every one said: "There are more things in Heaven and Earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy." Several other things happened also, but the Religion never seemed to get much beyond its first manifestations; though it added an airline postal dak, and orchestral effects in order to keep abreast of the times, and stall off competition.

This Religion was too elastic for ordinary use. It stretched itself and embraced pieces of everything that medicine-men of all ages have manufactured. It approved of and stole from Freemasonry; looted the Latter-day Rosicrusians of half their pet words; took any fragments of Egyptian philosophy that it found in the Encyclopaedia Britannica; annexed as many of the Vedas as had been translated into French or English, and talked of all the rest; built in the German versions of what is left of the Zend Avesta; encouraged White, Gray and Black Magic, including spiritualism, palmistry, fortune-telling by cards, hot chestnuts, double-kernelled nuts and tallow droppings; would have adopted Voodoo and Obee had it known anything about them, and showed itself, in every way, one of the most accommodating arrangements that had ever been invented since the birth of the Sea.

When it was in thorough working order, with all the machinery down to the subscriptions complete, Dana Da came from nowhere, with nothing in his hands, and wrote a chapter in its history which has hitherto been unpublished. He said that his first name was Dana, and his second was Da. Now, setting aside Dana of the New York Sun, Dana is a Bhil name, and Da fits no native of India unless you accept the Bengali De as the original spelling. Da is Lap or Finnish; and Dana Da was neither Finn, Chin, Bhil, Bengali, Lap, Nair, Gond, Romaney, Magh, Bokhariot, Kurd, Armenian, Levantine, Jew, Persian, Punjabi, Madrasi, Parsee, nor anything else known to ethnologists. He was simply Dana Da and declined to give further information. For the sake of brevity and as roughly indicating his origin, he was called "The Native." He might have been the original Old Man of the Mountains, who is said to be the only authorized head of the Teacup Creed. Some people said that he was; but Dana Da used to smile and deny any connection with the cult; explaining that he was an "Independent Experimenter."

As I have said, he came from nowhere, with his hands behind his back, and studied the Creed for three weeks; sitting at the feet of those best competent to explain its mysteries. Then he laughed aloud and went away, but the laugh might have been either of devotion or derision.

When he returned he was without money, but his pride was unabated. He declared that he knew more about the Things in Heaven and Earth than those who taught him, and for this contumacy was abandoned altogether.

His next appearance in public life was at a big cantonment in Upper India, and he was then telling fortunes with the help of three leaden dice, a very dirty old cloth, and a little tin box of opium pills. He told better fortunes when he was allowed half a bottle of whiskey; but the things which he invented on the opium were quite worth the money. He was in reduced circumstances. Among other people's he told the fortune of an Englishman who had once been interested in the Simla Creed, but who, later on, had married and forgotten all his old knowledge in the study of babies and Exchange. The Englishman allowed Dana Da to tell a fortune for charity's sake, and gave him five rupees, a dinner, and some old clothes. When he had eaten, Dana Da professed gratitude, and asked if there were anything he could do for his host—in the esoteric line.

"Is there any one that you love?" said Dana Da. The Englishman loved his wife, but had no desire to drag her name into the conversation. He therefore shook his head.

"Is there any one that you hate?" said Dana Da. The Englishman said that there were several men whom he hated deeply.

"Very good," said Dana Da, upon whom the whiskey and the opium were beginning to tell. "Only give me their names, and I will dispatch a Sending to them and kill them."

Now a Sending is a horrible arrangement, first invented, they say, in Iceland. It is a Thing sent by a wizard, and may take any form, but, most generally, wanders about the land in the shape of a little purple cloud till it finds the Sendee, and him it kills by changing into the form of a horse, or a cat, or a man without a face. It is not strictly a native patent, though chamars can, if irritated, dispatch a Sending which sits on the breast of their enemy by night and nearly kills him. Very few natives care to irritate chamars for this reason.

"Let me dispatch a Sending," said Dana Da; "I am nearly dead now with want, and drink, and opium; but I should like to kill a man before I die. I can send a Sending anywhere you choose, and in any form except in the shape of a man."

The Englishman had no friends that he wished to kill, but partly to soothe Dana Da, whose eyes were rolling, and partly to see what would be done, he asked whether a modified Sending could not be arranged for—such a Sending as should make a man's life a burden to him, and yet do him no harm. If this were possible, he notified his willingness to give Dana Da ten rupees for the job.

"I am not what I once was," said Dana Da, "and I must take the money because I am poor. To what Englishman shall I send it?"

"Send a Sending to Lone Sahib," said the Englishman, naming a man who had been most bitter in rebuking him for his apostasy from the Teacup Creed. Dana Da laughed and nodded.

"I could have chosen no better man myself," said he. "I will see that he finds the Sending about his path and about his bed."

He lay down on the hearth-rug, turned up the whites of his eyes, shivered all over and began to snort. This was Magic, or Opium, or the Sending, or all three. When he opened his eyes he vowed that the Sending had started upon the warpath, and was at that moment flying up to the town where the Lone Sahib lives.

"Give me my ten rupees," said Dana Da, wearily, "and write a letter to Lone Sahib, telling him, and all who believe with him, that you and a friend are using a power greater than theirs. They will see that you are speaking the truth."

He departed unsteadily, with the promise of some more rupees if anything came of the Sending.

The Englishman sent a letter to Lone Sahib, couched in what he remembered of the terminology of the Creed. He wrote: "I also, in the days of what you held to be my backsliding, have obtained Enlightenment, and with Enlightenment has come Power." Then he grew so deeply mysterious that the recipient of the letter could make neither head nor tail of it, and was proportionately impressed; for he fancied that his friend had become a "fifth-rounder." When a man is a "fifth-rounder" he can do more than Slade and Houdin combined.

Lone Sahib read the letter in five different fashions, and was beginning a sixth interpretation when his bearer dashed in with the news that there was a cat in the bed. Now if there was one thing that Lone Sahib hated more than another, it was a cat. He rated the bearer for not turning it out of the house. The bearer said that he was afraid. All the doors of the bedroom had been shut throughout the morning, and no real cat could possibly have entered the room. He would prefer not to meddle with the creature.

Lone Sahib entered the room gingerly, and there, on the pillow of his bed, sprawled and whimpered a wee white kitten, not a jumpsome, frisky little beast, but a slug-like crawler with its eyes barely opened and its paws lacking strength or direction—a kitten that ought to have been in a basket with its mamma. Lone Sahib caught it by the scruff of its neck, handed it over to the sweeper to be drowned, and fined the bearer four annas.

That evening, as he was reading in his room, he fancied that he saw something moving about on the hearth-rug, outside the circle of light from his reading lamp. When the thing began to myowl, he realized that it was a kitten—a wee white kitten, nearly blind and very miserable. He was seriously angry, and spoke bitterly to his bearer, who said that there was no kitten in the room when he brought in the



"He was seriously angry and spoke bitterly to his bearer, who said that there was no kitten in the room when he brought in the lamp."

lamp, and real kittens of tender age generally had mother-cats in attendance.

"If the Presence will go out into the veranda and listen," said the bearer, "he will hear no cats. How, therefore, can the kitten on the bed and the kitten on the hearth rug be real kittens?"

Lone Sahib went out to listen, and the bearer followed him, but there was no sound of Rachel mewing for her children. He returned to his room, having buried the kitten down the hillside, and wrote out the incidents of the day for the benefit of his co-religionists. Those people were so absolutely free from superstition that they ascribed anything a little out of the common to Agencies. As it was their business to know all about the Agencies, they were on terms of almost indecent familiarity with Manifestations of every kind. Their letters dropped from the ceiling—unstamped—and Spirits used to squatter up and down their staircases all night. But they had never come into contact with kittens. Lone Sahib wrote out the facts, noting the hour and the minute, as every Psychical Observer is bound to do, and appending the Englishman's letter because it was the most mysterious document and might have had a bearing upon anything in this world or the next. An outsider would have translated all the tangle thus: "Look out! You laughed at me once, and now I am going to make you sit up."

Lone Sahib's co-religionists found that meaning in it; but their translation was refined and full of four-syllable words. They held a sederunt and were filled with tremulous joy, for in spite of their familiarity with all the other worlds and cycles, they had a very human awe of things sent from Ghostland. They met in Lone Sahib's room in shrouded and sepulchral gloom, and their conclave was broken up by a clinking among the photo frames on the mantelpiece. A wee white kitten, nearly blind, was looping and writhing itself between the clock and the candlesticks. They stopped all investigations or doubtings. Here was the Manifestation in the flesh. It was, so far as could be seen, devoid of purpose, but it was a Manifestation of undoubted authenticity.

They drafted a Round Robin to the Englishman, the backslider of old days, adjuring him in the interests of the Creed to explain whether there was any connection between the embodiment of some Egyptian God or other (I have forgotten the name) and his communication. They called the kitten Ra, or Toth, or Shem, or Noah, or something; and when Lone Sahib confessed that the first one had, at his most misguided instance, been drowned by the sweeper, they said consolingly that in his next life he would be a "bounder," and not even a "rounder" of the lowest grade. These words may not be quite correct, but they express the sense of the house accurately.

When the Englishman received the Round Robin—it came by post—he was startled and bewildered. He sent into the bazar for Dana Da, who read the letter and laughed. "That is my Sending," said he. "I told you I would work well. Now give me another ten rupees."

"But what in the world is this gibberish about Egyptian Gods?" asked the Englishman.

"Cats!" said Dana Da with a hiccough, for he had discovered the Englishman's whiskey bottle. "Cats, and cats, and cats! Never was such a Sending. A hundred of cats. Now give me ten more rupees and write as I dictate."

Dana Da's letter was a curiosity. It bore the Englishman's signature and hinted at cats—at a Sending of Cats. The mere words on paper were creepy and uncanny to behold.

"What have you done, though?" said the Englishman; "I am as much in the dark as ever. Do you mean to say that you can actually send this absurd Sending you talk about?"

"Judge for yourself," said Dana Da. "What does that letter mean? In a little time they will all be at my feet and yours, and I, O Glory, will be drugged or drunk all day long."

Dana Da knew his people.

When a man who hates cats wakes up in the morning and finds a little squirming kitten on his breast, or puts his hand into his ulster pocket and finds a little half-dead kitten where his gloves should be, or opens his trunk and finds a vile kitten among his dress shirts, or goes for a long ride with his mackintosh strapped on his saddle-bow and shakes a little squalling kitten from its folds when he opens it, or goes out to dinner and finds a little blind kitten under his chair, or stays at home and finds a writhing kitten under the quilt or wriggling among his boots, or hanging, head downward, in his tobacco jar, or being mangled by his terrier in the veranda—when such a man finds one kitten, neither more nor less, once a day in a place where no kitten rightly could or should be, he is naturally upset. When he dare not murder his daily trove because he believes it to be a Manifestation, an Emissary, an Embodiment, and half a dozen other things all out of the regular course of nature, he is more than upset. He is actually distressed. Some of Lone Sahib's co-religionists thought that he was a highly favored individual; but many said that if he had treated the first kitten with proper respect—as suited a Toth-Ra-Tum-Sennacherib Embodiment — all this trouble would have been averted. They compared him to the Ancient Mariner, but none the less they were proud of him and proud of the Englishman who had sent the Manifestation. They did not call it a Sending because Icelandic magic was not in their programme.

After sixteen kittens, that is to say after one fortnight, for there were three kittens on the first day to impress the fact of the Sending, the whole camp was uplifted by a letter—it came flying through a window—from the Old Man of the Mountains—the Head of all the Creed—explaining the Manifestation in the most beautiful language and soaking up all the credit of it for himself. The Englishman, said the letter, was not there at all. He was a backslider without Power or Asceticism, who couldn't even raise a table by force of volition, much less project an army of kittens through space. The entire arrangement, said the letter, was strictly orthodox, worked and sanctioned by the highest Authorities within the pale of the Creed. There was great joy at this, for some of the weaker brethren, seeing that an outsider who had been working on independent lines could create kittens, whereas their own rulers had never gone beyond crockery—and broken at that—were showing a desire to break line on their own trail. In fact, there was the promise of a schism. A second Round Robin was drafted to the Englishman, beginning, "O Scoffer," and ending with a selection of curses from the Rites of Mizraim and Memphis and the Commination of Jugana, who was a "fifth-rounder," upon whose name an upstart "third-rounder" once traded. A papal excommunication is a billet-doux compared to the Commination of Jugana. The Englishman had been proved under the hand and seal of the Old Man of the Mountains to have appropriated Virtue and pretended to have Power which, in reality, belonged only to the Supreme Head. Naturally the Round Robin did not spare him.

He handed the letter to Dana Da to translate into decent English. The effect on Dana Da was curious. At first he was furiously angry and then he laughed for five minutes.

"I had thought," he said, "that they would have come to me. In another week I would have shown that I sent the Sending, and they would have discrowned the Old Man of the Mountains, who has sent this Sending of mine. Do you do nothing? The time has come for me to act. Write as I dictate and I will put them to shame. But give me ten more rupees."

At Dana Da's dictation the Englishman wrote nothing less than a formal challenge to the Old Man of the Mountains. It wound up: "And if this Manifestation be from your hand, then let it go forward; but if it be from my hand, I will that the Sending shall cease in two days' time. On that day there shall be twelve kittens and thenceforward none at all. The people shall judge between us." This was signed by Dana Da, who added pentacles and pentagrams, and a crux ansata, and half a dozen swastikas, and a Traiple Tau to his name, just to show that he was all he laid claim to be.

The challenge was read out to the gentlemen and ladies, and they remembered then that Dana Da had laughed at them some years ago. It was officially announced that the Old Man of the Mountains would treat the matter with contempt, Dana Da being an Independent Investigator without a single "round" at the back of him. But this did not soothe his people. They wanted to see a fight. They were very human for all their spirituality. Lone Sahib, who was really being worn out with kittens, submitted meekly to his fate. He felt that he was being "kittened to prove the power of Dana Da," as the poet says.

When the stated day dawned the shower of kittens began. Some were white and some were tabby, and all were about the same loathsome age. Three were on his hearthrug, three in his bathroom, and the other six turned up at intervals among the visitors who came to see the prophecy break down. Never was a more satisfactory Sending. On the next day there were no kittens, and the next day and all the other days were kittenless and quiet. The people murmured and looked to the Old Man of the Mountains for an explanation. A letter, written on a palm leaf, dropped from the ceiling, but every one except Lone Sahib felt that letters were not what the occasion demanded. There should have been cats, there should have been cats—full-grown ones. The letter proved conclusively that there had been a hitch in the Psychic Current which, colliding with a Dual Identity, had interfered with the Percipient Activity all along the main line. The kittens were still going on, but owing to some failure in the Developing Fluid they were not materialized. The air was thick with letters for a few days afterward. Unseen hands played Gluck and Beethoven on finger-bowls and clock shades; but all men felt that Psychic Life was a mockery without Materialized Kittens. Even Lone Sahib shouted with the majority on this head. Dana Da's letters were very insulting, and if he had then offered to lead a new departure there is no knowing what might not have happened.

But Dana Da was dying of whiskey and opium in the Englishman's godown, and had small heart for new creeds.

"They have been put to shame," said he. "Never was such a Sending. It has killed me."

"Nonsense," said the Englishman; "you are going to die, Dana Da, and that sort of stuff must be left behind. I'll admit that you have made some queer things come about. Tell me honestly, now, how was it done?"

"Give me ten more rupees," said Dana Da faintly, "and if I die before I spend them, bury them with me." The silver was counted out while Dana Da was fighting with Death. His hand closed upon the money and he smiled a grim smile.

"Bend low," he whispered. The Englishman bent.

"Bunnia—Mission school—expelled—box-wallah (peddler)—Ceylon pearl merchant—all mine English education—outcasted, and made up name Dana Da—England with American thought-reading man and—and—you gave me ten rupees several times—I gave the Sahib's bearer two-eight a month for cats—little, little cats. I wrote and he put them about—very clever man. Very few kittens now in the bazar. Ask Lone Sahib's sweeper's wife."

So saying, Dana Da gasped and passed away into a land where, if all be true, there are no Materializations and the making of new creeds is discouraged.

But consider the gorgeous simplicity of it all!

THE BOND - - - - - By Arthur Strand

A YOUNG man of twenty-two lay on a sofa in the great, cheerless room with his face to the wall. From time to time he clenched his hands in agony and bit his lips to keep the hot tears from flowing. Only the day before he had been strong, rugged and happy; now he lay a helpless and pain-wracked cripple doomed to a life of misery just because the chestnut mare had bolted at the last fence.

After a time the door was opened to admit two men, unnoticed by the youth who lay moaning on the sofa. The younger man pushed the other aside, took a small phial from his vest pocket, walked to the table, filled the syringe he found lying there and administered the injection to the suffering boy.

The effect was instantaneous. The boy's clenched hands relaxed, his face grew calm and peaceful; a great stillness seemed to settle over him, and he opened his eyes.

"Hallo, Dr. Vincey," he said cheerfully.

"Well, Clavering, how are you feeling?"

"All right, thanks. It was pretty awful just now. What did you give me?"

"Nothing; my friend did it. Shall I introduce him?"

The boy looked up at the tall dark man who was watching him from the background.

"That was awfully good of you," he said. "What was the stuff?"

"It was a little of a drug I brought back from India with me," Caradac answered.

"You must be awfully clever," Trevor Clavering said presently.

The two doctors sat down, and presently the boy's eyes grew heavy; a feeling of warm drowsiness stole over him. He smiled at them apologetically at last.

"That drug—awfully sleepy," he murmured.

Dr. Vincey took alarm at once.

"You are sure that stuff was perfectly all right, Caradoc?" he asked.

"Perfectly. Unfortunately, the effects pass off in that sleep. He will be no better and no worse when he awakes."

"Caradoc," the old doctor spoke slowly, hesitatingly, "I don't like the arts you practise, the unholy drugs you use, the experiments you attempt; but can you not do something for that boy?"

"I will come and see him again to-morrow," the other replied. "I may possibly be able to cure him."

And with this answer Dr. Vincey had to be content.

It was in the afternoon of the next day that Caradoc again entered Trevor Clavering's room. He had come alone.

The invalid was longing with all his soul to be riding across the red-brown earth in the fields with the others, after the hounds. He had been the best cross-country rider in the country, and now—what was he?

He had worked himself up into his usual fit of despairing passion, so that when Caradoc stood beside him the strong face and powerful figure made his helplessness seem greater.

"Oh, it's you!" he said ungraciously. "I can't bear any visitors." He turned his head away and sulked.

Caradoc made no sign that he had heard. He sat down in a big chair on the opposite side of the fire.

"Clavering," he said. "I want to talk to you for a while. You have had enough of that torture! When do you mean to ride again?"

The boy gasped.

"My God!" he said in low, tense tones. "I would give all I possess to be half as strong as I was."

"Which would you rather," Caradoc asked, with a little smile, "live as you are, or—die?"

He looked straight into the boy's face. The action was theatrical but effective. Clavering felt the fascination of the man.

"Die," he said curtly.

Caradoc again took a small phial from his vest pocket and held it up to the light. It was full of a pale yellow liquid, thick and sluggish.

"Three drops of that," he said in the same even tones, "and it would be all over—all the pain and the misery and the torture. It will cause strange dreams and then—nothing. No horror or fear at all, and no traces after death to show you—cleared out."

Then he began in a low musical voice to describe the morning hunt in the neighboring hills. The effect on Clavering was wonderful. The thought that never again would he participate in such pleasures caused him to writhe in agony and cry out hoarsely:

"I don't want to die; I want to live! I would give half my life to be able to ride again."

Caradoc's brilliant eyes were on the boy's face, steady, glowing.

"You shall not die," he said. "You shall live; you shall ride again."

Clavering did not speak; he only waited breathlessly.

"I have made a study of drugs unknown here," Caradoc went on, "and there is an experiment with one of them which I want to try, if I can find a subject. That subject can only be a man in the prime of his life, who, at an earlier period, has passed through a time of both mental and physical agony—as you have. In every way you are the man fitted for my purpose. If I give you back your lost health and strength, will you consent to give yourself to me at such a time as I shall require you?"

"Can you give me back all I have lost?" Clavering asked, and the eagerness in his tones was piteous.

"I certainly can. There is an operation—almost unknown to the medical world—which will restore life and power to the spinal nerves, even when they are as badly damaged as in your case. I have seen this operation once performed. It is enough. I shall not fail."

"Are you sure? There is no doubt about it?"

"I am certain."

"Can you do it to-night? To-morrow? I'll do anything, give you anything, if you make a man of me again."

"I only ask that you promise to give yourself to me unconditionally at about a certain age—probably in twenty years' time. When all is ready, I shall come for you."

"Twenty years? You give me twenty years? Why, man, it is Heaven you are opening for me!"

"I must have your consent in writing; also, the arrangement must be kept a secret. You must fully understand to what you are binding yourself. The experiment I wish to attempt to do with the brain and nerves. There is not the remotest chance of your recovering from it."

Clavering did not wait to think.

"I agree," he said briefly.

* * * * * * *

Gervase Caradoc was shown into the library, where, twenty years before, Trevor Clavering had lain helpless and in pain; where that strange bond had been signed between them; and where the operation which had convulsed the medical world had been performed.

In a few minutes the door opened and he turned to face Clavering, who came in quickly, shut the door and bowed.

Caradoc looked at him steadily and the lids drooped over his brilliant eyes. Clavering was a magnificent animal:

"Why did you—go away?" Caradoc asked.

"I went on my honeymoon," Clavering said pleasantly.

"Ah! You are married?"

"I am married."

"So!"

"I have been abroad. Did you follow me?"

"No. I had lost sight of you," Caradoc replied, with the grace of a large mind which can concede a point. "Why did you return?" he added curiously.

"Soonor or later I knew you would find me. I preferred that my wife should be settled here before——" he paused.

"Then you have made all your arrangements and are prepared?"

"I am prepared to pay you anything you wish, instead of what was originally promised."

"I only want what was originally promised."

"You hold me to it, then? You hold me to a bond made when I was undergoing a most devilish torture, when I was too weak to resist your will?"

Clavering's eyes flashed.

"I hold you," Caradoc replied coldly, and Clavering flared up.

"Then I absolutely refuse to do anything so diabolical," he said resolutely. "I refuse to keep the bond. I will pay you almost anything you may ask for the operation you performed twenty years ago. That is my final word."

Caradoc smiled a little.

"I want no money," he said calmly. "I only want you. For thirty years I have waited. Ten years I was searching for a subject for this operation; then I found—you. I warn you," he added, "that whether you consent or refuse to keep the bond in one week from now my experiment will be complete."

The steady, cruel voice lashed Clavering.

"You must be mad," he said, nervous with feverish rage.

"Oh, you would like to make that charge? Who would believe you? What proof have you? No! You can find no escape," continued Caradoc.

"Do you think I am going to die like a vivisected dog?" Clavering cried, passionately. "Do you know how strong I am? Do you suppose I will lie down and let you or any man cut me open to please your brutal fancies while I have a breath of life in me?"

His voice was hoarse and savage. His hands were clenched. He was fighting for the life he loved.

Some one, singing softly, passed the closed door. The two men heard the voice and the light footsteps die away in the distance. Then Clavering spoke again.

"Caradoc, that was my wife," he said, struggling against a sob which threatened to master him. "I swore you should not come between us before I made her mine, and now—the crown of womanhood is coming to her. For the sake of that, for the sake of any woman you have ever loved, let me go."

The sneer on the other's face silenced him. Against Caradoc's powerful self-control his passion had no chance. He had used his last argument; he could say no more.

The footsteps crossed the hall again. Then the door opened, and, full in the glory of the sunshine which streamed in behind her, stood his wife, young and beautiful, looking at them over the flowers which filled her arms.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she said. "I thought you were alone."

Obeying a sudden impulse, Clavering went to the door.

"Come in," he said. "Let me introduce you to my wife, Caradoc."

"I believe we have met before," she said quietly, bowing slightly and turning as if to leave the room.

Caradoc came a step after her, as if to detain her. His brilliant eyes were worshipping, they were hungry for love. Clavering opened the door, and as she passed she smiled at him. Then he swung round.

"Where did you meet my wife," he demanded.

Caradoc was gazing out of the window, with his back to Clavering, and did not reply for several minutes. Then he turned a saddened and careworn face to Clavering.

"I loved her first," he said slowly. "She was the desire of my world. She never cared for me. I——" he paused. He could not open his heart. "She was only a girl then. And I have saved you for her—that is the irony of it."

"She loves me. If I die—" Clavering stopped short. The thought of her suffering was the greatest agony for him.

"Yes, she loves you. It was in her eyes just now, when she turned from me and smiled at you," Caradoc said, with a quaver in his voice.

The man's whole bearing altered. The life, the strength had gone from him. There was silence—a dragging silence, tense and painful, and then:

"I give you back your bond, Clavering," Caradoc said. "I give up all the working and waiting of my life."

He turned to the door. Clavering could not find anything to say. In silence he held out his hand, but Caradoc refused to see it.

"Good morning," he said in dull tones. "The game lies with you after all."

He went out, and Clavering looked after the man who had held his life in the hollow of his hands, but who had given it back to him for the sake of a woman who had crossed his path in sunlight.

For a Hundred Thrills Read.... "The Scarlet Plague" By JACK LONDON, which begins in the Monthly Magazine with Hearst's Sunday American Issue of June 1

Fate of Tallulah Falls To Be Decided This Week

Will the Daring $5,000,000 Power Project Go for Naught? Court to Rule on Riparian Rights to Beautiful Turbulent River.

Will the greatest and most daring development project in the South, which has been worked out at a cost of close to $5,000,000, all go for naught?

The question probably will be decided this week, when Monday, in the court of Rabun County, will be called the case of the State of Georgia vs. the Georgia Railway and Power Company of Atlanta, entailing the ownership of Tallulah Falls, and the right of the company to convert to its own use the water of the beautiful and turbulent Tallulah River.

The story of the suit is simple. The Georgia Railway and Power Company contends that when it purchased, three years ago, the property surrounding Tallulah Falls, it secured title to the gorge of the river and the riparian rights of the stream. Bitterly opposing the corporation is a faction of conservationists, headed by Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate general, who declare that the gorge never was ceded by the State, and that the persons selling the property to the power company did not themselves possess title to it.

Tunnel May Be Worthless.

If the conservationists win the suit, and if the title to the gorge is vested in the State, then the gigantic engineering feat which the power company has put through will be useless. A 14-foot tunnel, more than a mile and a quarter in length, which has been bored through solid rock to skirt the famous cataract, will be as worthless as a mole trail. A dam higher than the structure whose collapse destroyed Austin, Pa., will be a wall with no more function than an abandoned barn. And the entire project of the ambitious power company will be defeated.

Purchasing the land about Tallulah Falls, the Georgia Railway and Power Company three years ago announced its intention to exploit the water of the mountain stream to develop 90,000 horsepower of energy.

"To furnish power to industries in North Georgia, and to decrease the cost of manufacturing from 30 to 70 per cent," was announced as its purpose. Forthwith it proceeded to work toward this development.

Several thousand feet above the falls a great dam was built, 380 feet across the river gorge and 115 feet high. The dam is one of the most considerable on the American continent. Several thousand feet below the falls a power house was built, with a tremendous capacity.

Rock Had To Be Conquered.

But as great as the two structures are, they are insignificant in comparison with the task that they involved. To connect the two, a tunnel was conceived, 6,663 feet in length, sloping down through the mountain, through the most unyielding and impervious of rock. The conception itself was gigantic, the work even more so.

The tunnel has an inlet just above the dam. It has a cross sectional area of 151 square feet. The head of water on the tunnel is 31 feet. At the lower end of the tunnel, which has a uniform drop of two feet in 1,000 feet, a large surge basin was quarried in the opposite side of the inlet tunnel, and connected with six steel penstocks at a point about half way down the side of the gorge. By means of this dam and tunnel a 600-foot head of water is obtained at the power house a mile and a quarter below. The diameter of the penstock, or steel tubes, is five feet each, and their length 1,075 feet.

By means of the tunnel, a portion of the water in the stream is diverted and will run, an underground river, around the waterfalls. The conservationists declare that the beauty of the falls will be destroyed. In answer to this plaint, the power company makes the showing that only about one-third the natural volume of the stream will flow through the tunnel, and thus the falls will not be ruined as a scenic feature.

Beauty Unhurt, It Is Said.

The power company also will present in its defense that the beauty of the gorge, while necessarily changed by the addition of the dam and the power house, will not be marred.

The power company already has established its transmission lines, two in number, with steel towers. The towers are of 70-foot height, and on the copper wire of the lines the power will be brought to Atlanta, a distance of 87.5 miles, at a pressure of 110,000 volts. Lines are also being built to many other neighboring towns, and it is expected to have a large connected load by the time the development is completed.

A storage dam, 700 feet long and 97 feet high, has been built at a point seven miles above the intake dam, and provides a storage of 1,250,000,000 cubic feet.

All this work has been laid by the Georgia Railway and Power Company with a confidence that its title to the property will be sustained by the courts. The fight against the power company will be made on the ground that the original State survey of 1818 and 1819, which marked the land belonging respectively to Rabun and Habersham Counties, did not establish the center of the stream as the county boundary, but the edge of the gorge on the Habersham County side.

Gorge Not Ceded, They Say.

The gorge of the stream, according to Mrs. Longstreet and the conservationists, was never ceded by the State to any county, but remained the property of the State government, and therefore transactions subsequent to the 1818 survey, by which the gorge area has changed hands, were illegal and to no purpose. Thus is sought to wrest from the power company the land on which it serenely has built its developing agents.

The power company, however, is sanguine of victory, claiming that a surveying party sent out by Hoke Smith, when he was Governor, and a later party sent out by Governor Brown, both returned the verdict that the Georgia Railway and Power Company was within its rights.

The suit against the power company was brought by Attorney General Felder, at the instance of the State Legislature. Mrs. Longstreet, failing to enlist the executives in her fight, took the issue to the State Senate in the 1912 session. The appeal of the conservationists for a suit to oust the power company was indorsed by the company itself, desirous of freeing its title of the cloud.

Another Fight Promised.

If the State wins the fight in the courts, the conservationists have declared, another fight will be made before the Legislature this summer, when, they foresee, the development company will endeavor to purchase the rights of the stream from the State. This, too, they will fight.

Last year when agitation first began to prevent the intrusion of modern industrialism into the scenes of Georgia's greatest natural beauty, Mrs. Minnie Moore, of Rabun County, and Mrs. Longstreet were the leaders. Mrs. Moore sought to restrain the company from stretching its lines on her lands, and Mrs. Longstreet attacked the company from every conceivable point, alleging violation of the anti-trust law among a dozen other things. All the attempts of the leaders so far have been unsuccessful in stopping the work of the power company.

Most of the improvements are established. Cliff House, the big, airy hotel, once surrounded by primeval woods, now peers down upon the great stone wall that is the South's largest dam. At Lodge station is a considerable lake, where once the tangled thread of the Tallulah twisted slenderly. Peaceful Valley, through which the little river flows on its last lap to the Savannah and to the sea, is now alive with the whir that comes with the construction and operation of a giant power house.

Old Wagon Road Raised.

The old wagon road in the gorge has been raised to a higher level, where the water which will be backed up behind the dam will cover its old site. The bridge of the Southern Railroad, which will be covered when the dam is in operation, was replaced by a new steel bridge, built by the Georgia Railway and Power Company.

Bitterly opposing all these improvements, has been the work of the Tallulah Falls Conservation Association, of which Mrs. Longstreet is president. Mrs. Longstreet has become a militant in the fight against the development company, sparing no strength of phrase in the public cards which she has issued in appeals to Georgia people to permit not the work of the power company at the falls.

"One of the greatest scenic wonders of the world—an heirloom which has come down to us from the immemorial ages—is in the clutches of the water power trust," she declared in one card, "which would rob the Western world of a great handiwork of the Almighty. To-day the first natural asset of this republic, which is the Tallulah Falls, has been seized and is being commercialized by a band of pirates and vandals in violation of the laws of both God and man."

Mrs. Longstreet asserts that she has spent $12,000 in the fight to thwart the power company from erecting its structures near Tallulah Falls, making that declaration several days ago before a committee of the United States Senate.

Picturesque Tallulah Falls and Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, who is leading a fight against the Georgia Railway and Power Company, which, she says, will destroy the scenic beauty of this wonderful river. The large falls and one of the smaller are shown.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN DIXIE---*By James B. Nevin*

SOME of these days, perhaps, the women of the South will be given the right of suffrage, and will exercise that right freely and generally. Some of these days, perhaps—yes! But, in all human probability, not soon.

There are many advocates of woman suffrage in Dixie. They are right thinking and earnest thinking people, who see much in woman suffrage that commends itself to them, and they unhesitatingly stamp it with their approval, as a theoretical proposition, anyway.

They are neither so foolish nor yet so hidebound that they refuse to admit the possibility of seeing through a millstone with a hole in it; and by the same token, they grant the possible good effect of woman's participation in the voting, at least in certain circumstances.

The South will be the last section of the nation, nevertheless, to grant suffrage to its women, because, in the South's old-fashioned and maybe misguided way, it has not become convinced that to grant woman the right of suffrage would not make her less womanly.

Woman's Rights in Georgia.

That's the sum and substance of Southern lukewarmness to woman suffrage—the fear of a depreciating effect upon woman herself.

The time long has passed when the advocate of "woman's rights" is laughed at and sneered to shamed silence, either in this section or any other. Women have many rights in the South to-day that they do not enjoy in some other localities. Georgia, for instance, absolutely exempts a wife's property from levy and sale for her husband's debts, and denies to her the right in any way to make her property subject thereto. Not only is she protected amply against her husband's misfortunes in a business way, but she is quite as amply protected against herself and her presumably wifely inclination to help, neither wisely nor well, as she likely would be tempted to do, in ordinary financial crises in the home.

When the time comes that the women of the South really ask for the ballot—when the time arrives that they sincerely believe the right of suffrage necessary and essential to their welfare and the safety of the State and the protection of their own firesides—then, for the asking, the right of suffrage will be conferred upon them.

It is going to be a long, long time, however, before the women of the South come to feel that way about suffrage.

Woman stands more uniquely a thing apart from ordinary business life in the South, perhaps, than anywhere else in the nation.

Women on High Pedestal.

For some reason or other, the men of the South have elected to place their women on a very high pedestal—in a way, the menfolks down Dixieway are foolishly fond of their womenfolks, their mothers, their daughters, their wives, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts.

There is something more in that much-abused term, "Southern chivalry," than many people imagine!

In the South the women largely are of native stock. Their fathers, their grandfathers and their great-grandfathers were Southern men before them. And those fathers, and grandfathers, and great-grandfathers always have lifted their hats in a feminine presence, largely amplified their courtesy in response to feminine demands and desires, and "my deared" and "certainlied" and "to-be-sured" so continuously in conversation with their mothers, and grandmothers, and great-grandmothers that—well, the women of the South naturally expect a very great deal of the men by way of gentleness and peculiarly respectful consideration. And they would be astonished beyond measure if they failed to receive all of that and more!

It may be said of the men of the South that they constantly have "spoiled" the women dreadfully and that the time now has arrived when the "spoiling" should cease.

They Revel in Spoiling.

Still, when one stops to consider how long the women of Dixie have been "spoiled" by the men thereof and how truly and surely they have fairly reveled in the "spoiling"—how they have "just loved it," mayhap—one readily may see how certainly woman down this way will incline to go slow in inaugurating any movement likely to upset that ancient and approved order of things.

Being wise in their generation, the women of the South know that the men delight to think of them and to contemplate them in their roles of wife, mother, sister, daughter, sweetheart and friend. Moreover, in their hearts is a suspicion that they would not appear in a role one-half so engaging marching in political parades, participating in hotly contested conventions and primaries, and elbowing their ways to the ballot box.

Now, all of this may seem a bit mushy and foolishly reactionary—or something—to the women of some other sections than the South, but in the South it accurately sets forth the average point of view.

If the right of suffrage is to make women one whit less womanly, to make her even SEEM one whit less womanly, in the eyes of the men of the South, then it is as certain as anything can be that the Southern women will never ask for it. And unless they DO ask for it, it will not be extended to them, for to undertake to make a voter of a Southern woman, without her knowledge and consent—foolish and funny old "Southern chivalry" would balk at that, surely!

The Case of Florida.

I imagine that these more or less general views upon the question of woman's suffrage in the South will be read with some impatience in certain quarters, and that I will be looked upon by this and that wise person as rather impossible and difficult in outlining an argument—and yet I know so well that what I say will meet the approval of a vast majority of Southern men and women that I shall rest content to be viewed with alarm here and there.

"But," says someone, determined to dispute, regardless of my dogmatic opinions, "there is Florida—a few days ago a woman's suffrage bill came very near passing the House of Representatives there."

"Indeed," continues Doubting Thomas, "the vote in the House stood 38 to 26—a change of 7 votes would have passed the bill!"

D. Thomas is right, too! That very thing did happen in Florida, and I think that when woman's suffrage does come to stay in Dixie it likely will locate its entering wedge in the Land of Flowers.

But consider this: Florida, of all the Southern States, is made up the most, in its white population, of non-native citizens, and particularly has its more recent additions come from the Central North. These immigrants have come into Florida convinced of the righteousness and immediate necessity of woman's suffrage everywhere—and maybe they are right—but they have come with the point of view far removed from Southern trend just now, nevertheless.

As Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee lower the heavy lead of their native-born population over their foreign-born, if any or all should do that, then will the cause of woman's suffrage grow, perhaps, for that out-of-the-State increase, coming from the North, the West and the Middle States, already inclines most favorably to woman's right to vote.

South May Yet Like It.

Once it adopted woman's suffrage, it is possible that the South might be pleased with itself for accepting the innovation. Time was when the South was held to be an agricultural section, pure and simple, and the pioneer manufacturers were looked upon more or less askance, and set down in various philosophies as well-meaning, but amusingly misguided persons.

The man who built the first cotton mill in Dixie was rated a venturesome fool, destined rapidly to be separated from his coin.

As a matter of fact, after twenty years, he still is here, and others of his ilk are as thick about him as honeysuckles in the Southern woods of April!

Undoubtedly there are many weighty arguments in favor of extending the right of suffrage to women. It may be that the arguments in favor of it far outweigh those against it. So far, however, Southern women have found themselves only superficially interested in it, and there is no observable symptom of a forthcoming epidemic of enthusiasm in its behalf in this vicinity.

Neither the women nor the men of the South have given the subject more than passing thought, and a serious campaign of education, if one elect to call it that, in respect of woman's suffrage looms not on the horizon of Southern political endeavor nowadays.

Maybe the idea is a delusion and a snare that the extension of the suffrage to woman would make woman less womanly—maybe it is a mere obsession—but until it is removed, both from the male and female mind in the South, the cause of woman's suffrage is going to make little, if any, headway here.

Grave Tales in Flower Tongue

—By ANN TEEK—

On St. Simons Island, at Frederika, there is a little old-fashioned cemetary, half hidden under the moss-hung trees, and folded away in the kindly shadows of oleander and magnolia. Ancient spiders have woven their webs across the open doors of neglected tombs, and were it not for the bright flowers that bloom about, there would be a weird desolation there.

The old schoolmaster, who taught the colonist children to read and write, sent over to Georgia and the Carolinas, by the board, from London, in 1734, lies under the low, flat four-legged slab where he has slept for more than a century and a half. Some of the men who died at Fort Ann, some who gave their lives on Bloody Marsh, and many a youth and maiden whose romance was dreamed under the patriarchal trees down beside the Altamaha, are likewise buried there.

You can close your eyes, and in fancy hear the familiar notes of the bag-pipe. You can hear the voice of John Wesley preaching to the red men under the gigantic oak that still bears his messages to the world, and perhaps you might hear the phantom whisper of his one colorful but tempestuous love affair that was partly enacted at Old Frederika.

But back to the grave yard! I wandered there one summer morning noting the abundance of palm and hydrangea. Remembering the field of white popples, that resembled a flock of irresponsible butterflies through which I had passed, when my eyes fell upon a grave upon which gleamed a small crimson flower that was like a glowing star. Its five red petals lay flat upon the earth, destitute of blade or leaf, and so beautiful was it that I covered the strange flower.

The stem of the blossom was scarcely perceptible above the ground. I closed my fingers about it, and began gently to pull. Inch by inch it grew under pressure. A foot, two, three, and maybe four, it came into view, waxen, succulent, quivering. At last it broke, and with a sudden thrill began twisting about my wrist and arm. It clung like a wraith—like a transparent snake, until I was almost afraid.

Trembling with passion, quivering with life, from the very heart of the dead it had come with its nerves and scarlet lips for the star-flower had grown exactly over the place where the heart of the long gone dead had beat.

* * *

Another flower story has come to me this week. Over a year and a half ago, a young man and maiden well known in society, were married. The romance was as sweet as a romance could be. The young wife was very fair and very fragile, and when the little baby came she began to fade away like a wraith. After a time she died, and the baby lived. The young husband, knowing that the little mother had loved pink roses very much, planted one at the head of the grave. During the weeks that followed, never a bud or blossom unfolded, until Mothers' Day, and then the little rose bush put out all its shower of fragrant flowers, and one by one dropped their petals on the narrow mound, until it was covered as with a rosy mantle.

* * *

Orth Stein, artist-writer, once sent to an Atlanta woman, who had rendered him a trivial service when he was ill, a splendid Easter Lily. Twelve perfect blossoms were opened upon the slender stalk. In time the plant died, and was thrown away in the garden. Next spring the woman walking among her flower beds, discovered that the bulb had reached out and taken root in the kindly soil. For days the little sheaf of green struggled on towards the light, and finally put forth a bud. A well-known newspaper reporter made a pretty story of the lily, and a woman seeing it in print wrote an appreciation of its effort to live, comparing the plant with her own life.

Well, the woman to whom Orth Stein had sent the lily, had it carried to the woman who proved to be one of the unfortunate, and whose last look on earth was fixed upon the bright little blossom.

* * *

On the point of St. Simons Island one finds a gigantic magnolia tree. In days primeval, an oak tree stood where the magnolia stands. From the heart of the oak, was taken a beam that went into the building of the old ship, Constitution, and then—the three gradually wasted away until a hollow stump was all that remained. In time a migratory bird, feeding its young, perhaps in the stump, dropped the seed of a magnolia, and taking root it grew, and grew, until its lovely leaves spread out in the sunshine, and its Garymead cups were offered to the birds and butterflies, filled with nectar. And there it stands to-day a fragrant message from the past.

* * *

A well-known Daughter of the Confederacy tells the story of how one of the soldiers of her family came home to die during the war with the States. After he died his uniform was laid away as one of the sacred treasures of the family. Nearly half a century passed and the uniform was taken from its place of security. In the pocket was found a peach seed. This seed was planted and it grew. Since then it has flowered and borne fruit.

* * *

I am here reminded of the theft of a research party who were making investigations in Egypt several years ago. When the tomb of an Egyptian Princess was opened, a small filigree vessel containing corn grains was found on the breast of the mummy. Filching a few grains of the corn the Egyptologist brought them back to his home in this country, and gave several grains to a friend of his in Kentucky. The corn sprouted, grew, and bore ears of corn. These were distributed among the friends of the planter and in a short time there were thousands of stalks of corn, grown from the few grains that had lain for many hundreds of years in the grave of a Princess of the Nile.

BOOK REVIEWS

By ROSWELL FIELD

A MAKESHIFT MARRIAGE.

MRS. BAILLIE-REYNOLDS is the author of certain conventional and not very highly colored romances, a woman of reputable standing in English literary circles. She is reminiscent of those amiable ladies of letters who preface every chapter with a nice little quotation from Browning, Tennyson, the Rossettis and Jean Ingelow, with an occasional dab at Maeterlinck, Austin Dobson and William Watson. This pastime we may describe as an intermezzo, a literary relaxation, something to lift the mind above the sordid details of the contemporaneous novel.

Among Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds' late contributions to letters is "A Makeshift Marriage," published by Hodder & stoughton. The scene is laid in the suburbs of London, and involves certain worthy, middle-class people. Oliver Brendon, a young magazine editor, has given his faith to a fluffy little girl, Vivian Faulkner, who has rewarded him by throwing him over and accepting the affections of a visiting American millionaire.

In revenge for this slight, the wrathy Oliver proposes to and marries a young stenographer, Miss Astrid—whatever it may have been. Astrid, unfortunately, loved him, which complicated matters, inasmuch as from the start he behaved like the cad he was.

Vivian repents of her engagement to the American and seeks to renew her affair with Oliver, who too late sees that with less haste he might have won back his sweetheart. The rest of the story is taken up with the efforts of all parties to straighten their tangled affairs. The American suspects both his wife and Oliver, and resorts to various unworthy deeds to wreak vengeance on Oliver.

Astrid has learned to despise her husband, in spite of her contradictory fondness, and Oliver begins to appraciate the pearl he has thrown away. All heroines in conventional novels are pearls, and are at one time or another thrown away.

At the end the American repents of his acts toward the noble young Englishman, spirits his wife, Vivian, from the danger zone, and leaves Oliver and Astrid to begin life anew under more favorable auspices.

While there is nothing very thrilling in this narrative of the unhappiness which pursues faithless man and trusting "typists," as they call them in England, let us admit that for lack of anything more stimulating the story will prove eminently satisfactory to the readers who never weary of the contradictions of the human heart.

Spite marriages are not infrequent as the bases of sentimental stories, and many desirable lessons may be learned from the folly of defrauding a trusting woman to punish a silly and faithless one. Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds does not like America or Americans, and in common with various other authors and authoresses of British birth and family does not hesitate to administer such reproving slaps as may ease her feeling and establish her principles.

While it is manifest that Railton acted in a manner not at all worthy of a high-minded American gentleman, he was the veritable soul of chivalry in comparison with the caddish Oliver, who followed his selfish instints and purposes to the limit until he saw what a silly little fool had jilted him and what a paragon of spirit and intelligence he had married.

Thus we go along in this reading world, picking up whatever may come to hand, and making the best of the gifts the publishers provide. The reason for Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds' popularity seems to be evident.

By EDWIN MARKHAM

THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW ORDER

In a little book called "The Old Law and the New Order," issued by Houghton-Mifflin, of Boston, we find a study by George W. Alger of present day conditions. Discussing the courts, Mr. Alger makes some interesting points:

"Twenty-five or fifty years ago there were time-honored phrases which were applied by lawyers with more or less approval to the American judiciary. The courts were the 'Palladium of our liberties,' the 'Guardians of the Ark of the Covenant.'

"To-day the public attitude has largely changed. These phrases are no longer current. The people are dissatisfied with the guardians of the ark, and in some quarters there is dissatisfaction with the ark itself. The popular magazines are full of articles upon judicial aggression, judicial oligarchies, and the lubrications of ingenious laymen, who, unconstrained by any embarrassment through knowledge of law or of the functions or powers of the judiciary, cheerfully lay at the doors of the courts all the ills of our body politic.

"The Legislatures and constitutional conventions are debating proposals for the recall of judges, and the bar associations are adding to the general confusion by sweepingly denouncing, as demagogic attacks upon the courts, all proposals of change except certain excellent though tardy measures of procedure reform emanating from themselves. The platform of one political party advocates a simplification of the method of impeachment. Between indiscriminate attack and unreasoning defense the courts suffer both from their enemies and, if possible, still more from their friends, while sober-minded citizens are left without light or leading.

"What is the fundamental thing which has aroused this tumult of conflicting charges, this spirit of bitterness, these recriminations and attacks? At bottom, the difficulty will be found to be a change in the attitude of the people, not toward the courts themselves, but toward law-making bodies and the desire to readjust in an essential particular constitutional power as between the courts and the law-making bodies by the only feasible method which our complicated system affords—direct application of public opinion.

"The attempt to analyze the process of this change would be difficult, and no broad generalization can be made which would not appear in some quarters to be glaringly inaccurate. For one matter, there has been in our country in recent years a decided growth in actual democracy. Despite occasional flashes of its ancient power, government by political oligarchies (boss rule) is losing ground. For another matter, we have passed industrially from individualism to collectivism, and our law has not yet adapted itself to the transition."

By H. EFFA WEBSTER

HER DIVINE RIGHT.

It isn't "Her Right Divine" for a married woman to fall in love with "the other man," and then deliberately agree with the "soul mate" in a liaison—according to all ethics of ordinary decency. A novel by Oliver Kent, that carries the quoted caption, flagrantly attempts to demonstrate the negative of our assertion.

Many men and women may agree with this author, but the large majority of both sexes, endowed with less elastic moral principles and with considerably more self-respect, are ready to declare that whenever a book of the brand of this "Her Right Divine" is published and circulated, literature is vitiated to a certain degree—even if the novel is so subtly languaged that it comes into the current of literature in any way.

Daphne, the heroine of the story, is weak and silly enough in her marriage to make it no surprise when she falls in the position of "affinity" to "the other man," who is on the edge of becoming husband of another woman because he owes her his name, a frivolous woman, as unfaithful to herself as to all her lovers.

This little ripple of honesty seems incongruous in Hilary's (Hilary is the "other man") moral texture, since he is so abominably immoral later—and continuously. However, Hilary's evil and the corresponding evil of Daphne are made "divine" in the book—the sordid materialism glorified because this pair find their happiness in "independent" conscience.

Subsequent events and relationships of both men and women reveal a shocking status of "society" around and in Brentford, a far-West town. The G. W. Dillingham Company publishes this novel.

Saving Nutriment in Your Foods

VALUABLE ELEMENTS LOST

By ALICE QUIMBY, D. D. O. S. S. C.

A GREAT deal of valuable food, meaning the most nutritious part, is daily lost by the average housewife because she doesn't know exactly how to prepare it. For instance, potatoes should never be peeled before they are boiled, because next to the skin there are always found valuable salts which are naturally boiled away and dissolved if the skins are off.

Fish and meats decrease in weight in cooking, whereas vegetables and cereals always increase. Meat loses from one-sixth to one-third of its weight, and boiled meat is probably the least wasteful of its bulk.

Boiled meat, however, may lose some of its best foodstuff properties if too much water is used in its boiling, or if it is taken from the water in which it is boiling, instead of allowing it to remain and recover by absorption some of its valuable properties.

Eight pounds of beef, after it is boiled, will weigh six and a half pounds. After it is baked it will lose two pounds and six ounces; after it is roasted it will lose three pounds and ten ounces. Other meat loses almost in the same proportions when it is cooked. It will be noticed that roasting meat causes it to decrease considerably more than boiling.

One great trouble, of course, in boiling meat is that it loses nearly 45 per cent of its mineral matter and 12 per cent of its fats and nearly 8 per cent of its proteids.

Housewives should not worry over this, however, when it is known that there is a greater percentage of nutriment in cooked meats, notwithstanding the loss by cooking, than there is in raw meats.

In the matter of vegetables, great care should be taken not to cook in too much water. Experiments made by a skilful scientific commission showed that there is a considerable loss of nutriment in cooking vegetables, but that this loss can be lessened when only enough water is used to perfectly cook them. A hundred pounds of uncooked cabbages contain only 7 pounds of solid matter, and in the cooking 2 1-2 pounds of this is lost. This loss consists of mineral matter, carbo-hydrates and proteids. Carrots, for instance, lose 25 per cent of the total food material. This is extracted from the vegetable into the broth, and explains why light broth or soups are of such value to invalids. These broths are full of various forms of nutritious matter, mineral salts, carbo-hydrates and proteids. At the same time there is no great bulk of fiber or waste materials and so the invalid gets only the best of foods that will never overload his stomach or overtax his digestive organs.

There is practically no loss suffered in boiling potatoes if the peeling remains intact, as it acts as a protection.

On the other hand, spinach is the most remarkable vegetable for shrinkage, there being only ten pounds of solid matter in one hundred pounds, the remainder being water. When it is cooked more than two pounds of the remaining ten pounds of bulk is lost.

Rice, while a common article of food, is by no means as nutritious as many would have us believe, and when it is boiled a great share of what little nutrition it possesses is lost from the kernels and taken into the water. The cleverness of the native soldiers in the Far East has been demonstrated when they gave the English soldiers the solid rice and demanded only the water the rice was cooked in.

About the best way rice can be cooked is to boil it for twenty minutes in two and a half times its bulk of water. If covered with a piece of cheese-cloth it will keep warm for an hour. At the same time the rice will not only be tender and sweet, but it will have retained a good share of whatever nutriment it originally possessed.

With perhaps one or two exceptions, all vegetables will weigh more when cooked than in their raw state. All vegetables contain an extremely high percentage of water. Naturally when they increase their weight by cooking they have taken on more water and this in time dilutes or lessens the food value to a certain extent. It is said that 100 pounds of Brussels sprouts when cooked will weigh about 122 pounds. Onions gain equally in weight, while oats sometimes increase in bulk ten times while in the process of being cooked.

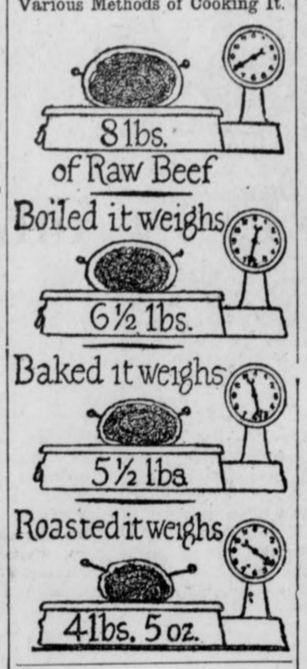
Our bodies demand a certain amount of food—starch, sugar (carbo-hydrates), mineral salts and proteids—every day. It is the proteids that build up the tissues and give us both energy and heat, but this must be with the help of water and minerals such as common table salt. At the same time certain carbo-hydrates or foods, especially bacon, are the real energy producers.

All over the world the amount of actual nutriment that a working man needs is just about the same, whether he is mining in Siberia, engineering in Panama, planting in Brazil, or farming in New England. This average has been found by a number of scientific investigators to be about 4 1-2 ounces of proteid, 16 ounces of carbo-hydrates and 4 1-2 ounces of fat for a man which does a moderate or average day's work. For a woman, about four-fifths of the above amount is required, while children, except in a few especially rapidly-growing stages, need even less than that.

The little red herring that has been joked about for ages still remains a particularly good food, although the edible portions yield only one-fifth per cent of nutriment, while lentils are a valuable food because of their supply of proteids. If we depended entirely upon them for all the proteids our bodies needed we would have to eat more than a pound of lentils a day, cooked, which would mean over four pounds of the uncooked lentils.

Our carbo-hydrates we can obtain from bread. About three pounds of bread alone would give all the sugar and starch we needed. If we depended solely upon potatoes for the starch we needed, we would have to eat about 8 1-2 pounds a day, while the supply of proteids in potatoes is so small that if we ate potatoes alone we would have to eat 22 pounds a day to get a sufficient supply of proteids.

How Beef Loses Weight Through Various Methods of Cooking It.



Women Are Now Studying Foods

BY MIRIAM RAWLS,

Instructor at the School of Domestic Arts and Science, Chicago.

The women of the country are waking rapidly to perception of the work of home making as a dignified occupation calling for special education in order to carry it to its highest plane. Everywhere schools for girls are springing up, women are organizing to study these common problems.

The study of foods leads us to a knowledge of their value and menu making becomes an art. A well-balanced menu, properly prepared and attractively served, is no mere matter of chance, and its beneficent effect is felt by those who little understand the cause. But you reply you do not want to spend all your time over such things. Having studied, you do not need to, for you soon learn the foods which really count, and it is the universal evidence of all who have really entered into this interest that the non-essentials slip away.

Over a bowl of wonderful and mysterious Chinese chow-mien a much-traveled epicure told of the wonders of real Chinese cooking; of their wonderful menus, combining just the right proportions; of the chemically correct recipes, and of the exclusive school of cooks, who, like the famous Yogi men of India, take only one apprentice in a lifetime, and train that much envied lad in the ART of cooking.

"For it is an art over there," he concluded, "When our ancestors were still digging roots the Chinese were dining. DINING, not eating, Americans don't know the first preliminaries of cooking!"

We should gratify our eyes by a symmetrical arrangement of china, silver and linen; our ears by restfully quiet handling of the same; our minds by cheerful conversation, which a lack of methodical service precludes, and our hearts by looking to the comfort of each person at the table, especially of the guest in whose honor we should set forth the best our means afford, without self-consciousness if it be simple even to meagerness.

There is a scientific way for the care of dining room and pantry, care of silver and cutlery, washing of dishes, care of lamps, serving of breakfast, luncheon, dinner and arranging of invalid's tray; preparation of fruit, salads and sandwiches, use of chafing dish.

Shad Roe Well Prepared

Shad roe and bacon form a delicious combination. To prepare them boil the roe 15 minutes in salted water, drain it and keep it warm over steam. Fry the bacon crisp and brown and in the bacon fat brown the roe. Serve it with the bacon and a garnish of parsley or crisp lettuce hearts.

Croquettes of shad roe are another delicacy. They are made of four roes boiled in salted water for 15 or 20 minutes. While they are boiling make a thick cream sauce of a pint of rich milk or cream with four tablespoonfuls of butter and four of flour. Add the cream sauce, a teaspoonful of salt, some red pepper and the juice of two lemons to the roe, cool, shape, dip in beaten egg and fine bread crumbs and fry brown.

To make shad roe salad boil three roes in salted water for 15 or 20 minutes, cool them and slice them neatly in thin slices. Pour over the slices two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and half as much vinegar with a generous seasoning of salt and pepper. Chill on the ice, then arrange on lettuce leaves crisp and white and cover with French or mayonnaise dressing.

MENUS for the WEEK

One of the most perplexing problems for the housewife is the planning of suitable menus for the week's meals.

The Sunday American has arranged with E. L. Thornton, steward of the Athletic Club and the East Lake Country Club, to give its readers a series of menus for the week, with recipes of the principal dishes. Mr. Thornton is one of the best known stewards in the country, and members of the Athletic Club who have eaten his tempting dishes at both the town club and East Lake Country Club pronounce him "a master of his art."

Following are Mr. Thornton's menus for this week:

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Sliced Oranges
Corn Meal Mush and Cream
Smothered Steak with Brown Gravy
Fried Boiled Potatoes
Wheat Waffles
Georgia Cane Syrup
Coffee

DINNER:
Old-fashioned Bean Soup
Radishes
Country Beef Stew with Vegetables
Georgia Corn Pone
Potato and Egg Salad
Rice Custard Pudding—Cream Sauce
Buttermilk

SUPPER:
Minced Ham and Fried Eggs
Hot Grits
Buttered Toast
Green Apple Marmalade
Sugar Wafers
Iced Tea

RECIPES.

OLD-FASHIONED BEAN SOUP.—Soak over night one cup of dry navy beans. Take ham hock and put over fire in cold water. Add the beans and salt and pepper to taste. Let boil until the beans are very tender. Strain off stock and run beans through sieve or colander and put back in stock over fire and let boil until ready to serve. Have crotons (toasted bread cut in squares) to serve when soup is dishes up for the table.

COUNTRY STEW WITH VEGETABLES.—Two pounds of lean beef stew meat, six large Irish potatoes, six onions, six carrots, six turnips, one ½-lb. can tomatoes. Cut the beef into blocks about one inch square and put over a brisk fire. Add the tomatoes, carrots and turnips and let boil for two hours; then add the onions and potatoes. Let continue to boil until the vegetables are done, then season to taste. Thicken with a little flour and water before taking off fire. When dished up for the table, sprinkle a little chop parsley over.

MINCED HAM AND FRIED EGGS.—Take the ham hock left from your bean soup and cut fine. Chop one onion and put on fire in fry-pan with a little butter and fry until a light brown; then add the ham and a little water to cover and let cook for 20 minutes. Season with a little mustard, tabasco or Worcester sauce. Serve on toast with the fried eggs on top.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Stewed Prunes
Oat Meal and Cream
Country Fried Ham with Red Gravy
Hominy with Butter
Corn Muffins
Hot Tea

DINNER:
Okra and Tomato Soup
Iced Cucumbers
Baked Chicken Pie, family style
Corn Bread
New Potatoes Spring Beets
Sliced Sweet Potato Pie
Milk

SUPPER:
Country Beef Hash on Toast
Fried Yams
Hot Biscuit
Peach Preserves
Coffee

RECIPES.

BAKED CHICKEN PIE, FAMILY STYLE.—One hen, six boiled potatoes, four small onions, six eggs (boiled), one cup milk, two tablespoons of butter, pie crust. Boil the hen for two hours on brisk fire, with the onions and salt and pepper; plenty of water to cover. Take out of pot when done and cut into 12 or 14 pieces. Keep the stock on fire, and thicken with the milk, butter and a little flour. Roll pie crust thin to cover deep pan and cover bottom of pan well. Put the chicken and blocked potatoes, with the boiled onions and chopped boiled eggs, into pan, and last add the chicken stock. Cover the pan with the pie crust and bake in a slow oven.

COUNTRY BEEF HASH.—Boiled or roasted beef cut into small squares, four onions cut fine, six boiled potatoes cut into dice, leftover biscuit. Put the beef, potatoes and onions over fire, with salt, pepper and one part of red pepper, and boil for 30 minutes; thicken with a little flour. Just before you take it off the fire, cut leftover biscuits into halves and put into pot with hash. Sprinkle a little chop parsley over when dished up to serve.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Grape Fruit
Boiled Rice with Cream
Country Scrambled Eggs
Fried Lye Hominy
Wheat Cakes
Syrup
Coffee or Tea

DINNER:
Cream of Chicken, Southern style
Spring Onions
Beef Roast and Sweet Potatoes
Turnip Greens and Corn Dodgers
Sliced Pineapple
Chocolate Cake
Coffee

SUPPER:
Fried Calf Liver, Brown Gravy
Corn Fritters
Blackberry Jam
Toast
Iced Tea

RECIPES.

BEEF ROAST AND SWEET POTATOES.—Two or three-pound beef roast; six large yams. Put roast into baking pan, sprinkle a little flour over to season; add three tablespoons bacon grease. Pare the potatoes and lay around roast and hash well as it cooks.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Stewed Peaches
Porridge and Cream
Country Breakfast Hash
Hot Grits
Rice Waffles
Coffee

DINNER:
Vegetable Soup, Southern style
Radishes
Veal Stew with dumplings
Corn Pone
Candied Yams Beet Tops Green
Apples and Nut Salad
Fresh Strawberry Gelatine
Ginger Wafers
Milk

SUPPER:
Sliced Fresh Peaches and Cream
Smothered Chicken and Rice
Baked Stuffed Potatoes
Graham Toast
Tea

RECIPES.

VEAL STEW WITH DUMPLINGS.—Three pounds veal stew meat; small amount butter; pie dough; three boiled eggs; one cup milk. Put the stew meat cut into squares on fire, with two quarts of water and salt and pepper. Let cook until very tender. Chop the boiled eggs fine and add to pot, also the butter. Roll the pie crust thin and cut into strings and put into pot and let cook until done. Serve in covered dish.

SMOTHERED CHICKEN WITH RICE.—Cut spring chicken into quarter; place in small deep pan. Add salt and pepper and sprinkle a little flour over it. A little butter and small amount of water and let cook slow in oven. Have boiled rice ready to mould into cups, and after you dish the chicken, place on platter and serve.

BAKED STUFFED POTATOES.—After baking potatoes done, hollow out and mash the potatoes, and season with salt, pepper and butter; place back and put into oven to brown.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Grape Fruit
Grits with Cream
Fried Salt Mackerel (corn meal)
Mashed Browned Potatoes
Corn Cakes
Coffee

DINNER:
Clam Tea in Cups
Cucumbers
Baked Speckled Trout, Tomato Sauce
Creamed Potatoes Hot Slaw
Corn Muffins
Lettuce and Egg Salad
Green Apple Pie, farmer's style
Coffee

SUPPER:
Fish Flake Balls, Cream Sauce
Fried Potatoes
Bread, Cakes and Preserves
Coffee

RECIPES.

SALT MACKEREL, FRIED (CORN MEAL).—Soak mackerel over night and dry before frying. Beat one egg well and place mackerel in shallow dish and pour egg over. Sprinkle corn meal over and fry in very hot fat. Serve on platter with boiled eggs, boiled potatoes and small piece of lemon.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Sliced Bananas
Cream of Wheat and Cream
Fried Salt Pork and Apples
Lye Hominy
Hot Biscuit
Coffee

DINNER:
Beef Soup with Rice
Sliced Onions
Boiled Ham Hock and Green Cabbage
New Potatoes, Butter Sauce
Georgia Eggbread
Tomato and Pepper Salad
Bread and Raisin Pudding
Coffee

SUPPER:
Pork Chops, Brown Gravy
Fried Sweet Potatoes
Browned Grits and Eggs
Hot Rolls
Preserves Tea or Coffee

RECIPES.

SALT PORK AND FRIED APPLES.—Slice salt pork and soak over night. Fry in pan brown and save grease to fry the apples after slicing them, not too thin. Make a little brown gravy out of what grease you have left.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Cantaloupe
Boiled Rice and Cream
Breakfast Bacon
Omelette with Cheese
Southern Wheat Cakes
Georgia Cane Syrup
Coffee

DINNER:
Cream of New Asparagus
Celery Tomato Pickle Radishes
Fried Spring Chicken, country style
Creamed Potatoes Baked New Corn
Fried Young Okra
Muffins
Rice Croquettes Strawberries
Vegetable Salad
Fresh Peach Ice Cream
Lemon-layer Cake
Cream Cheese and Jelly
Coffee

SUPPER:
Chicken and Tomato Sandwiches
Sliced Tomatoes
Peach Ice Cream and Cake
Iced Tea

RECIPES.

SPRING CHICKEN, COUNTRY STYLE.—Unjoint chicken and dry on cloth. Salt, pepper and flour well and fry in hot fat (slow). Make brown gravy in pan with the fat that is left.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Fig and Nut Sandwiches
Olive Relish Sandwiches
Chicken and Egg Salad (Surprise)
Wheat Wafers
Strawberry Ice Cream and Whipped Cream
Caramel Layer Cake
Cheese Sticks
Tea

RECIPES.

FIG-NUT SANDWICH.—One small jar fig preserves; ¼ pound Pecan meat; one large spoon butter. Pound the preserves into a pulp and add the butter and chopped nuts (must be finely chopped). Mash into a paste and spread on thin bread or butter-thin crackers.

OLIVE RELISH SANDWICH.—The olive relish can be bought at some grocery stores. If not convenient to buy prepared, I give you a recipe that is easily prepared. One small bottle of stuffed olives; one teaspoon prepared mustard; two teaspoons mayonnaise. Chop the olives very fine and add the mustard and mayonnaise. Work into a paste and spread on square salt-tine crackers or freshly toasted bread.

CHICKEN AND EGG SALAD (SURPRISE).—Two stalks celery; six boiled eggs; the white meat of one boiled hen; one dozen tomatoes; green peppers; one cup of Mayonnaise. Have the celery very cold so as to be crisp. Cut the meat or chicken into small squares and chop the eggs and celery about the same size as the chicken. Put into a bowl and add the mayonnaise, salt and pepper to taste. Take the tomatoes or peppers and hollow and fill with salad, and put on lettuce leaf and serve.

THE
Ice-Kist Crankless Freezer



Just pack it—that's all! The freezer will do the rest. No crank to turn—no hard work—no dasher to clean—no glass to break—no hoops to fall off.

Be Wise! Make Your Own Ice Cream

Of course, you know that home-made ice creams, sherbets or ices are superior from every viewpoint. They are always sweet, pure and wholesome; there is a flavor and genuine goodness about them that is not found in the general run of factory products. Besides that, when you make your own preparations you know that the ingredients are always pure, and that the can is clean and sanitary. The main reason why ice cream is made in but comparatively few homes, is the work and bother connected with the old-fashioned crank freezer. That is one reason why the arrival of



The 'Ice-Kist' Crankless Freezer

will be hailed with delight by every one who is fond of ice creams, etc., because it eliminates the tedious turning of the crank entirely, and produces creams, sherbets and ices that will make your mouth water. That is one reason, but there are many others.

DON'T YOU KNOW that the enjoyment of a dish largely depends upon the manner in which it is served? Could you imagine a daintier and more appetizing manner of serving ice creams than provided for by the "Ice-Kist?"

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COUPON

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SPECIAL---On Sunday, June 1, and Sunday, June 8, handsome Masonic and Elk Pennants will be offered in the order named. This will afford an unusual chance to obtain fraternal emblems at a previously unheard-of-price. Watch for the Pennant Coupons in the Sunday American of these dates.

HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

20 East Alabama St. ATLANTA 35 Peachtree St.

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Joan of Arc's Victory Over the English at Patay, One of Boutet de Monvel's Paintings Depicting the Entire Career of the Maid of Orleans

The Painter Who Fell in Love with Joan of Arc.

How Boutet de Monvel, Greatest Modern French Decorative Artist, Whose Splendid Panels Hang in Senator Clark's Mansion, Gave Up His Life to Picturing the Career of the Maid of Orleans.

EXAMINATION of the papers of the late Maurice Boutet de Monvel, the French artist and mural decorator, reveals the curious psychological fact that he was really in love with Joan of Arc, whose life he devoted himself to painting.

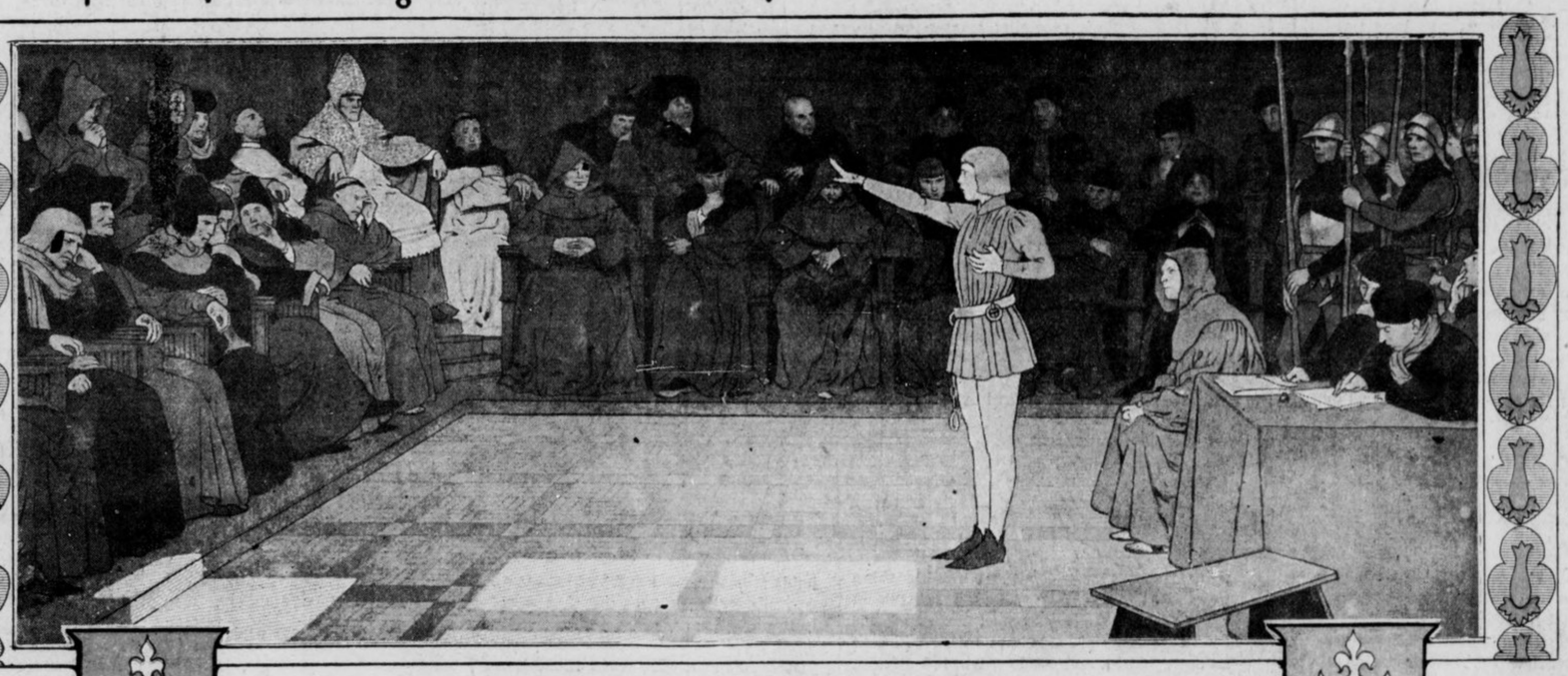
This modern French artist fell in love with the saintly heroine, who died nearly five hundred years ago, when he first started to paint the moving story of her life. He believed that she responded to his devotion, and he spent whole days in communion with her spirit, by which his work was directed. He addressed many poems and letters to her.

His paintings of the career of the Maid of Orleans hang in cathedrals, mansions and public buildings throughout France and to some extent in other parts of the world. Three of his finest paintings of this subject, "The Apparition," "The Appearance of Joan Before the Army at Chinon" and "The Coronation of Charles VII. in the Cathedral of Rheims," were acquired some years ago by Senator W. A. Clark for the decoration of his great mansion in New York.

Recently that noted collector has purchased the three additional paintings which are reproduced on this page. They represent "Joan at the Battle of Patay," "Joan Marching to Raise the Siege of Orleans" and "The Trial at Rouen." All six will decorate Senator Clark's house.

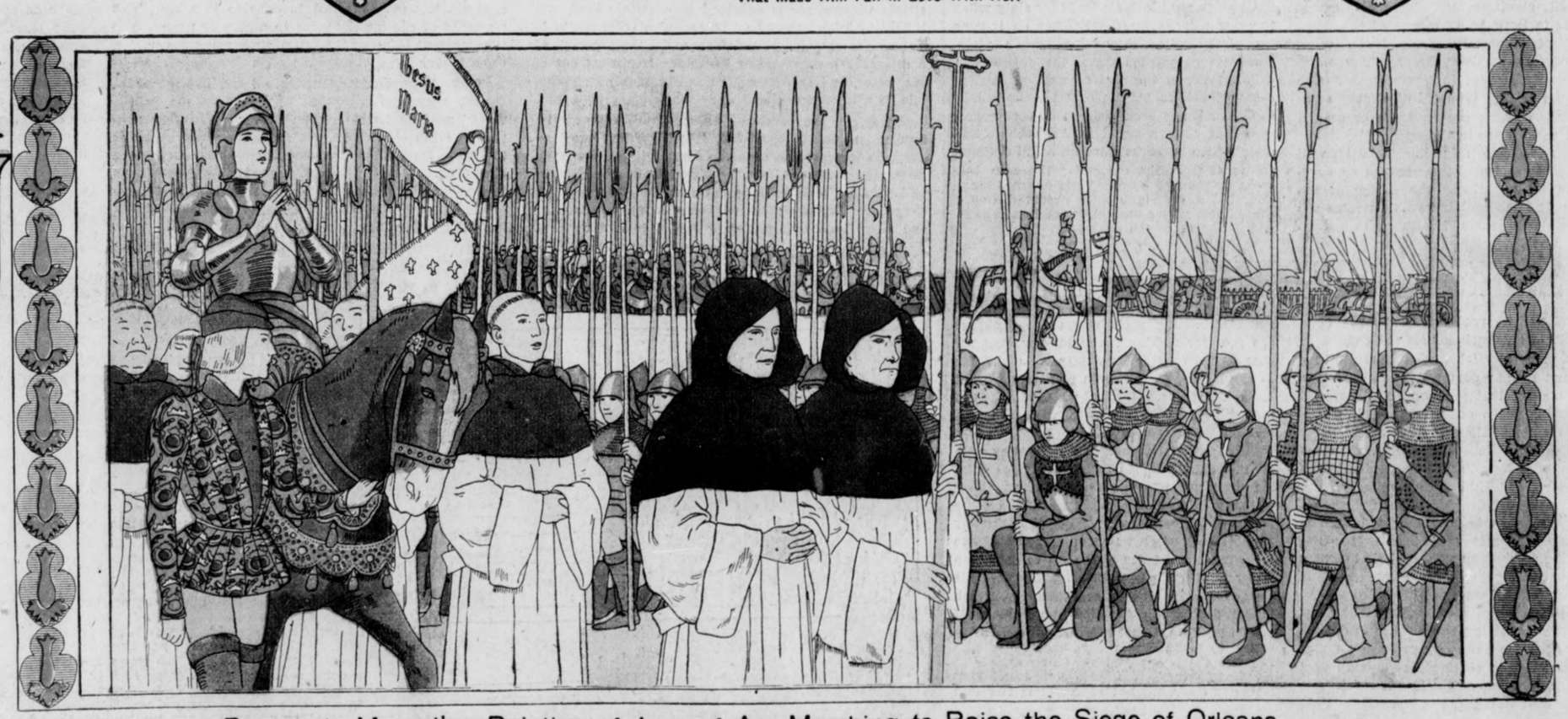
The three pictures last mentioned were completed by the artist shortly before his recent untimely death. Two of them are new, being exhibited with a general collection of his works in Paris, while one "Joan at the Battle of Patay," is at the current Salon.

These works will also decorate the Basilica of Domremy, the birthplace of Joan. The originals were painted for Senator Clark, and reproductions have been made for the Basilica.



Joan of Arc on Trial for Her Life

One of the Newly Painted Pictures of His Heroine Completed by Boutet de Monvel Shortly Before His Death. It Was the Pathos of Her Struggle Against Her Malignant Oppressors That Made Him Fall in Love With Her.



Boutet de Monvel's Painting of Joan of Arc Marching to Raise the Siege of Orleans

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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Just Why A Pitcher Can CURVE A BASEBALL

Because It Is AN IMPERFECT SPHERE, Much ROUGHER THAN THE EARTH'S SURFACE

THE real reason why a baseball can be thrown so that it will describe wonderful curves during its progress through the air is that every such ball has a surface made up of mountains, valleys, craters, canyons, gorges, plains and other irregularities of the surface that, when the difference in size is taken into consideration, makes the surface of the earth seem like plate glass.

If it were possible to make a perfect sphere—if it were possible to make a baseball with an absolutely smooth surface and an exact sphere—no pitcher in the world could make it curve. The very best pitchers baseball has ever known or probably ever will know could not make the ball deviate a hair's breath in its flight.

And so while it is partly in the art or knack the professional pitcher has in holding and releasing the baseball as he throws it, it is also due to the fact that a baseball has a wonderfully rough surface against which the air catches and turns it, that gives it the curve.

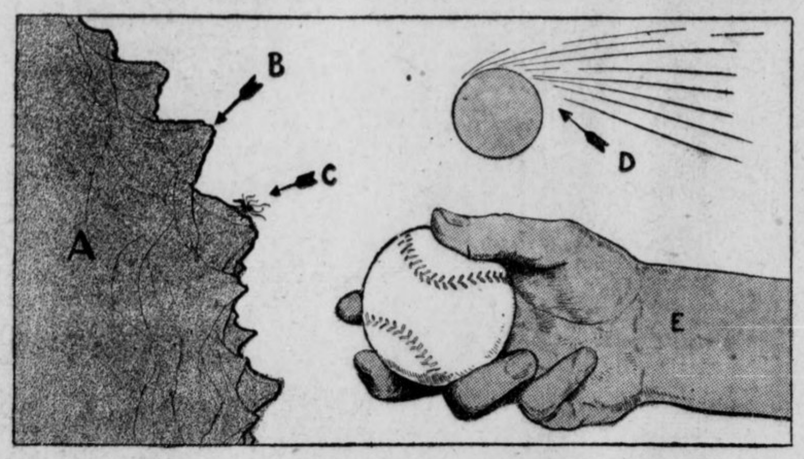
If you pass your hand over a plate glass it moves smoothly with nothing to retard it. If you pass your hand over an unplaned board you can feel the roughness. Splinters, we call them. You cannot move your hand as easily over the board. This is the same principle with the baseball. There is a roughness to its surface that catches in the air and forces one side about, or retards that side. This has but one result, to make the baseball leave its straight course and in doing this it describes a curve.

This does not detract in the least from the cleverness of the pitcher who can so accurately judge his muscular control as to make a baseball curve up or down, right or left, or, in the parlance of the fan, he throws a 'drop" or an "in shoot" or "out shoot." But the fact remains that it is the roughness of the baseball that makes all his pitching cleverness possible.

Take a brand new league ball in your hand. It looks to be a perfect sphere, that is, absolutely even, and uniformly round and as "smooth as glass." And it may be as smooth as glass, for glass also has a rough surface.

Put a baseball under the most powerful of microscopes, enlarge it microscopically ten thousand diameters and what do you see? The very thing mentioned in the first paragraph of this article. The surface is rough. It looks like the landscape in the Alps or Yellowstone Park, or the Bad Lands, or the Grand Canyon or the Andes, or any other rough section of the earth. It has peaks, ranges, ridges, valleys, plains and holes, gulches and all sorts of uneven places, and if the earth could be made as small as a baseball it would be practically a perfect sphere and absolutely smooth. This is because the highest mountains of the earth and the deepest valleys would be millions upon millions of times smaller in comparison with the rough uneven places on a baseball if either the earth were reduced to the size of a baseball or a baseball enlarged to the size of the earth.

If this were not true the earth would not revolve so regularly upon it axis. It would perform an "in shoot" or "out shoot" and curve off through space.



(A) The Edge of a Baseball Enlarged 10,000 Diameters. (B) The Rough Edges That Strike the Air and Cause the Ball to Curve. (C) It Is Harder for a Microbe to Crawl Over a Baseball Than for an Elephant to Cross the Alps. (D) How he Ball Hits the Air and Is Forced into a Curve. (E) How the Pitcher Holds the Baseball for a "Drop."

In our drawing of a bit of the surface of a baseball, magnified ten thousand diameters, it shows rugged mountain peaks and deep valleys and craters such as have never been duplicated on our earth's surface. The tiniest of germs, a billion of which might easily inhabit a drop of blood, would find it so laborious climbing the surface of a dry baseball that he would succumb of exhaustion.

The air strikes the rough edges like that marked (B) in the illustration. This will force it out of its straight course.

Of course everyone knows the pitcher controls the ball, giving it the sort of curve he desires by his grip of the ball, his peculiar muscle action in holding, throwing and releasing, as in (E).

Even the billiard ball has a surface much rougher in comparison to its size than the surface of the earth, and we refer to a billiard ball as about the smoothest thing known. "As smooth as a billiard ball" is a well-known simile. For the same reason that a perfectly smooth baseball could not be curved, a perfectly smooth and perfectly round billiard ball could not be made to curve on the table. It would not take "English," as billiard players call it when they make a ball go forward and then roll backward, or in any direction just by the manner in which they strike it with a chalked cue.

This fact of roughness causing it to spin becomes all too evident when a player forgets to chalk his cue and plays several shots thereafter. If the leather tip of the cue becomes shiny, it will slip on the ball. There is no purchase with which it can take hold. But chalk is sticky stuff, and the granules are large, so that a well-chalked cue has a very rough surface, and this rough surface of the tip of the cue fits into the rough projections on the ball and thereby a ball can be given a lot of twist. In order to accomplish this successfully, moreover, the billiard cloth nap must be new and therefore rough.

During recent experimentation with regard to the kinetic theory of gases, a Belgian scientist desired to find out how perfect a sphere could be made in order that by the clashing of these together an idea might be secured of the effect of the collisions of the spherical atoms that make up a gas. The project had to be abandoned at last, because no machinery could be constructed that would turn out a perfect sphere artificially and Nature has no perfect sphere of large size in all her many forms of matter. Perfect disks could be made, but a round ball was beyond the limits of human accomplishment.

How CROSS EYES May Be CORRECTED IN INFANCY

BEING cross-eyed is dangerous as well as unbeautiful. If it can be prevented the eyesight will be preserved as well as the appearance. And according to the latest researches of a New York specialist, there is no reason that any one should be cross-eyed, if properly attended to. The squinting infant is the cross-eyed man or woman, with all that means in loss of attractiveness, superstitious prejudice, and worst of all, loss of visual power.

The trouble in a large number of cases is that parents are very careless about the child's eyes and that the mother can hardly be persuaded that her little infant is "looking cross-eyed." If she continue to ignore it, very dangerous results may follow, and the obliqueness of vision will become fixed, whereas it could have been remedied, and the full strength of the eye preserved, so that no one would ever guess that there had been such a tendency.

It is in line with the general tendency of prevention that infants should be carefully watched and their eyes tested for this unpleasant and costly defect.

The testing of the infant's eyes for obliquity of vision is not as easy as in older children or adults, but there are some special tests by which even the youngest child may be tried. It is difficult at times to tell which is the eye that crosses. The crosing of the eyes cannot be proved before the seventh month, as the child is learning to use its eyes for the first six. It can see, but uses its eyes carelessly for the first few months, because it is gradually learning to use both eyes together, and get what is called binocular vision.

You know when the child is using this double vision by holding up a bright object and noting whether the child directs both eyes toward it, or only one. Cross-eyes are caused either by some inequality in the eye muscles, or by fevers which have weakened these muscles, or even by convulsions, or severe frights. Heredity also plays a part, for it has been found that as many as 52 per cent of cross-eyed children had parents with defective eye muscles.

This specialist among the eye specialists, who has made so extended a study of cross-eye in infants, calls attention to the fact that in the beginning the squint is not constant. It appears toward evening, or when the child is tired. The child seems restless and irritable. This is due to the effort which the eye muscles are making to maintain binocular vision. Then the squint becomes more frequent, and it is uncertain which eye crosses. The parent thinks that the child does it purposely and scolds the child—but in vain. At last one eye becomes permanently crossed, for the muscles have given up the task in which they should have been assisted at the right time by treatment.

When uncertain as to which eye crosses, take the child into a dark room, hold a lighted candle three feet from his eyes. He will immediately look at it, and the reflections will be plainly seen on the cornea of each eye. In the normal eye the flame will be reflected in the exact centre, while in the squinting eye it will be far to one side.

The mistake made by many parents is to attempt nothing for the child until it begins to read, but it has been using its eyes under heavy strain all the time, and by that time the treatment is much more difficult, and the cure often means lifelong spectacle wearing. The most good can be done with infants. Each eye is tested separately by covering up the other. White marbles are taken, ranging in size from ½ inch to 1½ inches in diameter. The largest marble is thrown on the floor with a twist to make it "break" its direction; then the next smaller, and so on until the smallest has been used. The eye of the child is watched in each experiment to see if it follows the marble. In this way the perfection of vision of each eye is tested, and then each eye is examined under a special instrument. When it has been decided which eye is the weaker, treatment follows. The specialist puts ¼ to ½ per cent solution of atropine in the better eye to paralyze it so that the child will be compelled to use the weaker eye, in this way strengthening the muscles by use. When the infant is a year old he may be given spectacles without any great danger if they are properly made, and in this way the weakness of the muscles of the weak eye will be overcome, and both eyes will do the work they should.

Other exercises may follow as soon as the child can be made to understand what is required of it, and thus by proper treatment the weakness may be completely overcome and in many cases the eyeglasses can be put aside, because the eyes have become normal.

Why WOMEN Do Not Fall ASLEEP IN CHURCH

IF you have ever taken much notice in church of those of the congregation who nod drowsily or even go to sleep, you will have found that it is the men who do this and not the women. It is doubtful if one woman to a thousand men go to sleep in church, and people have long held an entirely wrong impression of this.

It has been said that the men are a bit more stupid, that they do not pay enough attention to the sermon, or do not comprehend it sufficiently to retain their interest and hence get sleepy. It has also been said that women are brighter, quicker to understand and have more self control and so do not lose interest and close their eyes in slumber while the minister is preaching.

But all this is quite wrong. A German professor has been making a study of this and he declares that men fall asleep in church because they do pay more attention to the sermon than do the women. Further, he declares the average woman does not begin to grasp the purport of the sermon, that she is far slower of understanding than man.

The man will watch the minister every minute, he will concentrate all his mind upon the preacher and what he is saying, he will watch his every gesture and every motion of his lips and listen to every word until finally he drops off to sleep simply because he had watched so steadily, gazed so intently that he has actually hypnotized himself.

If the woman does not grasp the meaning of the sermon so readily, if her mentality is not quite so keen and quick, one would think she would fall asleep. But the fact remains that she has plenty to interest her. A man cannot look about the church and be interested in John Jones's cravat or William Smith's vest, or Sam White's cuff buttons. He doesn't care anything about them, but a woman will sit quietly in church, she will hear what the minister is saying without giving much thought to it but she will be interested in everything every other woman is wearing, from the feathers and ribbons and buckles and flowers of their hats to their dresses and laces and jewelry and furs and wraps or laces and frills, and there is enough to keep her just moderately entertained and wide awake.

And so, according to this German professor, the wife should not blame her husband for being dull and stupid and falling asleep; she should know it was because he was listening too intently to the sermon and thinking too deeply on it until he fairly worked himself into what appeared a sleep but was in reality a sort of hypnotic daze.

The Reason FORESTS Are So HEALTHY

THERE is another thing besides economy in the conservation of forests, and that is health. The hygienic value of a forest is little known and generally underestimated, but the fact remains that our forests have considerable to do with the health of various communities and sections.

One manner in which forests contribute to the general health is by breaking the force of steadily blowing winds. They also lessen the heat in Summer by means of the great amount of evaporation from their leaves which occurs throughout the day. And while they lessen the heat in Summer they also lessen the cold in Winter by keeping away cold winds. Frosts are never in or around forests, as they are in the open.

Forests promote rainfall. This is well known and has long been used as an argument in the appeal for the saving of the forests. It is as well known that rains are as valuable to general health as to vegetation. But probably the most notable thing about forests is their value as refuges in times of cholera. It is well known and has been repeatedly proved that cholera will visit an open district and evade a wooded district. The plague may circle around and about a forest, attacking people on all sides, but seldom if ever penetrating into the thickness of the trees.

A certain road in India leads for sixty miles through a dense forest. Farther on it runs for ninety miles through a barren plain. Hundreds of persons travel the entire road daily. Now, in the first or wooded section, cases of cholera seldom occur, while within the latter it has been of frequent occurrence. One year cholera raged in Allahabad. Soldiers whose barracks were on a hill suffered the most from the epidemic; those in barracks surrounded by four rows of trees much less; but not a single case occurred among the soldiers whose barracks were in a thicket. It was the same the next year.

Why "BOTTLED UP" TEMPER Is Always HARMFUL

THE destructiveness of an explosion is in direct proportion to the amount of force exerted against the expansion which it produces. This analogy holds true to a very great extent in the matter of temper. Anger is an emotion, that is to say, it is a definite physiological state, induced by a condition of the mind. The balance of the body is so delicately adjusted that at a time when there is no unusual excitement in the mind, the impulses and the organism accommodate themselves to each other. But if either be over-stimulated at the cost of the other, trouble is bound to ensue. The power of a machine—to give a simple illustration—is adjusted to a certain load, and if that load be lessened or increased a great strain is put on the machine; as, for example, the "racing" of a steamship's screw when her stern is pitched out of the water, and the necessity for changing an automobile to a low-speed clutch gear when going up a hill.

When, as the result of anger, the energy of the human machine is increased, it follows that the load must be increased in order to keep the balance level. That rage increases energy is well known, for people will perform feats of strength in a fit of fury which they never would dream of doing in quieter moods; and there is always a strong desire to express that violence of passion by some violence of movement or action. If that action be roughly and rudely prevented by a sort of policeman of the will called "Keeping-Your-Temper," there is immediate resistance and the body suffers. The punishment usually takes the form of extreme fatigue. "Nothing is so tiring," it is said, "as losing your temper." But fatigue, it must not be forgotten, is only a natural condition when it is the result of a long series of fatiguing acts; when it follows as a result of a fit of rage it is Nature's means of trying to recover from the shock that the restraining of the temper has caused. Think for a moment what a strain it must be which is capable in a couple of moments of causing tiredness to a man or woman who is competent to resist the fatigue-producing forces of a day's labor!

There is another reason, too. Anger has the effect on the nature of man that a "negro on the safety-valve" used to have on the Mississippi River steamboats in the olden time. It increased their speed at the same time as it increased their chances of being blown up. Certain unconscious warnings, known as inhibitions, act largely as the safety-valves in the exercise of human strength and anger supersedes these inhibitions; in short, it sits on the safety-valve. That is why an angry man seems stronger during his rage than at any other time. He isn't really stronger, of course, but the checks to his full exercise of his strength are removed. Of course, if temper be left unrestrained, and the character of the action be one of muscular exertion, fatigue will also set in, but this is a purely physical tiredness and is instantly recognized as not being comparable to the nervous exhaustion of losing one's temper and yet "holding in."

Whenever muscles are excited, a poison is freed more rapidly than the body can absorb it. An angry man will clench his fist, will grit his teeth, will arch his back and bring the whole muscular frame of his body tense. Muscles are energy producers, and this tension sets free the fatigue poisons. It is this that makes bad-tempered people yellow and jaundiced, the frequent constrictions caused by the psychic states preventing the free action of the ducts. The same factor makes some men grow red and others pale when angry; both are due to constrictions taking place at different points in the blood system. It's a good thing not to lose your temper oftener than you need, but when you do, don't bottle it up.

If you suppress your temper too frequently you will leave your body in a dangerously weakened condition.

A Sanitary SWIMMING POOL, with Artificial Waves, 200 FEET ABOVE the HUDSON RIVER

A SWIMMING pool has just been completed that includes all the charms of a pure-water lake, with waves, diving island and various depths and at the same time overcomes that greatest of all dangers of swimming pools, unsanitary conditions.

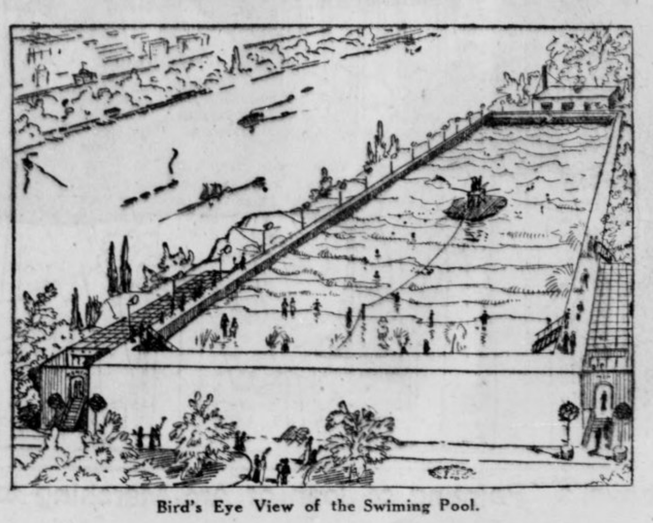
It is located at Palisades Amusement Park, high on the New Jersey palisades, yet close to the heart of New York, being opposite the One Hundred and Thirtieth street ferry. The originator is Nicholas M. Schenck, who is general manager of the park, and he has incorporated in this pool devices for the safety of the public many things that owners of elaborate swimming pools elsewhere would do well to take advantage of.

It has been repeatedly proven that in a great many swimming pools there is danger of contagion. Only a few years ago a multi-millionaire had an elaborate swimming pool in his Summer home on the Maine coast. His guests used it with great enjoyment, but his daughter contracted typhoid fever from germs in the pool and died. It has been found that small swimming pools where the facilities are poor for making the water pure and for changing the water constantly are a menace to the health, for all sorts of germs will be washed from some of the swimmers and lodged in others, thereby causing the contagion.

But Manager Schenck has done away with all this danger in his novel swimming pool. He does not use the dirty Hudson River water, with its dangerous sewage and other means of uncleanliness; nor does he take any chances with ocean water, as one would have to go miles and miles out to sea to get ocean water that was pure. Instead, he takes his water from the Hackensack reservoir, which is well filtered and supplied to thousands of people in those suburbs for drinking water.

Yet, to make doubly sure that those who use this swimming pool are in no danger at all from germs, this well-filtered drinking water is again filtered before it is run into the pool.

And, in addition to this, the water in the pool is changed every day, whether the pool is used or not. This insures absolutely pure water.



Bird's Eye View of the Swiming Pool.

The pool is an immense affair capable of holding a thousand people. There are sanitary dressing rooms and bath rooms adjoining it that will accommodate 600 people. In this manner the pool is made as clean and sanitary as it is possible to make one.

The swimming pool is not exactly square, being somewhat narrower at one end, to enable the wave-making machine to operate. It is 500 feet long and 150 feet wide at the narrowest width, spreading out at the shallow end. At the narrower end the water is twelve feet deep, sufficient for diving purposes. At this end there are two platforms four feet wide, and each half the width of that end. These rest upon the surface of the pool, and, by means of machinery that works with a cam motion, these platforms are literally pumped up and down on the water, much as a child would slap the water in a bath tub with the palm of his hand. These, of course, are protected from the swimmers, but the alternating up and down motion of these platforms on the surface furnish artificial waves as perfect and enjoyable to disport in as any waves nature ever tossed up on a beach.

The shallow end begins at an ankle depth and grows very gradually deeper. All about the shallow end are located fountai: of various forms and sizes, which are not only for the beauty, but serve as shower baths where the children and the feeble may enjoy the spray, while the more robust may use the more forcible sort.

In the middle of the pool, or a little toward the deep end, is an artificial island with a diving tower. Here the swimmers may dive from springboards and all sorts of appliances from almost any height.

The swimming pool is open day and evening. People can enjoy a plunge in the artificial waves of absolutely clean water after a hot day's work. Not only that, they can paddle about through the artificial waves by artificial moonlight.

As an amusement enterprise, it is one of the biggest and best, but as a really safe and hygienic swimming pool free from all dangers of contagion it is most noteworthy.

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Why Every 6 Year Wife Ought to Go to Work



Mr. Boileau's Favorite Painting for Which His Wife Posed.

Artist Boileau, Painter of Beautiful Girls, Tells Why He Will Gladly Do His Own Housekeeping While His Wife Conquers the Stage

PHILIP BOILEAU, the celebrated portrait painter, and creator of "The Boileau Girl," has solved a domestic problem in an original way, and in so doing has made a rule for the government of the home and the management of wives. He has lost his wife, yet kept her.

No single woman should go out into "the fray which is called a earning a living," is his discovery, "but every woman who has been married for six years should have that right." Mr. Boileau's reason for this belief is purely his own. All life, he says, is the pursuit of an ideal. It is human to chase the will o' the wisp of what we believe is perfect. Art, business, marriage, all conform to this truth. When a girl weds she marries her ideal, or as nearly her ideal as she can find. If he is a fairly decent fellow, in Mr. Boileau's opinion, he can hold loyally to that ideal. And what happens? The wife has acquired her unit of measurement, by which she estimates other men. Her husband, Mr. Boileau says, is the standard by which she measures all other men, and it is his own fault if he fails to keep that standard in the family. Guided by the standard it is safe for the wife to go forth and conquer the world, or that portion of it which she wishes to subdue. There is then no temptation in the society of other men.

But, on the other hand, argues Mr. Boileau, the unmarried woman has not found her ideal. At least she has not lived side by side with him for years. Therefore is she without a standard of measurement, and association with unscrupulous men she may meet in her career may be her undoing.

Six years of apprenticeship as a wife are a necessary prelude to livelihood earning, to his mind. The husband and wife have then adjusted their natures and tastes to each other. The standard is fixed. In other words, matrimony is a preparatory school for livelihood earning. If the wife is a good student she may safely be graduated into the world after six years.

Mr. Boileau has the courage of his theory. The beautiful Miss Emily Gilbert, whom he married six years ago, after she had been for a brief time his model, has changed her mind about being wholly satisfied with domestic life. When she was married she said: "Although I was preparing to go upon the stage, I am happy to be only a wife and a housekeeper." But she has grown restless in the well-ordered studio at No. 11 West Thirtieth street in New York and the Summer home at Douglaston, Long Island.

"There isn't enough in my home to occupy my mind and time," she says. "Mr. Boileau is one of those men who is a natural housekeeper. He directs every thing as easily and smoothly as though he waved a wand and said 'Presto,' and it is done. We have no children and what could I do? Naturally, I thought of the preparation and encouragement I had received at the dramatic school. I asked him what he thought of my going on the stage and to my delight he answered: 'If you wish, Emily, certainly.' If all husbands were so kind and broad-minded as mine there would be few divorces and few unhappy wives."

Mr. Boileau is happy in having married his ideal. For years he had been winning fame by the Boileau girls he drew; tender, sweet, sympathetic, the essence of delicate femininity. He met Miss Emily Gilbert and realized that ideal. She has had a strong influence upon his work in the six years since their marriage.

Philip Boileau is one of the most picturesque of modern illustrators. The nephew of John C. Fremont, who was called "The Pathfinder," he is prouder of his own pathfinding methods of thought and work than of the fact that he is the son of a Baron and himself entitled to be called Vicomte. For example, he says his pictures, by which he lives, are "rot," but that his music, with which he amuses himself, is admirable.

He rises at half past four every morning.

He goes barefoot all Summer to the scandal of his conventional neighbors at very proper Douglaston.

He shaves himself and cuts his own hair. "I wouldn't let a barber touch me for a hundred dollars," is his declaration of independence, made before every barber pole in the city.

He likes a quiet life and wants to work in privacy. Therefore he has erected about his Summer home a ten feet high fence which the neighbors crudely term a "spite fence."

He is one of the best cooks in New York. When his day of painting is over he delights in preparing a meal for himself and wife and friends.

Mr. Boileau's views, expressed to this paper, follow. They will interest all husbands and the wives of those husbands.

Mrs. Boileau Who Is Going on the Stage Because She and Her Husband Believe a Six-Year Wife Should Follow Her Ambitions.





Another Charming Boileau Picture for Which His Wife Was Model.

"I Am a New Husband, and Proud of It," SAYS PHILIP BOILEAU

IT will surprise many, especially, I suppose, my commuter neighbors, that I have given my aid and consent to my lovely young wife's going on the stage. Those who know me intimately simply say: "Boileau has a reason for everything he does," which is quite true.

My reason for permitting a beautiful girl to go out of her home and into the fray we call "earning a living" is, I assert, a good one. Also it is a progressive one. The world whirls along and we must keep up with it. The life of the home has become easier for women. Its demands are slighter. It is a far less exacting existence than it was fifty, even ten, years ago. The multiplication of machinery and the change in the husband's point of view have made it so. A woman's life used to be crowded. Now she has elbow room and breathing space.

I am a new husband and am glad of it, yes, proud of it. The new husband is one farthest removed from the cave man. He is a thinking creature who applies the rules of reason to the conduct of his home, and I have the authority of the wise Emperor of Rome for believing that reason will solve all our problems as easily as lightning strikes the highest point or a stone, obeying the law of gravitation, rolls down hill.

Apply the rule of reason to the conduct of your home and the result is, what? That you regard your wife as an individual with a right to her individuality, not a mere "yes, dear," "no, dear," echo of your self. You will realize that she has talents probably as marked as your own and you will no more interfere with her exercise of those talents than you would permit her to suppress your Wall Street activities if you are a broker, or I my picture making, since I am a painter. Having a sense of justice, which the old husband has not, when Mrs. Boileau told me she would like to go upon the stage I consented.

The new husband is wise. There is something of fatherhood in him, especially if, as in my case, he has married a woman only half his age. He will no more restrain his wife's bent than he would a child's unless that bent were a wicked one. When I fell in love with Miss Emily Gilbert she was a student in a dramatic school and expected to go on the stage. She would have adopted that career had she not married. Since, after five and a half years of marriage, she wishes to take up the work her marriage interrupted, I have no right to interfere. The woman one has married has rights even a husband is bound to respect.

The new husband realizes that housekeeping has become so simplified that household management even of the highest order does not absorb all a woman's energy nor time. The best housekeeper has a margin of time left from these duties and she should be allowed to use it in the development of her individual talent.

I don't like to hear this personal expression called a fad. It is something much more dignified. Unless there are children, marriage is no more an absorbing occupation for a woman than for a man. It is merely a more or less happy by-product of living, which will degenerate into the irksomely commonplace unless each has a personality and talents which the other respects. Mrs. Boileau and I have no children. If there were children they would make the situation more complex, the problem less easily solved.

After our marriage Mrs. Boileau sought this personal expression, as I encouraged her to do, though in different channels. She took up the study of languages. One year it was French, another Italian. A third year she studied drawing. A fourth she made an extended tour of Europe. This year she desires to go on the stage and I am very willing she shall. That I expect and hope that in three months she will be content to give it up makes no difference. If she finds, instead, that she wishes to make a life career of it, I shall not interpose the slightest objection.

I have no fear of the temptations of the stage for her. Once, yes. Once, perhaps, for every girl these temptations exist. But I hope, and believe, that my wife thinks, and will think, me as interesting as any man she has met or will meet. I believe I approach as nearly her ideal as does any man who lives and I am not jealous of either Lord Chesterfield or Napoleon. They are dead. Most seriously I assert that the man who is afraid of granting his wife the liberty for pursuing a career that he himself demands, fears not his wife, but himself. He has made himself the measuring rule of her life. He is the yardstick by which she measures other men. If he fears this comparison with other men it is because he knows he will fall short in it. He is not sure of himself. He is an old husband and unworthy his wife. He deserves to lose her.

The necessary absences, when the wife who is on the stage travels with her company, are mere matrimonial vacations, for which every married pair are the better and more appreciative. Mrs. Boileau and I believe in them. From experience we are convinced that absence does actually make the heart grow fonder. We must stand at a distance from an ideal or renew our perspective of it.

I have told Mrs. Boileau to apply the world's test to her ambitions. If she makes much money on the stage that will be a sign that it is her vocation. The weekly or monthly incomes is the world's yardstick and a fairly reliable one.

There is only one offense for which a woman is justified in hating her husband. That is cruelty. Cruelty has many forms. A man may strike his wife, with tongue or fist. He may be unfaithful to her. But repressing her nature and suppressing her ambitions, crushing her talents and her hopes, is an extreme form of unkindness. Of that I resolved not to be guilty.

Fancy her saying to me "Philip, I do not wish you to draw any more pictures. I do not wish you to go out among other artists and publishers. I expect you to stay at home and amuse me." What should I think of her? That she was insane. I have no wish to appear insane in her eyes.

Every man who refuses, except for the children's sake, to allow his wife to measure herself and her talents against the world, once she has had the experience of marriage, is a tyrant. Provided the marriage has been a happy one, as has ours, and the wife has been a good pupil of life and conditions, as has mine.

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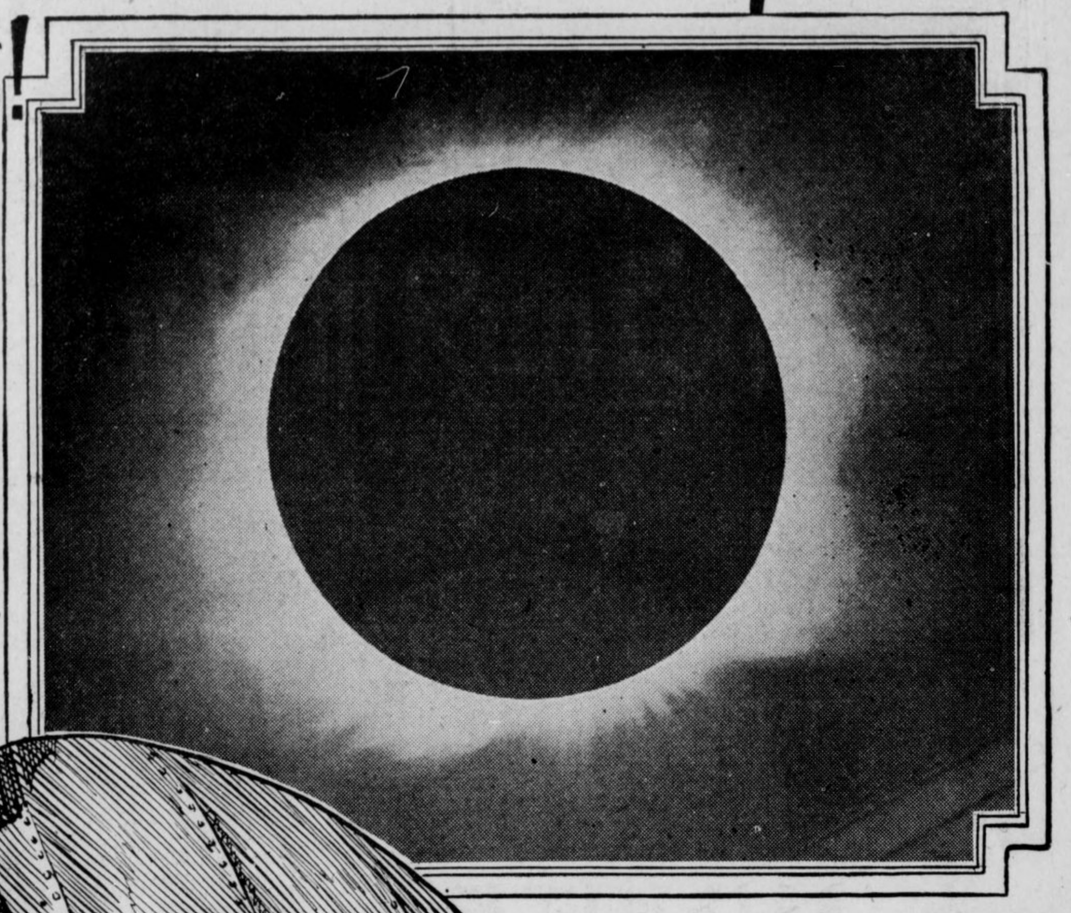
A Sun Gas that Will Run Expresses to the Stars!

Professor Nield, Leading British Astronomer, Predicts That the New Gas, Coronium, by Annihilating Weight, Will Solve the Problem of Navigating Space





. . The Corona of the Sun, Which Is formed of the Gas, Coronium, and Is Visible During a Total Eclipse. Photograph Taken at Mount Wilson, Cal., During the Eclipse of May 28, 1906.



"Enclosed in a Steel Fortress Forming Part of an Aeroplane Freed from Weight and Gravity by the Gas, Coronium, the Voyagers Will Fly to the Planets and Stars with the Speed of Light!"



A Drawing by Lanos Representing the Destruction of Humanity Through the Cooling of the Earth. We May Escape This Calamity by Moving to Another Planet on a Coronium Airship.

London, May 16.

EXPRESSES to the stars, half-day excursions to the sun and evening trips to the moon are within the wonderful possibilities of the near future, according to a British scientist.

H. Krauss Nield, one of the leading British astronomers, is authority for this statement.

Professor Nield believes that interplanetary travelling will be brought about with the help of the newly discovered gas coronium, which forms part of the corona of the sun.

This gas is so light that a quantity of it the size of a baseball has sufficient lifting power to raise an elephant. Applied to the dirigible balloon or the aeroplane it would increase the lifting power of the machine hundreds of times.

The corona is that part of the sun which is most visible during a total eclipse, and coronium forms the greater part of it. Coronium has never been found on earth. Its properties, its gravity and its lifting power have been calculated from spectroscopic analysis and from its behavior in association with other substances of which more is known.

It is calculated that if a comet could be condensed into the density of a piece of iron it could be packed in a dress suit case, although it is millions of miles long. Now, a comet has been observed passing through the sun's corona at a speed of 350 miles per second—that is, without the slightest retardation of speed. This shows that the corona is much lighter than a comet's tail, and enormously lighter than hydrogen, which we now use to lift balloons.

It is believed that coronium exists in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Many new atmospheric gases, such as krypton, neon and argon, discovered by Sir William Ramsay, have been identified in recent years, and it is highly probable that others still remain to be found. If coronium exists in the atmosphere it must be in combination with other substances which hold it down.

"When we are successful in isolating coronium we shall solve the problem of aviation both within the atmosphere and beyond," said Mr. Nield. He is a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was chief of the solar eclipse expedition to Burgos, Spain, in 1905, and also leader of the British Astronomical Society's expedition to Cape Matifou, Algeria, in 1900.

"There is nothing lighter than coronium," he continued. "Although it seems a rather extraordinary prediction, I maintain that some day this coronium will be harnessed, and we will have an opportunity of visiting our neighbors upon the other planets. This may not be during our generation. But it is sure to come. And when it does we will be able to discover for ourselves what sort of people reside on Mars.

"Coronium is closely allied in nature to nebulum, which exists in large quantity in a great number of the nebulae of the heavens, and, like nebulum, it exists in a free state there.

"The coronium line has only been observed something slightly under two hours in the whole history of the human race. In other words, it has been seen at the total eclipse observations for only a few seconds every two years. With specially prepared chemical plates I succeeded in photographing the corona at the moment of totality. I prepared my plates, placed my camera and had everything in readiness ten minutes before the eclipse, and was able to get a photograph before the totality was over. The totality lasts only 67 seconds, so you can readily see that there is not much time to be lost, and everything must be in readiness.

"An eclipse, with the corona furnishing a sort of halo around it, is a most beautiful sight to behold and one not to be forgotten."

Mr. Nield and his colleagues have been planning the type of machine which would be best adapted for navigating space with the help of coronium. This machine would have a car of fish-like form, constructed of steel, in order to resist every kind of pressure from within and without. Inside this little fortress the voyagers to the stars would operate the machinery and guide the course of the vessel. They would be provided with everything to make them safe and comfortable during such a hazardous and uncertain voyage.

Along the roof of the car would be little reservoirs of the precious gas coronium, arranged in balls of corrugated steel of peculiar construction to guard against the enormous pressure from within, and also against any possibility of leakage.

The machine would be propelled by an arrangement of planes and propellers similar to those used in aeroplanes. The coronium would entirely eliminate the problem of weight, which is the greatest difficulty the aeroplane constructor has to deal with.

Coronium having such tremendous lifting power, it would be necessary to anchor the airship down to the earth with strong cables.

When the start is to be made for the heavenly spaces, the ship's prow is carefully aimed in the direction of the heavenly body to be visited. Then the ship is released, and away she flies through the heavy lower atmosphere with almost the speed of light. As she reaches the rarefied upper regions the speed diminishes.

At last she clears the atmosphere and the wonders of the whole celestial universe are revealed to the adventurers in the steel car. All the stars and planets appear as balls of light upon a black ground, for where there is no atmosphere there is no diffusion of light. All about them is absolute zero.

The watchers peering through the windows see the surfaces of the heavenly bodies just as if they were a foot away, for distance cannot obscure the vision where there is neither dust nor vapor.

Let us suppose that the travellers are bound for Venus. That will provide a comfortable dwelling place for man when the earth becomes uninhabitable from the cold, as we know it must become in course of time. Venus has a high temperature, for the density of the atmosphere causes the retention of the heat. It is probably inhabited by gigantic reptiles, for its conditions are similar to those of the Jurassic period, when the earth was peopled by dinosaurs. Those conditions would be better than a world without heat, for that would make life impossible, and in time to come the climate of Venus will be modified.

A heavy struggle through the heavy atmosphere awaits the coronium airship, and when the voyagers alight they may meet monsters never before seen by human eye.

The difficulties of this undertaking appear to be in steering a vessel accurately through the ether.

The atmosphere extends to a distance of sixty miles beyond our planet. After that comes the ether, the hypothetical substance occupying the space between the planets and stars and pervading all matter.

It is usually held by science that an object entering the ether would retain the impetus it had on leaving the atmosphere. An aerial vessel, under such conditions, would therefore continue on its course until it reached the atmosphere of some other heavenly body or some solid object. That was the theory upon which Jules Verne based his famous scientific romance, "A Trip to the Moon." It was assumed that as a vessel was propelled through space without effort it would be stopped by a solid object without shock. Hence Jules Verne's travellers were able to alight safely on the moon.

The nature of the ether is, however, still subject to discussion, since it is a hypothetical substance whose existence is based on reasoning and not on physical perception. There are scientists who argue that an airship could be made to navigate the ether if it could be projected there.

There are various ways in which the object could be attained. The airship might throw out an atmosphere of its own when it wished to change its course. The vessel would, in any case, have to carry a great supply of compressed oxygen for the use of its occupants.

There are scientists, however, who argue that the ether possesses a certain resisting power, since this must be included in the power to conduct light waves and electricity. They believe that an aeroplane constructed with sufficient lightness and delicacy could drive itself with propellers through the ether.

Many scientists besides Mr. Nield have discussed the possibility of reaching the other heavenly bodies. The great French chemist, Berthelot, believed that it would be done some day. Maeterlinck, who combines considerable scientific knowledge with his great philosophic and literary gifts, believes that the final service of aviation will be to carry man away fom the earth when it is no longer fit for human habitation. H. G. Wells, the most scientific of all novelists, has also explained why we shall be able to navigate the ether.

When man is able to roam through the universe at will he will be completely emancipated from the bonds of hunger, disease and ignorance, which are largely the creation of conditions that keep him rooted to one narrow spot.



The Lifting Power of Coronium Is so Great That a Balloon Filled with It the Size of a Baseball Would Raise an Elephant.

Short Courtships; Quick Divorces

"THE shorter the engagement before marriage the more certain the divorce to follow. But if the engagement is too long the result will be an unhappy marriage, though it does not generally lead to divorce."

This was the interesting statement made recently by an expert on divorce matters.

"By far the largest number of divorces follow the short engagement," he said.

"Indeed, sitting in the divorce courts, year in and year out, you become very certain that the short engagement ought to be condemned. It seems to be the surest route to divorce. Do away with the short engagement and the hasty marriage and you would do away with a very substantial number of the divorces which occur every year."

This is a very decided opinion concerning the evil of the short engagement. On the other hand, there is also the peril of the long engagement.

"The short engagement," said a woman doctor, "may be a step in the dark and may lead to divorce, but the long engagement is just as likely to lead to lifelong unhappiness.

"An engagement which lasts for several years is bound to destroy most of the romance and fine feelings between the two.

"When marriage does take place it has really very little interest for them.

"There are many reasons for the short engagement, and they are all practical ones. In the first place, a six months' engagement to-day is considered quite a long one; indeed, it is by no means unusual to announce the engagement and an approximate date for the wedding at one and the same time.

"The man who proposes to a girl before he has a home to offer her is not applauded by the modern parent, who is, to a great extent, responsible for the fashion for short engagements."

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The American Team That Raised More Than Half a Million Dollars to Keep the Polo Cup in America.

A $12,000 A MINUTE GAME of POLO!

TWELVE thousand dollars a minute spent to win what? A silver cup standing some thirty inches high and worth perhaps five hundred dollars, and to get it or to keep it over one million dollars is being lavished by a comparatively small body of Americans and Englishmen. Criminal extravagance? Let us see. It is not the cup itself but what it stands for that calls for this tremendous expenditure.

Englishmen of wealth have gladly put up more than half a million to finance this second attempt to win back the cup taken from them in 1909 by four American players, Harry Payne Whitney, Larry Waterbury and his younger brother, Monty, and Devereaux Milburn.

That contest cost sixty thousand dollars, the contest of 1911, when the Englishmen came to this country and failed, cost something over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, this contest a scant two years later will exceed one million. (Verily the cost of living is going up.) While the officers of the American Polo Association decry this tremendous cost they can not and do not deny it. It has, they say, several perfectly logical causes, the greatest undoubtedly being in the increase in the cost of the ponies.

While there are one or two ponies in use to day that were used in the last tournament, the rest of the hundred have been purchased during the last fifteen months, and purchased only with this tournament in mind. Therefore, the price of these diminutive horses was boosted at once by dealers and owners, and boosted very high. Ponies that could have been bought for five hundred dollars three years ago have cost this year five and six thousand dollars.

Early in June eight of the greatest polo players in the world, with a string of ponies back of them numbering one hundred and thirty, and valued at half a million dollars, will compete for the silver cup and the championship title. When the dust is cleared from that battleground there will be very little to show for the money spent. A few battered balls, some broken bones and mallets and winded horses. Some of the most costly horses will be useless as future polo mounts, and those left in good condition will depreciate in value the instant the tournament is over. They will have fulfilled their purpose, and ponies which cost five and six thousand dollars may be bought for less than that many hundreds.

But the ponies are, after all, but one item of expense incurred by the men behind the players. These ponies do not drop from heaven like the manna of old, they do not trot up to the polo grounds and beg to be bought. They have to be hunted down, and during the past two years men have scoured the countries of the world for them; India, France, Egypt, Ireland and even the Argentine Republic have been combed to find mounts that will fight to the last ditch. Speed is, of course, the greatest requisite.

It is estimated by officers of the Polo Association in this country that the horse hunting of the last two years has cut into seventy-five five thousand dollars for both teams.

The men behind the last tournament realized long ago that no one man nor club could stand the expense of this coming contest. Mr. Whitney offered to be responsible for half a million for the Americans, and the Duke of Westminster stepped into the breach for the English. The Duke, however, only put up three hundred thousand of his own money; another three hundred thousand was raised through popular subscriptions opened by the newspapers and through the individual efforts of the polo players of the United Kingdom, a total of $600,000. It is even whispered among those who ought to know that King George himself has subscribed ten thousand pounds to the cause.

In this country the Polo Association has spent over two hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Whitney has subscribed another two hundred thousand and the individual amounts put into the sport mount up to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, a total of seven hundred thousand American dollars to be lavished on a rather inoffensive cup!

The expense account for labor and service has been appalling, but what matters this? It is a good thing to put so much money in circulation, think of the mouths that this money has fed. Think of the work that has been supplied men who might otherwise have had none. At least three hundred men have been employed in this country and England caring for the ponies, training them, watching their every motion, their every breath, for after all, on the mount depends the outcome of the game and not on the man on his back (read Kipling's "Maltese Cat").

Only the most expert trainers are put in charge of the stables, and these men who train the young pony how to play the game are expensive. They make more money in a year than any college professor who trains the young American or young Englishman how to think. It is estimated that during the past two years more than $40,000 has been paid to the ten experts who have had the handling of the new ponies. These men are not included among the three hundred stablemen and grooms, they are in a class by themselves, and correspond to the trainers of a racing stable. Aside from the $40,000 paid to the trainers, the stable expenses for both teams will total $100,000.

One hundred and twenty minutes of playing, and whiff, the more than a million dollars is gone. "But think of the fun we have had," the players may say, and the man who will cavil at the money spent by others than himself is perhaps but a poor sport. When Captain Whitney tosses the first ball on the green turf he can truthfully say, "That ball represents a million odd dollars!"

No one not on the inside has any conception of what it means to prepare for and carry through such a tournament as this international contest will be. Eight men in the most perfect condition, who have trained for months, eighty ponies on the active list in the most perfect condition, trained and cared for for months, fifty ponies in as perfect condition on the reserve list, ready to fight for a cup, a sentiment, and to fight in a business-like way.

When the first four glossy coated mounts enter the Meadow Brook field next month and the second four follow in quick succession, only those on the inside will know that ten thousand ponies were put through their paces in this country and England before this eight and the rest of the one hundred and thirty were selected! During the last year and a half these ten thousand ponies were ridden and examined by experts and this item alone added one hundred thousand dollars to the expense account.

Sixty-four ponies must be in readiness for each game, one for each period. There are eight periods in a game, and in a tournament game no pony can be used more than seven and a half minutes at a time.

But we have so far only accounted for a meagre $800,000. There are many other things that cost. The games will be held at the Meadow Brook Club, one of the exclusive clubs of Long Island. To care for the fifty thousand people who will see these games boxes and grand stands, at a cost of $80,000, have been built and these improvements have run the bill of costs up to $100,000.

Since February the two opposing teams have been hard at work practising, and these practise games, held in this country at Aiken, Lakewood and Meadow Brook, and in England at Ranlagh and Hurlingham and the estate of the Duke of Westminster, have cost another hundred thousand.

Perhaps the English team, being challengers, have the greater expense in a way, for they have to pay their expenses to this country and those of their mounts, trainers and stablemen; but on the other hand, the wages on the other side are much less than over here, and other things are also cheaper.

The expense of getting here is offset by the entertainments that the Americans give the challengers. A fund of seventy-five thousand dollars has been set aside to fete the strangers whether they win or lose. The last time, when they were losers, the American team gave them a dinner that cost six hundred dollars a plate, a total of thirty-six thousand dollars.

The forty-two English ponies have been bonded for $50,000, a small part of their present value. If one of them is sold, the bond will be forfeited to the U. S. Government.

Cost as Estimated by Officers of the Polo Association

130 Ponies	$500,000
Stable expenses	100,000
Testing 10,000 horses	100,000
Trainers	40,000
Preparing Meadow Brook	100,000
Practice games	100,000
Running expenses	200,000
Travelling expenses, English team	50,000
Scouting service	80,000
Entertainment Fund	75,000
Interest on money	55,000
	$1,400,000



In This Exciting Dash Down the Field to Save a Goal, These Two $6,000 Ponies Were Snapped in Exactly the Same Stiff-Legged Position. One of the Most Remarkable Pictures Ever Taken.



The Pony Often Moves and Thinks Quicker Than His Rider. The Result of the Game Frequently Depends Upon the Mount.

The Gay Duke of Westminster and Our Harry Payne Whitney Touch the Limit of Extravagance by Spending $1,250,000 in 100 Minutes for 1 Silver Cup!



Mrs. Cary Rumsey Playing Back on the Woman's Team, the Meadowbrook Larks. Mrs. Rumsey Would Like to Challenge the "Ladies' Team of England" to Decide the International Championship—A Game That Would Cost Nearly $20,000 a Minute.

What the Stars Predict for Next Month

THE June lunation, ruled by Venus, suggests a unifying of differences in internal as well as international problems. While Mars in the western angle threatens a diplomatic complication, with belligerent impulses, Venus in the same quarter gives assurance of a temporary adjustment of pending difficulties. No fear as to questions of this nature need be felt in this period, though subsequent influences are nearly due which seriously imperil our relations with a foreign Government. A premonitory symptom of this will manifest in the second or third week of the month, but will be diplomatically hindered for the time being.

Japan precipitated her differences with Russia the moment Saturn entered Aquarius, her ruling sign. This planet has now entered Gemini, our zodiacal sponsor, a fact of which the wily Oriental, familiar with this doctrine, is fully aware. Our naval front and our financial independence, however, are propositions too serious for contending forces to view with equanimity. But some parlous times are ahead, just the same.

Special happenings are indicated around the following dates:

June 2—An active day in legislative matters; the army benefits by appropriations.

June 3—The death of a diplomat or a legislator. A railroad calamity in the Eastern States.

June 4—Saturn culminates at 120 degrees w. long., hence demise of a prominent official near that parallel near the 4th and 17th, with political and industrial disturbances, conditions that extend into Alaska. Foreign intrigue again threatens the Western coast. The ruling powers should consider the safety of our possessions further north as well as the more immediate domestic interests.

June 7—A maritime mishap, but financial circles receive benefit, as likewise legislation favorable to the carrying industries.

June 9—An official peculation brought to the surface; a goodly grist in the divorce mills; a calamity affecting docks and wharfage.

June 12-13—A social scandal. Crimes against women. Stock markets much unsettled, erratic developments on 'Change. Shocks of earthquake reported at this time. Foreign matters give the Government much concern.

June 16—A prominent wedding announced or takes place; unusual activity in social circles.

June 18—Harsh criticism of a public official; an eastern executive under suspicion. But national interests furthered between this and the 23rd.

June 20—Opprobium attaches to a social incident; gambling in higher circles revealed. Crimes against children may be expected near this date. A military bill receives favorable consideration.

June 25—Disquiet in various avenues reigns between this and the close of the month; accidents on land and sea, many notable deaths and building disasters.

June 26—Calamity to a school building or place of amusement. Storm signals should be displayed along the coast, as the elements are much disturbed at this time.

June presents a more confident sentiment for Wall Street than the preceding month, and some very definite recoveries will be in evidence. The first ten days are essentially bullish, with the 2nd, 4th and 7th pronounced in this respect.

Saturn sits darkly during June over the destiny of those born between February 27th and March 2nd, May 30-June 3, September 1-4, and about December 25 of any year, and more especially if born in the latter half of '54, in '61, early '77, latter half of '83, first half of '84, latter half of '90, in '98, or 1906. June 4, 10, 17 and 24 are particularly evil days for these natives.

The Pope has been and is approaching a similar transit of Saturn in his horoscope, which transpires in the first half of July. These individuals will be subject to dreary, disappointing days, in which health and spirits will be depressed, and will need use caution in business and personal affairs.

Jupiter will benefit those born between the 4th and 9th of January, March, May, September, or November of any year, health will be excellent, the business interests fortified, and new and influential friendships will come into the life. Their best days in the 2nd, 5th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 29th.

Very restless and erratic for those in business and the eligible of the opposite sex, if born near the 28th of January, in April, or near the close of July or October. Chaotic and unreliable influences surround them; April natives had best be careful of cuts, bruises, and of overhaste and precipitancy of business judgment during June.

The first ten days are good birthday anniversaries, as also between the 14th and 17th, and between the 20th and 24th. Domestic difficulties are ahead for those born on the 12th-13th, while the 25th to close of month are ominous in all respects, and some very radical and unfavorable changes will come into the lives begun then.

WHY CRIME DOES NOT PAY—

No. 8 of a Series of Extraordinary Revelations

Written by SOPHIE LYONS

The Most Famous and Successful Criminal of Modern Times, Who Made a Million Dollars in Her Early Criminal Career and Lost It at Monte Carlo, and Has Now Accumulated Half a Million Dollars in Honorable Business Enterprises

Written by Sophie Lyons.

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THE bank robbers and other criminals whom I have been telling you about in these pages depended for the success of their crimes almost entirely upon their ingenuity. It was their brains against the combined brains of the banks and the police, and to carry out their dishonest ends they very rarely found it necessary to use violence.

It is quite true that most of these robbers were always heavily armed, but the weapons they carried were, as a rule, used only in the most desperate emergencies—when a well-aimed bullet was the only thing that could save their own lives and liberty. Men like Langdon Moore and many other successful burglars whom I have known positively refused to have anything to do with crimes where it was necessary to harm their victims or even to threaten them with violence.

But with train robbers it is quite different. Like the pirates who used to infest the seas, these desperadoes can accomplish nothing without first filling their victims with the fear of serious injury or death. The automatic revolver, the repeating rifle and the dynamite bomb are essential parts of their equipment and on the slightest provocation they stand ready to shoot to kill. Indeed, the train robber, in his eagerness to get his plunder, often shoots down helpless men and women when there is really no necessity for bloodshed.

In my previous articles I have shown that the biggest bank robbery ever accomplished was really an unprofitable undertaking; that the great and "successful" burglars lived to learn the lesson that a life of crime is not really profitable; that even those who, when caught, have managed to escape from prison, profited nothing. And to-day in the field of train robbery I shall prove to the readers of this page that here, again, the rule holds true that CRIME DOES NOT PAY!

Of course, there have been men clever enough to hold up trains without resorting to violence, but they are exceptional cases. The famous "Black Bart," the lone highwayman, was such a man. He boasted that the shotgun he carried on his exploits had never been loaded and that never in all his long criminal career had he taken a life or injured a human being.

This "Black Bart"—Charles Boles was his right name—was as romantic a character as any swashbuckling pirate of the story books. He was a well educated man and had once had a prosperous business. Just how he happened to turn highwayman and train robber was a secret which he would never divulge.

A Lone Highwayman

"Black Bart" began his long career as a hold-up man in the days when the stage coaches used to carry large amounts of currency and gold dust over the mountain trails of the Far West. He always worked alone, but by a clever ruse which I will tell you about he led his victims to believe that he had several heavily armed accomplices to help him enforce his demands.

The vein of humor which showed itself in everything he did extended even to the way he dressed himself up for his robberies. He invariably wore a long linen duster with a jute bag wrapped around his body like an Indian's blanket. A tall cone-shaped hat, such as clowns in the circus wear, completed a costume more outlandish than any ever seen outside a fancy dress ball.

"Black Bart" chose the scene for each of his robberies with the greatest care. His favorite spot was a sharp curve at the foot of a long hill where the road ran through a bit of forest or between high cliffs.

A few yards from this point in the road but close enough to be plainly seen from the halted stage coach, the robber rigged the ingenious decoy by which he lured his victims into believing that he was not alone but had with him a considerable armed force.

With jute bags or pieces of tent canvas he built a screen about three feet high between two trees or two piles of rocks. The outside of this ambush he carefully masked with branches of trees and chunks of sod.

Behind the ambush he stuck in the ground a half dozen sticks and on each stick he hung an old sombrero such as every cowboy and miner in those days wore.

These hats showed above the ambush just as they would have if there had been real men underneath them. Below each hat "Black Bart" stuck a piece of broomstick painted black to give the semblance of rifle barrels.

It all looked very real and very formidable—for all the world as if six men were crouching there with rifles in hand ready to fire on the stage coach at the first sign of resistance.

When it came almost time for the coach to be due the lone highwayman would climb to the top of a tree or a neighboring cliff and watch for its approach with the powerful field glasses he always carried. If there was any indication that the expected money bags were not on board or that its occupants were heavily armed, he would quickly dismantle his dummy ambush and lay it one side to wait for a more favorable time.

But if every thing looked all right, "Black Bart" clambered down and took up his position at the bend in the road where he could not be seen from the coach until it was almost upon him. He carried the shotgun, which he afterward said was never loaded, and behind him appeared the hats of his six dummy "confederates" with their menacing "rifle barrels."

"Hands up!" shouted the highwayman, stepping out into the road directly in front of the advancing horses and leveling his shotgun at the driver's head.

The driver tugged on the reins, jammed the brake down hard and the heavy vehicle came to a hurried stop. Everybody looked in amazement at the grotesque figure in the road—not quite sure whether to laugh or to cry.

But any hopes that it might all be a joke were quickly dispelled by the business-like way the highwayman handled his gun and by the meaning nod of his head in the direction of the sombreros and rifle barrels, which formed such a threatening background for this little drama.

"Don't shoot until I give the word, boys," he calls over his shoulder to his supposed confederates—the scarecrow imitation bandits who looked very threatening in the bushes beside the road.

His Dummy Robbers

Whatever idea of resistance the driver or any one else on the stage might have had was immediately dropped at sight of the dummy desperadoes to whom "Black Bart" addressed this stern command.

"I'll have to trouble you to step out of that stage for a moment," says "Black Bart," with the courtesy for which he was famous.

As the men, women and children left the stage he ranged them in a long line by the roadside, directly in range of the ambushed riflemen, whose painted broomstick guns, significantly enough, kept the little group constantly covered.

From under his duster he produced a neat canvas bag. With this in one hand and his shotgun in the other, he passed along the line and gently but firmly relieved his victims of watches, pocketbooks, scarf pins and everything else of value.

This operation over, he would make the driver open the mail bags and the strong box in which the valuable shipments were carried.

From their contents he selected all the money and gold dust and stowed it away in his bag, which by this time was bulging with plunder.

"Now drive on," said "Black Bart," motioning his victims back to their places on the coach, "and if you value your lives don't look back. My men and I are dead shots and will fire at the first head we see looking around."

Anything that would take them out of the range of those guns was welcome to the frightened people on the coach. The driver would crack his whip and away the stage would roll at a great pace—with never a person bold enough to look back at the scene of the robbery.

In addition to his other accomplishments, "Black Bart" was something of a poet and evidently took a good deal of pride in his verses. Quite frequently, after robbing a stage coach, he would hand one of his victims a bit of paper on which were scrawled some of his rhymes.

Here is a "poem" which the driver of a Wells-Fargo stage received from "Black Bart" as a souvenir of the time when the highwayman robbed the strong box of $6,000 in gold and diamonds:

"Here I lay me down to sleep,
To wait the coming morrow—
Perhaps success, perhaps defeat
And everlasting sorrow.
Yet come what will—I'll try it on,
My condition can't be worse,
And if there's money in that stage,
'Tis money in my purse.

"BLACK BART."

When railroads began to take the place of stage routes "Black Bart" proved to his satisfaction that the methods by which he had robbed so many stages single-handed and without taking a life, were equally well adapted for holding up trains.

Time and again fast express trains on the western roads would be stopped just at dusk in some lonely spot by the frantic waving of a red flag.

When the engineer jumped down to see what the trouble was he was confronted by "Black Bart," dressed as usual in the eccentric garb which distinguished him from every other train robber.

At the point of his shotgun the robber forced the engineer and fireman to uncouple the engine and run it a few hundred feet down the track.

By this time the passengers and trainmen were pouring out of the cars to learn the cause of the delay. "Black Bart" wasted few words on them. Nodding his head significantly in the direction of the "riflemen," whose hats and "gun barrels" showed from the usual ambush at the side of the track, he said loud enough for all to hear:

"Don't fire unless I give the word, boys!"

The hint was quite sufficient. Convinced that they were at the mercy of a large band of desperate men, passengers, trainmen and express messengers quickly handed their valuables over to "Black Bart."

When he had secured all the plunder he could, he uttered his usual threat about not looking back on penalty of being shot at and allowed the train to move on.



Sophie Lyons—the "Queen of the Burglars"

"Black Bart" Is Caught

After eluding the police and express companies for years, "Black Bart" finally lost his nerve in a way that seemed strange in view of the coolness he had displayed on so many previous occasions.

He had held up a Southern Pacific train in the usual way. As he was packing the last of the plunder into his bag a farmer's boy came walking down a mountain trail toward the train.

The boy had been hunting and carried a rifle. He was innocent of any intention to interfere with "Black Bart"—in fact, had he had any idea that a train robbery was going on he would promptly have taken to his heels.

Strangely enough the sight of this lone boy with the rifle filled the train robber with the greatest alarm. Hurriedly throwing his bag of booty over his shoulder he started off in the opposite direction as fast as he could run.

The passengers and trainmen were dumfounded. Why should this robber run away when he had six armed men over them to protect him?

Just then a passing gust of wind blew two of the sombreros off the "heads" of "Black Bart's" dummies. That laid bare for the first time his clever ruse—the ruse which had enabled him to steal thousands of dollars from trains and stages single handed!

The express messenger was the first of the victims to come to his senses. Seizing the rifle from the astonished farmer's boy, he fired several shots at the fleeing robber. But none of them took effect and "Black Bart" soon disappeared in the woods high up the mountain side.

Detectives who visited the scene of the robbery found that in his hurried flight, "Black Bart" had dropped the first clue to his identity they had ever been able to find. It was a handkerchief, bearing in one corner the initial "B" and the mark of a San Francisco laundry.

A close watch was set in the vicinity of this laundry. When, a few weeks later, "Black Bart" left his lonely cabin in a wilderness of the Sierras and came to San Francisco to dispose of the proceeds of his latest robberies, he was promptly arrested. His senseless panic at the sight of the farmer's boy and his rifle had proved his undoing.

"Black Bart" pleaded guilty. At his trial he amused the court by relating how, frequently, on his visits to San Francisco, he had discussed his crimes with some of the very detectives who were searching for him.

After serving a long term in San Quentin prison, he reformed, and the last I knew of him he was living honestly. All the money his crimes brought him had been gambled away and he was penniless when he left prison and had to struggle hard to make a living. For this daring and unusually lucky desperado surely crime did not pay.

"Old Bill" Miner was another famous train robber who generally worked alone and who, like "Black Bart," never posed as a bad man and never took human life. He was one of the first train robbers to operate on the Pacific Coast and is said to have originated the expression, "Hands up!"

Only a few years ago he figured in a daring series of robberies along the Canadian Pacific Railway. The crimes followed each other in rapid succession—hardly a week passed that this bold man did not hold up some fast train and make his escape with large sums in currency and gold dust.

The reward of $15,000 which the Canadian Government offered for his capture seemed to have no terrors for Miner. One May evening, when the search for him was at its height, he stopped a fast train near Furrer, British Columbia, on almost the exact spot of one of his previous robberies.

At the point of his revolver, Miner forced the engineer to uncouple the combination mail and express car from the rest of the train and take it a mile or so down the track. As Miner knew, a heavy shipment of gold dust had been made on this train and he expected to make a rich haul.

But to his surprise, when he came to rifle the car, he found not one of the express company's strong boxes. The only thing of value the car contained was a small quantity of registered mail.

Women Train Robbers

The frequent robberies had made the express messenger apprehensive for the safety of his treasure. Just before reaching the point where Miner had waved his red lantern across the track he had taken the boxes of gold dust out of the express car and secreted them in a vacant stateroom in a sleeping car at the rear of the train.

Disgusted at his failure to find the gold dust where he had expected and fearing some trap if he attempted to search the rest of the train, Miner abandoned the robbery and fled.

But again he was to be foiled by the quick wits of this same express messenger. As the train robber jumped on his horse and rode away, the messenger climbed a telegraph pole, cut a wire and with an emergency key, flashed the news of the robbery to the nearest garrison of the Canadian Mounted Constabulary.

As a result, several armed posses were soon hot on Miner's trail. They surrounded him five days later and after a desperate gun fight, succeeded in making him a prisoner. He is now in a Canadian prison serving a life sentence—this was the sad reward of all his crimes.

I am thankful to say that I never had any inclination for this kind of crime and never assisted in holding up a train. The fact that I was a woman would not have prevented my doing this had I wished, for there have been many successful woman train robbers.

Etta Place was one of these. She was the recognized leader of the desperate band known as the "Wild Bunch," whose operations for years terrorized the railroads of the West.

Yet, although I was never a train robber myself, I was the friend of many men and women who were active in this branch of crime, and the incidents I am giving you here are as they related them to me.

There was always a more or less close connection between train robbers and bank burglars, because they both usually had to face the problem of getting into safes. They frequently sought one another's advice as to the best means of breaking open some particularly refractory type of strong box.

Many bank burglars eventually took up the robbing of trains to gratify their craving for excitement and many men who had been train robbers in their early careers later became bank burglars.

In the latter class were Ike Marsh and Charley Bullard, who were associated with Mark Shinburn and my husband in some of their most famous attacks on the banks. One of their first successful crimes was the robbery of an express car on the New York Central Railroad of $150,000 in cash and Government bonds.

This was an "inside" job—suggested by Putnam Brown, the messenger in charge of the express car which was robbed, and carried out with his assistance. Here is the ingenious way it was arranged.

Brown was to notify the robbers the night when an unusually large shipment of valuables would be made in his car from Buffalo to New York City. Bullard and Marsh would be waiting at Albany and when the train stopped there, Brown would open the door on the side of the car away from the station platform and admit them without detection

Thieves' Clever Plan

Once inside the car the robbers would saw a hole in the door through which they had entered. This hole was just large enough for a man to reach his arm through and slide back the bolt on the inside of the door.

The purpose of this was to create the impression that the robbers had gained entrance to the car without the messenger's knowledge or consent—by climbing up on the side of the car and sawing through the door.

As soon as Brown had handed over to them the contents of the safe they were to bind and gag him and inflict several cuts on his face and hands to indicate the hard struggle he had made to protect his employer's property. He was also to chew on a small piece of soap to produce foam on his lips and thus add reality to his apparent sufferings.

As the train slowed down at some station in the outskirts of New York City, Bullard and Marsh would jump off and make their escape with the booty.

At the end of the route the messenger would be discovered lying helpless in the car—to all appearances almost dead.

After he had been revived he would tell a story of the robbery that had been carefully rehearsed in every detail with a view to deceiving the express company's detectives and the police. He was to lay particular stress on his descriptions of the robbers who had entered the car and attacked him—making them as little like the real Bullard and Marsh as anything well could be.

There was for various reasons a delay of several weeks before this crafty plan could be put into execution. When it finally was undertaken it went through without a hitch.

But Brown had, up to this time, been an honest man and this sudden plunge into crime began to trouble his conscience. His story of the robbery, at first entirely plausible, began to weaken under the persistent questioning of the detectives. Finally he gave so many conflicting versions of various points that he was placed under arrest for complicity in the crime.

Alarmed at this turn of affairs, Bullard and Marsh fled to Canada. They were caught there and the greater part of what they had stolen was recovered. I told you in a previous chapter how they broke out of the White Plains Jail—they were never recaptured.

Brown, the unfortunate messenger who had yielded to the temptation to get rich quick by stealing, was finally released on account of his previous good record. The experience taught him a valuable lesson and he never committed another crime.

A very extraordinary chapter in the history of train robbing is that which includes the crimes of Oliver Curtis Perry. His career was not of long duration, but it was marked by a diabolical ingenuity and a reckless disregard of his own life and the lives of others such as few men have ever shown. His crimes were all the more remarkable because they were not committed in some lonely region of the West, but in a thickly settled section of New York State.

Late one evening in the early Fall a sturdy, well built and well dressed young man walked through the New York Central yards at Albany. Several of the railroad's watchmen saw him, but he was such an intelligent, clean-cut looking fellow, and so evidently going about his business, that they took him for an employee and thought nothing strange of his being there at that hour.

At the station a limited express train stood ready to start on its trip westward. The train consisted of an express car directly behind the engine, and back of that a baggage car and a long string of sleepers and day coaches.

The athletic young man approached the station just as the train was pulling out. With the ease of an experienced railroad man he grasped the railing on the front platform of the express car as it passed him, and swung himself on board.

This young man who crouched in the shadows of the platform until the brightly lighted Albany yards had been left behind was Oliver Perry. Having made only a poor success of burglary and served several prison sentences, he was now about to try his hand at train robbery.

The express car, as I have said, was the first car in the train. Its front door—a solid panel of metal and wood—was securely locked.

The front half of the car was filled with a miscellaneous assortment of boxes, barrels and other freight, making one solid pile from the floor to within a few feet of the ceiling. In the rear half of the car were two safes and a desk at which the solitary express messenger was at work sorting way bills.

The train was about forty miles west of Albany when, above the clatter of the wheels, the messenger thought he heard a voice.

"Hands up!" was what he thought it said—but how absurd!

He was not a nervous man and, feeling sure that he was all alone in the car he thought his imagination and the noise of the train must have deceived him. Without even raising his head he went on with his work.

But again the voice sounded. This time it was unmistakable, and to the original command there was something added.

"Hands up," it said, "or I'll blow your head off!"

Looking up, the astonished messenger saw Perry's ugly face leering at him from

Oliver Perry's Daring Ex



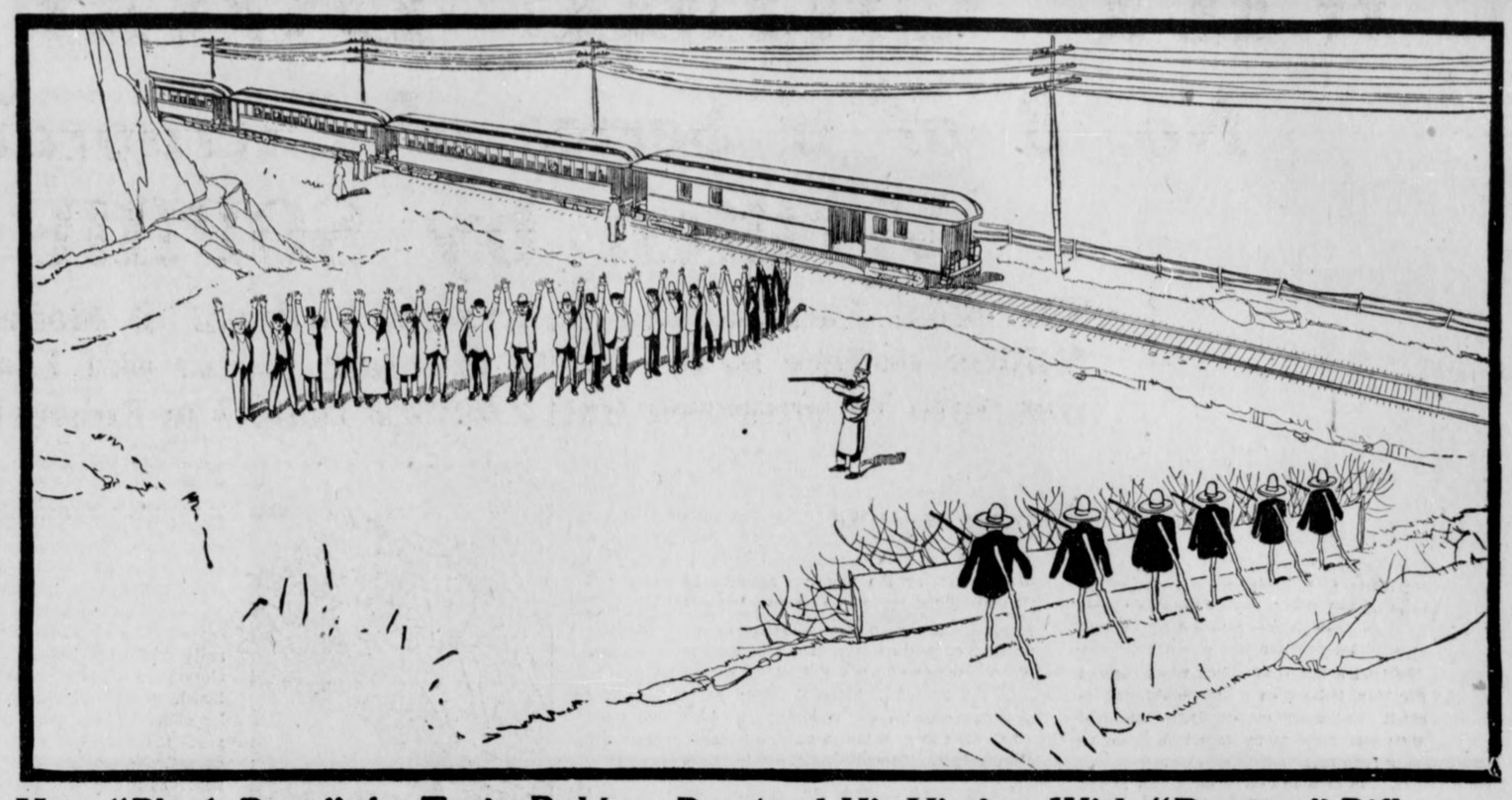
Perry lay flat on his stomach on the
half suffocated by the smoke from the en
to death at every motion of the speedi
himself along to a steel ventilator shaft
Fastening one end of a long rope to this
waist. He gripped the rope tightly with
himself cautiously down the side of the c
only a man of almost superhuman stren
attempt. Hanging in midair by one arm
hand and smashed the glass in the door

"Open that door or I'll kill you!" he

The astonished express messenger
would stop the train, but before his hand
Then, reaching his hand through the br
the door open and swung himself down

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS—Charles Boles, Who

Always Worked Alone, but Dressed Up "Dummy" Robbers with Wooden Guns and Planted Them Along the Track; Oliver Perry's Express Car Robberies; Other Remarkable Cases



How "Black Bart," the Train Robber, Deceived His Victims With "Dummy" Riflemen

"Black Bart," the train robber, never used violence. The shotgun he carried was never loaded, and he never took a life or injured a human being. He always worked alone, but by an ingenious device he deceived his victims into believing that he had with him a number of armed men.

With jute bags or pieces of tent canvas he built a screen about three feet high between two trees or two piles of rocks. The outside of this ambush he carefully masked with branches of trees and chunks of sod. Behind it he stuck in the ground half a dozen sticks, and on each stick he hung a sombrero and an old coat.

These hats showed above the ambush just as they would have if there had been real men underneath them. Below each hat "Black Bart" stuck a piece of broomstick painted black to give the semblance of rifle barrels. It all looked very real and very formidable—for all the world as if six men were crouching there with rifles in hand, ready to fire at the first sign of resistance.

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By this time the passengers and trainmen were pouring out of the cars to learn the cause of the delay. "Black Bart" wasted few words on them. Nodding his head significantly in the direction of the "riflemen," whose hats and "gun barrels" showed from the ambush at the side of the track, he said loud enough for all to hear:

"Don't fire unless I give the word, boys!"

The hint was quite sufficient. Convinced that they were at the mercy of a large band of desperate men, passengers, trainmen and express messengers quickly handed their valuables over to "Black Bart."

When he had secured all the plunder he uttered a threat about not looking back on penalty of being shot at by his "companions" and allowed the train to move on.

the top of the pile of express packages.

While the train sped along the robber had managed to cut a hole in the front door large enough to admit his body. Then he had wriggled like a snake up through the heap of merchandise and crawled along the narrow space which separated the top of the pile from the roof of the car.

There he lay flat on his stomach—his right hand outstretched and pointing a big revolver at the messenger's head.

The messenger reached instinctively for his own revolver, which lay on the top of his desk. But the robber was too quick for him.

Springing like a panther from his lofty perch, he landed squarely on top of the expressman and bore him to the floor.

Perry's hand tightened like a vise on the half stunned messenger's throat, and when he had choked him into insensibility he cowardly struck the helpless man several brutal blows with the butt of his revolver.

Next he tied his hands and feet and bound a handful of cotton waste over his mouth for a gag.

Rifling the safes was an easy matter, for the door of one stood open and the other was not locked. He took from them $5,000 in cash besides quite a quantity of jewelry.

How to get off the train was his next problem. At forty or fifty miles an hour jumping would have been suicide. But he must get off at once—he had no idea when the train would stop again, and at any minute he was liable to be discovered by some of the trainmen.

He stepped out on the platform, first making sure that the baggageman in the car behind was not looking.

Gripping the platform rods in his powerful hands, he lowered himself at the risk of his life down between the moving cars. He drew a long knife and severed the hose through which the compressed air that operates the brakes is carried.

As Perry knew, the cutting of this hose would at once set the brakes on every car. The train slowed down with a series of grinding jerks. Before it came to a full stop Perry jumped off unobserved and disappeared in the darkness.

This crime caused great excitement because it was so unusual in this section of the country. The robber had left absolutely no clue to his identity, and the express messenger, who hovered between life and death for several weeks as a result of the cruel beating Perry had given him, was unable to supply a very clear description. The mystery was made all the deeper by the surprising way the robber had stopped the train in order to make his escape.

Although large rewards were offered for the robber's capture, Perry coolly continued to live in Rochester, Syracuse and other cities where he was well known. He squandered the proceeds of his crime in riotous living, and within six months was as penniless as he had been before. Then, emboldened by his previous success, he began to look about for an opportunity for another train robbery.

This time he selected Syracuse instead of Albany as the starting point for his venture. Just east of the city was a signal tower where trains often made brief stops.

For a week Perry haunted the vicinity of this tower every night, familiarizing himself with the movements of the trains and watching for the opportunity to board one unobserved. Concealed underneath his coat he carried a long coil of stout rope which, as you will see, was quite essential to the success of the plan he had in mind.

The chance he had been waiting for came at last. One evening when an east bound train halted at the tower for an instant he managed to climb unobserved onto the platform of the first car—an express car—just behind the engine.

As soon as the train started he climbed up on the railing of the platform and, by bracing one foot against the tender of the engine, succeeded in raising himself up to the roof of the car.

Perry's Daring Feat

By the time he reached the roof the train was going fifty miles an hour. The speed made his perch a perilous one, particularly as where he lay on the smooth roof there was nothing for his hands to grip or for his feet to brace themselves against.

The thick smoke from the engine almost suffocated him—the hot cinders blinded him—and the car swayed from side to side so violently that he was in constant danger of being hurled off.

But, by lying flat on his stomach, with his arms and legs outstretched, he managed to keep from slipping off the rocking car. After some little time he was gradually able to draw himself along inch by inch until one hand clutched a steel ventilator shaft which stuck up through the roof.

His hold on this made his position much more secure. Soon, as he became more accustomed to the motion of the train and the dense cloud of smoke and cinders which constantly enveloped him, he was able to do more than merely hold on.

He took from his pocket a black mask and tied it over the lower part of his face. From underneath his coat he pulled out the rope, fastened one end of it securely through the ventilator and tied the other end around his waist.

For several minutes he waited patiently for the engine's headlight to reveal a long stretch of straight level track ahead. When at last it did, and the motion of the train became less violent, he gripped the rope tightly with his left hand, gave it two or three turns around his wrist, and began to lower himself cautiously down the sloping roof and over the side of the car.

It was a hazardous undertaking, and one that only a man of almost superhuman strength and nerve would have dared attempt. His hand was bleeding from the friction of the rope long before his feet touched the narrow moulding a third of the way down the side of the car, which gave his straining muscles their first respite.

For a moment he rested in this difficult position. Then he resumed his slow and painful descent until at last he could look right into the car through the glass in the upper half of the sliding door

There stood the safe which he hoped to rifle. In front of it, with his back to the door, stood the express messenger busily engaged in checking off his list of valuable packages.

With his one free hand, Perry reached into his pocket and took out a big revolver. Smashing a light of glass in the door with the butt of this he shouted at the top of his voice:

"Open that door or I'll kill you."

The startled messenger looked around, saw the masked robber and at once reached up to pull the emergency bell cord which would stop the train.

But Perry was ready for that very move. The big revolver barked twice in rapid succession before the messenger's hand could grasp the cord and the expressman, bleeding from two wounds in the shoulder, fled to the forward end of the car.

As he disappeared from view, Perry put his hand through the opening where he had broken the glass, drew the bolt and slid the door open. In another second he had swung himself into the car, and stood there, revolver in hand, facing the plucky messenger.

By this time the messenger had seized his own revolver. He was game enough, but he was badly wounded and not a good shot under any conditions. He fired at Perry—the shot went wild and Perry replied with one that took effect.

The robber would soon have been in sole possession of the car and its valuables had not the train just then slowed down for a stop which Perry had evidently not taken into his calculations. Aroused by the shots, the conductor, two brakemen and several passengers came hurrying to the rescue.

As they entered the car Perry jumped out of the door by which he had entered and ran down the track. There was no time to take anything from the open safe where $10,000 worth of cash and jewelry lay in full view.

With two shots from his revolver Perry drove the engineer and fireman from an engine which stood on a nearby siding. Climbing up into the cab he pulled the throttle wide open and the locomotive leaped ahead at a 60-mile an hour clip.

Luckily the steam in the engine Perry had seized was low and after running three miles its power gave out completely. It came to a dead stop just in time to avoid a collision with an oncoming express train.

Perry leaped to the ground and started off across a field, reloading his revolver as he ran.

His Attempts to Escape

But his pursuers, who had followed him on another engine, were close behind him. Before he could gain the shelter of the wooded country toward which he was heading, they had surrounded him and succeeded in making him a prisoner—not, however, until Perry had used his last cartridge and had desperately wounded several of the railroad men.

Crime seldom has a speedier or more appalling sequel than it did in Perry's case. Popular indignation against him ran so high that his trial was hurried and he received the extreme penalty of forty-nine years and six months in State prison, which, although Perry was then only a young man, amounted practically to a life sentence.

But Perry's crimes did not end when the doors of Auburn prison closed behind him. He raged like a madman and seized every opportunity to make murderous attacks upon his keepers and fellow prisoners.

Before he had served six months of his sentence he contrived to escape by sawing the lock off his cell door, half killing a keeper and risking his life by a leap of thirty-five feet from the top of the prison wall to a heap of rocks below.

He was recaptured in less than twenty-four hours. Becoming convinced that he was really insane, the prison authorities had him removed to the asylum at Matteawan.

Although kept constantly under the closest guard he soon succeeded in escaping from Matteawan even more easily than he had from Auburn.

This time he was at large four weeks. When finally arrested in the railroad yards at Weehawken, New Jersey, he was about to put into execution a plan for an express car robbery as daring as those in which he had already figured.

Failing in these attempts at liberty he devised a fiendish way of putting out his eyes in the hope that blindness might win the Governor's sympathy and secure his pardon.

The apparatus he constructed for this purpose was a weird masterpiece of mechanical skill.

In two holes in a piece of board Perry inserted two long sharp nails. These were so placed that when the board lay across his forehead they were directly above the pupils of his eyes.

Above these nails was suspended a heavy dumbbell, which, when let fall, would drive their steel points deep into the eyes. The release of the dumbbell was ingeniously arranged by attaching to it a spring on which a lighted candle was placed. When the candle burned beyond a certain point its weight decreased sufficiently to release the spring and let the dumbbell fall.

Perry put the apparatus in place one night after his keeper had left him. The nails destroyed the sight of one eye instantly, and Perry completed his total blindness by rubbing the other eye with fine bits of glass.

The kindest thing one can think of this unhappy man is that he was insane from boyhood. But whether he was or not the miserable existence he is now dragging out at Matteawan is another powerful example of the fact that crime does not pay, and this is why I could not afford to neglect telling his sad story.

And now I must tell you about some of the remarkable exploits of John Brady and Samuel Browning—as desperate a pair of robbers as ever rifled an express car and shot helpless men in cold blood

Late one stormy night a track walker named Kelley was speeding along a lonely stretch of railroad near Davisville, Cal., on his track tricycle.

Suddenly two men leaped out of the underbrush at the side of the track and stood directly in his path. To avoid running them down he brought his tricycle to a sudden stop.

At once they sprang upon him, dragged him to the ground and bound and gagged him so securely that he could neither move nor speak. After emptying his pockets of a little money and taking his red lantern and a box of railroad torpedoes, they demolished the tricycle by pounding it with stones and threw the broken pieces of the machine down underneath a culvert. This done they disappeared in the darkness.

These two men were Browning and Brady, and their attack on the track walker was the first step in a long series of daring crimes which finally brought one of them to a horrible death and sent the other to prison for life.

Two Famous "Hold-Up" Men

A few minutes later the whistle of a fast overland train sounded in the distance. As it drew near the spot where the helpless track walker lay the engineer was startled to see a red lantern waving across the track and to hear at the same instant the sharp report of two torpedoes—the customary signal that there was danger ahead.

As the train responded to the air brakes and slowed down the robbers—wearing black masks and carrying revolvers—climbed up on either side of the cab.

They made the astonished engineer and fireman hold their hands above their heads and walk back to the third car from the engine—a Wells-Fargo express car.

"Uncouple that," said Browning, shoving his revolver into the fireman's face, and pointing to the coupling between the express car and the one behind it. The fireman, with trembling hands, obeyed.

Still covered by the robbers' guns, the engineer and fireman were marched back to the engine and ordered to pull the three cars several miles down the track.

When they finally came to a stop the engineer and fireman were again taken out of the engine and made to accompany the masked men back to the express car.

But Paige, the express messenger, had suspected what the trouble was and had locked the door and barricaded the windows as well as he could with packages of freight.

When the robbers pounded on the door and commanded him to open it he refused and announced that he would shoot the first man who attempted to enter.

"Tell him that if he doesn't open that door we're going to shoot you full of holes," said one of the bandits and he emphasized his words by firing a bullet so close to the engineer's head that it ploughed through the visor of his cap.

The engineer was in terror of his life. Shaking in every limb, he added his pleas to the profane threats of the robbers.

"Think of my wife and babies, Paige," he begged, "and let these men in before they kill me."

The express messenger was between two fires. If he did his duty to his employers and kept the robbers out he would be bringing death to his friend, the engineer.

Was it worth sacrificing a man's life to protect the company's property? And, if he did not open the door, would they really carry out their threat?

Just then the engineer cried out in terror as another bullet whistled by his ears. Quite evidently the robbers were going to be as good as their word, thought the messenger, and he reluctantly unbarred the door and slid it open.

The contents of the safe—$53,000 in bags of gold—were quickly emptied into their sacks, and the robbers made the engineer and fireman carry the plunder to the engine.

The engine was uncoupled, and with a few parting threats the robbers entered the cab, pulled the throttle wide open and sped away into the night.

Their Last Crime

After going about three miles they reversed the engine and jumped to the ground. The wild engine ran backward until it crashed into the cars it had left, making such a bad wreck that pursuit of the robbers was delayed for hours.

The loot taken from the express car was so heavy that it could not have been carried any great distance without attracting attention and the detectives were convinced that it must have been buried near where the robbers abandoned the engine. A vigorous search, however, failed to reveal its hiding place until years later. But that is another story which I will give you in these pages some day soon

The inevitable end of the career of this reckless pair of criminals came when they undertook the robbery of an express train near Marysville, Cal.—and all, as I will tell you, through the presence of mind of a negro sleeping car porter.

The train was stopped in the usual way. Several well aimed shots frightened the messenger into letting them into his car.

But the safe was locked and the messenger protested that he was not in possession of the combination. After bullying and threatening him for several minutes the robbers became convinced that he was telling the truth, and, having no dynamite and not being experts at solving combination locks, they decided there was nothing of value they could get in the express car.

"Well," said Browning, with an oath, "we must pay expenses, and if there's nothing here for us we'll have to see what the passengers have to offer."

Seizing an old pair of overalls, he tore off the legs, and by fastening the ends together made two rough bags. One of them he handed to the fireman, the other to the engineer. Revolver in hand, he led the way to the smoking car.

"Hand over your valuables!" he shouted as he strode down the aisle. "Hand over everything you've got or you're dead men."

Behind him came the engineer and fireman, unwilling assistants in this crime, holding out their bags to receive the watches, pocketbooks and pieces of jewelry which the passengers produced.

Brady brought up the rear, threatening with his revolver any who hesitated and making sure that no victim escaped.

When one man refused to part with his wallet, Brady hit him over the head with the butt of his revolver and snatched his valuables from his pockets as he fell over senseless.

After stripping every man in the smoking car of his valuables, Browning led the way into the first of the sleeping cars. At sight of the masked men and their weapons several of the passengers started to run out of the rear door, but quickly returned when Browning fired a shot over their heads.

Right here something unexpected happened—one of those chances which even the cleverest criminals cannot wholly guard against, and just such a one as I have often seen spoil the most carefully planned robberies. It proved the one thing necessary to bring the careers of Browning and Brady to an end.

The first person they met as they entered the sleeping car was a negro porter, his teeth chattering with fright. Browning shoved him down into a seat and took away his gold watch.

That was what proved a fatal mistake. Had Brady not taken the darkey's watch, he and Browning might have gone on looting the train unmolested and made their escape just as they had so many times before

But that watch was the negro's dearest possession—he had been saving money for a year to get it, and this was the first time he had worn it. Frightened as he was, he began to turn over in his head plans for recovering his precious property.

Suddenly he remembered that J. J. Bogard, the Sheriff of Tehama County, was a passenger on the train. He was a frequent traveller on this train, and the porter had seen him board a rear sleeper at San Francisco on this trip.

If anybody could recover his watch, thought the darkey, Sheriff Bogard was the man. He had a reputation all over the Pacific Coast for bravery, and the porter had once seen him single-handed subdue a party of cowboys who were "shooting up" a railroad station.

The Price They Paid

Thoughts of his lost watch made the negro bold. When the robbers reached the middle of the car he slipped out of the front door and ran alongside the train to the very last car, where the Sheriff lay in his berth ignorant of the trouble ahead.

"Oh, Mr. Sheriff," the excited darkey called, "the train is full of robbers, and they've stolen my new watch!"

The Sheriff hastily dressed and, pistol in hand, rushed through the train and boldly faced the robbers. His first shot pierced Browning's heart, killing him instantly.

The next instant Brady fired—killing the Sheriff and seriously wounding the fireman. Without stopping to gather up any of the booty he backed out of the car, emptying his revolver promiscuously as he went, and injuring several passengers.

Brady escaped on the bicycle on which he had ridden to the scene of the robbery. The wheel Browning had used was found hidden in some underbrush nearby. With this bicycle as a clue the detectives identified the dead bandit as Browning and finally succeeded in running Brady to earth. He is now serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison.

These are only a few of the thrilling train robbing incidents I could tell you, but they are enough for my purpose—to show you that this variety of robbery is as profitless as every other crime.

For every train robber the final result is inevitably the same—death or imprisonment for a long term of years. And because of the bloody deeds he has to do to gain his ends the remorse which eventually overtakes him is even keener than for other criminals.

Most of the train robbers who are living to-day are in prison, and of those who are at liberty I know of none who has any of the money that his crimes brought him. If they speak the truth they will add their testimony to the overwhelming weight of evidence which has proved to me beyond question that CRIME DOES NOT PAY

SOPHIE LYONS.

Next Sunday Sophie Lyons will Reveal the Secrets of the Amazing Career of Mark Shinburn, the Uncrowned "King of the Burglars," the Most Scientific and Expert Cracksman Who Ever Terrified Bank Officials and the Police.

Daring Express Car Robbery



omach on the swaying roof of the express car—
e from the engine and in danger of being hurled
of the speeding train. Inch by inch he drew
ntilator shaft which stuck up through the roof.
g rope to this, he tied the other end around his
e tightly with his left hand and began to lower
e side of the car. It was an undertaking which
erhuman strength and nerve would have dared
ir by one arm, he took his revolver in his free
s in the door of the car.
kill you!" he shouted.
s messenger reached for the bell cord, which
fore his hand reached it the robber fired twice.
rough the broken pane, he drew the bolt, slid
fmself down into the car.

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New Things Not Found in Any Books

Making Young Mollycoddles With ALCOHOL And TOBACCO

By EUGENE CHRISTIAN, F.S.D.

THIS is not a temperance lecture, but a plain statement that ought to interest every growing lad who ever cherished the desire to become "manly," to excel in sports or to grow into a healthy and splendid animal.

There probably isn't a man to-day but what started smoking and drinking, if he does do these things, because he thought it was "smart" or "manly." The ideal of every healthy growing lad is to become a man, to be a big strapping hero sort of a fellow who does big and heroic things. He sees the older boys and young men using tobacco or taking a drink, and it is only natural that he should consider it all a part of the game of growing up, to look upon it as rather necessary if he would impress those about him that he, too, is rapidly becoming a man.

It is a natural mistake and a boy should not be censured too strongly for doing the things, under such circumstances, that he sees so many others about him continually doing. But the fact remains that both tobacco and alcohol do not make boys manly. Instead they make them weak and effeminate.

In other words, there are more "sissys" or "mollycoddles" made from boys through the use of tobacco and alcohol than in any other manner.

Boys, if they are normal and healthy, delight in sports. They want to run and jump, leap and box, pole-vault and sprint, play football and baseball and hockey and do all those health-giving things that are so enjoyable and that really make them manly.

The little boys who begin smoking and keep it up find that by the time they have entered high school they long to take an active part in the school sports. They have learned that it is the members of the track teams, the crack-a-jack ballplayers, the sturdy halfbacks, who are really the heroes of the school. They are respected by the faculty, "adored" by the school girls and looked up to by everyone in the school.

Naturally the youngster who has been smoking for a number of years wants to get in with these leaders in school sports and when it comes to the try-outs he enters the contests. Here is where he gets his first real lesson—for he will generally find his "wind" isn't good enough to give him a chance in the hundred-yard dash, nor in the five-mile runs, nor in the cross country runs.

And the young chap of from fifteen to eighteen who thought it manly to drink as well as smoke generally finds he is practically useless on the ball field, his vision is bad, his judgment poor and he is a poor fielder, a poor runner, a poor hitter. He gets no place on the team. In football he is no match for his sturdy opponents.

And so these boys who foolishly indulged in tobacco and alcohol have to take back seats. About the best they can do is to cheer or act as umpires or referees and there is opportunity for only a few in every school or college. His friends wonder why he never "cared for sports." They do not know he would give anything to be able to enter the contests and games. They think he must be somewhat of a mollycoddle if he never went in for such sports. He has to sit about, and he really becomes more or less of a mollycoddle, all because he poisoned his system with alcohol or tobacco or both.



Boys Who Use Tobacco and Drink Find Themselves Unqualified to Take Part in the Manly Sports of Their Schol or College.

It is well known there is enough poison in a pound of tobacco to kill twenty men, and enough in a gallon of whiskey to kill six men. The reason these poisons do not kill instantly is because of the powerful resistance nature throws up against them. When alcohol is taken every cell in the body is called into action to resist and fight it. Nature throws into the stomach, duodenum and intestines a large amount of body fluids in order to neutralize and prevent the poison from getting into the blood. The liver, which is merely a storehouse for blood sugar, the richest element in the blood, absorbs all it possibly can of these poisons in its effort to keep them out of circulation. This congests the liver and explains why a headache follows excessive drinking. The great amount of body fluids absorbed in the fight against alcohol explains the thirst that follows excessive drinking of liquors.

When the boy, always more susceptible to poisons than an adult, takes poisons into his system, either alcohol or nicotine, the heart is forced into greater action. And the constant use of tobacco and alcohol, or of either in excess, makes the heart keep up this overwork until it weakens, misses a beat now and then and suddenly stops altogether. The doctors say "heart failure," which is quite true since science knows of no other way to die.

Tobacco is both a stimulant and a sedative. To the strong man who has not used it in his early years, and who does not use it in excess, it has a soothing effect. The stimulating effect, however, is overcome by the paralysis or deadening of the nervous system. This is not felt at once, but in time it means nervousness, inability to sleep and a weak heart. No boy with these physical defects can hope to become a good athlete. It is no wonder he becomes pale, dull-eyed, thin, stoop-shouldered, listless and so effeminate that he is called a "mollycoddle."

Tobacco acts directly upon the optic nerve and affects the millions of nerve fibres leading from the iris, which is the wonderful little curtain that gives color to the eye. The constant use of tobacco means poor eyesight, sometimes a partial loss of eyesight. Nicotine also acts upon the sex vitality. Instead of making a boy manly, it so poisons his system that he is far from manly. Any physician will explain this to any boy who has doubts about the evil effects of tobacco in this way.

At the time when the boy is changing into the man he is most apt to contract the liquor and tobacco habit, and at this time he is the most anxious to possess a fine physique. The healthy boy boasts of his strength and his prowess, or of the strength and prowess he is soon to acquire. And these things will come to him and make him manly if he is fortunate enough not to use tobacco or liquor.

Man is always better without them, but it is a crime against his manhood to begin their use before he has reached maturity, which is between the twenty-third and twenty-fifth year. If he does use these poisons in his boyhood he is taking a great and grave chance that he will never be a real manly young chap.

How "CHEATING TIME" Begins IN LATE SPRING

CHEATING time begins in late Spring and continues through the Summer. That is, there is more cheating in weights and measures during this time because of the early berries, late berries and early garden truck and general fruit and garden trucks that come in their turn from May into October.

This does not mean that everybody cheats, or that every green-grocer or huckster cheats at weights and measures, but there are still many that do, despite all efforts to destroy unlawful scales and measures. Probably the worst of this sort of cheating is done by the dealers who have no stores and really no strictly organized huckster business, but who take out a lot of stuff at night about the time people are going home from offices and Saturday noons during the half holiday period.

As an instance of this, a man bought two boxes of strawberries from a huckster at a corner not for from Wall street in New York. It was early in March, and at two boxes for 45 cents it looked like a bargain. His wife was delighted, because she had been paying 32 cents a box for strawberries. But when she emptied the berries the bottom of the box was so stuffed with paper that both boxes just about equalled a quart. In other words, she bought of a reputable dealer for 32 cents; her husband bought of an unknown huckster whose shop consisted of a box on a street corner, and his berries cost him 13 cents more for the same quantity.

The woman who buys at her door may have an honest measure and demand that the berries or whatever it is be poured into her measure. If the huckster refuses to do this do not bother with him. If it is something sold by weight have the delivery boy or huckster bring it into the kitchen and place it on a pair of kitchen scales. This will insure honest weight and measure.

But the commuter, rushing for the train at night, whose attention is caught by some seeming big bargain, has no such opportunity. He must take what is handed him and hurry along without weighing or measuring it himself. The result is that late Spring becomes cheating time in every large city with an unscrupulous lot of men, who work off short measure and weight on the suburbanite, and while the huckster who ventures into the outskirts of the cities and about the tenement and apartment sections is frequently one who cheats with the false bottom measures and doctored scales, it is probably the suburbanite rushing for trolley, train or ferry who stops to buy something on the street corner that is the most profitable victim.

Unless it is absolutely necessary, the suburbanite should not do this, but leave the buying to his wife and see that she is properly provided with honest scales and fair measure and has the courage to demand that everything she buys at the house is tested by them, as well as putting her meats and groceries bought at the regular stores to the test as soon as they are delivered.

What to Do For A SOUR GARDEN

IT often happens that city folks desire to plant a few choice flowers or some favorite vegetables in the little space that a city or suburban lot affords, and it is found by experience that for some reason the earth is rather unproductive.

A number of reasons may exist for the soil being unable to respond freely to the desired growth. One reason more apt to exist than others is the fact the earth has become aciduous, or sour, and in such shape it is impossible for the elements with the aid of sunlight and moisture to enter into the composition of the plants.

Lime will sweeten a soured soil quickly and effectually.

In spading a little spot where last year it did not seem to do its best, sprinkle a little lime through the earth as it is turned over with the spade.

An occasional application of lime to the surface about growing plants will make a wonderful change. In such cases the lime should be worked into the earth slightly with some tool. Care must be taken to avoid getting the tool mixed up with the roots as injury might be the result.

Peonies often seem slow to bloom, or the buds blight after showing color. A little lime worked into the earth about the peony plants will work a wonderful change.

Lime the lawn very slightly by scattering over broadcast and it will increase the green and make a more compact and vigorous growth in a few days.

The REAL DANGERS Of Passenger ELEVATORS

THAT there is a danger connected with elevators is not denied, but it is not in the elevators themselves now, because they have been so thoroughly perfected that if one thing breaks there is another to prevent the car from crashing down the shaft, and if that thing breaks there is generally a second or third safety clutch.

Because of this, the accidents caused by falling elevator cars are extremely rare, yet there are accidents—not counting those of people falling down the shafts because of open doors and absence of the car—in which people are badly crushed or killed, that are due not at all to the elevator itself, but either to the passenger or the operator.

There are several things to remember about elevators which many people know, but become careless about because of constant use of these elevators. These are:

Never leave the car until it has actually stopped. Many times a careless elevator man will throw open the door a second before the car has actually stopped, when it is within a couple of inches of the floor and barely moving. But just because the door is open and the car is practically stopped, it does not mean danger is past. Some one may accidentally knock against the elevator man's arm at that moment and cause him to jerk the lever, with the result that the car will instantly shoot upward or downward and any person careless enough to be getting out is likely to be caught and crushed.

Never start to get out or in a car and then hesitate on the threshold. The elevator man, used to judging the time it takes for a person to step on or off a car, may almost automatically move his lever, having no means of knowing you have hesitated on the threshold, and although he can stop the car in an instant, during that instant you may be jerked violently up or down or be crushed.

Never hesitate on leaving or entering a car. Some people saunter out of a car while others step out lively. In most big elevators the cry is "step lively," and because that is the habit the operator gets to take it for granted every one will. To walk out very slowly is dangerous.

Never crowd against the elevator man. You might be pushed or fall against his operating arm and cause him to lose control of the lever and cause the car to shoot upward or downward and a severe jolting would result when the safety clutches operated, if nothing worse happened. Every elevator should have a guard around the lever so that the operator could have free use of his arm inside and yet any amount of crowding could not jam any one over against his arm and interfere with his operation of the lever.

Now that elevators are so nearly perfect, it needs careful passengers as well as careful operators, and with such care the accidents would be less.

While waiting for an elevator never lean against the door. In fact, never lean against any part of the cage or outside covering, as sometimes it is difficult to tell which is the door and which the wall, and many a door is not latched and a weight slides it open. The sliding causes the victim to lose his balance and down he is likely to tumble into the shaft.

YOU MIGHT TRY...

To Save Closet Space.

METAL towel racks, that have flat places at each curved end to screw to a wall v almost double the capacity of your closet if screwed to the bottom of the lower shelf. A dozen garment hangers may be suspended from each one.

The Sick-Room Light.

IF there are electric lights in the sick room they will generally be found too brilliant, hurting the eyes of the patient, and not every sick room has the electric lights that can be turned up or down. Make a little green silk bag and fasten it over the incandescent bulb and it will give a good but subdued and harmless light.

Avoid White Paper.

WHITE paper is not as good as blue or brown for wrapping up things that are to be put away for a long while as the chloride of lime in the paper will fade fabrics.

Why There Are "SUMMER" and "WINTER" Postage Stamps

SOMETIMES you take precautions to place a few postage stamps inside a note book where you would think they could not possibly stick together by carrying the book in your pocket, because there seems to be too much thickness for the body heat to penetrate, and yet you discover them, perhaps only a few hours later, stuck so firmly together that they are spoiled.

Then again you may carry postage stamps about for many days or weeks and they never stick together. And the explanation of this is that the stamps that stick are probably "Winter" stamps.

This is because the Government makes three brands of postage stamps, "Summer," "Winter" and "intermediate." The intermediate stamps are supposed to be used during the Spring and Fall, or during the seasons when it is neither extremely cold or excessively hot.

This does not mean that the Government Printing Department makes these stamps with any different design or color. The seasonable part of the stamp is all in the glue, or gum, that is used to back them. For the Summer sale the gum used is slightly harder than for the other sort. This is so it will not melt as readily with body heat or room heat and is intended to assist in preventing them from sticking together.

In the Winter such hard gum is not necessary, and again, too hard gum in the cold months will crack and frequently crack right through the paper of the stamp, spoiling it. And so a thinner, lighter gum is used, which is more pliable, not so apt to crack with the cold and is better all around. Of course, for Spring and Autumn the intermediate grade of gum is used, of a consistency between the hard of Summer and the thin of Winter.

It is claimed by the officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, where our postage stamps are made, that the process of their manufacture, and especially that of gumming them, is one of the most delicate and difficult of all the work in that department.

It really isn't the printing—that is quite a simple matter, as is the perforation, done with a mammoth stamp at the time of the printing impression. It is the care needed in spreading the gum over the backs of these stamps. After the sheets have been printed they are run under a roller from which they receive a thin coating of gum, the consistency of this gum depending entirely upon the season of the year these stamps are intended for use.

From this gumming roller the sheets, now covered with the thin coat of gum, pass gradually over coils of steam pipes until they are dried. The greatest of care is needed to get the layer of gum quite even on each surface. This gum is in small vats, from which it drops to the gumming roller. An even temperature must be kept and frequent tests made to make certain the gum is of the right thickness.

Considering the millions upon millions of stamps used it is remarkable that so few of them are ever found with the gum too thin or too thick, or uneven. To make sure they do not stick together, however, in Summer or Winter, always place waxed paper between them when you carry them.

Getting DOUBLE VALUE Out of Your FLY TRAPS

MOST people who use fly traps never think of getting the real value out of them. That is, they are satisfied to place one or two in the kitchen, some sticky paper in the dining room and living room and let it go at that. This is a waste of golden opportunities in the great work of annihilating the deadly house flies.

In the first place the flies go where there is food. Of course, it is treason to feed such a deadly enemy as the fly, or to allow him to secure food, but sometimes this cannot be helped. Yet with the aid of fly traps it will be found to your advantage to allow one or two places for the fly to get food.

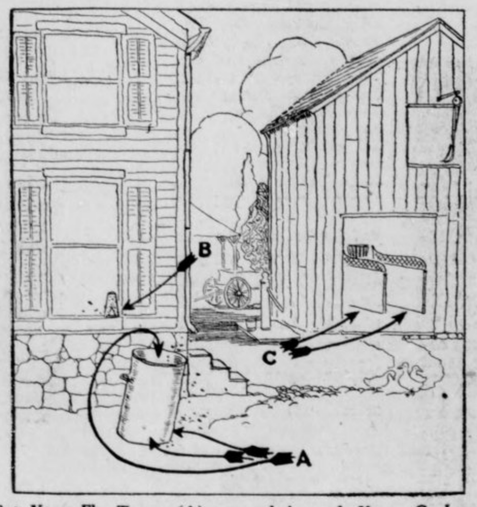
For instance, few people ever think of placing fly traps near the garbage can. They endeavor to keep it covered tightly and let it go at that. Now with the best of tightly covered garbage cans there is likely to be bits of refuse scattered about; sometimes a large dog will get in the yard and scratch off the cover and scatter the contents of the can about.

Almost instantly there is a procession of flies from no one seems to know where, making a line for this exposed garbage. Here is your opportunity—keep one or two good fly traps next the garbage can. Put good attractive bait in these traps and you will be surprised to note how rapidly they are filled.

Secure a fly trap to the edge of the garbage can with wire. Place one or two more on the ground beside the can, and then it does not matter if a bit of the refuse is scattered about, the flies will wander into the trap to get at the bread and milk, which is the best bait, so long as it is kept fresh.

When a storm is approaching the flies seem to know, and they straightway make for shelter in the houses, trying to get through the screen doors and windows. Keep a fly trap outside each screened back window. And keep such a trap over or near the screened back door. The rush of flies to get inside, both when a storm is coming up in the evening or when savory cooking attracts them, results in getting hundreds, perhaps thousands, into the traps.

It should always be remembered that the great fight is not to get them out, but to keep them out. Kill them off by catching them outside and naturally there are only a few struggling to get inside every time a door or window screen is opened.



Set Your Fly Traps (A) on and Around Your Garbage Can. (B) On the Outside of Windows and Doors. (C) Next to Horse Stalls and Outside Stables.

There are many extremely dry spells during every Summer when there is practically no moisture about. Flies need moisture. During these spells it pays to keep the bread and milk bait always fresh in the fly traps, even if it has to be renewed four or five times a day, as the flies will hurry to get at this moisture they so badly need.

An excellent trap of this sort, furnishing the moisture needed by the flies and at the same time killing them, has been suggested by Clifton F. Hodge, Ph. D., biologist at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and was explained in "Good Housekeeping" last season. This is a bottle filled with a two per cent solution of formalin. Fill the bottle with this, first having made a little nick in the edge of the neck of the bottle. Place a saucer over the top and invert it. The formalin solution will run out through the nick only until the nick is covered, when it will always remain that way, coming out only as fast as the liquid in the saucer is used or evaporated. Such a poison trap may last months without replenishing. It can be secured to a little shelf and the bottle wired so it will not tip over.

In the dry spells when there is no water near the flies will flock to this, which should be in some porch nook or near the stable, if there be one. It should be secured high enough so little children cannot get at it.

Above all, if you have a stable, keep it well supplied with fly traps; set one or two in the stalls where the horses cannot step on them; put others in the basement or wherever the manure is stored, and in this manner you will get more flies in a day than you would get in the house in a week.

A dozen or fifteen fly traps used in this manner and cared for properly will keep your house freer from flies than all the shooing and chasing and labor without them that you could possibly perform.

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"Why Blondes Must Be Abolished"



The "Roving Blue Eye." The Inside (Retina) of a Blonde's Eye, Showing the Faint Light Lines with Which It Is Marked. The Lightness Is Due to Its Pigmentation.



The "Home-Loving Brown Eye." The Retina of a Brunette's Eye Is Remarkably Different from That of the Blonde, Being Covered with Heavy, Dark Markings.





Miss Edna Goodrich, the Charming Actress, Whose Astonishing Assault Upon Blondes Is Given Here.

A Disturbing Element in the Modern World, Says Edna Goodrich (Mrs. Nat Goodwin No. 4), and Civilization Ought to Do Away with Them So We Can All Be Happy Brunettes

By Edna Goodrich

THERE are no more real frontiers left in the world; no more need of pioneering. What the world needs is peace and quiet to develop what it has.

Therefore the blonde ought to be abolished. Civilization has no more need of him—and necessarily her; it has outgrown the blonde.

That is why the blonde ought to be abolished.

All through history the blonde has made it his chief business to leap into the lime light and die. The blonde is the creator and the destroyer of empires. He wears himself out building them and is destroyed in pulling them down. Meanwhile the simple brunette is engaged in producing bread and butter. We owe all our big things—good and bad—to the blonde; all our conservatism and backwardness to the brunette. Making bread and butter is a much more useful occupation than leaping into the limelight and dying.

What is the use of creating empires only to pull them down? Conservatism is what gives us opportunity to develop what we have.

We are at the end of the greatest age of high light progress the world has ever seen. It has been mostly engineered by the blondes—and what is the result? Discontent, unrest in every part of the world. What the world needs is a long conservative resting spell to fill in the gaps left by the blondes; a thoughtful, conservative period. Only the brunettes can can give this to the world. Every blonde is an obstruction to this necessary period of harmonizing. Therefore I say again, abolish the blonde. When the period of conservatism and development needs to come to an end, Nature will produce the blondes in such quantities that they can't be suppressed. It's a way Nature has. But for a little time let us have peace.

The age of conservatism, of woman, of the brunette is dawning.

It was the blonde Teuton who burst upon the dark-skinned Romans and taught them to wear trousers. That is, it taught men to wear them. But it never taught women nor the established churches. Women and the churches are conservative, permanent, unchangeable.

History shows us that every light-haired race has been marauders, invaders, robbers on a heroic scale. Every dark-haired race has been thinkers, developers. The bee is a brunette; the wasp a blonde.

The "roving blue eye" has passed into a proverb. The home-loving brown eye into another. Both reflect the wisdom of the race. The "roving blue eye" does not mean, as so many think, that the eye itself roams. Its owner roams. Always has roamed, always will. The time is over for roaming. We want people who will stay at home and develop what we have. We want a world of brunettes.

We are accustomed to associate darkness with evil, light with good. Our legends of the Round Table and of the Paladins picture ideal heroes and heroines as blondes, tyrants of both sexes, scoundrels and adventuresses as brunettes. Our mistake lies in false logic—we have reasoned from an effect, overlooking the cause.

What caused the blondes? Generations [illegible] blonde. Several of the cruel Nordics North. And the brunettes? The warmth and graciousness of much sunlight. Observe how the childish old theory reverses itself in the light of correct reasoning.

All of the light in the blondes is external; within they are filled with the dark broodings, the deceits, the subtleties and the devious promptings which centuries of chill damps and an over-proportion of sunless days bred into them. They are not to blame, but it is so.

It would be superflous for me to say that the blonde must go for she is going. Slowly but surely she is disappearing from the face of the earth. I can cite to you as many authorities as you like. My favorite is Professor Otis Mason, the head of the Department of Anthropology at the St. Louis Exposition, who said:

"Blondes are vanishing from America, because Americans have a strong liking for the dark eyes and hair represented by the American Indian. By a process of natural selection they are abolishing the blonde."

In Wellesley College, whose motto is, "Not to be ministered unto but to minister," the tendency to snub the blonde, as it were, turn her out of the race, is evident for at a recent poll-taking of the engaged girls it was found that 85 per cent of those who were soon to marry were brunettes and only 15 per cent blondes.

Another evidence is that a man known as "The chorus king," who has employed fifteen thousand women for the stage, now insists upon employing only brunettes, because audiences prefer them. Here we have proofs of popular taste from opposite extremes of society.

Never have I for a moment been tempted to transform myself into a blonde. Never have I wanted to be a blonde.

When I was a school girl I learned that there are more light-eyed men and women than dark ones in prison, and I have long known that there are more blondes than brunettes in homes for the imbecile and feeble-minded.

"The blonde throughout the ages has been the remorseless, inveterate man catcher. From the days of the cave dwellers until now she has snatched away the mates and lovers of the gentle brunettes."

I did not need the assurance of a brunette scientist that blondes are more delicate. All the victims of tuberculosis I have known were blondes. Being delicate, they are the first victims of any epidemic. Their chances for long life are poor indeed.

Blondes have less intellectual as well as physical vigor than brunettes. A blonde's emotions are shallow. Her affections are not deep.

Even in the matter of character I prefer to be what I am, a brunette. A brunette is sturdy of character, as of feeling; strong in mind and body. It is a mark of the long-delayed intelligence on the stage that the villainess is no longer played by a brunette. Elita Proctor Otis, the greatest villainess, probably, on the American stage, gives her wicked women fair or red hair.

Let your eyes sweep the dark pages of history made dark by women. Cleopatra, who overturned an empire, and who slew her lovers when she tired of them, was a Titian-haired blonde.

Helen of Troy, for whom a city was sacked, was a blonde. So was La Pompadour, who ruled behind a throne. Gaby Deslys, who kicked one over with her nimble toe, is a blonde.

Those women who have been moving figures in the great murder trials in New York were, with one exception, blondes. Nan Patterson, born a trouble-maker for men, and who was accused of murdering Caesar Young, was very fair. Lilliam Graham attempted to kill W. E. D. Stokes. Another blonde, Florence Burns, who received a Scotch verdict for the slaying of Walter Brooks, and who is now in State's Prison, was a golden blonde. The women who go to the all-night cafes and to whom the knowitalls point as "the woman for whom Blank deserted his family and then shot himself," blondes all of them. Beaulah Binford, Florence Schenk, blondes! I have not room on this page to name them all.

The most faithful sweethearts in history were darkeyed women. Think of the constancy of Heloise. Remember the life-long wanderings of Evangeline in search of her lover. Isabella of Castile had eyes like a velvet chestnut.

These objections of mine to faults which I find in the blonde are largely, you say, those of sentiment. Well, then, here is one of science. A brunette was the first woman. Without doubt Eve was a brown-eyed woman with black hair. I know the painters have enjoyed bestowing upon her a flood of suntinted hair, but science shows that when the countries whence the blondes came, Norway and Sweden and Denmark, were still covered by a film of ice brunettes were living and loving, were wives and mothers and sufficed and would still suffice without the fair-haired intruder.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon in the United States Army, said: "Pigmentation is a defense against light," and "Black is like a reducer in electricity, reducing a high tension of light which is unendurable to a low tension which is endurable."

Professor W. G. McGee, the anthropologist, said: "The blonde is the result of culture, the brunette of vigor."

Otherwise phrased, the truth is that the blonde is an artificial type, the brunette a natural one. There is between them the difference between the orchid and the rose.

J. C. Cummins, secretary for one of the great life insurance companies, has discovered that there is a greater risk in insuring the life of a blonde than of a brunette. He has said that the mortality is considerably greater among blondes. The death rate is higher. The blonde dies in hot weather or under stress of disease as flies at the first chill Autumn day, or East Side babies of New York on a mid August day.

So the blondes are going. They ought, for the good of civilization, to go faster. How can that be managed? Well, this is a scientific age. The new science of eugenics is gaining support everywhere. Why not direct the forces of eugenics against the disturbing blondes who remain? Then, after eugenics commissions have educated people to believe it undesirable for blonde children to be brought into the world, the tendency will be failure on the part of blondes to secure wives or husbands.

It is a pity that there should be so many "old maids" in the world, but it is better that they should all be blondes and that not a single physically and mentally eligible brunette be left unwedded.



"Cleopatra was a blonde. She had red hair and green eyes. She loved to watch men suffering. She is the type."



Telling Nationality by Boiled Eggs

SHERLOCK HOLMES might have figured this out, but he did not.

The average Englishman will always demand his eggs boiled just three minutes, then he places it in an egg cup just large enough to comfortably have the egg fit in, taps the top of the shell and removes the broken shell with his fingers. The egg is eaten a spoonful at a time.

A Frenchman, much like the Englishman, likes his eggs of three minutes, exactly. He then "peels" them, places them in a glass, stirs and mixes well together with salt, pepper and butter. He makes a practise of dipping bread into the mixture and eating it along with the eggs.

A Spaniard wouldn't think of letting his eggs boil more than one minute. He then breaks it and lets the contents run into a glass, and consumes it as though he were draughting down a glass of wine.

An egg is only fit in an Italian's estimation when it has been placed in cold water and removed just as the water begins to boil. He then breaks it, pours it on a plate and proceeds to sop it up with bread.

The German, like the Italian demands his eggs as near the liquid state as possible. He breaks his eggs in an unsightly cup and scoups the liquid out as though it were soup.

The American is about the only one that prefers his eggs boiled hard. When they are served up to him, he knifes them in half, removes the contents into a glass, after which he adds a plentiful supply of pepper, butter and salt. He then minces the eggs fine, mixing them well with the spices, and eats them with his toast.

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The Moral Value of Etiquette and Good Form.



PHOTO BY BRADLEY N.Y.

By Mrs. Frank Learned,

Author of "The Etiquette of New York To-day."

MME. CAVALIERI wrote last Sunday an extremely able and valuable article on the skin and complexion, and next Sunday she will have another article in her instructive and entertaining series. But there are matters of importance to well-bred persons which are not touched by Mme. Cavalieri and which may be profitably discussed. Matters of good form, the appropriateness and the "eternal fitness" of things, the cultivation of charm, the graces of agreeable manners, and the various manifestations of good taste in clothes, in habits, in speech, the relations of hostess and guests—all these and many other similar topic will be dealt with in a series of articles by Mrs. Ellin Craven Learned. Mrs. Learned's articles will be published every second Sunday, alternating with Mme. Cavalieri's beauty articles. Mrs. Learned is a member of New York and Newport society and is the author of the well-known book, "The Etiquette of New York To-day."

By Mrs. Frank Learned

THE true meaning of etiquette, or good form, may be defined briefly by stating that it includes the whole range of good manners, good breeding and politeness. The essential thing to understand is that courtesy, consideration for others and unselfishness are the sources from which good form springs. True politeness comes from a kind heart, a ready sympathy, an instinctive tact, a wish to please, an unwillingness to hurt another's feelings and a desire to put other people perfectly at ease.

Although a kindly nature and an unselfish spirit are never lacking in courteous behavior, a thorough understanding of the conventionalities of society help to give a finish and completeness to the whole personality. Tact and natural refinement count for much in one not accustomed to society, but cannot supply the want of knowledge of what is the correct thing to do under all circumstances.

We hear much and see much of the decadence of manners in the present day. In the haste and rush of modern existence we are in danger of losing many of the graces that make life pleasant and harmonious. We are told that there is little time to practise politeness and that the finer qualities of behavior have disappeared, or they are hidden beneath a mass of characteristics which may be very practical and useful but do not beautify life. Many persons seem to imagine that it is a credit to themselves to appear to be always in a hurry, very busy, and that to be leisurely is either old-fashioned or indicates a lack of engagements. They forget that to take time to be polite is one of the requirements of good breeding.

Some persons say that manners are now more frankly selfish." This statement is an absolute avowal of retrogression. Selfishness always destroys progress of any sort. Most persons are striving to improve. Even the self-seeking should remember that good manners are an element of success in every career. Carelessness in manners leads rapidly to rudeness and soon the careless person offends others and becomes unpopular.

The optimist declares that although manners are less ceremonious than in the past and are "somewhat hasty to match our rate of motion," that the right principle remains, because good manners are from the heart and the hearts of the present generation are in the right place. This is a hopeful view. It may serve to remind the thoughtless that the graces of courtesy are the outward and visible signs of the inward graces which no one can afford to lose.

Those who have advantages of generations of transmitted culture, will, as a general rule, be found to be courteous, affable, and with a true simplicity of manner. When one attempts to describe the charm of a certain person it is something almost intangible, vague and delusive. The person may not be remarkable for beauty, for brilliancy in conversation, or for great intelligence, but there is a rare graciousness in manner, a lack of self-consciousness or effort, a considerateness and thoughtfulness in every word or action.

Social life has evolved necessary conventionalities. The present code of good form has been constructed from the culture and refinement of years. Society at its best should offer a high standard of excellence and encourage an improvement in manners. If we are to live in harmony and unity society must be made everywhere a pleasant thing, and this is possible only through obedience to the laws of that etiquette which governs the entire machinery and keeps everything running along smoothly and comfortably. The dignity of the individual and the comfort of the community is the object of these laws, where each one is treated with respect and each one is too self-respecting to neglect social duties. Those who disregard these things show that they are not in the ranks of the most highly cultivated of their time. Those who are rude and self-asserting proclaim by their bad manners the lack of training as to obligations which are considered binding on well-bred persons.

Pretentiousness never deceives one who is well-bred. People who affect to despise manners, who recognize no distinction, or no distinction worth noticing between good and bad manners, are themselves losers.

"Manners aim to facilitate life," writes Emerson. "They aid our dealing and our conversation. These forms very soon become fixed and a fine sense of propriety is cultivated with the more heed that it becomes a badge of social and civil distinction."

There is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, no matter how trivial this thing may seem to be. The writing of a note, the wording of an invitation or a regret, the manner of bowing, the way we walk in the street, enter a room, greet a guest, sit at table, all indicate the degree or the absence of good breeding, the knowledge or ignorance of good form. Forms, ceremonies and observances are necessary, therefore, not only to the well-being of society but the happiness and peace of mind of each individual. Good manners and good form may be acquired by the constant practise at home and in society of the many small courtesies and acts which will enable one to gain a habit of doing the correct thing.

Society in New York undoubtedly influences the customs in other places and is regarded as a representative source of information. An increased value is being placed on etiquette, or the proper observance of social customs. Many people in our great country have been occupied in making fortunes and they wish to know what is expected of them in their new conditions. They wish to learn the various conventions about visiting, leaving cards, note-writing, travelling, customs at the table.

There is a growing demand for true education in the hearts of men and women all over the land. They wish to train themselves and their children in a wise and liberal spirit, to be guardians of law and order, and they recognize that manners and morals are closely connected; in fact, that manners are an expression of morals and morals are an expression of the law. They are convinced that it is only by obedience to every small detail of law in life that a fine character can be developed and that the concrete expression of manners, that is to say, in character, is the crown and completion of every life.

It has been very beautifully said by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to a son at school, "Good manners give the last grace and finish to conduct. They are when perfect, the visible flower and bloom of inward excellence which has so taken possession of the man as to pervade his whole being and color the minutest details of life. They sweeten social intercourse and contribute to human happiness beyond all proportion to the effort of self-discipline which they cost. The true man will remember every moment of his life the Scriptural precept, 'Be courteous.'"



The Celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, Whose "Letters to His Son" Are the Classic English Authority on Politeness. He Laid Down the Rule That "Manners Must Adorn Knowledge and Smooth Its Way Through the World."



Mrs. Dolly Madison, Now Famous as the Most Graceful and Courtly Hostess the White House Ever Had. Her Manners and Popularity Helped Her Husband to Gain His Second Term as President.



The Gallant Sir Walter Raleigh, Who Won the Confidence of the Great Queen Elizabeth by the Grace with Which He Threw His Cloak Over a Muddy Pool, and Lost His Head Under a King Without Manners or Heart.

Madame Recamier, the Most Charming Woman in History. By Attracting a Host of Brilliant and Influential Friends She Aroused the Jealousy of the Ungallant Napoleon, Who Exiled Her, but She Triumphed Over Him, Returned to France, and Enjoyed More Influence Than Ever After His Downfall. Above Is the Photograph of Mrs. Frank Learned, Who Writes on Manners and Social Etiquette for This Newspaper.

Real Hair Grower Found at Last!

The Great English Discovery "Crystolis" "Grows Hair in 30 Days."

$1000.00 Reward if We Fail; Read Our Guarantee. Try It at Our Risk. Mail Coupon To-day



Beautiful Hair and lots of it—if you use Crystolis.

Here's good news at last for men and women whose hair is falling, who are growing bald and gray, whose scalps are covered with dandruff that nothing seems to keep away and whose heads itch like mad.

Good news even for those who imagine themselves hopelessly and incurably bald or who suffer from hair or scalp trouble of any kind.

We have secured the sole American rights for the great English discovery, Crystolis, the new hair remedy that in Europe has been called the most wonderful discovery of the century, having been awarded Gold Medals at the big Paris and Brussels Expositions.

Already, since securing the American rights, hundreds of men and women have written us to tell of phenomenal results obtained by its use. People who have been bald for years tell how they now glory in their beautiful hair. Others who have had dandruff all their lives say they have now a clean, healthy scalp, and that hair stopped falling after a few applications of this wonderful new treatment.

We don't care whether you are bothered with falling hair, prematurely gray hair, matted hair or stringy hair; dandruff, itching scalp, or any or all forms of hair trouble; we want you to try "CRYSTOLIS," at our risk.

We give you a binding guarantee, without any "string" or red tape, that it won't cost you a cent if we do not prove to you that "Crystolis" will do all we claim for it, and, what's important, we have plenty of money to back our guarantee. We have deposited $1,000 in our local bank as a special fund to be forfeited if we fail to comply with this contract. Cut out the coupon below and mail it to-day to Creslo Laboratories, 371 T st., Binghamton, N. Y.

FREE COUPON.

The Creslo Laboratories, 371 T Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

I am a reader of Hearst's Sunday Magazine. Prove to me without cost how Crystolis stops falling hair, banishes dandruff and itching scalps and restores gray and faded hair to natural color. Write your name and address plainly and

ENCLOSE THIS COUPON WITH YOUR LETTER.

May Irwin's Favorite Recipes

No. 4 of a Brand New Cooking Series by America's Most Popular Comedienne and Best Cook.

By May Irwin,

the Best Cook on the American Stage.

WHEN you are tired of the routine breakfast, or when your husband, father or brother complains of its monotony, introduce the innovation of tripe and oysters. It will fit nicely into this breakfast.

One goblet of orange juice.
(Baked apple, rhubarb or apple sauce, if you prefer it).
Tripe and oysters.
Muffins.
Coffee.

Tripe and oysters are a delicate and delicious breakfast dish when well prepared. Cut tripe into small pieces. Scrape well, taking all the bits off, and boil three hours in salt and water until the tripe is tender. Drain the water through a colander. Then plump your oysters. Plumping your oysters—I stop here to explain to the young or inexperienced cook—consists in stewing the oysters for five minutes in the same liquor in which they were brought from the fish market, until the oyster swells to nearly double its size. Put the tripe into a porcelain-lined vessel until it comes to a boil. Add two tablespoons of butter and one of flour, creamed—that is, beaten together—and flavor with paprika, a dash of red pepper and salt to taste. Add the oysters and one-half cup of sweet cream. Serve on thin, crisp, buttered toast made of stale home-made bread.

My favorite muffins are made of two cups of flour, two eggs, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of flour, baking powder, sugar, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of butter. Sift the flour, salt, baking powder and sugar together; beat the eggs until very light, add them to the milk, then sift the flour and other ingredients into the milk and eggs. Melt the butter and add it to the mixture. Put into the muffin tins and bake for twenty-five minutes in a hot oven.



Miss May Irwin at Her Cooking Table.

Here is a variant of the routine breakfast menu:

One goblet orange juice.
(Or stewed fruit, if you prefer—say, apricots.
Oatmeal.
Chicken hash.
Southern corn pone.
Coffee.

If you insist upon your fat-forming (though strength-making) oatmeal, at least cook it in a double boiler, letting it simmer all of the day before serving, and do not crush it to destroy the form of the grain.

There is no more palatable breakfast dish than chicken hash when properly cooked. Improperly cooked, it is as palatable as sawdus or the tasteless dry toast so regularly recommended by the diet doctors.

The chicken should be cut up and dropped into cold water and cooked slowly until the meat falls from the bone, using very little water. Strip the meat from the bones. Cut it up in a fine chopping tray. Add green peppers, chopped finely, and Spanish peppers to taste, also chopped fine; one small onion—so small that you hardly know it's there—at first; cold boiled potatoes, also chopped in a bowl; paprika and a dash of nutmeg, black pepper and salt to taste. Into an old-fashioned frying-pan put the liquor left from the chicken. Drop the bits of chicken into the liquor. As soon as the liquor boils up, add one cup of thick cream, a little butter, and flour stirred in to slightly thicken.

For Southern corn pone, take two cups of yellow cornmeal, one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, two cups of milk, one tablespoon of lard, one tablespoon of butter and two eggs. Beat the eggs and add the milk. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together, add the milk and eggs, and beat well. Bake in a moderate oven.

One goblet orange juice.
Frizzled beef.
Short bread.
Coffee.

Get best smoked beef. Slice quantity desired into small, thin pieces and pour over these boiling water for not longer than a second. Pour through a colander, draining the water thoroughly from it. This removes the brinelike taste from the beef, leaving it a softer, more delicate flavor. Put the beef into a frying pan together with a tablespoonful of flour, a lump of butter as large as a walnut, and half a teacup of cream. Add one and a half cups of milk, salt and black pepper to taste.

For short bread, use one quart of flour, two tablespoons of lard, one tablespoon of butter, three teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt. Mix the flour, baking powder and salt together. Rub the butter and lard well into the flour and mix with cold milk to the consistency of biscuit dough. Bake on a griddle on top of the stove. I often use this recipe for strawberry shortcake. Splitting the crust and buttering it generously makes it a delicious basis for any shortcake.

This, like the foregoing, is a substantial preparation for a hard day's work:

One goblet orange juice.
Ham and——.
Griddle cakes.
Coffee.

For "ham and——," mix a cupful of finely chopped ham, half a cup of bread crumbs, one teaspoon of chopped parsley, one teaspoon of butter, a quarter of a teaspoon of fresh mustard, and enough hot milk to make a smooth, soft paste. Spread this in buttered scallop shells, break an egg into each shell and sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Bake in a quick oven until the crumbs are brown and the white of the egg firm. This is an appetizing way of using a little left-over ham. Also its economy recommends it. My "Ham and—" does not include beans.

For my favorite griddle cakes I use three cups of flour, one and a half pints of milk, one teaspoon of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and three eggs. Beat the eggs and add to the milk. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Add to the milk and eggs, and beat well.

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How Dancing Develops a Beautiful Figure



PHOTO BY SHULZ

"The Hindoo calm is ineffable. Of things that trouble he thinks 'it does not matter. It is but for to-day.' He thinks not in hours, but lives."

THIS newspaper presents to-day the sixth of a series of articles by the most graceful woman in America. Miss Ruth St. Denis is the foremost dancer in the United States. Her fame, not limited to her own country, is world-wide.

Miss St. Denis has literally danced before kings having been received and admired in the courts of Europe. She is a mistress of the art of expression without words, pantomine, and is deeply learned in the grace and beauty law of the Orient. She advises her country women upon a subject in which every woman is interested, how to improve her figure, and tells them in clear, forceful manner and careful detail, how this can be done. She does not hesitate to point to the faults in the figure and carriage of her country women, but while she tells of the evil she also describes the remedy.

No. 6—What Oriental Dancing Has Taught Me

By Ruth St. Denis

IT is a painful operation to uproot a popular idea, painful to the person whose idea is uprooted and painful for the uprooter, yet the operation is often a duty, and as such I approach my task of making several true statements about the Japanese.

Fallacy First—That their clothes are loose and comfortable. They are no such thing. The kimono is an easeful garment, yes. But in Japan and among the Japanese in this country a kimono without an obi is like a wife without a husband, a day without a sun, or to go back to the Persian philosopher of pleasure, Omar Khayam, the night without its "thousand eyes," the stars. The obi in its natural, unAmericanized state is five yards long and heavily padded. Moreover, it is worn very tightly bound about the waist. I dislike and extremely disapprove the corset, but I must admit the obi is its equal in obstructing free motion hence is destructive of grace.

Fallacy Second—That the movements of the Japanese women are graceful. What that statement proves is that if you hear anything often enough you will believe it in spite of the testimony of your eyes to the contrary. If you have seen "The Mikado" and "The Geisha," or if you have stopped for a cup of tea at one of the Japanese restaurants in New York or San Francisco you must have seen that the walk of the Japanese woman is not a walk, but a hobble. She is even more ungraceful than the American woman is when wearing her unslashed hobble skirt because, while American clothes cause a girl to ridiculously shorten her steps, they permit her to walk upright, while the weight and cramping bondage of the obi cause her to bend forward. A Japanese woman's walk embraces the unlovely stoop of extreme age.

Fallacy Third—That the Japanese know so well the art of utter relaxation that they are the most serene of peoples on the earth. They are serene, yes; but not from relaxation. Their sereneness is the triumph of concentration. The tendency of diffuseness of thought is toward relaxation. The trend of concentration is toward contraction. Japanese muscles are practically always contracted. The Japanese contract their energies and concentrate their minds on one purpose. This individual habit is the cause of their national victories.

Do not believe, then, that the brown skinned woman, smiling at you from behind the barricade of her fan, is as limp as a kitten and as good humored as that kitten when it is comfortable and has been well fed. She is fascinating you because she has contracted her muscles and is directing her energies to the task of that fascination. The message of the Japanese to us is not, as we have thought for generations, relaxation, not resistance. On the contrary, the message of the little nation, communicated by its alluring women as well as its silent, doughty men, is that of conversation of energy. "Contract and hold in your energy. Let no atom of your vital force escape except in the emergencies of life," is what we are taught, albeit indirectly and perhaps unwillingly, by the folk of the Island Kingdom. The nervous, energy scattering women of America should reflect on and practice the advice.

It is the East Indians who teach us relaxation and infinite patience. The Indian can wait, and wait, and wait for what he wants. The East Indian thinks not in hours or days or weeks as our impatient people do, but in lives. He has inherited the traditions of centuries and he has vision of the laws of life working inexorably and changelessly, and he has the greatest serenity, which is strength. His serenity says of an event, however revolutionary it appears to be in his life or in ours, "That will pass. It is but for to-day." So is his patience boundless and strengthmaking.

The Indian dances are object lessons in this strength making patience. They teach us the power of relaxation. The dancers imitate the posture of Buddhas, sitting with legs crossed, muscles loosened, faces contemplative, attitude the apotheosis of peace. Though an Indian dance begins with the subtleties and hazards of sex it is liable to culminate in the posture of power through repose.



PHOTO BY O. SARONY

"The message from the Orient is absolute self-control. She keeps her powers locked in to be used only in emergency."

Sixth of an Instructive Series of Articles by the Well-Known Dancer Ruth St. Denis



PHOTO BY WHITE

"The beauty of calm that cannot be broken and of absolute self-control is the Oriental ideal."

Study, on the other hand, the posture of a geisha smiling at a visitor. Her shoulders are drawn back, perhaps, her face up turned, in the similtude of trust, her fan fluttering its perfumed coquetries, but her muscles are taut as the rope that holds a straining ocean liner at anchor.

A message, an artistic one from the Orient, every part of it, is that the dances we have borrowed from that old land whose background is of dim uncounted centuries, is that every posture in such dance means something. The Japanese, for instance, know that the straight line represents antagonism. When I represent a warrior ready for battle every line of my body is a straight one. Even my sword, held erect, is a rectilinear challenge. In active battle it is the same. The straight line represents directness, impatience, fury, deathful impulse.

Curves suggest leisure, repose, the gracious attributes, and India gives us most of these.

A well-known American woman keeps a statue of Buddha always in the alcove of her bedroom. There are many Buddhas, the starving Buddha, the smiling Buddha, Buddahs in most moods of humanity, sharing the sufferings of humanity, yet in all of them there is peace. There is profound acceptance of those conditions which cannot be changed. This woman who keeps the Buddha in a recess of her bedroom and was once so exceedingly nervous that her enemies said she was "flighty," has acquired a quietude of manner and a gentleness of speech that are marvelous. She has absorbed the peace of the East through casting her eyes upon the statue of Buddha whenever she was hurried or flurried.

Women can learn much of patience, of locking in their energies for use in an emergency, from a study of the philosophies of the East. They can learn to stand and sit still. They can repress that nervousness that causes them to fidget. They can compose themselves in a crisis in their lives. They can, in a word, become reasonable, and once you have trained yourself to reasonableness the habit solves the problems of your life. Reasonableness is a long step that draws you near to happiness.

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Was the Golden Land of Ophir in Frozen Alaska?

ISAAC N. VAIL, the geologist of Pasadena, Cal., in a new pamphlet, seeks to prove that "King Solomon's Land of Ophir" in the Bible was really in Alaska. Mr. Vail has attracted widespread attention by his many scientific explanations of puzzling biblical statements.

Surprise has often been expressed at the enormous quantities of gold and silver obtained from Ophir by the Hebrew kings. David alone obtained from it one hundred thousand talents of gold and a thousand thousand of silver.

Mr. Vail recently expounded his theory that the earth formerly possessed a ring formed of water vapor similar to that possessed by Saturn now. This ring, spreading over a large part of the earth, produced a tropical climate in the polar regions, hence the recent existence of mammoths and other animals requiring a hot climate in Siberia and Alaska. The fall of the water canopy caused the glacial period in the northern and southern hemispheres.

"I cannot see how a world can become tropical even up to the poles," says Mr. Vail, "without the aid of a great telluric vapor shell acting as a greenhouse world-roof. Such vapor roofs must fall and end tropic scenes, and, as we see, tropic conditions ended repeatedly as the ages have gone by. I take but a small additional step when I insist that a canopy, another, and perhaps the last the earth ever saw, produced the Edenic and Antediluvian age, and, falling, closed it with the great deluge, and later by a vast increase of polar snows. I think we have the strongest proof that long after the flood, even down to the birth of Christ, a stupendous mass of world vapors—canopy snow-clouds—hung over the northworld. They are alluded to in the legendary thought of every people, and far down in time when a German epic, the 'Nibelungenlied,' was penned, the memory of that northworld cloud gave that work its name, the 'Cloud Drama,' or the 'Song of the Cloud.' About this time also the work of Snori Sturleson, called the 'Heimskringla,' the Ring's Home, or 'Circle's Home,' was penned in Iceland or Scandinavia and abounds in canopy memorials."

Mr. Vail argues that the water belt fell in polar regions and thereby produced a great accumulation of ice and snow. With the water fell large quantities of gold, which is always found in polar regions. Hence the Land of Ophir must have been in such a region. Here is the learned geologist's argument on this point:

"'Hast thou entered into the treasuries of the snow, or hast thou seen the treasuries of the hail, which I have reserved against the time of trouble, against the day of battle and war?' There can be no fuller or stronger testimony than this from the 38th chapter of Job. The man who originally penned this passage was familiar with the fact that snow and ice contained treasure. When and how did he get that information? There are no two ways about it. Man, four thousand years ago or more, somehow, came to know that gold was a hidden treasure in the snow and hail (ice) that had fallen from the skies. He got that information by gathering it from ancient snow-banks and glaciers, either at first hand in the days of Job, or the information had come down to that day from men who went to the frozen north. It matters not which way the penman got it—it is enough to know he got it.

"Now, if the sacred penman of that day knew that there were treasures in the snow and ice of the northworld, King Solomon, the wisest of men, knew it, too; and when he made a navy of ships at Egion-geber, on the Red Sea, he planned it to go to the snow-land, where he knew there was gold. It must ever be a prominent fact that Solomon did not build his navy to go to an unknown gold field. Fleets are not organized for that purpose, and Solomon was no exception, and I see no possible escape from the conclusion that in the days of Kings David and Solomon there was a land known to all the nations as a gold-yielding region—a region so amazingly rich that fleets were built and sent to gather the treasure, not to 'prospect' for it.

"Those of my readers who have not followed the trend of annular thought from its begining will ask how gold became a constituent of snow and hail. I have to remind them that so surely as the earth was once in a molten condition, the great mass of the gold now in and on the earth's crust was vaporized and sent as igneous mist to the skies, along with heated aqueous vapors, just as our mint furnaces send them aloft to-day. Gold is one of the most readily vaporized metals when associated with superheated aqueous vapors or steam. These vapors went to the telluric heavens together and formed the outskirts of a vast primitive atmosphere. There they came under the control of tangential force, which caused them to remain on high till the earth grew cold and solid. There they became a part of the earth's ring system. From that system they declined during the geologic ages, first becoming a succession of canopies, like the great cloud shells of the planets Jupiter and Saturn.

"These canopies lingered in the heavens above the earth 'till recent geologic times, and from the very nature of things fell in the polar regions. As the steaming waters carried the gold vapors to the skies, and as centrifugal force held them there till canopies formed from vapors condensed, vast quantities of gold must have existed in the snow of every canopy. When the snows fell, causing the glacial epochs, the gold fell with them. It must be conceded that gold and hot vapors went up together and came back together. Those vapors grew cold and precipitated their metals while under the control of tangential energy in the heavens. If we can imagine the brilliant clouds now revolving around the planet Jupiter to be snows, vapors, cold and condensed, once driven to the Jovian skies by the fires of that molten orb, and laden with precipitated metals as gold, silver, etc., and reflect that these must fall at Jupiter's poles, we can easily see how the snows of that planet are gold laden."

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Tango Tea Gowns

Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the Odd New Persian Pantalettes That Make the Turkey Trot and Tango so Much Easier



The First Pose in the New Dance Shows the Charm of This Tea Gown in Its Entirety.



The "Grape Vine" Pose in the Tango, Showing the Practicability and Modesty of the Persian Trousers.

The "Grape Vine" Pose in the Tango, Showing the Practicability and Modesty of the Persian Trousers.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

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Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

By Lady Duff-Gordon.

THE new dances which have created so great a sensation in New York during the last Winter have been cordially received by Parisians, and Tango teas are rapidly winning their way into the most conservative circles. There may be much to condemn in these dances when they are carried to an extreme. But then everything in life can be vulgarized if one wishes. The old waltz, even the delicate and graceful minuet, has been vulgarized by vulgar people. The Tango, therefore, while criticised by many who have seen it only at its worst, is really a very delightful and graceful dance when done as it now is in New York and Paris.

It has become necessary to recognize this new dance and to dress for it. There is much more action in it than in the waltz, and therefore the gowns worn must be made to give greater freedom.

In the original Tango there are sixty-three different steps, but in the Tango accepted generally there are but seven steps. It was found practically impossible for the average dancer to learn the number in the original.

Realizing the importance of having one's dancing gown so made as to give the greatest possible freedom and yet preserve the narrow silhouette, I have created the Tango tea gown, that has every degree of elegance and comfort. I am sending you several views of it, so that you will be able to judge of its practicability and grace

Some of the Tango steps are long In the second picture you can see how easily these steps can be taken with this costume

A Persian costume pure and simple, you say No, it is a new adaptation of the Persian dress. It is perhaps Persia Parisianized. There are the Persian trousers, to be sure, but they are a bit narrower than those worn by the Persian or Turkish lady In the gown shown here the trousers are made of a sumptuous flowered silk.

The robe itself is a series of layers of chiffon shading from light to dark rose. The scarf drawn about the hips is of rose chiffon. This scarf is worn as the Turkish woman wears hers. It does not restrict the movement of the limbs in dancing, although it has that appearance, I admit,

I particularly like the silk jacket worn with this costume. It is, of course, a part of the gown, but it would be possible to wear it with other gowns.

This jacket is created in rose silk elaborately decorated with gold bands and embroidery It is very fetching in every detail. At the neck there is a narrow collar of dark rose velvet that matches the girdle in color, but not fabric.

And this girdle deserves a word or two of its own. It is made of dark rose chiffon, folded many times around the waist and finished with a long scarf end of rose silk cord.

And to carry out each detail to its logical end, the head is swathed with a Persian turban. This repeats the shades of rose found in the costume.

I am very sure that Tango tea costumes will grow in favor. They will simply have to be included in the wardrobe of every woman who adopts the new dances. The short, tight dancing skirt, while perfectly delightful for the old time waltz is a bother and trial for the Tango. Because of the restriction around the ankles many of the dancers slit their skirts, and the effect has not only been ugly, but suggestive in many instances.

I have a theory that a woman should dress for whatever pleasure she indulges in. For instance, every woman who goes in bathing is very careful to include a stunning bathing costume in her wardrobe In fact, many women give more thought to their bathing costumes than to any other in their wardrobes And why not? There is nothing uglier than an ugly, ungraceful bathing costume Ugliness in word, action and dress is, to my mind, the sin unforgivable. Inappropriate gowning is always ugly Therefore I strongly urge every young woman who intends to dance the Tango and one-step to dress for the pleasure, just as she would for bathing and skating.

There are several forms of this dance, but I think that the prettiest and most graceful is the Grapevine Tango, and for this much freedom must be allowed the feet

One very chic Tango gown that made a sensation at the dansant the other afternoon was widely slit up the back The skirt seemed apparently an apron of lavender silk, meeting in the back several inches above the knees, the slit being filled in with several layers of lavender chiffon This chiffon being on a separate foundation from the apron, gave unusual freedom to the limbs.

This may sound very daring, but it was not so in reality Only the tiny slippered feet twinkled in and out, giving just a glimpse of an ankle This dainty dancer recalled to my memory that verse of Suckling's:

"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light:
But, oh, she dances such a way
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight."

Methought Suckling would have received a new inspiration had he seen this lavender dancer

It was plain to every one who watched her that this slit skirt was infinitely preferable to the models that have to be held up in order to dance, And yet there are matrons who criticise this new model scathingly.

I can look back to the days when any kind of a skirt was good enough to skate in or to use on the golf course I can recall graceful young women being made absolutely frumpy and dowdy by the clothes they wore on the ice.

It looked foolish indeed to see a feminine skater carrying a muff or hockey stick in one hand and the train of her skirt in the other! There would invariably be a display of ankle and hosiery far beyond anything we see in this day of appropriate dressing.



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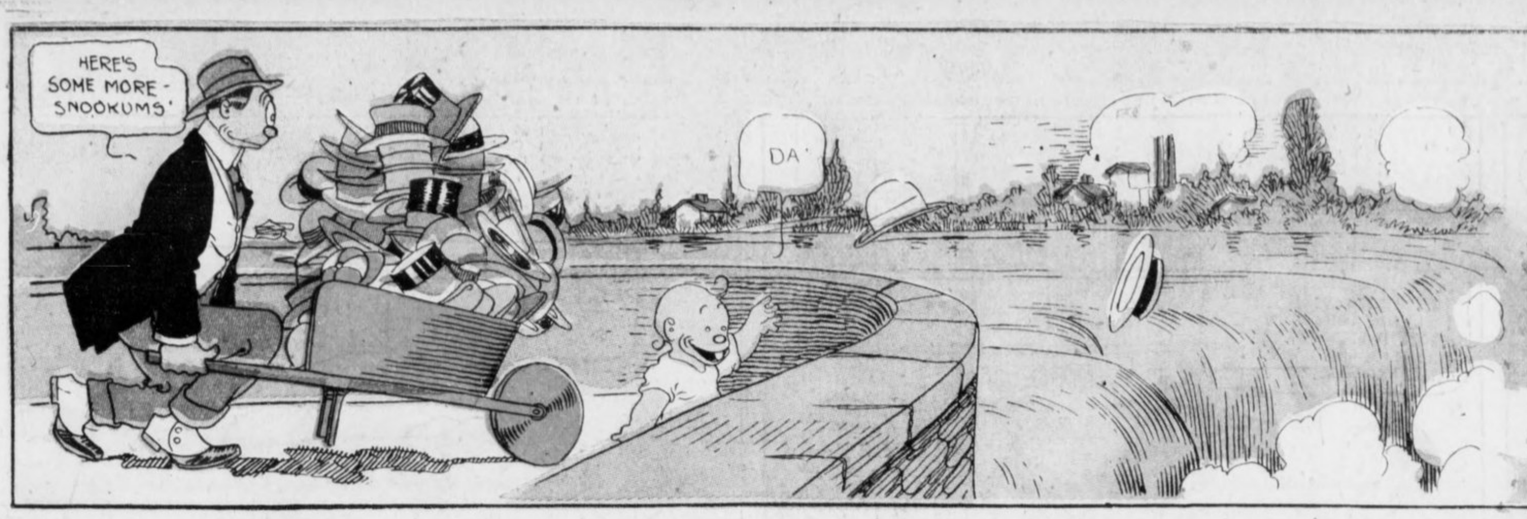

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Atlanta, May 25, 1913

Their Only Child Loves to Be Amused!

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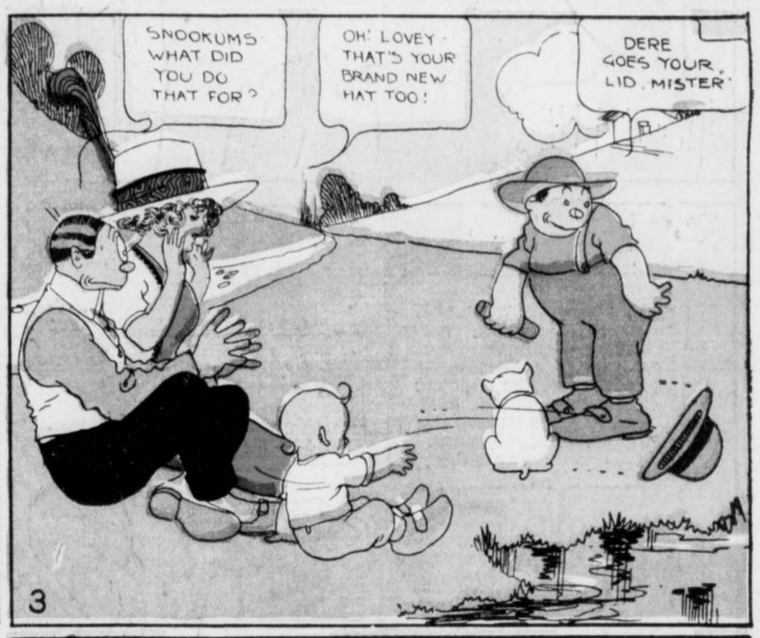



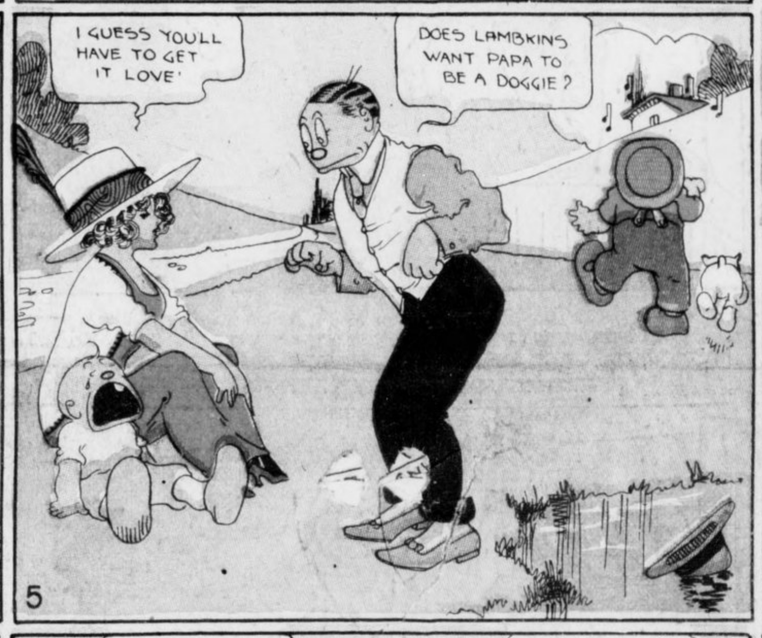







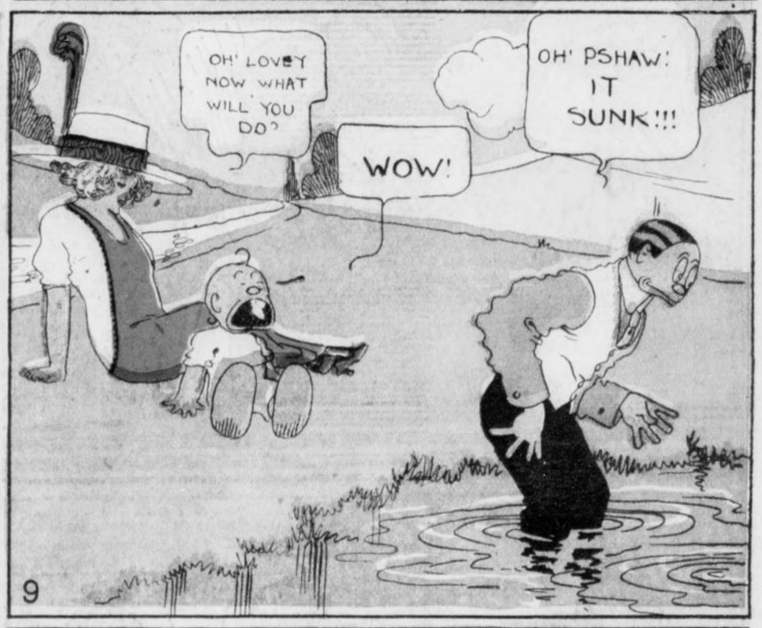







No Wedding Bells for Mr. Batch!

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"WIFE, MUMSEY, THIS IS MR. BATCH. I HAD A TERRIBLE TIME TO GET HIM HERE TO DINNER SO WE MUST SPREAD OURSELVES TO BE NICE TO HIM!"
"CHARMED!"
"UM"

2.
"AH BATCH. THIS IS HOW YOU SHOULD BE A NICE HOME. A DEAR LITTLE GOOD FELLOW FOR A WIFE AND THE DEAREST MUMSEY-IN-LAW IN THE WORLD!"

3.
"AND NOW, YOU MAY TELL ME WHERE YOU WERE UNTIL THREE THIS MORNING!"
"YOU REMIND ME OF A MAN WHO USED TO KNOW MY POOR HUSBAND"
"ER- YES."

4.
"YOU NEEDN'T TELL ME THAT YOU WERE SITTING UP WITH A SICK FRIEND OR KEPT ON BUSINESS MATTERS OR ON THE CLUB COMMITTEE AS I HAPPEN TO KNOW THAT YOU WERE PLAYING POKER! SO THERE!"
"HE USED TO TAKE MY POOR HUSBAND TO PLACES WHERE THEY SOLD RUM AND- BOO-HOO!"

5.
"SEE! YOUR FRIEND HAS SAID SOMETHING TO POOR DEAR MOTHER TO MAKE HER CRY. I SUPPOSE HE WAS WITH YOU LAST NIGHT!"
"BOO-HOO. HE LOOKED JUST LIKE YOU!"

"YES, BATCH, AS I LOOK YOUR FACE OVER CLOSELY, YOU DO SHOW SOME SIGNS OF HAVING BEEN A GAY DOG!"

SWINNERTON -13-

Bill's Rheumatism Is Fierce!

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1
OLD SCOUTS' CLUB
SAM WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH RUNNING DOWN TO HOWSON LOTT'S FOR THE DAY?
GOOD IDEA, BILL! WE NEED LIVENING UP!

2
WHY, BILL AND SAM! THIS IS QUITE A SURPRISE! HERE'S MRS. LOTT'S COUSIN ARABELLA. I'LL GO AND TELL MRS. LOTT YOU'RE HERE.

3
I KNOW WHAT WE'LL DO! WE'LL GO OUT TO THE SUMMER HOUSE AND SIT DOWN AND HAVE A NICE, COZY CHAT!
TEE, HEE!

4
OUCH! MY KNEE! I CAN'T WALK! IT'S THAT RHEUMATISM!
BILL GET'S LIKE THAT, ALL OF A SUDDEN! I'LL HAVE TO TAKE HIM TO A DOCTOR.
POOR MAN! I'LL GET COUSIN WILLIE'S RHEUMATISM CURE. MAYBE IT WILL HELP HIM

5
HURRY, SAM! LET'S BEAT IT!
BILL YOU'RE A WONDER!
OH, HOWSON, WHERE'S THAT RHEUMATISM REMEDY OF COUSIN WILLIE'S? MR. BILL HAS AN AWFUL ATTACK!

6
WHY, WHERE HAVE THEY GONE?
F. Opper

Poiseverance Desoives Success!

But Doesn't Always Get It.

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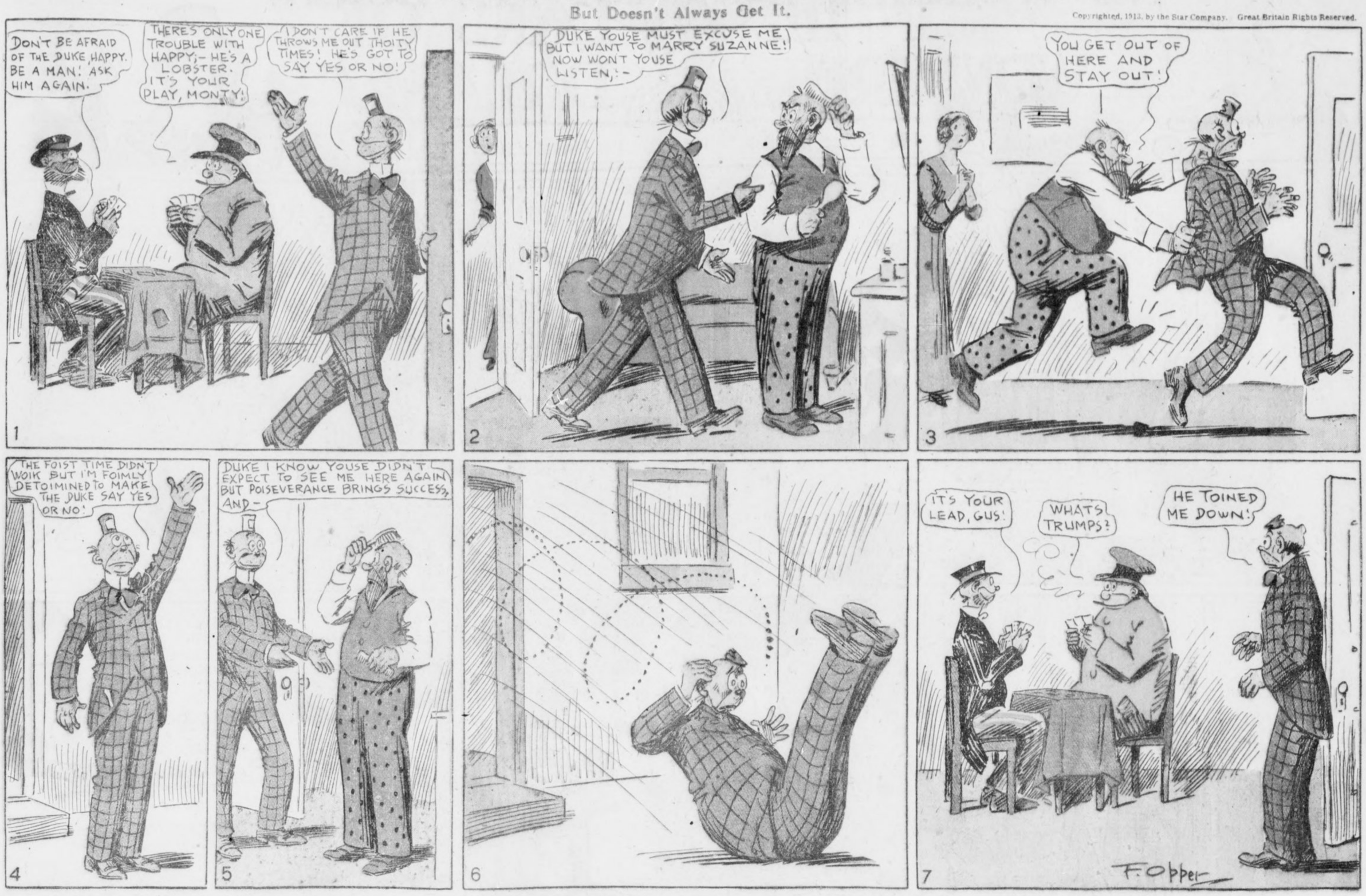

Jimmy--He Lends a Hand!

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IN THE LAND OF WONDERFUL DREAMS

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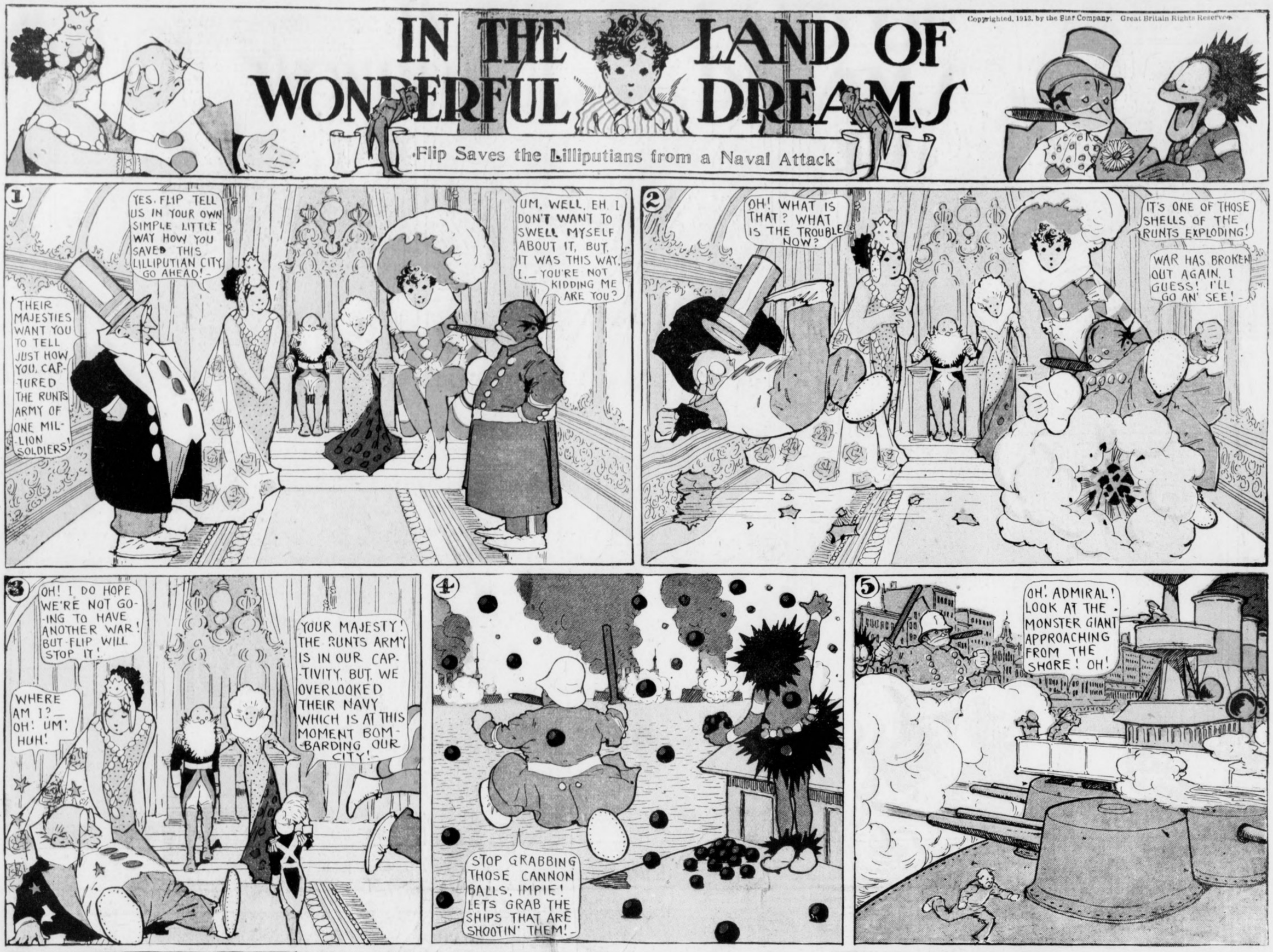
Flip Saves the Lilliputians from a Naval Attack



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U. S. REPLY STIRS JAPS; WILSON IS WORRIED

President's Nearest Advisers Confident That Mikado's Answer Will Be Even More Emphatic Than Nation's Original Protest.

European Powers, Washington Hears, Feel America Has Exhausted Every Means for Peace. Issues in Dispute Are Clear Cut.

Lack of Money and Realization of This Country's Resources Alone May Hold Japan in Check and Prevent Declaration of War.

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the serious international suit of the Empire of Japan against the Republic of the United States the defense "rested" its case to-day upon the reply cabled last night by Baron Chinda to the Foreign Office at Tokio.

The American reply reached the Japanese Capital about noon to-day. The prosecution of this suit now rests entirely with Japan.

Officials of the State department and the Japanese Embassy believe that Japan's rejoinder will reach Washington within the next ten days, as the issues are now clear cut, and no delay is necessary to a close.

The American Government in its polite reply has denied every contention of the Japanese Government.

Will Japan's answer be peaceful or provocative of strife? This is the question upon which the Wilson administration and the American people wait now with intense interest and with resolute temper.

There is no doubt that the administration has practically tied its own hands in any further reply to Japan.

The American Government can not attack the California law because it does not violate the treaty and is distinctly within the right of the State. Japan has not indicated the slightest inclination to test this law in the courts.

The Vision of Dreamers.

Only dreamers and theorists of government and Chautauqua orators, like Mr. Bryan, believe that Japan will be governed in the vital issue by any consideration of national friendship or of abstract right.

The men who think more and talk less are fully persuaded that two considerations, and only two, will restrain Japan.

First—The size of Japan's national debt and its financial fitness or unfitness to undertake and endure a long struggle with the United States.

Second—The full understanding which these last several years have given to Japan of the unlimited resources of the United States and of the really titanic energies of a people now seemingly asleep in the apathy of commercial opulence and of luxurious enjoyments.

Even the most casual observer can see that the administration is deeply concerned. It is reported from the White House that the President is showing deeply the effects of the strain.

Some of President Wilson's nearest advisers are confident that the Mikado's rejoiner will be even more emphatic than the protest and will elaborate the question of national honor and the discriminatory spirit which the California law exhibits toward the Japanese people.

Others hold the forthcoming rejoinder will be strongly argumentative and transfer future negotiations to a strictly legal basis.

Pacific Means Exhausted.

In the judgment of other nations the American Government has exhausted every pacificatory expedient to satisfy Japan and to demonstrate that no treaty is violated.

Between these two opinions the intelligent American citizen will have to take his choice and await results.

The undersurface views of thinkers in Washington look with most serious apprehension toward the racial issue.

At first the protest along this line was confined to the hotheads and jingoes in Japan. Latest dispatches indicate that even the conservative elements are taking up this cry with restrained, but intense, [illegible]

Even these men, upon whom our

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

AMERICAN'S FARM ARTICLES CALLED BEST EVER PRINTED

The following letters were written to Charles A. Whittle, of the State Agricultural College, and were inspired by his articles which are a regular feature of Hearst's Sunday American.

I have read with much interest your articles which have recently appeared in Hearst's Sunday American on agricultural subjects, and must say that they are by far the best articles on these subjects I have ever seen in the daily press. They are, as far as I am able to judge, thoroughly reliable and contain just such matter that will be appreciated and understood by the average farmer. I most heartily congratulate you on these articles, and would add that they ought to do much in calling attention of the people to the work of the State Agricultural College.

Yours very truly,

S. W. McCallie

State Geologist.

I wish to congratulate you on the series of articles which you have been contributing to The Sunday American. Your presentation of the various subjects has been markedly clear, forceful and interesting. I have enjoyed reading each one.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Chase

Asst. State Entomologist.

Why Some Men Lose Money in Poker Game

New York Bankrupt, Contributing $800 a Week, Ignorant on Hands, in the Game.

NEW YORK, May 24.—"Poker ruined me," said Louis Appel to-day when he was under examination before United States Commissioner Gilchrist to explain why Appel Brothers, fur merchants, failed. "I lost $800 a week ago playing poker."

"Where did you play poker?" asked Stephen B. Rosenthal, counsel for the receiver.

"There are so many gambling houses in New York I couldn't remember," answered the witness.

"What is a straight flush?" asked the lawyer.

"I don't know," said Appel.

"Does a flush beat a straight?"

"Don't ask me; I don't know."

"Does a full house beat a straight flush?"

"I couldn't say."

"No wonder poker ruined you," commented the lawyer.

Paprika Soon to Take The Place of Whisky

Government Expert Says Its Use Destroys Desire for Strong Drink.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—It's going to be the paprika highball and paprika cocktail soon if experts of the Department of Agriculture are right, and they declare that a generous sprinkling of the Hungarian product will take the place of whisky. The experts are going to disclose the recipe in an official document soon to be issued as an argument for the cultivation of red pepper here.

Professor Augustin, of the University of Berlin, after investigation, declares that in Southern Germany and Austria-Hungary where large quantities of paprika are used, the desire for strong drink has almost disappeared. He will be quoted by the Department experts.

Paprika is now dutiable at 2 1-2 cents a pound, but the beneficent Wilson tariff bill is going to reduce it to one cent.

FLOOD VICTIM RECEIVES AFTER WAITING 25 YEARS

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 24.—After almost 25 years, W. C. Wolfe, of Lily, Cambria County, has received assurances that he will recover $2,520, with interest, for a house destroyed by representatives of the State Board of Health following the Johnstown flood of May 31, 1889. Wolfe had a special bill enacted by the Legislature in 1901. He obtained judgment against the State and Governor Tener just signed a $2,520 bill to pay it.

Wolfe owned a house in Johnstown and the flood moved it from its foundations. State representatives demolished it, whereas he claimed the building could have been replaced on its foundations with little expense.

CARUSO'S VOICE NO TREAT FOR HOTEL GUESTS

Patrons of Savoy, London, Complain Against Singer for Morning Vocal Exercises.

"PIGS!" EXCLAIMS TENOR

Knuckles Are Musical, Says Dr. William Lloyd, the Famous Throat Specialist.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Caruso has been highly insulted.

It is almost certain that he will never stay at the Hotel Savoy again, and if his present bad temper continues he may slight all England by cutting it off his list.

Objections amounting to positive kicks have been made about his voice, and this right after Dr. William Lloyd, the famous throat specialist, had said that he was a human singing machine and even his knuckles were musical.

But the tremendous insult came last and is uppermost in the tenor's mind.

"Pigs," is Caruso's only comment, but this one remark hides a multitude of profane thoughts that are evidently surging through his brain.

It all came about because Caruso arises at 6 o'clock in the morning to test his voice.

Clad in his pajamas, the singer opens wide the windows when he first gets up and fills the room and most of the hotel with a series of scales and other vocal oddities.

Fashionable Guests Object.

Fashionable London, and this includes the people staying at the Hotel Savoy, has been having an unusually gay time of late, however, and the other guests were losing much valuable beauty sleep each morning when awakened by the tenor's clarion calls. They delighted in Caruso at the proper time, but objected strenuously to him as an alarm clock, especially at

The first morning or two passed without any remonstrances, but on the third day some of the bolder persons gave vent to their feelings.

"Stop that noise" and "For goodness sake let us sleep!" made several C sharps fall off pitch, and Caruso's temperament began to sizzle. It boiled over when a formal protest was made to the management. Therefore, the expressive "Pigs."

The kicks of the Savoy guests were registered against the world's perfect singing machine, according to Dr. Lloyd, who has just finished a thorough examination of the tenor's throat.

He found absolutely no traces of the catarrh which two years ago threatened to end his career.

Bones Are Musical.

"Caruso's very bones are musical," said the doctor. "If you tap one of his knuckles, it gives out a higher pitched and more resonant tone than the average person. Among other things I have observed is the abnormal length of the vocal tube. The distance from the front teeth to the vocal chords is half an inch longer than any tenor I have ever seen, accounting to a great extent for the extraordinary compass pitch and volume of his voice.

"Another point is that his vocal chords are extremely long, fully an eighth of an inch longer than any other singer's I have ever examined. When he sings a C sharp, they vibrate 550 times a second, which is phenomenal for a man, although in a soprano the vibration is much higher. Tetrazini, for instance, on a high note registers 2,200 vibrations a second."

19-Year Search For Heirs Ended

George and Edward Walton Come Into Estate of $750,000 Left by English Uncle.

OTTAWA, KANS., May 24.—After having searched the United States nineteen years for George and Edward Walton, machinists, Marchant Walton, their cousin, found them here to-day and informed them they are heirs to $750,000.

When William Walton died in England he left an estate of approximately $1,500,000. He willed half the estate to Marchant Walton and the remainder to his two nephews, whose whereabouts he did not know. Marchant Walton had practically given up hope of finding them.

While traveling through Kansas on an automobile tour, Marchant Walton stopped at the Madison House.

He noticed a blacksmith and plumbing sign opposite the hotel. He was attracted by the name Walton. Recognition of his cousins followed. There will be a settlement soon.

Six-Year-Old Girl Dies of "Old Age," Physicians Assert

Hair of Child Snow White and Face Wrinkled Like That of an Old Woman.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Cleveland medical circles are deeply interested in the death of Dora Crzybeck, a six-year-old girl who died of "old age."

The child's hair was as white as that of an aged person, her face wrinkled as though with age and her whole appearance that of a woman of seventy years.

The disease of which the child died is known as Raynaud's disease, and is very rare. Coroner Byrne called after the little girl's death and said he knew of only one other such case during his years of practice.

Huck Finn Swimmin' Hole Now Abolished

Famous Palmyra Creek, Made So by Mark Twain, Is a Sewer. Young Boys Desolate.

HANNIBAL, MO., May 24.—Palmyra Creek, where Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer, two famous characters in Mark Twain's books, waded barefooted and dammed the spring that they might use it for a swimming pool, is to-day a thing of the past.

Years ago, when Hannibal was first settled, the main portion of the village was around the mouth and along the sides of Palmyra Creek. A little more than a year ago work was started to convert the creek into a large sanitary sewer.

The work has just been finished of closing the gap that made Palmyra Creek a matter of history.

Baby Girl Is Born With Pair of Teeth

Sprouts Two More, Too, the Day After Her Arrival—Signs of Great Strength.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A normal, healthy, nine-and-a-half-pound baby girl, born to Mrs. Fannie Axter, came into the world not with a gold spoon in her mouth, but with two pearly teeth.

Yesterday, when Dr. Abraham A. Levy called to see his little charge, he found that two more teeth had developed. The first pair were incisors, the last are molars.

The baby, who will be christened Dora to-day, is the fifth child born to Mrs. Axter. Dora gives every promise of unusual strength.

Shoots Man He Finds Talking With Girls

Youth Fires Four Times at Victim, Two Bullets Take Effect With Serious Results.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Albert E. Snyder, twenty-four years old, was shot twice last night by Robert M. Unger, nineteen years old, while Snyder and two companions were talking to two girls.

Unger became enraged when he saw Snyder and his companions talking with the girls and he fired four shots at the young men, two of the balls striking Snyder. Unger was arrested.

GOV. BROWN DEFINES LYNCH LAW

Advances a New and Startling Theory

Calls Jail Mobs 'Murderers'

GOVERNOR JOSEPH M. BROWN, who, with absolute candor, reiterates his intention to rigidly enforce the laws while he remains in office. He is shown seated at his desk.



All Georgia Evildoers Are Scourged by the Executive With Amazing Frankness as He Serves Notice That the Statutes Will Be Enforced.

Governor Joseph M. Brown in an interview for The Sunday American, amazing in its frankness and engaging in its absolute candor, serves notice again upon the people of Georgia that so long as he is Chief Magistrate, the laws of Georgia must and shall be rigidly enforced.

The Governor minces no words in stating his position, and cites specific instances of law violations of a character repugnant to his sense of right.

The Governor's interview, which is sure to create a stir, follows:

By JOSEPH M. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia

I am not now and never have been a pessimist, but, nevertheless, I will say that certain events within the past few months have been tendering to this and some other States the issue of anarchy or illegally administered law.

Among these events were strikes on public service corporations and factories, the dynamiting of residences and other property in the night, the threatened interruption of the courts in the very act of applying the process prescribed by the Constitution and the invasion of jails by mobs, who, with the muzzles of guns, have forced officers of the State to surrender prisoners, who have then been unlawfully hanged.

Georgia is a large State, with a large population, and the events to which I refer have been but occasional and in different parts of her area, but they are developing a spirit of disregard of law which, if not sternly checked, will ere long burst forth as anarchy, pure and simple.

Now, it is an indisputable fact that an enormous majority of the people of this State is composed of lawabiding people.

They have framed a Constitution and enacted laws for the protection of persons and property.

THINKS PEOPLE SUPREME.

"They do not intend to lie down at night with the apprehension that the habitation of the humblest person will be dynamited as he and his family sleep.

They do not intend that jails shall be broken into and parties in the custody of the State taken forcibly from the officers and killed. The State holds such killing as murder.

And I will add that, since certain organizations have tendered to the State the issue as to whether their will or the State's law shall be supreme, it will be demonstrated that the vast majority of the people do NOT intend that the law shall bend to the power of any or all organizations.

Taking a concrete case for illustration, when the State chartered the Georgia Railroad she not only gave it consent to run trains, but she commanded it to do so. And in her amended Railroad Commission law she made it the duty of the commission "to order and compel the operation of sufficient and proper passenger service, when in its judgment inefficient or insufficient service is being rendered the public or any community." Code of Georgia, Section 2664.

SEES INJURY TO POOR.

About 250 trainmen struck and forced the owners of the road to stop running the trains for twelve days. They and their confederates paralyzed the power of that road to serve the public. The public in the counties traversed by that road consisted, as shown by the last census, of 582,182 inhabitants.

Thus these trainmen and those who incited them to this course openly and boldly affronted the State by setting her laws at naught; they injured hundreds of thousands of people by temporarily depriving them of the powers of transportation which are necessary to their welfare. They struck a blow especially hard to the poor people, who were not able to pay the higher prices for food and other necessaries during the period of the strike. In fact, in these cases this suspension of transportation facilities shut down factories, thus depriving the employees of daily wages, which were needed for the purchase of food itself.

Can anybody advance a plausible excuse—we can not say reason—for this nullification of the State's law which commanded the operation of that railroad for the benefit of the public?

Can anybody claim that every other element of the State's citi-

Steals for Sick Baby; Gives Thanks in Note

Burglar Enters Minneapolis Home, but Leaves Apology Behind Him.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24.—For the sake of a sick baby at home a burglar broke into the home of Andrew Fisher, 142 Girard Avenue N, early Thursday and stole one quart of milk and $6. He left a note of thanks.

Fisher told Captain of Police John Galvin that he had heard a sound in his house, but did not leave his bed. When he arose early he said he found a window removed from a casing in the basement and the back door was standing open. On the table was a note, which read as follows:

"Thanks, old man, for the money and the milk. I have a sick baby at my home, and I can use both!"

Fisher made a hurried inventory of his belongings and found that $6 had been taken from his trousers, which had been hanging on the foot of the bed. A quart bottle of milk was missing also.

Mysterious Shears Snip Ostrich Plumes

Woman Separated From Most of Her Headgear While Out Walking.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Mable Coyle, owned a fine ostrich plume which she wore in her hat. Last evening she was walking toward her home, the plume waving proudly in the breeze. Suddenly a hand projected itself from a window in a building near Miss Coyle's residence. In the hand was a pair of shears. After a snip of the shears the hand and the plume vanished as if by magic. Miss Coyle reported the theft to the police.

Married Half Nephew; Daughter Her Cousin

Woman Seeks Divorce in Order to Straighten Out Badly Tangled Relationship.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24.—Mrs. Jennie Golden, who when thirteen years old was married to her half nephew, then twenty years old, filed suit here to have the marriage annulled, so the relationship of their four-year-old Margaret may be straightened.

She does not want the daughter to go through life as second cousin to herself. Christian Golden, the husband, also wants the marriage annulled.

Willoughby Babcock, attorney for the woman, said Golden did not learn of the degree of their relationship until recently, owing to the second marriage of Mrs. Golden's grandfather.

Municipal Poolrooms Needed, Says Pastor

Places as Privately Operated Form Great Temptation to Young Boys, He Charges.

GALESBURG, ILLS., May 24.—Rev. F. E. R. Miller, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, declares for the municipal ownership of pool halls and emphasized his position in a sermon. He asserts that under private ownership the crowds that frequent pool halls and the gaming practices that are frequently allowed are demoralizing to boys. He contended that under municipal ownership these places would be properly conducted, as they now are under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. His position is based on recent revelations regarding poolrooms here, the closing of one place by the mayor and the suppression of slot machines in others.

LAWBREAKERS ARE WARNED AGAIN BY GOVERNOR BROWN

Continued From Page 1.

zenship shall go into court to settle differences which can not be adjusted by agreement of the parties involved, but that the labor element should be given a free hand to hurt everybody else, if it so chooses, in its trial of conclusions, in its own way, with its rival?

THE ATTITUDE OF LABOR.

And bear in mind that the labor element in the contest to which I am alluding planted itself upon grounds to which no other class has even laid the slightest claim. I mean that its contention, in a nutshell, was as follows: "This is your property, but it is my job on it. You have invested millions of dollars in building and equipping it for serving the public and I have not spent a cent on it, but I will suspend work on my job on your property, and if you put anybody else in that position so that you can obey the law which commands you to operate it, my friends, the mob, will kill him, if necessary, so that I can defeat you and the law."

Now, suppose the owners of the road, through the managers, had given orders to shut down the road for twelve days in order to overhaul the track, engines and cars, does anyone suppose that the Railroad Commission would not have interfered in a hurry to force them to comply with the law?

Why, then, do the employees or any of them attempt to justify a course which is absolutely counter to the law?

And if two or three hundred railroad employees can quit work on that public service corporation's property and prevent it from being operated, by the application of the same principle two or three employees on a farm can quit work and say to the owner of that farm, "You shall not have any more work done toward making your crop until our demands against you are satisfied," and they can with just as much right enlist their friends to paralyze the power of that farmer to do any work on his property as the railroad employees had on the Georgia Railroad. And if the State, through its officers, either acquiesce in suspending the operation of a railroad, or gives tacit consent to such procedure, she estops herself from protecting any of her other citizens who may be similarly held up by other employees.

POINTS DUTY OF STATE.

I have stated this case very plainly, some may say very bluntly, because it has within itself the undoubted elements of anarchy, in that its participants openly set themselves in the face of the law; in fact, in opposition to the very letter of the law, and in doing so inflicted great inconvenience and loss to tens of thousands of people who had done them no harm.

Therefore, it is the manifest duty of the State to prevent such an occurrence within her borders in the future.

But some may say, how are you going to prevent it?

I will answer: The power of the State of Georgia, within her limits, is greater than any power or all other powers combined. And that power will be inexorably exerted WHENEVER IT IS CHALLENGED BY ANY ELEMENT WORKING AGAINST THE STATE'S LAWS FOR ITS OWN SELFISH ENDS.

A strike on a railroad, in a cotton factory, marble mill, or any other organization, is LYNCH LAW.

The only difference between the striker and the employee of any of those organizations and a mob which brutally beats or takes the life of a human being, is that in the one case it is property and in the other it is the person that is lynched.

DYNAMITING OF HOMES.

Now, as to the dynamiting of homes and the terrorism otherwise exerted to force certain people to move from the counties of their residence to other counties, I will say that, no matter what be the color, race or occupation of the people in question, they are held accountable as individuals to the laws of the State, and so long as each of them obeys the laws and pursues his or her occupation in a peaceable manner, such one is entitled to the protection of the State and shall receive it. And if the lawless methods which have been adopted in certain localities are persisted in, the State will control the situation in a manner which will not be forgotten!

As to the acts of mobs who invaded two seats of the State's authority and dragged therefrom those whom she had taken into her custody, I will say that there was not the slightest excuse for this act in either case.

The laws of Georgia are definite and complete in punishing crime, and if the State permits a mob to supplant her laws with this force in ONE case and for ONE offense, there can be no reason for not allowing any mob to take a like course upon a person charged with ANY offense.

And if a mob chooses to lynch a negro in one case, it is just as apt to lynch a white man in the next case!

For the foregoing reasons, I have offered rewards of one hundred dollars each for the persons who participated in the unlawful acts of breaking open jails in Columbia and Heard Counties, after intimidating the officers at the jails with guns pointed at them, and then hanged the persons who were the objects of their ire.

If these acts of contempt of the State's authority be ignored by the State, then we may as well throw off all pretense of authority and law.

NO PRICE IS TOO HIGH.

If the guilty parties be apprehended and convicted and the bill due for the rewards be large, every good citizen of the State will agree that no price is too high to pay for freedom from anarchy.

I can not end these words without admonishing the officers of the State in EVERY county to exert EVERY power which the law places in their hands to protect the process of the State.

Better the enforcement of the laws than popularity with lawbreakers.

True nobility is OBEDIENCE TO DUTY, and if even life be sacrificed upon the altar of loyalty to a sworn obligation, such an end is grander than a crown.

No nobler epitaph has ever been written than that inscribed by the ancient Spartans upon the monument they erected at Thermopylae over Leonidas and the 300 who had fallen with him: "Go, stranger, tell in Lacedaemon that we died in obedience to her laws."

Prettiest Girl in World Found Discovered by Harrison Fisher

HARRISON FISHER, the artist, and his cousin, Hanka Harba, who, he thinks, may change the Fisher type of beautiful girls when she grows older, and at the top a sketch he made of her.



Little Miss Hanka Harba in Bohemia, Is Hailed as a Surpassing Beauty.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Harrison Fisher, who has drawn a greater number of beautiful girls than any living illustrator, has found the prettiest girl in the world.

Since the popular artist is a bachelor and extremely eligible, it is to be regretted that the girl who so fills his eye that he declares she has no equal in all the world is his cousin and only three and a half years old.

Her name is Hanka Harba and her home is in Kladnow, in Bohemia. With the aid of her mother she corresponds with her "big cousin, Harry."

"I'm really in love with the little witch," Mr. Fisher said yesterday. "I intend to visit her every time I go to Europe. I saw her last summer for the first time. By next summer she will be five. It will be interesting to watch her development. Yes, I have drawn pictures of her, but I gave the originals to her, so they are in Bohemia.

"The child is to me the prettiest in the world. She has wide-open, trustful eyes. They are a soft hazel. Her lips are curled as a rosebud curls. Her hair is soft and blonde as a chick's down. Her features are indeterminate yet, but her expression is sweet and her coloring delicately beautiful. No, she is not the type of 'the Fisher girl,' but perhaps the Fisher girl type will change when she becomes sixteen or eighteen."

HIGH COST OF PIE STIRS SENATORS TO REBELLION

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Insurgency over the question of "pie"—not political, but actual—is stirring the Senate. While the Senate Restaurant was "reorganized" along Democratic economy lines and the prices of many of the viands reduced materially, pie per cut remained at 10 cents.

"It's the most important article of food we have," a New England Senator declared, "and one that inspires good legislation. It's an outrage! The price must come down!"

The management of the restaurant recently was changed. The feeding problem in the Senate for years has been bothersome, but never before has disruption been threatened over the question of pie prices.

Freak Styles Cause High Cost of Living

University Professor Says That Americans Wear Clothes That French Cast Off.

DES MOINES, May 24.—"The mad pursuit of American women for the varying fads of dress, and their acceptance of designs from the European fashion centers as mandates in technique of dress, are directly responsible for the high cost of living in this country to-day," declared Prof. Walter Sargent, of the University of Chicago, before the convention of the Western Drawing and Manual Training Association. Professor Sargent said:

"The American should be like the Chinese woman. She should have an established style of dress and follow that style.

"The French send dress and home art designs to America which they themselves will not accept, and the American woman and home-maker accept that edict as a fashion law to be followed literally.

WIFE MAY BEAT HUSBAND'S AFFINITY, COURT'S RULING

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—That affinities have no standing in Milwaukee courts and that married women have a right to beat them became known in the District Court the other day when Miss Annette C. Meyers was banished from the city and Mrs. E. D. Mickle was found not guilty of a charge of assault and battery.

After many futile attempts to persuade Miss Meyers to discontinue her attentions, Mrs. Mickle is alleged to have met Miss Meyers in front of the City Hall and is said to have administered a severe beating.

Mrs. Mickle, dressed almost in rags, knocked Miss Meyers to the pavement and tore the stylish clothing which Miss Meyers wore into shreds.

Miss Meyers then had Mrs. Mickle arrested.

STEFANSSON TO SEARCH ARCTIC FOR NEW LANDS

Discoverer of "Blond Eskimo" Will Sail Early Next Month for Far North.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 24.—Vilhjalmar Stefansson, Arctic explorer and discoverer of the "blond Eskimo," or the lost tribe of white men of the Arctic, will leave here early next month on a four-year trip into the mysterious north in search of a mystic continent. Somewhere in the snowbound regions of the Arctic Circle it is believed there lies a great continent of more than 1,000,000 square miles, and it is for this that Stefansson and his little party of scientists will search.

In these days when so small a part of the globe remains unexplored and uncharted, it seems strange that explorers and scientists should be ignorant of such a great stretch of land, if such a land really exists. Their ignorance of it is explained, however, by the fact that practically all polar exploring of the past has been confined to hurried dashes to the region of the pole. Nearly all Arctic expeditions have had as their primary object the discovery of the pole. Now that Peary has attained that object, expeditions of the future will devote more time to exploring the Arctic Circle and to scientific research.

Explore Beaufort Sea.

The region which Stefansson will explore is now known as the "Beaufort Sea." That is the way it appears upon maps of the Arctic, but it is not by any means certain that it is the sea, although many explorers, including Dr. Nansen and Amundsen, are inclined to believe that it is the sea. Stefansson and Commander Peary, however, believe that it is a great continent. Peary asserts that he saw many signs of land in the vicinity of the "Beaufort Sea" while on his dashes to the pole, which indicated that they were parts of a continent.

Stefansson hopes to reach Nome, Alaska, the last telegraph station north, a month after he sails from here. He expects to round Point Barrow the last week in July. His vessel is the Karluk, an old whaler. His party will consist of ten noted scientists and a crew of twelve men, all experienced in Arctic exploration.

The expedition is being made at the expense of the Canadian Government. It had been expected that Stefansson would make the trip for the National Geographic Society of Washington and the American Museum of National History of New York, which institution offered him $45,000. The Canadian Government, however, offered him $75,000, and Stefansson accepted. The fact that he is a Canadian by birth had much to do with his accepting the Canadian offer, despite the attraction of the larger amount of money.

Born in Winnipeg.

Stefansson was born in Winnipeg, of Iceland parents. He is unmarried, which, in his opinion, should be the case with all Arctic explorers. He studied at Harvard and graduated. One of his hobbies is the study of the peoples of the North of Europe and the study of Norse literature.

Stefansson has had considerable experience in exploration in the vicinity of the supposed continent. Not long ago he spent three years among the Eskimos of the Arctic. His discovery of the "blond Eskimos" made him famous the world over.

During the course of an expedition into polar regions, Stefansson ran across a remarkable tribe of Eskimos. They had never seen a white man before, and Stefansson had never seen any Eskimos like them; many of them had blue eyes and reddish hair, with many of the facial characteristics of the Scandinavian.

SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS FILL SOUTH ATLANTIC

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Mariners say that in the midst of the Atlantic, about where the 25th meridian west from Greenwich crosses the equator, there lies a region of mystery. It is on the line that ships take from Madeira to Brazil.

Only within the past half-century has it been sounded and its strange phenomena reported. One investigator declared that he saw the sea about half a mile from his vessel suddenly disturbed. For about two minutes it boiled up violently as from a subterranean spring.

Auburn Home Coming Draws 1,000 Alumni

William Jennings Bryan to Be One of Principal Speakers for the Ceremonies.

AUBURN, ALA., May 24.—An appeal is being made to Auburn men everywhere in the world to attend the home coming of former students, that will be held June 1 to June 4, simultaneously with the college commencement. The home coming is the first general reunion ever to be held by a Southern college. Preparations are being made for the entertainment of at least 1,000 visitors to the little town, as assurances from hundreds of former students have been received.

Elaborate plans have been laid for the general commencement exercises. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, will be one of the visitors, and a speaker before the alumni. Dr. Charles Alsworth Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, will deliver the baccalaureate address, and Bishop Beverly Dandridge Tucker, of Virginia, will preach the commencement sermon.

The last word in the home coming calls is a proclamation, drafted and signed by Dr. Charles C. Thach, president of the institution, Thomas Bragg, president of the Alumni Association, and Dr. Howard M. Hamill, of Nashville, Tenn., Auburn '67.

Lives a Double Life on $12 a Week Salary

Chicago Man Maintained Two Homes on Pittance for Seven Years, Wife Charges.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Mio L. Lyon's success in maintaining two families, part of the time on a salary of $12 a week, became a matter of court record yesterday. Judge Petit in the Circuit Court, granted a divorce to Mrs. Margaret A. Lyon, 4550 Champlain Avenue, because she proved to the court's satisfaction that in the last seven years Lyon has supported as his wife another woman. She is the mother of two children, a third having died in infancy.

Lyon has been a printer and proof reader, but more recently a night watchman, for which duties he received $12 a week. Up to May, 1911, he lived with his wife, during the time he was not with the other woman, their four children, Margaret, ten years old; Wilfred, twelve years old; William, nineteen years old, and Mary, twenty-one years old.

"For the past seven years I have been suspicious, but it was only two years ago that I learned positively that he has associated with the other when she took the stand. I found a memorandum which was scribbled on the back of an envelope entitled woman," Mrs. Lyon told Judge Petit 'Shirtwaist for Alice and stockings for the kids.' Of course, that did not refer to me. We were living in the country a great part of the time while he worked in the city and I found out through letters from this woman's sister that he had been living with her."

Lyon is now living with the Woodward woman and her children at 447 East Sibley Street, Hammond, Ind., according to Sarah Brower, 7650 Bond Avenue, superintendent for the United Charities at South Chicago, who appeared as a witness for Mrs. Lyon.

Former Pastorate to Honor Beecher's Name

Brooklyn Church to Hold Services for Week During Preacher's Centenary.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Plymouth Church, in Brookyn, in which Henry Ward Beecher was pastor for several years, will hold a centennial celebration in honor of the great preacher beginning to-morrow and continuing until June 1. Beecher, had he lived, would be 100 years old on the 24th of June. During the last week of June the city will join with the Plymouth Church in giving a celebration. The commemorative services which begin to-morrow will be conducted by the Plymouth Church alone, however. During the week memorial addresses will be made on the many activities with which Beecher was connected in life, by representatives of the church and state, and by many friends who knew Beecher intimately.

In addition to the memorial addresses a permanent memorial to Beecher will be dedicated.

Inheritance Refused By Poorhouse Inmate

Pauper Too Honest to Take Money He Thinks Belongs to Another Man.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL., May 24.—The Madison County poor farm here shelters a man so honest he refuses an inheritance he feels certain is not his, although several persons are sure it is.

A letter went to the county home addressed to George Hoerner. It stated that the mother of George Hoerner, in Baden, Germany, is dead, leaving a sum of money to her son George, believed to be in Edwardsville.

Hoerner was born in Baden, Germany, and all he had to do was to sign the affidavit that his name was George Hoerner and that he was a native of Baden.

In looking over the letter, however, he found mentioned therein a relative whom he did not know, and for that reason he feels sure the bequest is not for him.

WHEN FRIENDSHIP CEASES.

ST. PAUL, May 24.—Friendship ceases when a man knocks a woman's teeth out in a friendly dispute, according to Miss Theresa Smith, who brought complaint against Mike Cummings in Municipal Court for assault and battery. "You don't love him any more, I suppose?" asked the Judge of the complaining witness. Cummings was given a suspended sentence of 45 days in the workhouse.

JAPANESE SITUATION NEARS CRISIS AFTER U. S. REPLY

Continued From Page 1.

Government most rests the hope of peace, insist that there should be a change of racial policy of Americans toward the Japanese.

The Yorodzu, a leading journal, denounces Governor Johnson's message as an INTOLERABLE INSULT TO JAPAN.

This is the condition which thoughtful men, not touched by the war spirit and always advocates of peace, believe to contain the greatest menace.

With the information that the Panama Canal will be completed by October, it is now regarded by experts that should Japan determine upon extreme action she would immediately strike at this great strategic possession.

Against this stroke forts are being built upon the Pacific side. The officials here admit that not one big gun is in the Canal Zone.

Jap Conservatives Agitate For an Equal Citizenship

Special Cable to The American.

TOKIO, May 24.—The news that the California alien land ownership bill had been signed by Governor Johnson was received here with regret.

It had been hoped up to the last moment that Washington's intervention would prove successful. The newspapers published extras about the signing of the bill.

The efforts of the Japanese Government are concentrated at present on pacifying public opinion, but the task is regarded in many quarters as more difficult than at the time of the California school controversy, or even a year ago.

Since the death of the old Japanese Emperor the authority of the Government has steadily diminished in resisting the growing influence of public opinion.

Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, Secretary of the United States Embassy, visited Baron Noboaki Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to-day, and reiterated the determination of the United States Government to exert every effort to find a friendly solution. He thanked the Japanese Government for its attempts to restrain excitable public opinion.

It is generally believed here Washington will find a solution, but the more conservative elements in Japan are now echoing the public agitation for equal treatment of the Japanese. They declare the racial issue and the recurrence of anti-Japanese bills in California should receive basic curative treatment.

A prominent official said to-day:

"The Japanese people feel that their national honor is involved. The present question will be solved peacefully, but what is needed to assure the permanence of our traditional friendship is a change of heart in some Americans toward the Japanese."

Capt. Hobson Quits House Naval Committee in Disgust

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, hero of the Merrimac, has resigned from the Committee of Naval Affairs in disgust. He has voluntarily selected as his assignment in the new Congress the chairmanship of the House Committee on Education.

For two terms Captain Hobson has warned Congress of possible trouble with Japan. Failing to convince the Naval Committee of the necessity to build battleships he feels he can no longer remain a member of it.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will choose a successor to Hobson.

Lemuel E. Padgett, of Tennessee, is to be chairman of this committee. He is opposed to battleship construction.

KILL DANDELIONS OR BE FINED, SAYS OMAHA MAYOR

OMAHA, NEBR., May 24.—Failure to root out dandelions will be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or imprisonment, if Mayor Dahlman of Omaha wins the favor of the City Council to an ordinance which he will introduce at next Tuesday's session. Yesterday was one of the "dandelion-destroying days" designated by the Mayor, who is very much in earnest in this work.

"Dandelions are certainly a public nuisance," said the Mayor in explanation of his suggestion. "If we all get together, we can eliminate them from our city. I'm ready to go the limit to do it."

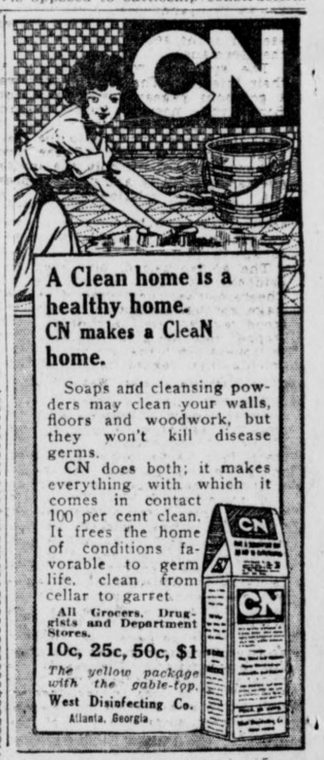
FRECKLE-FACE

Sun and Wind Bring Out Ugly Spots, How to Remove Easily

Here's a chance, Miss Freckle-face, to try a remedy for freckles with the guarantee of a reliable dealer that it will not cost you a penny unless it removes the freckles; while if it does give you a clear complexion the expense is trifling.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from Jacobs' Pharmacy and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of the homely freckles and get a beautiful complexion. Rarely is more than one ounce needed for the worst case.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine, as this is the prescription sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.



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Soaps and cleansing powders may clean your walls, floors and woodwork, but they won't kill disease germs.

CN does both; it makes everything with which it comes in contact 100 per cent clean. It frees the home of conditions favorable to germ life, clean from cellar to garret.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

KAISER'S DAUGHTER WEDS MID ROYAL POMP

THREE DAYS' FESTIVITIES BROUGHT TO A CLOSE WITH ROYAL COUPLE'S NUPTIALS

Berlin, Aided by Citizens From Every Country in the World, Celebrates Event With Brilliant Gayety---The Princess a Very Lovely Bride.

Special Cable to The Atlanta Georgian.

BERLIN, May 24.—The glory and the glamor of a royal wedding hovers over Berlin. Hours after the brilliant nuptials by which Princess Victoria Luise, of the proud house of Hohenzollern, became the wife of Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, a Guelph, a thousand wedding bells still are pealing out a godspeed to the young couple. Berlin is given over to carnival gayety and is a tenderly smiling city.

For the royal wedding was a love match, too, and all the world is patronizing in its love for a lover and his sweetheart, even though that sweetheart be the Kaiser's own daughter and the apple of his eye.

Victoria Luise, the only daughter of the royal house of Germany, to-day wasworthy, in the hour of her greatest experience, of all the pride and affection which Germany bears her. She was a lovely bride.

And manly Prince Ernest August had merely to appear by her side before the Berlin populace after the ceremony to dissipate the prejudice which loyal subjects of the Kaiser have fostered, now forty-seven years, for all Guelphs. The exultant cheers that welcomed the couple proved their eternal popularity.

The wedding came to-day as a crowning event of a gala week. The celebration of the wedding began Thursday with a gala opera evening. Friday a state banquet was held. All day to-day the public has been in holiday attire and very gay.

Visitors Crowd Berlin.

All the week a stream of visitors has poured into Berlin, the most impressive procession, probably, of Germany's history. Crowned heads from the greatest nations were present, and representatives of the noble houses of every nation on the Continent. And then there were civilians by the thousands, predominant among them the Americans, whose interest seemed to be second only to that of the Germans.

The spectacle was worthy of all their interest. The bridal party was a gorgeous pageant as it came into Berlin this morning from Potsdam, where, in the great Marble Palace, the civil ceremonies incident to the marriage were performed. These were rather private, with only the invited guests, the royalty and nobility present. But the religious rites, celebrated later in the city, were public ceremonies, with practically all Berlin and all the thousands of visitors as spectators.

The golden-haired, blue-eyed girl-princess was the idol of the day. Cheers marked the course of her carriage through the streets, thousands stood reverent and bareheaded as she stepped into the great cathedral. Affectionate Germans are hoarse with voicing their regard for the princess.

Victoria Luise Beautiful.

Victoria Luise was beautiful, even with the plainly simple gown she wore. It was of white satin point applique, of conventional cut, with a train four yards long. The cost of the gown and the train and the lace, which had been especially hand-made, will not exceed $1,000. The princess' veil, on which many girls in the Silesian lace school worked for many weeks, cost $600. The entire trousseau was of rich but simple elegance; those of the daughters of German captains of industry and of German millionaires have cost ten times as much. This fact reflects the simple taste of her mother, the Kaiserin.

And more gorgeous, too, were the gowns of the four girlish and beautiful bridesmaids. The maids were chosen by the princess-bride herself, and all are of more or less close relation to her by blood or marriage. They were attractive, all of them, but the eyes of all Germany were for the bride.

The four bridesmaids were Princess Mary, daughter of King George and Queen Mary of Great Britain; the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Czar and Czarina of Russia; Princess Yolanda, of Italy and Princess Elizabeth of Roumania.

They were beautiful, all of them, but of varying types of beauty. Princess Mary is fair, with a ruddy complexion; Grand Duchess Olga is a pronounced brunette, with somber eyes, which, possessed by a girl of less estate, would be accounted a formidable power in the game of hearts. Princess Elizabeth is of the pure Caucasian type, and Princess Yolanda is of distinctive Latin beauty. She is accounted the reigning beauty of Southern Europe.

Number Increased at Last.

At first it was thought to have only three bridesmaids, but at the last minute it was decided to increase the number to four, and a belated invitation was sent to Princess Yolanda.

The four beautiful princesses were gowned in accord with their pulchritude, and were more elaborately dressed than was the bride herself. But as simple as was the trousseau of Victoria Luise, the brilliancy of the wedding gifts more than made up for it. The presents were fabulous. Their value is estimated at close to $3,000,000, a large part of which is the value of the gifts of her father. These were jewels of fantastic designs, created from plans of his own conception. All of Germany is represented in the gifts, many cities appropriating sums ranging from $5,000 to $50,000 for the purchase of tokens. The great courts of Europe sent costly and beautiful presents.

The presents were on exhibition before the invited guests, but not for public display. However, it is likely that the Princess herself will request that some of the more attractive articles be exhibited, together with the veil and the wedding dress which she wore.

Bridegroom's Gift.

The bridegroom, too, received one gift that is unusual. It is unusual also because the Princess, his wife, shares no part of it, and it came from the Kaiser himself. Wilhelm was so glad that the old quarrel with the House of Guelph thus is settled by the marriage that, after the union had been arranged, he promised to create a new German State and make Ernest August the ruler of it. Accordingly, Prince Ernest to-day became the Duke of Brunswick and the Grand Duke of Lunebourg. This gives him a responsible job and makes him the equal in rank with the kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg and the Prince Regent of Bavaria. A considerable portion of the kingdom of Hanover, which belongs to Prussia, was taken over and added to the new State.

The Kaiser, it is rumored, created the new duchy because he felt that his son-in-law should not be idle. Reputation for belief in sound and solid occupation as the best preventive of mischief has always been the Kaiser's.

After the public ceremony the royal newlyweds returned to the Marble Palace at Potsdam to prepare for the wedding journey. They will leave tomorrow for a trip into eastern and southern Europe.

All Streets Crowded.

They made their way through streets crowded with interested and affectionate spectators, who pushed and fought to get nearer the carriage in which their divinity rode. The crowd was not all of men and women of Germany. Every tongue was heard on the streets, and the least of these was not English. There were thousands of Americans present, and they appeared to be as jubilant as the most ardent Teutons.

The Americans have been arriving for a week or more, among them many of great wealth who sought to obtain the most desirable hotel reservations. But many American tourists who came had to leave because of the absence of accommodations.

In the great crowd, also, were mysterious strangers with Russian accents. These were Russian secret police, here to protect the Czar and Czarina. And mingling in the crowd were German secret agents, carefully scrutinizing every person, seeking to find possible anarchists, nihilists or international thieves, for probably never before has there been so great a gathering of royalty, peers and the just plain wealthy.

To enumerate the brilliant galaxy of guests, representing all the high and little courts of Europe, would be an enormous task. But the following were among those present:

Royal Guests Present.

King George and Queen Mary of England, Czar Nicholas and the Czarina of Russia, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Margherita of Italy, King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King Constantine of Greece and the Queen, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary; Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, President Poincare of France and Mme. Poincare, King Charles of Roumania, ex-King Manuel of Portugal, King Haakon of Norway and the Queen, King Gustave of Sweden, King Frederick VIII of Denmark, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Count von Wedel of Alsace-Lorraine, Duke Friedrich II of Anhalt, Grand Duke Frederik II of Baden, the Regent of Bavaria, Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig V of Hesse, Regent Johann Albrecht of Brunswick, King Wilhelm II of Wurttemburg, Prince Friedrich of Waldeck, Prince Gunther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe, King Friedrich August III of Saxony, Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst of Saxe-Weimar, Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Grand Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and many others, including grand dukes, grand duchesses and scores of lesser rank.

Princess Victoria Luise and Prince Ernest August have known each other for nearly three years, and in spite of the repeated assertions in anti-Government quarters that it is purely a marriage for the sake of politics, those in court circles say that real love enters into the match. Pictures have been printed of the engaged pair walking, holding hands.

Another important feature of the marriage is the opportunity it has given the various European rulers to meet for conferences on international affairs. In fact, the conclave has been termed the greatest peace gathering of many years. Many issues which the Balkan War left are being smoothed out.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LUISE and her royal bridesmaids, Princess Mary, of England on the left; Princess Elizabeth, of Roumania on the right; Princess Yolande, of Italy, left, below, and Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, right, below. In the center is Prince Ernest August



Cupid or Diplomats Behind Match? German People Ask

Love at First Sight Theory Believed By Some and Ridiculed By Many Others.

By STEVE BURNETT.
Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, May 24.—Is the wedding to-day of the beautiful Princess Victoria Luise only daughter of the Kaiser, to Prince Ernest August, son of the Duke of Cumberland, a love match? Did the young couple fall in love at first sight, or were they the instruments of an all-conquering diplomacy?

The German people believe that their beloved Princess has married the man she loves. They do not believe for a moment that the Princess would even consider a betrothal as a matter of state, and they do not believe that the Empress would permit of such a thing any more than the Princess would consider it.

In view of the fact that the Princess and the Prince had met but twice before the announcement of the betrothal those who assert their belief in the love match theory say that it must have been a case of love at first sight, and as evidence of the absurdity of the suggestion that it was a marriage of state, they point out that without doubt the Kaiser could have made a more advantageous match for his daughter had diplomacy been the only consideration.

Diplomats Smiling.

Diplomats of Berlin, however, smile when the question arises. Very evidently they do not accept the love at first sight theory. They point to the fact that the Kaiser is healing what has been a very serious breach of love or a case of politics, the fact remains that it is in itself a stroke of diplomacy, adjudging, as it does, the feud which has existed for a century between the reigning family of united Germany and the house of the Duke of Cumberland.

The blind King George V of Hanover, maintained his right to the Hanoverian throne after Prussia had annexed the kingdom and had sent King George into exile. Duke Ernest August swore at his dying father's bedside that he would never become reconciled to the crown of Prussia and that he never would renounce his claim to the throne of Hanover, which kingdom had become a part of Prussia.

With the house of Cumberland maintaining this attitude the Emperor of Germany has come continually face to face with a monarch, deprived of a throne, who might make himself very obnoxious in the event Germany became involved in a great war. Who could tell, but that he might even claim the throne of the German Empire?

The Duke of Cumberland, however, now sees his fortunes brightening materially. His son is to be made Duke of Brunswick and Duke of Lunebourg, a Grand Duchy which the Kaiser has created especially for his son-in-law. There is, perhaps, an element of humor in the situation, for the new Duchy is partly composed of a portion of the Province of Hanover to the right of which throne Prussia had denied the House of Cumberland.

Duke of Cumberland May Inherit English Throne

Following are some interesting facts about the House of Cumberland.

The Prince of Cumberland is both German and English.

He is a great grandson of King George III of Great Britain. His grandfather was a brother of Queen Victoria of England, they both having been children of George III.

In the event of the failure of succession of present heirs to the throne of England, it would probably be the present Duke of Cumberland, or in the event of his death, the Prince of Cumberland who would succeed to the throne, because of their descent from King George.

The arms of the House of Cumberland are almost similar to those of the royal family of Great Britain.

The Duke of Cumberland is a Prince of Great Britain, a general in the British army and a Colonel in the Austrian army.

New Testimony May Free Life Prisoner

Another Said to Have Committed Crime Laid to Girl's Sweetheart Many Years Ago.

LAPORTE, IND., May 24.—The hearing which the State Board of Pardons will give a case at the June meeting may open the prison gates for Oscar Savage, serving a life sentence, from Knox County.

Harry B. Darling, secretary of the board, is making an investigation, affidavits having been submitted with letters that a person other than Savage killed Jessie Burba, who was the convict's sweetheart.

The person making the affidavit is Nellie O'Neil, who avers that she was a witness to the tragedy, and that a relative of Savage's alleged victim killed the girl.

The O'Neil woman sets forth that she did not testify because of fear of the relative of Jessie Burba, who threatened to kill her if she informed against him.

The board recently refused clemency to Savage, but on the petition of the convict's mother, who writes that she daily prays that her son's innocence be proven, will grant another hearing.

Fear of Idol Causes Thief to Return Gem

Jade Ornament's Inscription Told of Suffering That Robber Would Undergo.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—The great god Budd, Kipling's "heathen idol made of mud," demonstrated its power over a guilty conscience and incidentally furnished a robbery clew when a valuable jade ornament, taken from a miniature statue of Buddha by a burglar who looted a Chinese store, was returned.

The jade was a portion of stolen goods valued at $2,000. The statuette from which it was taken bore an inscription to the effect that a thief of holy things would suffer the pangs of guilty conscience until the stolen articles were returned.

The fact that this inscription was in Chinese convinced the proprietors of the store and the police of the nationality of the thief.

LITTLE FINGER REPLACES NOSE ON WOMAN'S FACE

PASADENA, May 24.—Mrs. Mabel Johnson was discharged from the Pasadena Hospital to-day with the little finger of her left hand securely knitted on her face and doing duty as a nose.

Mrs. Johnson lost her real nose in an operation. The finger tip was placed between the eyes, the bone removed to make nostrils, and to-day she was discharged, breathing easily.

MANY SUITORS TRIED TO WIN LUISE'S HEART

Diplomats of Many Countries Also Attempted to Bring About Royal Match.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, May 24.—Many diplomats of the various courts of Europe have planned the betrothal of the Princess Victoria Luise to some princeling for reasons of State. All of these diplomatic conspiracies have been in vain.

Many have been the royal suitors for the hand of the Kaiser's only daughter. A few have paid hasty visits to Berlin in the hope that they might gain the affections of the Princess whom many royal mothers considered a prize match for their sons, but their departure from Berlin was, in the most cases, quite as hasty.

One of the first suitors for the hand of the Princess was the deposed King Manuel of Portugal Alsoit was said, an alliance with the King of Portugal at that time would not have displeased the Kaiser at all. In fact, so interested in the proposed match did the Kaiser appear, that he arranged a meeting between himself and the Queen Mother Amelia, of Portugal, presumably to discuss possibilities of the marriage.

Something happened, however, before this meeting could be brought about, and all talk of the Princess Victoria Luise becoming betrothed to King Manuel was dropped. Probably the Princess put her foot down as she has since done in other instances, and declined to be wedded to the Portuguese King.

Prince Gained Favor.

Prince Adoph of Mecklenberg-Strelitz was another who paid court to the Princess. Apparently the Princess regarded him with some favor, for the two were seen about together a great deal at court functions in Berlin. One day the Prince left Berlin very hurriedly and on the following day the Princess left for Celerina, Switzerland, quite as hurriedly, it being given out that the Princess suffered from a "cold" and had gone to the high altitudes of Switzerland to recover.

This explanation was accepted by but a few. It was the general belief that the Princess had had a genuine love affair with the Prince, but no reason has ever been assigned for the sudden termination of it.

In 1910 the Archduke Karl Franz, eldest son of the late Archduke Otto, of Austria, was mentioned as a possible future husband for the Princess. The Archduke Karl Franz, it was pointed out at the time, might some day be Emperor of Austria, in the event of the failure of succession of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, son of Emperor Franz Joseph. The Kaiser paid a visit to Vienna for a conference with the Emperor of Austria, with the object of discussing the rumored match, it was said, but nothing ever came of it. Perhaps the Princess objected to the Archduke, too. At this time the Princess was eighteen years old and the Archduke twenty-three years old.

Many Other Suitors.

Then there followed in rapid order rumors that the Princess was to marry Prince Leopold, son of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. It was asserted that King Edward was so interested in effecting a marriage between the son of his brother and the Princess Victoria Luise that he arranged to have Prince Arthur raised to a peerage of his own. The Duke of Connaught, however, objected to this. King Edward it was said, wanted to make Prince Arthur the Duke of Kent.

In 1911 it was said that a match between the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz and the Princess was being arranged, this despite the fact that what had appeared to be a plan to marry the Princess to Prince Adolph of Mecklenberg-Strelitz had fallen through.

King George is said to have favored a marriage between Princess Victoria Luise and the Prince of Wales, according to a report which became current in official circles in London recently. No statement regarding this could ever be obtained in Berlin.

Grain of Corn Mayor Is Deposed

Canton (Ohio) Will Change City Hall Officials Without an Election on Court Decision.

CANTON, OHIO, May 24.—Canton's City Hall had a novel kind of spring housecleaning, in which all of the officers instead of the offices were swept out and new ones installed.

The change was the outcome of a decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the lower court in the case of Former Mayor A. R. Turnbull against Mayor Harry Schilling, which put Turnbull back into office after having been out for five months.

In that time most all city offices were turned over to Socialists, to which party Schilling belonged at the time of his candidacy. He was subsequently expelled. Turnbull, elected as a Democrat, became a Bull Moose, but he will return all his Democratic aides to office.

Turnbull and Schilling broke even on the vote in November, 1911. Turnbull won the office by lot on a grain of corn. Schilling sued and won.

FORESTRY SCHOOL LOSES EXPOSITION BUILDING

SEATTLE, May 24.—Marking one of the beauty spots in the grounds of the University of Washington is the School of Forestry, a large building constructed of forest trees. The structure was erected during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to contain the forestry exhibit of the State, but is now used by the university. It was built at a cost of $85,000.

BRIDESMAIDS OF VICTORIA LUISE ALL BEAUTIFUL

German Princess Selected Girls of Royal Families for Wedding Herself.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, May 24.—When preparations for the wedding of Princess Luise were first entered upon at the Royal Court of Berlin, the Princess herself had no small say in the arrangement of affairs.

"I shall select my own bridesmaids," said the pretty Princess, and her royal father bowed to her wishes.

If Princess Luise had searched all of Europe she could not have found four prettier princesses than she selected. Princess Mary, of Great Britain, daughter of King George and Queen Mary; Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, daughter of Czar Nicholas; Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the King of Roumania and the Princess Yolande of Italy, make a quartette that for beauty could not be exceeded.

Had the Princess been allowed to select as bridesmaids the daughters of Dukes and other titled nobles of the aristocracy, she would not have had any trouble so far as beauty is concerned. But she was restricted to the narrow circles of her friends of equal rank as herself. Her attendants had to be of royal blood.

All Strong Willed.

All of the bridesmaids besides being personal friends of Princess Louise, are princesses of the same type of independence as the daughter of the Kaiser. As Princess Luise declined to be a pawn in European diplomatic affairs, so each of her bridesmaids at one time or another have quite as firmly declined to be "married off" as a matter of state.

Probably the incident which established the independence of the Grand Duchess Olga is of most interest at this time because of the coincidence of that incident and the wedding today of Princess Louise.

When the Kaiser and the Czar of Russia met in 1912 in Finnish waters, it is said the two Emperors planned to marry the Grand Duchess Olga and Prince Adelbert, the Kaiser's third son, who then was twenty-eight years of age. Prince Adelbert was with his father at the time on the royal yacht Hohenzollern, having been taken away from home because of interest displayed in a well-known variety actress.

Great Diplomatic Stroke.

To have accomplished the marriage of the Grand Duchess and the Prince would have been a great diplomatic stroke, for it would have tended to unite the great Empires of Russia and Germany. The Prince would probably have readily obeyed his stern father but the Grand Duchess Olga declined to be married in that way. It was said that her affections lay elsewhere. The Czar did not try to force his daughter into the marriage. The Grand Duchess Olga is the Czar's favorite child, and is said to have matters practically her own way in the palace of the Romanoffs.

Princess Mary was to have been married to King Manuel, of Portugal, when that young man was really occupying the throne of his country. King Manuel's father, King Carlos, had been an intimate friend of Princess Mary's grandfather, King Edward. Besides a marital alliance between Great Britain and Portugal seemed at that time to be most desirable. Princess Mary, however, put her foot down most firmly and in her objection her mother supported her, with the result that the plan was given up.

Princess Elizabeth is said to have several times firmly refused to even consider matches arranged for diplomatic reasons with the sons of neighboring kingdoms and Princess Yolande, of Italy, is likewise said to have asserted her independence in such matters, proclaiming the separation of heart and state.

FAMILY MOVED TO CITY IN ORDER TO JAIL FATHER

DETROIT, May 24.—A new reason for living in a big city was given in police court to-day. John Piotrowski was arraigned for drunkenness and his daughter, Violet, appeared against him.

Until recently, the family lived in a small town in Ohio. Violet told the magistrate they had moved to Detroit in order that her father might be jailed for his sprees, the police facilities of minor municipalities not being sufficent to accomplish his correction. The court issued a warrant for non-support.

Mealtime is Near

Are you smiling? Looking forward with pleasure and a keen appetite—or is your stomach so bad you "just don't care"?
Then, you should try

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It assists digestion and makes you "forget" all about stomach ills.

MAINE HEROES TO BE HONORED BY GREAT MEN

Plans Made for Unveiling of Memorial Monument on Decoration Day.

WILSON MAY REVIEW PARADE

Fleet to Enter Hudson River and Army Will Be Well Represented at Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Distinguished civic, military and naval authorities will be present on Memorial Day, when the unveiling of the National Maine monument takes place, plans for which were completed to-day.

This magnificent example of the sculptor's art, erected at the southwest entrance to Central Park, in the heart of Manhattan, will commemorate for all time the heroes who lost their lives on the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898.

There will be addresses by distinguished guests, a parade of United States troops, bluejackets from the visiting warships in the Hudson River, veterans of the Spanish war and civic societies and National Guard of New York. It is expected that President Wilson will review the procession from the balcony of the Hotel Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street. With him in the balcony will be Governor Sulzer, Mayor Gaynor, who later will accept the monument in behalf of the city; Secretary of War Lindley Garrison, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Bishop Greer, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, General James Grant Wilson and William Randolph Hearst.

On Memorial Day there will be a luncheon at the Plaza at 1:30 o'clock, at which all of the visitors will be guests. After the luncheon the party will proceed to the scene of the unveiling and take seats in the reviewing stand.

Fleet to Enter Hudson.

On the morning of May 29 a fleet of battleships, under command of Admiral Badger, will drop anchor in the Hudson, having come here for the especial purpose of attending the ceremonies. Mayor Gaynor has issued orders to the police to carefully superintend all small boats carrying visitors to the fleet, to see that visitors to the battleships are not overcharged and to see that the small craft are properly equipped for safety. In addition to the American warships, there will be a Cuban battleship with soldiers and sailors who will take part in the parade. The Cuban warship will bring with it a commission representing the Cuban Senate. The Cuban Minister to the United States and the Cuban Consul General will attend.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow will be grand marshal of the parade, with some six or seven rear admirals as his aides, among them Rear Admiral Fletcher, who came to New York from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to take part. Behind the line of New York City mounted police will march 5,000 sailors from the battleships. Then will come United States regulars from all New York army posts, in command of Major General Barry, commander of the Department of the East. Following will be the United Spanish War Veterans, the National Guard of New York and New Jersey, Cuban sailors and marines and civic societies.

Bluejackets to Go on Guard.

Early on the morning of Memorial Day a naval lieutenant in command of 100 bluejackets will take possession of the monument. While they are standing on guard, a huge wreath will be placed at the foot of the monument in the name of the United States Government, as directed by President Wilson. A floral wreath presented by the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, now connected with St. Joseph's Seminary at Yonkers, N. Y., and who was chaplain of the battleship Maine, will be laid upon the monument, as will wreaths sent by the Governor and Legislature of the State of Maine, and a floral piece sent by Governor Sulzer and the Legislature of New York.

The best buglers of the assembled battleships have been selected to play "taps" while they surround the monument. When the notes of the bugles ring out, the signal will be conveyed to the warships in the river and they will commence the firing of 21 guns as a salute.

General James Grant Wilson, a member of the Maine Monument Committee, will present the monument to the city of New York, and Mayor Gaynor will accept. Other members of the committee besides General Wilson are John W. Keller and Mr. Hearst.

Sigsbee To Be in Line.

The parade will start at 2:30 p. m. from Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue and proceed north to Fifty-ninth Street. One of the most interesting figures in line will be Rear Admiral Sigsbee, who was commander of the battleship Maine when she was blown up.

On reaching the scene of the ceremonies, the troops will be massed about the monument, so that the public may have a proper view and at the same time get near enough to hear the speakers. Many survivors of the Maine and relatives of the dead heroes will have seats in a special stand erected near the monument.

The cost of the monument was $163,000. The original fund raised was $143,000, with interest. This would have been more than sufficient but for the fact that the Municipal Art Commission directed that certain changes be made and that gates be erected at either side. This made a distinct improvement in the appearance, but brought the cost higher. Mr. Hearst notified the committee in charge of raising the fund that he would contribute $1 for every dollar raised toward this additional expense by the committee, or approximately $20,000.

The Board of Estimate of New York, after a thorough audit, has voted $7,000 to pay for the foundation of the monument. President Gomez of Cuba has asked the Cuban Congress to vote an appropriation of $5,000 for the monument, and that is now pending.

Trees Are a Feature.

An interesting feature in connection with the monument is the work of Park Commissioner Stover in planting trees about it. In the rear of the monument he has what he calls "The Grove of the Fleets," consisting of several very rare scarlet oaks, each to represent one of Admiral Dewey's ships; red oaks, one for each of Schley and Sampson's ships, and a pin oak tree for each of the battleships at present in active service in the United States Navy.

A description of the monument follows: The principal motif of the new composition is a pylon 181-2 by 21 feet and 40 feet high, with panels on its four faces. It is flanked by two colossi representing the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, suggestive of the national scope of the memorial, the Atlantic typified by a young man in the fullness of his strength, the Pacific by an old man half-slumbering. The figures standing would be over 14 feet high.

At the foot of the shaft, and facing the circle, is a group of sculpture ante-bellum in idea—Courage awaiting the flight of Peace, while Fortitude supports the feeble. These are figures nearly twice actual life size. Above the group is the following inscription:

"TO THE VALIANT SEAMEN WHO PERISHED IN THE MAINE—BY FATE UNWARNED, IN DEATH UNAFRAID."

On the lower part of the pedestal supporting this group is a conventional boat prow on which kneels a figure of a boy holding wreaths of olive and laurel, suggesting the new era inaugurated in Cuba through the Spanish War.

Fountain Toward Circle.

A low fountain basin extends toward the circle from this side of the monument, approached by three broad steps forming a stylobate.

The corresponding group on the side facing the park is post-bellum in motif—Justice, having intrusted her sword to the Genius of War to execute her mandates, receives it again at his hands, while History records its deeds. The inscription over this group reads as follows:

"TO THE FREEDMEN WHO DIED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN THAT OTHERS MIGHT BE FREE"

The pylon is crowned by a group representing Columbia Triumphant, drawn in a sea car by three plunging horses. This group is in bronze, cast from guns recovered from the sunken Maine, and is heavily gilded. The group is 17 feet high, making the monument 57 feet in height.

All the other sculpture will be of Knoxville marble. In panels on the lateral faces of the shaft will be inscribed the names of those to whom the monument is dedicated.

At either side of the pylon and separated from it by two park roads are two entrances formed by four garden houses of the type familiar to the great parks abroad. Each pair of houses constitutes a gateway. There will be one of these gates on each side of the footpaths, and partially connected by a low wall of the height of the present park wall and with seats facing the circle.

The material to be used for the pylon, the houses and the wall will be Tennessee marble, with a granite base of similar stone.

Floral Wreath.

One of the features of the unveiling of the National Maine monument on the afternoon of May 30 will be a little ceremony connected with the placing of a floral piece on the monument presented by President Wilson in the name of the United States. Father John P. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the Maine when the warship was sunk in Havana harbor, will place the wreath on the monument and it will be borne from the speaker's stand to the monument by surviving men of the battleship's crew.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRea Winslow, who is to be grand marshal of the land parade, has issued orders and maps to commanders of military and naval commands that are to be in the parade. Major General Barry, U. S. A., has been co-operating with him and has assigned Colonel Mallory to command the troops from the army.

There will be five thousand men from the North Atlantic fleet in the parade.

Governor Sulzer and Governor Haines, of Maine, will take part in the ceremonies.

Pennsy's President Talks of Earnings

English Policy, if Used by His System, Would Yield but 4.83 Per Cent to Stockholders.

Some question has been raised as to the statement by President Rea, of the Pennsylvania lines, that the Pennsylvania earned last year only 4.83 per cent on its investment in property devoted to the public service.

Reference in this case, says Mr. Rea, was to the earnings of $35,766,669 in 1912 from railroad business alone—approximately 4.83 per cent—upon the $741,120,877 actually expended on the transportation property of Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The cost of bonds and stocks of other companies held by this company is not included in this $741,120,877, nor is income derived therefrom embraced in the earnings of $35,776,669.

In England the policy of railroads has been to pay out currently to stockholders nearly all the net earnings, and provide for all improvements out of proceeds of sales of stock. If investors in stock and bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad had supplied directly all the money invested in the transportation property of this company, and if they received the entire annual net earnings from operations of such property, they would to-day be getting only 4.83 per cent on their actual cash outlay.

Kisses Lose Flavor At Honeymoon's Close

Any Sort of Osculation Becomes Monotonous After Few Years of Married Life.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, May 24.—Real kisses soon become monotonous, according to Mrs. Minnie Slentz, who, in her divorce testimony said: "Some couples may kiss each other right up until they are 60, in an attempt to fool themselves into thinking that their kisses have the genuine heart glow of the first month of marriage, but it is all bosh.

"Real kissing becomes monotonous during the second year, intermittent from the fourth to the sixth, and stops entirely before the eighth year of married life."

Queen Amelie, Defiant, May Elope

Manuel Forbids Mother to Wed

She Loves a Rich Young Count

EX-QUEEN AMELIE, of Portugal, who has broken with her son, ex-King Manuel, because he will not consent to her marriage to a young Portuguese nobleman.



Beautiful Exile Insists on Giving Royal Hand Despite Son's Edict.

Special Cable to The American.

MUNICH, May 24.—Queen Amelie of Portugal vows she will elope and wed the man of her heart if her son, King Manuel, the head of his house, persists in refusing his consent to her marriage.

Queen Amelie—for so devoted Royalists salute her still—was one of the loveliest women in Europe. Her forty-seven years have scarcely dimmed her beauty, nor, as is proved now, rendered her less susceptible to the tender passion.

The Queen has confessed to her son that she loves Count DeVassalaes, a young Portuguese noble who has devoted his life and his fortune to restore Manuel to the throne from which the Republicans drove him—that is to say to restore to Manuel's fair mother her queenly glory.

Reminds Mother of Rank.

Manuel, although devoted to his mother, who preserved his life from assassins, inexorably refuses his consent to the union with Count DeVassalaes.

He reminds her that a princess of Orleans, a sister of the royalist pretender to the throne of France, the widow of a king, can not take as her husband any man in whose veins blood royal does not course.

No argument has changed the determination of son or of mother; the one refuses to consent to such a union, the other declares she will follow the dictates of her affection.

She is ready to defy her son, who in her eyes is still her king, ready to shock her closest friends—Queen Alexandra, Emperor William—half of the sovereigns of Europe.

As all the world knows, Manuel is to marry soon the young Princess Auguste Victoria of Hohenzollern at Segmaringen. He came here to visit his widowed aunt, Duchess Charles-Theodore-Hire.

Here, too, came Queen Amelie and in the palace of the Duchess she told her love and her purpose.

Stormy Scene Caused.

A stormy scene followed. Queen Amelie even threatened to abscond herself from Manuel's wedding, which will take place at Sigmaringen in August. It is supposed she will go to London and marry there secretly. Her intended husband is very wealthy and has been promised by her a high official post in the event of a monarch's restoration in Portugal.

All members of the Portuguese royal family side with Manuel in this affair. They believe the Queen's plans to be harmful to the prestige of the Portuguese crown.

But she is a woman of bravery and determination, she was a heroine on that fatal first of February five years ago in Lisbon. When the band of assassins opened fire on the royal carriage, the Queen threw herself between their bullets and her sons, Crown Prince Louis Philip and Prince Manuel. She even hurled her bouquet in the face of an assassin so that he shot wild.

King Carlos, her husband, and their first born, was killed. Manuel survived, ascended the throne, and now, bound by royal etiquette and precedent, denies to his mother her dearest wish.

Big Cross to Mark Marquette Church

Huge Granite Shaft Will Be Erected on Site of Explorer's Mission Overlooking Illinois River.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 24.—A gigantic cross of granite will shortly be erected on a lofty spot on the West bank of the Illinois River in La Salle County, and which will be visible for many miles up and down the valley of the picturesque stream.

This cross will marke the site of Father Marquette's mission established in the Indian village of Kaskaskia, April 8, 1675, the first Christian church of the Mississippi Valley and the great West. The mission was named the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin and was famous for many years. Father Claude Allouex, whose name is famous in the missionary annals of the Northwest, was also identified with this mission and succeeded Father Marquette April 27, 1677.

The acquisition of Starved Rock by the State and the establishment of a State Park, free to all the people, has had the result of bringing thousands of tourists to La Salle County annually.

HEIRS SEARCH OHIO CITY FOR HIDDEN MONEY

They Will Look for Money That Has Been Secreted for Many Years.

MASSILLON, O., May 24.—Hidden in the heart of this city is a fortune—a fortune in gold hidden by a young girl, legatee of her wealthy father, who lived the life of a recluse, grew old, wrinkled and went insane with the secret untold.

Not even her bachelor brother nor her sister, spinster like herself, knew where she had deposited her treasure. They remembered years later, when broken physically and mentally, she was taken to the Massillon State Hospital for the Insane, how, after the reading of her father's will and the distribution of the horde of wealth, she had stolen out one dark night with her bag of precious metal held tightly under her arm and returned an hour later empty handed.

Jealous of their own affairs, the brother and sister asked no questions. They had placed their wealth in an old ironbound cedar chest in the low-studded upper floor.

More than a year ago, the brother died from a fall and the surviving sister broke down and went insane.

Guardian Finds Gold.

While Mayor Kaley, her guardian, was settling up her affairs, he received a letter and following the directions it contained, went to the great chest, pulled away the strata of musty letters and papers and there bursting through a paper wrapper, yellow with age, were gold coins, hundreds of them, bearing the mint mark of nearly two generations ago.

The Mayor gasped. He took the money to a bank and sent a policeman to guard the house until he had completed his search. But no more money was found, although several thousand dollars were on deposit at a bank.

Just where the bag the dead sister carried from the house is, has never been revealed. Even if she did know the only survivor of the three children of one of Stark County's richest farmers could not tell, for she is incurably insane, knows no one and seems to have lost the power of speech.

This is the story and mystery which surrounds the lives of Louis and Sophia Good, now dead, and of Mary Good, ending her days in the Massillon State Hospital. Always peculiar plainest of livers, seclusive and secretive, dependent upon a parrot and half a dozen music boxes for entertainment, these three for over forty years existed almost shut off from the world in their little home at Hill and North Streets.

With the last member of the original family incapable of taking care of her affairs the heirs plan a thorough search of the property in an effort to locate Sophia's gold bag.

Heirs Will Search.

Among these is Miss Ada Hammond, half niece of Mary Good, who is employed at the factory of the Deuber Watch Company, at Canton. Another half niece lives in Kansas and to these Mayor Kaley has given his promise to permit them to dig up the big lot on which the little home stands, search again every nook and cranny of the house, rummage through the reams of papers and take whatever other steps they see fit to locate the hidden wealth.

Always secretive about her love affair, the physical and mental breakdown which Mary Good suffered a few months ago loosed her tongue and she told of how, many years ago, when a young girl, she had been engaged to marry John Baer.

Her wedding clothes were ready, and the day was set, when Baer was called to Indiana on business. He died there and Mary Good never recovered from the shock. As her mind gave way a change came. She took from the trunk, where they had lain all these years, the white slippers and stockings she was to have worn at her wedding. She purchased some gaudy shirtwaists and tailored skirts and a new hat. In these she appeared on the street, attending public gatherings.

Young as Sixteen.

"I'm just as young as a girl of sixteen," she would tell people. One Sunday, worshippers arriving early at the First Methodist Church, found Mary Good sitting in a back seat. She glanced about as they entered and when they approached she exclaimed:

"Is he out there? Has he come?"

Her hearers were mystified.

"Who?" they asked.

"John," answered the woman eagerly. "My lover, John Baer! Don't you know him? Why, I'm to marry him in this church to-day!"

The church people took Mary Good home and soon after she was sent to the State Hospital.

Church Left $100,000 by Woman Never in It

Woman in Missouri Gives Fortune to Archbishop Glennon—Cousin Sues for Debt.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Agnes Batnum, of Manchester, St. Louis County, never attended church, her relatives say, but she bequeathed more than $100,000, or about two-thirds of her estate, to Archbishop John J. Glennon for furtherance of the Catholic religion.

This alleged eccentricity was revealed by E. J. Linchey, 5858 Maple Avenue, a cousin of the woman, who is suing to collect a claim of $6,033 against the estate.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Company is administrator.

Linchey presented his claim to the Clayton Probate Court shortly after his cousin's death and was allowed $2,047. He appealed to the Circuit Court and a jury returned a verdict for $300.

Mrs. Barnum, who was 69 years old and a widow, spent as much time at Linchey's home in St. Louis as at her farm in Manchester, the cousin avowed, and she was nursed and cared for by Linchey and his sister, Mrs. Sarah McNance.

Mrs. Barnum bequeathed about $42,000 to a charitable organization, $5,000 to a cousin in Rochester, N. Y., and the residue of the estate to Archbishop Glennon.

Linchey said he, as the nearest surviving relative, was urged to contest the will on the ground that his cousin was mentally irresponsible.

GEORGIAN WILL PRESS BILL ON INTERMARRIAGE

Roddenbery Sends for Testimony in Johnson Case to Use in Argument.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative S. A. Roddenbery, of Georgia, will soon pass his proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the marriage of whites and blacks, and will use as part of his argument the evidence disclosed in the trial of "Jack" Johnson, the negro pugilist, who has had two white wives, and who has just been found guilty under the Mann White Slave act, for his relations with another white woman, by a court in Chicago.

Mr. Roddenbery's amendment is as follows:

"That intermarriage between negroes or persons of color and Caucasians or any other character of persons within the United States or any territory within their jurisdiction, is forever prohibited; and the term 'negro or person of color', as here employed, shall be held to mean any and all persons of African descent or having any trace of African or negro blood."

Mr. Roddenbery has sent to Chicago for a copy of the evidence taken in the trial of "Jack" Johnson.

"This is no amendment particularly favorable to one portion of our great land," said Mr. Roddenbery.

Southern Negro All Right.

"In that section far to the South of us such is the relation between the two races that no African within all of Dixie land carries in his heart the hope or cherishes in his mind the aspiration that he can ever lead there to the altar of matrimony a woman of Caucasian blood. With all the impositions we are alleged to have placed upon this inferior race, such is our harmony, such is the black's respect for the superiority of his former master, that he would commit self destruction before he would entertain the thought of matrimony with a white girl beneath Southern skies.

"It would be detrimental to the highest welfare of both races for such a condition to exist. The permission of such a thing by a sovereign state would be damning and a danger signal heralding an ill omen for which we can offer no excuse. We can do no greater violence, we can offer no more ill-fated injustice, to the negro in this land than to let our statutes permit him to entertain the hope that at some future time he or his offspring, or she or her offspring, may be married to a woman or a man of the white race. It will bring gruesome and bloody conflicts.

Intermarriage Repulsive.

"Intermarriage between whites and blacks is replusive and averse to every sentiment of pure American spirit. It is abhorrent and repugnant to the very principles of a pure Saxon government. It is subversive to social peace. It is destructive of moral supremacy.

"There is no place in all our Southern country where a negro can not go and find employment and peaceful habitation. There is no avenue of honorable labor and honorable employment in which he has not an opportunity to go. He is unintimidated, protected by law, aided and helped in every laudable ambition, but he has known through all the generations that wedlock between him and a woman of the South was impossible, more impossible than any other human undertaking to which he could aspire. He has the fairest opportunity to-day to go forward in industrial progress and moral development, that he has ever had, and his opportunities for this growth and this progress are superior to those in any other section of the country.

Conditions May Change.

"But whenever the condition at which this amendment is directed prevails in the North to such an extent that these ideas and notions begin to creep into the heads of negroes south of the Mason and Dixon line, and whenever we have a foreign tide into the Southland of the white race unacquainted with our customs and traditions, and when they begin to bargain and contemplate matrimony between the whites and the blacks there—then the result will be fraught with disaster, and it will bring annihilation to the race which we have protected in our land for all these years.

Husband Kisses Wife; Placed Under Arrest

Suit for Divorce Under Way and Spouse Objected to Public Osculation.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Passengers on a crowded Main Street car in East St. Louis gasped as they saw a man, in working clothes, embrace and kiss a well-dressed woman, beside whom he had been sitting, and who had ignored his attempt to engage her in conversation.

"I want this man arrested," she exclaimed as he followed her into the police station a few minutes later. "He kissed me on a street car, right under everybody's eyes."

The man explained that the woman, Mrs. Henry Wltemier, was his wife, who is suing him for divorce, and that he could not withstand the temptation to kiss her. He was locked up.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER Relieved in 24 Hours
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

REPRESENTATIVE S. A. RODDENBERY, Georgia Congressman, who wants Constitutional Amendment to prevent mixed marriages in this country.



Eight-Year-Old Boy Speaks 3 Languages

New Mexico Child Educational Marvel of the United States—Never Attended School.

BOSWELL, N. D., May 24.—Not yet eight years old, but qualified to enter high school next fall, which he will do, Raymond Ray, of Boswell, is the wonder of the educational world of the United States.

Without a single day in the public schools, trained at his mother's knee since he was a babe of a few months, Ray already has stood the tests required of the average boy or girl of fourteen, with six or seven years to study in school. The child reads, writes and talks German and Spanish in addition to English, and is now about to take up Latin as a regular course.

His record equals and almost excels that of Herbert Wiener, the famous son of Dr. Leo Wiener, of Harvard College, who will receive his degree as doctor of philosophy in June, though but eighteen years of age. If he maintains his present rate of progress he may be qualified to enter college when ten years old. Wiener matriculated at Tufts College when he was eleven.

Physically Ray is a young athlete, while Wiener was not at his age. He plays with other boys and girls, and plays hard, while Wiener did little playing when his age.

Girl Leaves Counter To Manage Big Farm

Supervision of Every Detail Will Be Left to Woman When She Takes Charge.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24.—With a contract for $40 a month and a third interest in the profits, Miss Grace Simpson, of this city, will undertake the management of a farm at Bethel, Minn.

Having personal supervision over every end of the farm work, she will be ready, she says, to step in and plow, harvest or care for horses, as she is needed.

"I'll be the first up in the morning and the last to go to bed," said Miss Simpson. "I probably will have to work twelve or fourteen hours each day, whereas if I worked in the city I would be working only ten, but I will be out in the open air and do healthful work, eating good food and sleeping well, and that beats city existence, anyway."

Teeth Marks Convict Four Young Burglars

Sausages, Cakes and Crackers Bear Print of Boys' Molars When Examined.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—Teeth marks as evidence to-day led to the arrest of four boys on a charge of having robbed five stores.

Detectives found partly eaten sausage links, cakes and crackers in all of the stores. Some of the remains showed plainly the marks of the teeth, so the detectives took the "evidence" to a dentist for examination. The dentist decided that the marks were those of boys' molars, and this was proven to-day when the same dentist examined the teeth of the boys under arrest and said the marks in the sausages came from the teeth of the boys.

Spirella CORSETS
(NOT SOLD IN STORES)
fitted to your measure in your own home by our trained corsetiere will satisfy your every desire for style, comfort and health.
Telephone or drop a card for corsetiere to call.
SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP
Phone W-428

MOVIES TO TELL ABOUT HYGIENE CONGRESS WORK

Film Shown All Over Country Advertises Big Meeting in Buffalo.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Moving pictures are being used not only in this country, but all over the world, for the purpose of calling attention to the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which will be held at Buffalo the last week in August. The film now being shown in the cities of the United States was recently taken in Buffalo by Pathe Freres, and gives a view of the school children of that city signing a petition which is to encircle the globe, inviting educators, scientists, parents, city, State and national officials, to the forthcoming Congress.

Children Act in Film.

The children of school No. 10 at Buffalo were the ones chosen for making the motion picture, and their petition was signed out of doors. Seated at a table on the lawn where the document was signed were Health Commissioner Francis E. Fronczak; Henry P. Emerson, Superintendent of Education; Herbert A. Meldrum, President of the Chamber of Commerce; City Clerk Harold J. Balliett; Dr. Franklin C. Gram and Dr. W. H. Heath of the Health Department; B. Herbert Blakeslee, Executive Secretary; all of whom are active workers in behalf of the congress, which it is planned will be the biggest effort ever made in this country toward bringing school hygiene before the world.

Motion pictures will be used at the congress itself. One of these will be the motion picture film entitled, "toothache," which is produced under the auspices of National Mouth Hygiene Association, and which tells of the terrors of a toothache in the Jones family as well as of the need of oral hygiene.

Family in Picture.

The chief actors in this film include John Henry Jones, Mrs. Jones, his wife; Mary Jones, their daughter; Master Jones, their little son; Arthur Moore, a Dental Inspector; Miss Maud Van Wert, a Dental Nurse; William Brooks, Dentist; Miss Metta White, Dental Assistant; Robert Jarvis, a Physician; Miss Martha Johnson, Teacher; Miss Ella Whitehead, Principal.

There is also in the company a large number of school children. Several interior scenes and one exterior are shown, including a dining room, a school room, and a reception room at a dental office. The story of the film gives in detail the suffering of John Henry Jones from a bad tooth and his ultimate happiness when taken in hand by his little daughter Mary, who has been receiving dental instruction at her public school—instruction which is being given in but very few schools throughout this country and the need of which is strikingly apparent, according to figures furnished by the National Mouth Hygiene Association.

Prisoners Weep When Fed on Vegetable Diet

Workhouse Keeper Never Furnished Meat to Men Confined in Lockup.

MARINETTE, WIS., May 24.—Prisoners at the Marinette County workhouse, according to District Attorney E. W. Miller, in a statement to the county board, had come to him so unnerved that they wept because they had been compelled to subsist on a vegetarian diet of corn meal mush, potatoes and black coffee.

When facing other sentences, following such experiences, they have pleaded to be sent to the rock pile at the county jail instead of to the workhouse.

Peter J. Christ, the workhouse keeper, has been suspended, pending his trial, on the charge of killing a prisoner in a quarrel. His salary is $1,650 a year, and out of it he has to board the prisoners.

An investigation by the county commissioners is in prospect.

ARE RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS NEGLIGENT?

Many Suffer Excruciating Agony for Years Without Investigating the Cause of Their Pain or Its Cure.

Rheumatism frequently comes from uric acid poisoning. Uric acid accumulates from undigested food remaining in stomach and intestines, which ferments and putrefies and generates this poisonous acid. If not expelled promptly it gets up into the blood and finally forms crystalline deposits which settle in joints and muscles and stiffen them.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT has been remarkably successful in the treatment of rheumatism resulting from uric acid poisoning. It is a true uric acid solvent which will break up the deposits already formed, dissolve the uric acid out of the tissues and hold it in solution until expelled in the urine. It will not cure your rheumatism overnight; neither did your rheumatism come overnight. But JACOBS' LIVER SALT will relieve you more promptly and surely than anything else because it thoroughly purges the system of fermenting waste, eliminates the poisonous uric acid and purifies the blood.

Almost without exception the sufferer from rheumatism is subject to constipation, billousness or dyspepsia, and a sluggish liver is at the bottom of the whole trouble. JACOBS' LIVER SALT stimulates both liver and kidneys and makes them keep your system clean. No other liver medicine has the same solvent action upon uric acid. Therefore, insist that your druggist give you the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT. If he hasn't it, full size jar sent upon receipt of price, 25c, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., Atlanta.

CHATTANOOGA AWAITS COMING OF VETERANS

BEAUTIFUL SPONSORS AND HEROES OF CONFEDERACY WILL BE GIVEN FREE REIN

Every Preparation for the Comfort and Entertainment of the Visitors Has Been Made by the Citizens' Committee in Charge.

CHATTANOOGA, May 24.—Chattanooga's gates are flung open wide, in anticipation of the coming this week of the slender gray army of the Stars and Bars and their gayer allies, the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy. And the sponsors. Particularly the sponsors and their maids.

The reunion will begin Monday afternoon, and until the closing ball Thursday night will be the biggest, the busiest, the gladdest, the tenderest occasion of the city's history.

Everything is in readiness. Leading business men of Chattanooga, giving over their own interests to the hands of their employees, have set about to prepare for the veterans and the other visitors. The organization as a result is complete and perfect. It was effected by men who have made a success of big business, and the Chattanooga Reunion Association is in all respects a great business institution with sufficient brain and capital to make a success of the undertaking.

John A. Patten, leading financier of Chattanooga who has been foremost in planning for the reunion, said to-day there no longer doubt existed that the occasion would be the greatest of its kind.

"All of Dixie land is looking forward to the Confederate reunion with keen anticipation," he said, "and with confidence that the records for atendance and pleasure will be broken at Chattanooga."

Chattanooga, then, is waiting in readiness, already having opened its hearts and hands.

No reunion organization ever worked harder than has the Chattanooga committee during the last three months. Camp Stewart, the unique quarters provided for the veterans, was by far the biggest job on the list, and has been put in first class condition, ready for its thousands of guests. Tents are up and cots and blankets are in place. The dining tent and kitchen equipment are complete in every detail. More than 200 helpers are necessary for this service.

Attractive Camp.

In the camp, a wonderfully attractive arrangement has been made for the entertainment and care of the old soldiers. As a spectacle alone the camp and its surroundings is inspiring. Every provision has been made for comfort, even luxury.

There is one feature of the parades, however, that has been definitely settled and this is that no woman who dons a bifurcated riding habit will be allowed to appear. Gen. J. P. Hickman, chief marshal and commander of the Tennessee Division has issued a special order forbidding women to ride astride.

From points in Camp Stewart—the camp has been named after General Alexander P. Stewart, the Confederate leader—the veteran will have a fine view of Lookout Mountain to the west, rising like a giant sentinel over a plain that has been likened to the plain of Marathon by more than one writer. Missionary Ridge lies to the south and east of the camp. In fact, the camp is situated about half way between the mountain on the west and Missionary Ridge on the east, adjoining the beautiful national cemetery where more than 13,000 Union soldiers were buried.

Surrounded by scenes fraught with historic and vital interest for every old soldier, no arrangement could be more attractive to the veterans than the out-of-doors camp that Chattanooga has arranged.

The first interest in the reunion necessarily is the interest in the veterans. This year the interest is more poignant and human than ever before. Years have passed since the war, forty seven in all. Even those veterans who were boys when they shouldered muskets and followed Lee or Jackson or Johnson, are now close to the mark of three score and ten, and are feeble with it all.

General B. H. Young, 70.

General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Commander in Chief of the veterans, will be seventy years old this week. An honored and prominent veteran will be General Simon Bolivar Buckner, the only surviving lieutenant general of the Confederacy, now in his ninetieth year. Judge Orr, of Columbus, Miss., also close to ninety, will be present, the only surviving member of the Confederate Congress. These figures are typical. There are thousands of others of reverend years, in whose gray hairs, faltering steps, and wrinkles there is a powerful and gripping appeal to the heart. The gray army is slenderer than it was last year; it will march with the realization that next year its numbers will be fewer. Its songs will be hymns to voice a premonition of the end. More than anything else they will sing "God be With You Till We Meet Again."

There is heart interest a-plenty, and tears, for the city of Chattanooga this week.

Then there is a lighter interest, too, in the gay society of the reunion. The veterans and distinguished women who are delegates to the Confederate Memorial Association, in session at the same time, as well as the young women sponsors for each military organization and their retinues, will be guests at a brilliant round of entertaining.

Many Balls Planned.

Ball after ball will be given, a Sponsors' ball, a Veterans' ball, a Sons of Veterans' ball, a huge lawn party late one afternoon, with a pavilion for dancing and three bands playing.

The dancing pavilion will be the largest, probably, ever devised. The entire athletic stadium of the University of Chattanooga will be floored and covered with a canopy, and will be large enough to accommodate 15,000 to 20,000 couples easily.

The sponsors each with three to five attending maids, will parade one afternoon accompanied by outriders and bands, with flags flying. Five hundred automobiles have been engaged for this event, and the noted beauties of the South will ride in them, making of the event a most spectacular thing.

Miss Kate Daffan, of Texas, sponsor for the South, will lead the parade, and with her will ride General Young, commander in chief. After them will be veterans, sponsors and maids, the Sons of Veterans, chief sponsors, department and division sponsors, brigade and camp sponsors. The parade will end in a huge lawn party, with the young men of Chattanooga and other cities and Sons of Veterans as guests.

Social Committee.

The committee in charge of social affairs includes Mrs. Garnet Andrews, Mrs. John T. Lupton, Mrs. Jesse Littleton, Mrs. Thomas R. Preston, Mrs. James R. Huff, Mrs. J. C. Guild, Mrs. M. M. Allison, Mrs. E. B. Craig, Mrs. Ross Faxon, Mrs. O. B. Andrews, Mrs. J. B. Pound, Mrs. G. M. Ellis, Mrs. E. H. Sholar, Mrs. W. B. Davis, Mrs. Theodore L. Montague, Mrs. Z. C. Patten, Mr. Z. C. Patten, Jr., Mrs. John A. Patten, Mrs. C. A. Lyerly, Mrs. James M. Shaw, Mrs. George D. Lancaster, Mrs. James F. Johnston, Mrs. W. H. Pryor, Mrs. C. E. James, Mrs. C. C. Nottingham, Mrs. Walter Love, Mrs. R. B. Cooke, Mrs. T. H. Payne, Mrs. W. E. Brock, Miss Minnie Brock, Miss Zella Armstrong, Miss Augusta Gardenhire, Miss Eva D. Bachman, Miss Ann Martin.

These women will receive at the lawn party and at the balls, and will be hostesses Wednesday morning of the reunion at a breakfast at the Golf and Country Club, when the guests will be the official sponsors and their attendants. Ross Faxon is chairman of all social arrangements for the week and has appointed sub-committees and sub-chairmen.

Dancing Space for Thousands.

The Sons of Veterans' ball and the Veterans' ball will be very large, with dancing space provided for many thousands. General Young will lead the Veterans' ball with Miss Daffan, sponsor for the South. General J. P. Norfleet, of Memphis, will lead the Sons of Veterans' ball with their chief sponsor.

Mrs. John B. Gordon will be present, as will also Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton and Mrs. Longstreet, widows of famous generals. Several private entertainments have been announced for them. The Misses Wheeler, daughters of General Joseph H. Wheeler, will be present and Mr. Jefferson Hayes Davis, grandson and namesake of President Davis.

Among the sponsors and attendants are Miss Lucy Worth Currie, sponsor; Miss Caroline Shimp and Miss Lydia Holland, of Fayetteville, N. C., maid to the North Carolina division; Miss Fannie R. Bachman, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Miss Mildred White, Paris, Tenn.; Miss Anne Henry, of Branden, Miss.; Miss Zella Armstrong and Miss Eva D. Bachman, of Chattanooga, maids to the sponsors for the South; Mrs. Z. C. Patten, Jr., and Mrs. Anne Bachman Hyde, of Chattanooga, matrons for Tennessee; Miss Lucile Colis Anderson, Huntsville, Ala., maid to Pacific division; Miss Helen Watkins, of Chattanooga, sponsor for Tennessee Sons of Veterans; Miss Mary Cox, of Bristol, Tenn., sponsor for Tennessee Veterans, with her attendants, Miss Margaret Anderson, of Chattanooga; Miss Aleen Stacey, of Pulaski; Miss Alberta Wilson, Miss Marjorie Trevithen and Mrs. Hudson, of Paris, Tenn.

Atlanta Girl Sponsor.

Also Miss Marguerite Holland, of New Orleans, sponsor for the Army of Tennessee, with Miss Elizabeth Atlee, of Atlanta, Miss Dorelle Barnes, of Opelika, and Mrs. W. N. Dayton, of Chattanooga, chaperon; Miss Willie Gertrude Storey, of Dallas, sponsor for the Trans-Mississippi Department; Miss Kathleen Barkman, of Little Rock, sponsor for Trans-Mississippi Sons of Veterans, with their attendants, Miss Hattie Trimble, Miss Georgia Nift, Mrs. George B. Gill and Mrs. J. M. Loftin; Miss Sarah Hammitt, sponsor for the South Carolina Veterans, with Miss Sarah Ellerbe, Miss Norma Cato and Mrs. L. F. Bonner; Miss Rambo, of Marietta sponsor for Georgia Veterans; Miss Helen Rutherford, of Olklahoma, sponsor for Oklahoma Veterans, attended by Miss Harrell, Miss Josephine Wooten, sponsor for Texas division, attended by Miss Blaine and Miss Levy; Miss Winnie Davis Major, sponsor for Kentucky's Veterans, with Miss Harriett Pierce Murrell and Mrs. John I. Woodbury, of Louisville.

Miss Daffan is one of the most prominent young women of the State of Texas. She is a former State president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and was the first superintendent of the Confederate Women's Home at Austin. Miss Daffan is also well known in the field of literature, having been the author of several books that are very popular in the South.

Daughter of General Henry.

Miss Anne Henry, Miss Daffan's chief aid, is a daughter of General Patrick Henry, commander of the Mississippi Division of the U. C. V., and is a granddaughter of General Patrick Henry, of ante-bellum days, and a grand-nice of Gustavus A. Henry who represented Tennessee in the Confederate States Senate.

Chattanooga will be adorned in one blaze of glory for the great reunion. Brilliant lights have been installed for the occasion, making the business thoroughfares grighter than day. They were turned on for the first time May 12.

The gorgeous lights make a white way in name and in fact. The business thoroughfares of the city are so brilliantly lighted that even in the center of the streets one is able to read ordinary newspaper print at night. Friends can be recognized as far away as is possible in daylight. Thousands of patriotic Chattanoogans turned out to witness the first exhibition of these lights. They were amazed at the change wrought in the appearance of the business thoroughfares at night. Chattanooga will be the best lighted city that ever entertained the Confederate Veterans during a reunion.

The expense of this enterprise is borne by the merchants of Chattanooga, and its installation cost $26,000. Handsome ornamental iron posts sustain a cluster of large white globes at frequent intervals along the sidewalks in the business sections.

11,000 Globes in All.

There are 11,000 of these globes and 220,000 watts are necessary to light them. In addition to these large globes, streamers of electric lights have been run along the principal streets in front of the business houses. It is doubtful if there is a better lighted city in the country than Chattanooga will be during the reunion.

The expense of these lights was prorated on the front foot basis. While the reunion will be the first large gathering to see these lights, they are to be permanently sustained, and Chattanooga will have reason to be known as the "Electric City."

And the city will be a brilliant scene as well by day, with Confederate flags, bunting, pictures on canvas of the famous Confederate generals, and other appropriate materials flaunting in every breeze.

Because of an adjustment of railroad rates from west of the Mississippi River, a larger crowd will be present at the Chattanooga reunion, probably, than at any previous assembly. All Veterans and friends in the southeastern territory may be sure of seeing thousands of the Texans and others from the Trans-Mississippi Department during the reunion. The Western lines having succumbed to the storm of protest, the rate is just the same for the Western Veterans and other reunion visitors as for those who are coming from the Southeastern States—one cent a mile each way.

Tickets May Be Extended.

Reunion tickets may be extended for thirty days by depositing them with a special agent here. This will allow only a lengthy visit in Chattanooga, that is necessary to thoroughly enjoy all the sights, but will permit nice side trips to points in adjacent States at exceedingly low rates. This should prove a great inducement especially to persons whose former homes are in the Southeast, or who have relatives in this section, or who wish to visit a particular city before returning to the West. The same is true to a large degree of people who come from comparatively near and wish to take more of a trip than to Chattanooga.

Events connected with the great reunion, Chattanooga's scenic and historic points, the big street carnival that will be in progress all week, Southern League baseball, airship flights daily from the Veterans' camp, four fine parades, steamboat excursions on the beautiful Tennessee River—all these and more combined with the lowest railroad fare ever granted for any kind of an occasion, make an unparalleled opportunity to visit Chattanooga.

Chattanooga is uniquely the city fitted for such a reunion. It is a matter of history that the first steps toward organizing the Southern survivors of the Civil War were taken in Chattanooga. The New Orleans meeting, at which the organization was effected, by the election of Gen. John B. Gordon commander-in-chief, resulted, in large measure, from agitation started here by Capt. J. F. Shipp, and others, for an association of Confederates.

First Reunion Here.

The New Orleans meeting elected General John B. Gordon to head the organization and he called the first reunion of the association for Chattanooga July 3, 4 and 5, 1890. Under all of the circumstances the people of Chattanooga feel that it is their duty to exert every effort to make the coming reunion a brilliant success. It is certainly their pleasure to do so.

The Chattanooga of to-day was built since 1890. It is now a city of 100,000 with the best of hotel accommodations and first-class transportation facilities. It has 26 hotels, one of them a modern, 12-story building costing a million dollars. The boarding house accommodations are all that are to be found in a modern city of 100,000 population. The hotels, boarding houses and private families will furnish entertainment for 150,000 visitors. The restaurant service is first class and adequate to any demand.

History will be made during the Chattanooga Reunion in more ways than one. Literal history will be recorded as the result of the service of stenographers that the city will supply to Veterans, to take down in shorthand any statement they may desire to make concerning the battlefields of the community.

Mr. E. M. Buchanan, a court reporter at the Chattanooga bar, was first to tender his services for this purpose. He, and other stenographers, will take down any statement or interview that a Veteran may desire to give to the public, reduce it to typewritten pages, and make no charge for their time and work.

Many Reminiscences.

There are a great many Veterans, beyond question, who have in their minds many memories of the battles around Chattanooga that would make good reading and add much to history, if they were brought out and reduced to writing. Reminiscences of a great battlefield are always interesting and besides they are valuable in throwing light on some disputed point that may have never been cleared up heretofore.

Capt. J. F. Shipp, Quartermaster of the United Confederate Veterans' Association is the father of this idea. He says that at all reunions, many Veterans with stories to tell never tell them because the opportunities for writing are missing, and from the additional reason that many of the Veterans are too feeble to write a long story. They could give it to a stenographer, however, if one was available free of cost. By the use of stenographers, Capt. Shipp believes that a valuable fund of information will be secured during the Chattanooga reunion. Acting upon Capt. Shipp's suggestion stenographers will be a part of the reunion service.

The religious side of the Confederate reunion, May 27-29, will not be neglected by Chattanooga. It was announced a day or two ago that all the pastors will throw open their churches every day to the Veterans and visitors. Prayer will be held in practically every church in Chattanooga daily, brief addresses on religious topics will be delivered, and regular choir music provided. Some religious program will be announced for each day and night.

Veterans From Brazil.

Another unique feature of the Chattanooga Reunion probably will be the presence of former Confederates who have made their home in Brazil, accepting voluntary exile after the war between the States rather than return to Dominion of the American Government. When the local Daughters of the Confederacy issued an invitation to the ex-Confederates of Brazil to attend a reception here during the reunion, it was the first time that an invitation had been addressed to those exiles in South America to attend a social function at a Confederate Reunion.

At the close of the war quite a number of Southerners refused to take the oath of allegiance and begin life anew under conditions that they did not like. Brazil appealed to them, and they went from nearly every Southern State and planted a colony in that country. They have a neat, prosperous village, known as Villa Americana, situated something more than 100 miles west of the city of Sao Paulo. Some members of the colony grew tired of the Brazillian life and returned home, but there are some 600 members of the colony now, or within a radius of a few miles.

A special feature, too, will be the unveiling of the Alabama Monument Tuesday, the second day of the Reunion. Sixteen women of the South, all of them the wives or daughters of Confederate heroes, will unveil the monument. The sixteen women represent the aristocracy of the South, and are to be present at the dedication of the shaft as guests of the Alabama Monument Commission. They are:

Women to Take Part.

Mrs. John B. Gordon, wife of the First Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, John B. Gordon, who enlisted as a Colonel of Alabama troops. Mrs. Gordon herself, is a Veteran, having marched and suffered with the army in Northern Virginia.

Mrs. M. L. Winfield, wife of an aid of Gen. Price, C. S. A., daughter of one of the twenty St. Louis sufferers from Gen. Lyons' (U. S. A.) infamous order No. 11. A grand niece of Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Winfield represent the States of Georgia and Tennessee, whose historic soil at Chickamauga was drenched with the life blood of Alabama's flower of chivalry.

Mrs. W. J. Behan, wife of Lieut. Behan, of the famous Louisiana-Washington artillery. Mrs. Behan is President of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association. The Southern Memorial Associations antedate the United Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Emmet Seibels, wife of a splendid Confederate soldier, who served as Conole of a South Carolina regiment. Sister of Richard Goldthwaite, of Semples' Battery, who led that battery in its splendid work September 19, 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, making for Alabama the record of leading the most famous battery charge in all history. Mrs. Seibels is the honored President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Montgomery, Ala., under whose auspices the first monument to the Confederate soldiers and sailors was dedicated, President Davis laying its cornerstone, 1886. As President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, she appointed Chickamauga Monument Committee.

Wife of Alabama Chief.

Mrs. Harvey E. Jones, wife of the Commander of the Alabama Division, United Confederate Veterans, who, as acting Adjutant General, Gracie's Brigade, was promoted for bravery upon Chickamauga battlefield. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of Alabama's sainted warrior-minister, Bishop Wilmer.

Mrs. W. W. Screws, wife of a Chickamauga hero, who was also a prisoner on Johnson's Island. Maj. Screws was the Confederate orator at the Macon Reunion. Mrs. Screws had seven brothers in the Confederate army, two were wounded at Chickamauga and one killed.

Mrs. E. M. Trimble, one of the most faithful U. D. C.'s of Alabama, who gives freely of her time, talent and money. She is the wife of one of the famous "University Cadets" who was a cousin of William King, of Alabama, Vice President of the United States under Pierce. Historian of first White House Association. Her two brothers, Robert and Kenon Grigg, were Chickamauga heroes at the ages of 17 and 18. Mrs. Trimble belongs to the Burwell family of Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Phelan Watt, the daughter of Judge Phelan, of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and President of the Alabama ratification meeting. Mrs. Watt's mother was one of the founders of the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Montgomery, the first organized band of women in C. S. A. memorial service. Mrs. Watt's five brothers were gallant Confederate soldiers, three of whom were killed in the Virginia campaigns.

Wife of Georgia Soldier.

Mrs. A. M. Allen, wife of a gallant Georgia soldier, Col. Allen; eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carnot Bellinger, who established the first hospital in Alabama, which became the first "Soldiers' home" in the world, the name being given it by a Mississippi lad in 1862, who wrote to his mother, "I am not in a hospital, mother, but a soldiers' home."

Miss Letitia Tyler, granddaughter of President Tyler. Miss Tyler raised at the request of President Davis, the first flag of the Confederacy (the Nicolas Marshall design) over the capitol of the Confederacy, March 4, 1861.

Miss Theus Raoul, who fired the first gun announcing the passing of Alabama's ordinance of secession, January 11, 1861, and the granddaughter of the great tragedian, Thomas Cooper.

Mrs. George Marks, daughter of Mrs. Napoleon Lockett, at whose suggestion Nicolas Marshall, of Marion, Ala., designed the first flag of the Confederacy, "The Stars and Bars," and the Confederate uniform.

Mrs. Kate Watts Collins the daughter of Thomas H. Watts, Alabama's war Governor, who served as a member of President Davis' cabinet.

Mrs. J. C. Lee, wife of a faithful Confederate physician, and niece of Col. Tennant Lomax. She is honorary life President of the Ladies' Memorial Association at Montgomery, Ala., and a Vice President of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association. In her honor, a Junior Memorial Association at Montgomery, has been named.

Mrs. John M. Wyly, wife of Maj. Wyly, who was a galiant officer in the Western army during the war. Her two brothers, Brig. William Forney and Major General John H. Forney, were splendid Alabama war leaders. Major General Forney at the time of Alabama's withdrawal, was instructor of mathematics at West Point.

THREE of the South's pretty daughters, two of her heroes and the Alabama monument, which will be unveiled at this reunion. The girls in the picture are Miss Alberta Wilson, Pulaski, Tenn., maid of honor, Tennessee Division, at top, left; Miss Anne Henry, of Brandon, Miss., maid of honor to the sponsor of the South, at top, right; Miss Mildred P. Owen, Pine Bluff, Ark., maid of honor J. Ed Murray Camp, at bottom, left. To the left of the monument is General Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the U. C. V., and on the right, General A. P. Stewart, for whom the evterans camp is named.



General Program of the Confederate Reunion

MONDAY, MAY 26—AFTERNOON.
4:00—Welcome meeting Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chattanooga Auditorium.
8:00—Open meeting Sons of Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.

TUESDAY, MAY 27—MORNING.
9:00—Parade Eleventh United States cavalry, commanded by Col. James Lockett.
Concert in Chattanooga Auditorium of Southern airs by bands.
9:30—Meeting of Sons of Confederate Veterans in Chamber of Commerce auditorium.
10:00—First meeting of United Confederate Veterans.

AFTERNOON.
2:00—Business meeting of Confederate Veterans in Chattanooga Auditorium.
Business meeting of Sons of Confederate Veterans in Chamber of Commerce auditorium.
Business meeting of Confederated Southern Memorial Association in Chancery Court, City Hall.
8:00—Assembly of sponsors at First Presbyterian Church.
4:00—Procession of sponsors through the principal streets of the city and Camp Alexander P. Stewart to Warner Park.
5:00—Garden party for sponsors and visitors at Warner Park to 7 p. m.
Aviation flight by Johnnie Green.
8 to 11—Reception at Bennett H. Young pavilion in honor of Confederate Veterans, given by United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chapters Alexander P. Stewart and Francis M. Walker.
8:00—Business meeting of United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28—MORNING.
9:30—Business meeting of United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.
Business meeting of Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chancery Court, City Hall.
10:30—Dedication of Alabama monument in Chickamauga Park.
11:00—Breakfast for chief, department and division sponsors, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club.
12:00—Memorial service under joint auspices of Confederate Veterans and Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chattanooga Auditorium.

AFTERNOON.
1:30—Luncheon for Alabama delegation, First Presbyterian Church school room.
2:00—Business meeting of United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga Auditorium.
Business meeting of Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Chancery Court room, City Hall.
4:00—Parade of Sons of Veterans, sponsors, maids of honor and visiting military companies.
5 to 7—Several Chattanooga homes open for Veterans and visitors. Visitors welcome at each.
8:00—Ball in honor of Confederate Veterans at the Bennett H. Young pavilion. Members of Southern Cross Drill Corps will open ball with a drill.
Alabama exercises in Centenary Church.

THURSDAY, MAY 29—MORNING.
10:00—Parade of Confederate Veterans.

AFTERNOON.
Pageant, "Pied Piper of Hamelin Town," at Warner Park.

EVENING.
Ball at Bennett H. Young pavilion, Sons of Confederate Veterans.



CELEBRATION OF GHENT PEACE TO BE STUPENDOUS

Inaugurations of Past to Be Outdone If Plans Are Carried

By SIDNEY ESPEY.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—If the plan for the celebration in Washington of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent be carried out any previous observance held in the national capital will be completely overshadowed.

Representatives of all the English speaking peoples and colonies of the earth will participate in the celebration. While there will be a local celebration of some sort in every city and town throughout the dominions of the English speaking nations, the greatest festivals will be, of course, held in the capital cities of the two great nations, the United States and Great Britain.

A conference of delegates having the arrangements in charge met in Washington a few days ago to ratify the plans made by the local committee of one hundred and on that occasion a statement of what is intended shall be one by way of commemorating the historic event was given out.

It is the treaty of 1814 consummated at Ghent by commissioners appointed in Washington and London that is to be commemorated in the series of festivals which will be held here from December 14, 1914 to February 18, 1915.

No Wars Since Then.

From the date of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent the English speaking peoples of different nations have not been at war. The American Civil War was between English speaking peoples, but not between nations, so it is exempt from this consideration.

The committee of one hundred, which is making arrangements for the Washington celebration of this event, is headed by Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which has its headquarters at the capital. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan is the honorary chairman and the membership of the body is made up of the leading citizens of the District of Columbia.

The President and the committee of one hundred will each tender a big reception to citizens and the hundreds of visitors expected to be present. There will be a mammoth exhibition of paintings, other art objects and curious articles having historic associations and significance.

The Postoffice Department will issue a special series of stamps commemorative of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and the committee of One Hundred will strike and offer for sale medals commemorative of the occasion.

Great Street Pageant.

There also will be a great street pageant in which military and civic organizations will participate and the streets are to be decorated and illuminated on certain nights.

No appropriation for the holding of this celebration is to be asked of Congress according to present plans. The money is to be raised by popular subscription.

The exact dates for the holding of the various functions mentioned have not yet been determined, only outline plans having been sketched for the entire affair.

The City of Alexandria, Va., is to participate in the Washington celebration. Mayor Fisher of that city, is chairman of the local committee of Alexandria in charge of arrangements. As Alexandria was the largest city in this section when the Treaty of Ghent was signed her participation in the observance will be of special interest.

Should all the plans mature, and the men behind them are of such caliber that it is likely they will, Presidential inaugurations held here in the past will be outdone in splendor by the celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.

BOY'S CURIOSITY REWARDED BY DISCOVERY OF $3,000

DECATUR, ILL., May 24.—The curiosity of his 18-year-old son, Wayne, made Walter Uhrich, a Decatur barber, the possessor of $3,000 in gold, which the barber's father had hidden away in a small can before he died, nearly six years ago. Uhrich at one time proposed to his wife that they abandon an old trunk containing old clothing, which they moved, but sentiment prevented, and it was placed in a coal shed.

Mrs. Uhrich was examining the contents and came upon the can, thought to contain putty. The boy was curious over its weight and prevailed on his father to open it. Uhrich knew of the existence of the money, but had never been able to locate it.

WHEN WOMAN WEDS AGAIN TRIAL DIVORCE SPOILED

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., May 24. What was intended to be a "trial divorce," but which did not work out according to plans because the divorced wife married another man, was revealed in a petition filed in the District Court here.

C. A. Kelley, cashier of the Army National Bank at Fort Leavenworth, asks that the divorce granted to Mrs. Nora Kelley be set aside and her marriage to Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Cheever, retired, be annulled.

He also asks that his former wife be compelled to repay him $4,065 paid to her as alimony and otherwise.

HEIRS GET 6 CENTS EACH FROM 58-YEAR-OLD ESTATE

READING, PA., May 24.—Ninety-seven heirs figure in the distribution of the 58-year-old estate of John Biehner, of Richmond Township, which was adjudicated in the Orphans' Court. The account of the trustee was confirmed. Some heirs received 6 cents, while others got as much as $60. Biehner died in 1855 a pauper. The balance left after costs were deducted amounted to $37.23.

Eat Salad Celestine Instead of Anti-Fat To Keep Slim Figure

Delectable Dish Will Not Put an Ounce of Weight on Body, Says Chef.

Hail the Salad Celestine!

The recipe for this gastronomic masterpiece, says John Bicochi, the chef who rules the kitchen at the Piedmont Hotel, is a weapon with which women may brave the terrors of too much flesh.

Would you be proper, and slender, and fearless of tight dresses? Then read well the recipe for the Salad Celestine, which is a work of art designed especially for women who are afraid of increasing their figures by indulging in dainty dishes.

The salad is a delectable anti-fat. As outlined, the method of its preparation is as follows:

The ingredients are prepared in four parts. First, the finest white rice is soaked in cold water for six hours. Then it is boiled for twenty minutes and immediately put on ice. The second part is composed of fresh and carefully selected green peas, not cooked too soft. When cooked, they are also put on ice. Part third is a small quantity of bacon, sliced very thin, and browned to a crisp. It is chopped fine before it is cooked. The fourth part is composed of the hearts of carefully selected white lettuce, chopped fine with potatoes. The four parts are carefully mixed and covered with a sharp French dressing. The salad is then dusted with paprika. It must remain on ice for several hours before it is served.

56-Year-Old Wreck Found in River Bed

Engine, Coal Tender and Water Tank Pulled Out by Crew Razing Bridge.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND., May 24.—A gang of bridgemen in the employ of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, while removing steel framework of the bridge that was swept down by the flood, discovered the coal tender and water tank and a portion of locomotive No. 7, that went through the bridge in 1857.

Engine No. 7 was the first locomotive that went over the Whitewater division, and when it crashed through the bridge, carrying the engineer, fireman and two brakemen to the bottom of the river, the first wreck on the road occurred.

Raid Bares Desperate Plots of Suffragettes

Militants are Known by Secret Numbers

IN THE WAKE OF THE SUFFRAGETTE—At the top is shown St. Catherine's Church, Hatchem, one of the finest in South London, as it was burning after militants had applied the torch. Below are the ruins of Bowling Green pavilion at Fulham Park, London. It was destroyed by suffragettes. At the left is a typical militant in a favorite pose, selling the official organ of the cause on a London street corner.



Weds in 3 Hours to Get a Salary Raise

West Virginia Musician Forced to Marry to Obtain More Money for Services.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., May 24.—A substantial raise in salary was offered W. W. Carlisle, director of the symphony orchestra here, if he would take unto himself a wife before sundown. Carlisle proved himself a man of action by finding the much-needed bride in exactly three hours.

When the proprietors of the Grand Theater, where Carlisle leads the orchestra, heard of his marriage, they also added a substantial sum to his weekly stipend.

For a considerable time Carlisle has demanded an increase of salary from the committee which control the orchestra's affairs. Not wishing to lose their leader, the committee some time ago offered to advance his salary if he would marry and settle down here, as it was believed his single blessedness was not conducive to a permanent residence in Bluefield.

Co-Operative Stores Open in Kansas City

Fight Against High Cost of Living Is Begun by Labor Unions.

KANSAS CITY, May 24.—Three stores have been opened in Kansas City by the Co-operative Trading Association.

A carload of Bermuda onions from Mercedes, Texas, will be sold at the stores at 3 cents a pound in ten-pound sacks. The original proposal of restricting membership in the association to labor union men was removed. Any one who pays a membership fee of $1 may buy at the stores.

"The onions are only a starter," said the chairman of the organization committee. "We hope to be able to offer potatoes, cabbage, apples and other products at a few days." A packing firm has offered to sell its products at wholesale prices.

Plans for Invasion of Government Offices Furnish Evidence for Arrests.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Reports that the police raid on the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union was a "plant," and that nothing was found there by the raiders but what the organization wished to be found there, has been proved untrue by subsequent arrests made on the evidence of the documents discovered there and the nature of other documents which reveal the numbers by which individual members of the militant corps may be identified. Moreover, the nature of some of the documents is such that they have been placed before officials of the Home Office, with the idea that future prosecutions may be brought under provisions of law that are more drastic than those used heretofore which pertain to conspiracy under the Malicious Damage to Property Act of 1861.

Chemist Is Arrested.

One of the arrests made on evidence presented by the seized documents was that of Edwy Godwin Clayton, a scientific chemist and author of Kew Road, Richmond, whose letter, which reads as follows, led to his arrest:

Dear Miss Kenney: I am sorry to say it will be several days yet before I can be ready with that which you want. I have devoted all this evening and all yesterday afternoon to the business without success. Evidently a difficult matter but not impossible. I verily believe, because, galling as it is to have to write, I nearly succeeded once last night, and then spoiled what I had done in trying to improve upon it. By next Wednesday I shall be able to manage. The exact proportions are very important evidently. I will let you know the results as soon as I know them fully. Please burn this. With the best wishes, and earnestly hoping you aremuch better, youre very sincerely, E. G. Clayton.

P. S.—I am awfully disappointed at having to keep you waiting longer than anticipated.

Fire Alarm Raid Planned.

Another document taken in the raid reads:

Scheme of simultaneously smashing a considerable number of street fire alarms. This appears to me an exceptionally good idea. It will cause tremendous confusion and excitement, and should be at once easier and less risky to execute than some other operations.

From six to eight operators might be told off, each to a district for which she is responsible; say, Mayfair, Westminster, the City, St. Pancras, of Bloomsbury, Islington, Southwark or Bermondsey, Camden Town, etc.

A day or so before she could visit her district, note the places and distances; and on the night, armed with a muffled stone or hammer, she could walk rapidly from one to another, smash the glass, pull the handle (with a well-gloved hand), and so on; of course, at each alarm selecting a moment when no one was about. All should start operations at one and the same previously fixed hour.

Schemes to Enter Offices.

Other documents describe how entrance may be effected to certain Government offices, as, for example:

Post Office Telegraph Engineers' Department. There is a yard open to the street, with wooden galleries on each side. Easy to rush in and out.

Head Office of the Telephone System, Addie Hill.—Here the basement windows are frequently open, and it would be most easy to throw any missiles from the street by any one passing by. An out-of-the-way corner of Doctors' Commons, where I don't remember ever to have seen a constable.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN
AT DRUGGISTS OR TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c
FROM PLANTEN 53 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.
—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—

RISKS HIS LIFE TO FIND RICHES IN HINTERLAND

Man Sets Out Into Northern Canada in Search of Gold His Uncle Died For.

EDMONTON, May 24.—George Gardiner, of Ottawa, is in Edmonton outfitting for a trek over the trail of romance to the Upper Hayes River district to prospect a gold claim located by his uncle on the bank of the Peace River in 1898, during the rush hour to the Yukon, when this city was made the starting point of the overland trail to the Klondike.

The story told here by Gardiner is that during the Klondike rush three prospectors went into the Hayes River country, which, except for a small part along the river near Vermillion, is unexplored.

Found on River Bank.

One of the party was found on the river bank a year afterward. The man was emaciated and only lived a few hours, but in his last few minutes of life told a tale of hardships and of a fight with hostile Indians, who killed his two companions.

The prospector had in his possession samples of the richest gold, and George Gardiner, who believes that the old prospector was his uncle, is now starting out to face the dangers of the unknown North.

Gardiner says his uncle left Ottawa in the fall of 1897, and his family only heard of him once, and that was in the spring, when he said he was leaving for the North on a prospecting tour.

Whether the dying gold seeker found on the banks of the Peace was Mr. Gardiner's uncle is not a certainty. But the fact that the sole survivor of the Indians of the Hayes River country had a large quantity of gold which he could have procured in no other place seems to leave little doubt that that unexplored territory may be rich in the yellow metal.

Vast Unknown Stretch.

Though the hinterland has been explored to points within the Arctic Circle, the Upper Hayes River country still remains a vast unknown stretch. Remarking upon the fact, an old-timer in the North country said he had never known of a white man to have gone far into that part of the country.

From Edmonton to Peace River Crossing, by way of Athabasca, is 400 miles, and outside of about a 50-mile stretch beyond Peace River Crossing the Upper Hayes still lies a great unexplored land of rolling and, so far as is known, open country. It is inhabited by the Dog Ribs tribe of Indians. The territory runs clear through to the mountains on the British Columbia side, and it is supposed that a large number of "bad Indians" have settled in there.

FLOOD BRINGS A CHURCH.

PARKERSBURG, VA., May 24.—Historic Blennerhassett Island has fallen heir to a substantial frame church, with an 800-pound bell, which was deposited on the island by the Ohio River during the recent flood.

HAVE YOU SORE GUMS OR LOOSE TEETH?

A prominent dentist, after years of experience, has found a home remedy that will cure Riggs' disease, bleeding, inflamed and spongy gums, and tighten loose teeth by rinsing the mouth.

Probably you have not enjoyed eating for some time. Get a bottle of STYP-STRING-ANT and that disease of the gums and teeth will be cured; therefore, aiding digestion. 50c bottle at all druggists, or parcel post, 55c in stamps. DeLamater-Lawrence Drug Company, wholesale distributors.

Make Your Living Porch Cheerful and Inviting

In warm, pleasant weather, when much time is spent out-of-doors, the porch becomes your living room.

It can be made unusually attractive and comfortable like any room, with CREX wire-grass rugs and runners. They cover the bare boards—are inexpensive and save wear and tear on paint.

CREX is not affected by rain or dampness—lies flat—never curls—is reversible and heavy enough not to be blown about.

The numerous patterns and color combinations make possible a selection that will greatly add to the appearance and attractiveness of any porch.

Best dealers carry a varied assortment of sizes and colors.

Refuse substitutes. Insist on CREX the original and genuine. Look for the name woven (almost invisibly) in the side binding on rounded edge, as shown in illustration.

Write for "The Story of CREX" and catalogue of numerous patterns in life-like colors.

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Originators of Wire-Grass Floor Coverings



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BALLAD FORMS BEING SOUGHT IN SOUTHLAND

Variants of Many Old Highland Songs Are Retained by the Mountain Folk.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 24.—Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, professor of English at the University of Virginia, is systematically searching for ballads in the South. He believes that the mountain fastnesses of Virginia and North Carolina especially furnish the greatest unexplored field for this work in America.

His chief aim now is to interest students in the normal schools, particularly those young men and women who are going out into the far corners of the State to teach. They will come into contact with the natives of the mountains more intimately than any one else will be able to do, and to them he is looking for help in running down the ballads which he is convinced are being sung to-day by the illiterate descendants of the earliest English settlers of this region.

Such ballads as may be found, of course, will be variants of the standard English and Scotch ballads, because ballad making, except to some extent among the negroes, is no doubt a dead art.

Important Find.

Tremendous impetus was given Professor Smith's ballad hunting a few weeks ago when one of his students—W. E. Gilbert, of Russell County, Va.—produced a variant of the famous ballad called "Barbara Allen." Mr. Gilbert heard it sung by an illiterate old woman in the mountains of Buchanan County, Va., near a point in the extreme southwestern part of the State where it hits against Kentucky and West Virginia. Pepys speaks of this ballad in his diary, and Goldsmith, too, refers to it in several places.

After making a number of visits to the old woman's cabin, and after repeated failures, Mr. Gilbert at last succeeded in getting her to sing the ballad as it had been sung to her by her mother and grandmother and as she had sung it to her children and grandchildren.

This variant has proved to be, in the opinion of Professor Smith, a notable discovery indeed. Other variants of "Barbara Allen," one of the most famous ballads in the world, by the way, have been found in New England. All of them, however, are obviously incomplete in one particular.

Notable Difference.

In the ballad as it has been handed down from generation to generation—that is, in the form in which it is generally known to-day—Barbara Allen is made to be deeply grieved at the death of her lover, but in none of the known versions is any explanation made of the cause of her grief.

The verses in point are as follows:

"Do you remember the other day
When we were at the tavern drinking?
You drank a health to the ladies all
And you slighted Barbara Ellen."

"Yes, I remember the other day
When we were at the tavern drinking;
I drank a health to the ladies all
And three to Barbara Ellen."

"Do you remember the other night
When we were at the ballroom dancing?
You gave your hand to the ladies all
And slighted Barbara Ellen."

"Yes, I remember the other night
When we were at the ballroom dancing;
I gave my hand to the ladies all
And my heart to Barbara Ellen."

New Truer Version.

These four additional verses, Dr. Smith is convinced, tend to show that beyond question this new variant is a truer version of the original ballad than any other known one because they make the story complete by giving a motive for the poignant grief of Barbara over the death of her lover. In all other versions the reason for Barbara's grief is in the dark. In them she accuses her lover as in this new one, but he makes no defense as he does here.

The new variant furthermore is called "Barbara Ellen," not "Allen." Dr. Smith thinks this is another evidence that Mr. Gilbert's discovery is nearer the original than previously discovered variants because Ellen throughout the ballad makes better rhyme than does Allen.

Speaking of this phase of the question to-day, he said:

"Professor Child, the greatest ballad collector of the English-speaking world—the greatest collector who ever lived, in fact—refers frequently to ballad variants found in New England and rarely to variants found in the South. There is so little reference to the interesting variants in the South chiefly because the South has never realized the richness of the field.

North Carolina Ballad.

"Professor Child does give one variant found in the mountains of North Carolina. It is the ballad of 'The Wife of Usher's Well.' The variant in question was sent him from Polk County, North Carolina, where it is still sung by men and women who can not read or write and whose forefathers could not read or write. This is an example of what may be done if one should go at the search with vigor.

"I believe that in many parts of the South may be found most interesting variants of the 305 standard English and Scotch ballads which Professor Child has collected."

Still another undeveloped field for the future collector is to be found among the Southern negroes. A former student of the University of Virginia, George P. Waller, Jr., recently sent Professor Smith a negro version of one of the most famous pure English ballads, "Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter."

Learned From Negro Mammy.

It was learned from a negro "mammy" near Montgomery, Ala. Professor Smith says this is the first example, so far as he knows, of a negro variant of one of the 305 ballads recognized by Professor Child. It is believed that there must be many of these variants scattered among the colored people of the South. To round them up would add not only to the world's knowledge of ballad survivals on American soil, but also, says Professor Smith, to the knowledge of primitive syntax and vocabulary in the attempt to reproduce European traditions.

Real Southern Shortcake Rare and Toothsome Morsel

Atlanta Women Chronicle a Fast Disappearing Art

Delicious Recipes Used by Prominent Housekeepers That Are Promised to Give Perfect Results and Please Any Epicure.

MRS. GEORGE FORRESTER hard at work making one of her justly famous shortcakes. If you want one just as good follow her recipe and enjoy the result as you never have any other dessert.



By MIGNON HALL.

When you were a little girl and wore red shoes with a black tassel, your old negro mammy used to make strawberry short-cake for you, didn't she?

It was the delicious, pie-crusty sort with the inside filled up with crushed strawberries that would melt in your mouth, wasn't it? It would have two or three layers and plenty of juice, and oceans of whipped cream all over it? And your infant soul would expand as you sat up on your high stool in the kitchen and watched the infinitely slow process of its making to the point when you were allowed to use a spoon?

If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now.

The old-fashioned Southern short-cake is going by the board—and it has almost got by.

That's the sad word that was broken to me to-day by Mrs. George Forrester and a number of other society matrons in Atlanta, as well as the chefs of the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Piedmont Hotel.

Old-Fashioned Kind Rare.

They said that occasionally you see the old-fashioned short-cake, but it's as rare as the poet's June day. It has ceased to be a prominent figure at places where parties are going on. Home dinners and luncheons or other meals see it no more, and it has bade adieux to the hotels.

The ancient pie crust variety has ben supplanted by the kind of short-cake that is made with cake. In other words, instead of spreading crushed strawberries between layers of pie crust, folks nowadays put it on cake and eat it that way.

For strawberry connoisseurs here are some recipes made out by several Atlanta matrons and other folks famous for their short-cake.

To get Mrs. George Forrester's recipe, I took the car to her home, on Peachtree Road, and when I got there I found Mrs. Forrester preparing to make a short-cake.

"Come right in," laughed the hostess, over a big kitchen apron, "you're just in time.

"The main thing to remember about this cake is the sifting," smiled Mrs. Forrester. "You sift both the flour and the sugar separately nine times each.

Mrs. Forrester's Cake.

"You need 1 cup of flour, 1 1-2 cups of sugar, 14 eggs(whites only), 1 heaping teaspoon cream of tartar, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla and a pinch of salt. After sifting the flour and sugar you must beat the eggs very stiff—" she turned the platter upside down to illustrate that she had followed the advice she was giving—the eggs not falling out—"and add your cream of tartar—only add it as soon as the eggs begin to foam well, as I have already done."

She poured the eggs into a mixing pan.

"Now, you fold in very lightly the sugar first, then the flour, vanilla and salt, taking care to fold—not beat—for it makes a difference in the lightness of the cake—and bake in an angel food pan in a gas oven with the lights turned very low. It requires about 45 minutes to bake."

The servant put the cake in the stove while Mrs. Forrester got ready to make the custard to go with it.

She measured out a pint of sweet milk, 3-4 cup of sugar and took the yolks of 4 eggs

"First, scald the milk, then add the sugar and eggs," she declared, making good, "and put the mixture in a double boiler. Cook it until rather thick and add a little corn starch, if needed, stirring occasionally.

Berries Must Be Ready.

"Have your berries ready to go on as soon as the cake is done. Prepare them two hours before you make the cake by splitting them and sweetening them and allowing them to stand till the sugar soaks into them."

In preparing the cake after it was done, Mrs. Forrester took a sharp knife, split it in half, put on a layer of the berries and covered it with custard. Over this she laid the top layer of cake, more berries and custard, and covered the top with rich whipped cream, ornamented here and there with whole berries. (It was at this juncture that I also came into my own. It was good, too.)

Here's the much-talked-about old-fashioned way of making short-cakes. Mrs. Thornbury Stovall furnished me the recipe. Mrs. Stovall's fame has gone abroad as a perfect specimen of an ideal short-cake maker.

Cut a quart of strawberries and sweeten with 3 tablespoons of sugar. Make a pastry with 1 heaping tablespoonful of butter and 1 of lard, 1-2 cup of ice water and 1-2 teaspoon of salt. Roll the pastry thin and cut in three pieces the size of a breakfast plate.

"Don't forget to crimp that pastry on the edge," Mrs. Stovall cautioned here, laughing.

Baked a Light Brown.

Bake the dough a light brown and when very hot, butter generously with fresh butter. Put berries between the layers and cover top with stiff whipped cream, slightly sweetened and flavored with sherry. Garnish with whole berries.

Mrs. Carrie Robinson Stewart, also known for her short-cake, gave me this recipe and hoped that I would be as successful with it as she had been. (I've been told there are mighty few folks in Atlanta can beat her making short-cake.)

Half a cup of butter and 2 eggs; 1-2 cup sweet milk and 4 level teaspoons baking powder; 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of flour. Bake in two layers in aluminum pans. Use 1 quart of berries and whip 1 pint or 1 quart of rich cream, which must be beaten very stiff, to go on top of cake. Put split, sweetened berries between layers.

Mrs. Luther Rosser was reluctant to give her recipe as she said she wasn't any cook to speak of, but somebody liked her strawberry short-cake so well they had asked for it. But it took persuasion to get it.

Take 1 egg, 1 1-2 cups of sugar, 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 cup of sweet milk and 1-2 teaspoon of vanilla extract and mix.

Roll out dough, bake and cut into two layers. Let crushed strawberries stand in sugar for two hours or more and put between layers. Also spread whipped cream between, and bank top layer with it.

Mrs. Floyd McRae gave these directions for the way she prepares short-cake:

She makes a good rich sponge of light proportions, and bakes it in 3 or 4 layers. She strikes a different key-note in preparing her strawberries by stewing them in sugar until they are soft. She pours the juice over the short-cake, and covers with whipped cream. Sometimes she makes the old-fashioned kind, but not frequently.

Here is Mrs. Philip Alston's way of making short-cake, whipped cream being used on top.

To 1 egg, 1-2 cup of sugar, and 2 cups of flour add 1 teaspoon of baking powder and 1 tablespoon of butter. Mix well and bake in two layers or in one and cut it in half. Spread crushed berries between.

Likes Old-Fashioned Variety.

Mrs. Alex Smith, Jr., is a patriotic follower of the old-fashioned short-cake method: She said:

"I make a very crisp pie crust dough, roll it very thin and bake. When done, I add cut, sweet berries which have soaked in sugar and put between the layers. I also cover with bits of butter. I leave the top bare, and bank the sides only with whipped cream."

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black gave me these short-cake specifications:

Make a pie crust—three layers—typical Southern style, and add the crushed sweet berries, leaving top white with whipped cream.

Mrs. Charles H. Sisson also likes the old-fashioned short-cake, she said. She seasons her pie crust dough with butter and rolls it thin enough to make three layers, adding strawberries in the usual way.

John Gonder, pastry chef of the Piedmont, was up to his eyes in work when after being ushered through the large underground kitchen by Edward Fischel, the steward, I finally found him. But he stopped long enough to give me the Southern way of making short-cake as he comprehended it, as well as the Piedmont way. He said he could vouch for both. Here they are:

Southern Style.

To 2 cups of soft wheat flour add 2 teaspoons baking powder, and sift well. Rub in 4 1-2 teaspoons butter, the same as for pie dough and add 4 tablespoons granulated sugar. Add 2 eggs stirred in with the sugar and sufficient milk to make a firm dough. Roll out about 1-4 inch thick and bake. Fill center with crushed and sweetened strawberries.

This is the Piedmont style, which is very rich:

Take 6 whole eggs and 6 yolks and add 1-4 tea cup sugar. Beat over a fire in double boiler until warm and thoroughly mixed and continue to beat when you take off until mixture is again cold. Then add 2 cups hard wheat flour to beaten eggs. Add a fraction less than 1-2 cup warm melted butter, mixed in lightly, and 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in pan covered with greased paper. Cut into two layers. Cover first with whole strawberries, sprinkled with enough sugar to sweeten, the top layer being set on and decorated with whipped cream.

At the Athletic Club Leonard Brazel chef and typical Southern darkey came beamingly down in white linen.

He said he had looked upon the faces of four Presidents and cooked for them—Cleveland, Roosevelt, Taft, and McKinley.

For old Virginia short-cake he said, make pastry like pie crust—1 pound of lard and 1 pound of flour mixed into a dough with water, a pinch of salt being added. Roll thin and bake, putting crushed strawberries on top and between. Use 1 1-2 pounds of sugar to 2 quarts of strawberries (unstemmed.)

The way he makes short-cake at the club is with sponge cake:

Take 6 cups of flour, 1 pound butter, 12 eggs, 1 1-2 cups of milk, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Mix with 1 1-2 cups sugar and a teaspoon of baking powder. Prepare and put strawberries between layers in usual way, and cut into squares for serving.

THE PASSING OF THE SHORTCAKE

E. L. Thornton, steward of the Atlanta Athletic Club, recommends a city bureau of strawberry short-cake and pie, with inspectors to preserve these typical southern institutions.

Mr. Thornton says, "Cooking is fast becoming a lost art. It is impossible to find begry or cherry pie that is not adulterated, and strawberry shortcake worthy of the name is as extinct as the buffalo in Atlanta.

His statement inspired a youthful poet to the following effort:

The herds of romping buffalo,
That trampled o'er the plain,
Are gone, before the railroad and
the town.
No more, the yelling red man,
Clinging to his mustang's mane,
With an arrow brings his noble
quarry down.

The good old days are passing
fast,
They slip away and die;
But some things they must never,
never take—
With our heart's blood we'll
defend them;
They must leave the good old
pie,
And we'll never give up straw-
berry shortcake!

Quickest Relief Known For all Sore Feet

The following is absolutely the surest and quickest cure known to science for all foot ailments: "Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of Calocide compound in a basin of warm water. Soak the feet in this for full fifteen minutes, gently rubbing the sore parts. The effect is really wonderful. All soreness goes instantly; the feet feel so good you could sing for joy. Corns and callouses can be peeled right off. It gives immediate relief for sore bunions, sweaty, smelly and aching feet. A twenty-five cent box of Calocide is said to be sufficient to cure the worst feet. It works through the pores and removes the cause of the trouble. Don't waste time on uncertain remedies. Any druggist has Calocide compound in stock or he can get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. It is not a patnet medicine, but is an ethical preparation.



PETTY INTRIGUE FORCES WOMAN JUSTICE TO QUIT

Too Much Politics and Petty Intrigue Connected With Place, She Declares.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Miss Clara Jess, the first woman ever appointed to a judicial position in California, has resigned after a year in office.

Her resignation as City Recorder of Daly City, which position in cities of the sixth class is equivalent to the office of Justice of the Peace, was given to the town trustees Monday night.

Miss Jess is uncertain whether or not women are fundamentally unfitted for the duties of judges, but she is very certain that "under present conditions" most of them are not.

It seems to be the "conditions" which caused most of the trouble. Miss Jess found ramifications of politics, petty intrigue, conspiracies to defeat justice and clashes of selfish interests, which she never had suspected.

"I didn't know what I was getting into," she said.

Miss Jess sent only one man to jail, and he was sentenced for only one day, but he was the town marshal, and he brought suit against her for $25,000 for false imprisonment. This, she admitted to-day, was the direct cause of her resignation, although her formal withdrawal said she was leaving the office to give more time to other matters.

Joseph P. Pankerwicz was town marshal of Daly City. Miss Jess issued a warrant against Louis Rhinelander, the village baker, in which he was charged with having obtained $100 by false pretenses. Pankerwicz refused to serve the warrant, and Miss Jess sentenced him to one day in jail for contempt.

Broken Heart Worth $35,000 Man Charges

Jilted by Woman He Loved and Gave Many Presents, J. H. Fort Sues.

LA PORTE, IND., May 24.—Averring that his heart has been torn asunder and that he can never recover from the humiliation which has come to him, John H. Fort of this city, has begun suit against Mrs. Bowers Williams for $32,850 damages for breach of promise.

Fort avers that under the name of Mrs. Bowers, the latter obtained his name through the medium of a matrimonial agency; that she pretended to fall desperately in love with him; that he spent $850 for presents for her, and that a few weeks before their final engagement she met Austin Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio, and that they were married in Richmond, Ind., she having been previously divorced from a man named Warren at Lebanon, Ind., receiving $4,000 alimony. Fort wants judgment for $850, the value of his gifts, and $35,000 for a broken heart.

Mrs. Williams is credited with being wealthy. She recently came to this city from Cleveland.

Ex-Soldier Tries Fast Cure for Tuberculosis

Invalid Has Taken Nothing but Water for Thirty-four Days Already.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Fasting as a cure for tuberculosis is being practiced by Nis Indrisen, a discharged soldier of the United States Army, who has established a camp near Fish Ranch, in Contra Costa County. He has fasted thirty-four days and expects to fast as many more. He has taken nothing except water, and declares he is certain of a cure.

Daily clinical notes of the condition of the patient are being taken, and at the end of the experiment will be submitted to the medical societies and medical magazines for general discussion.

REAL JACK TAR WHIPS IMITATOR IN MOVIE SHOW

Man Used as Ad by Theater Made to Take Off Service Clothes by U. S. Sailor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—E. D. Crothers, able-bodied seaman on duty at the naval training station, lost the delight of the greater part of his shore leave last night, but he enforced a respect for the navy uniform and he is satisfied.

Crothers came over from Goat Island, where he trains ambitious sailor recruits in the proper manner of upholding the honor of the navy. He has served five years on board ship and is a loyal Jack tar.

As he strolled up Market Street he saw a crowd standing in front of a moving picture theater and he investigated. Then his fighting spirit was aroused. Walking back and forth in front of the place advertising a stirring sea drama was an unkempt specimen of sailor, carrying a bundle of clothes and smoking a broken clay pipe. What peeved Crothers, however, was that he was dressed in regulation naval uniform.

Crothers immediately objected. The manager refused to take the sailor from the front of his place. Crothers, knowing there was a Federal law against using the uniform for advertising purposes, appealed to the Police Department, and a sergeant and a plain-clothes man were sent from the Southern station to investigate. In the meantime he hunted up the patrolman on the beat and again interviewed the manager, and threatened to call in Federal aid if the make-believe sailor was not removed.

The manager, discovering that he was running counter to a Federal law, agreed to do away with his fictitious sailor, and Crothers departed, smiling, in the consciousness of a duty well done.



The Great Tenor Solo from "Rigoletto"

"La Donna e Mobile"

Drives Out the Inferno of the World when *Played by Instinct*

Experiences with the New Instinctive Playing. No. 6 of Series

"LAST night I came home from business, weary of worry, aggravation, dust, grime and noise—the cruel eternal clangor of traffic.

"As I closed my front door, it seemed that I was shutting out an Inferno. Yet I could not shut it out completely, for the Echo still reverberated jarringly upon my soul. I craved relief as a parched throat craves water.

"Without turning on the lights, I sat down at my Virtuolo Player Piano. The back-log in the fireplace behind me cast a fitful glow upon the ceiling. I began to play 'La Donna e Mobile,' the great tenor solo from 'Rigoletto.' I shut my eyes; I opened my feelings. I played by Instinct.

"On the wings of music and imagination my mind flew to Naples. I was in the great Teatro San Carlo again. I heard the golden voice of Caruso as I first heard it there, years ago, in those opening words:

"'*Woman is as changeable as a feather in the wind.*'

"The exquisite grace, the eternal beauty of the music came, like an angel with a flaming sword, and drove from my soul the echo of the Inferno of the world.

"What a superb sensation—what a relief—this playing of the Virtuolo by Instinct!"

HALLET & DAVIS

VIRTUOLO

THE INSTINCTIVE PLAYER PIANO

is made by the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, of Boston, known for 75 years as makers of art instruments.

Hallet & Davis tone has been praised by greatest composers and artists, such as Franz Liszt himself and Johann Strauss of "Beautiful Blue Danube" fame. Pope Pius X honored the Hallet & Davis Piano with a Papal medal.

A Virtuolo is very easy to own. Prices $450 up to $1050. Many handsome styles. Terms: three years in which to pay, if you desire.

If you are interested in player pianos, you want to know just how great an invention the Virtuolo is, how different its Instinctive Playing is from the playing of any other player piano. Drop in at the store and hear it. Learn about our Easy Payment Plan. Don't put it off and forget.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY

(*Established 1839*)

50 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

A-11

THIS PLAYER-PIANO

Greatest Offer Ever Made To a Music-Loving Public



ON Wednesday next I am going to begin the greatest sale of Player Pianos in the history of the South. On that day the books of the Weatherholt Player Piano Club will be opened to the public. This will be the first opportunity the people of Atlanta and the entire South have ever had to secure a high-class Player Piano at a price within the reach of EVERYBODY and on terms which are really astounding. I am going to inaugurate a club of 400 lovers of music and put 400 Player Pianos in 400 homes. And because of this co-operation in buying, I can save each buyer $334.50. You know and I know that the large manufacturer who uses hundreds of tons of coal a year can buy coal cheaper than you and I, who only use enough to keep warm with in the winter time. It is the same way with Player Pianos. By arranging a Player Piano Club of 400 members to purchase $260,000 worth of Player Pianos, I can get these at a price which would never be considered by the manufacturer for a moment if only a few were desired. That is why members of the Weatherholt Player Piano Club may buy an instrument worth $650 for $488.50 on terms of $10 down and $2.50 per week or $10 per month. And you get the Player Piano in your home when you join the club. It is the greatest opportunity ever offered those who love music and who want it whether they can play or not. It has been my ambition for years to inaugurate a gigantic sale of Player Pianos which would put these wonderful instruments within reach of everybody, and now I have succeeded in arranging for the Weatherholt Player Piano Club to get them. This is your opportunity. Take advantage of it.

Notice to All Owners of Player-Pianos

During our Player Club Membership Campaign, we will extend--without charge--our exchange privilege to any one purchasing 12 rolls of Player Music from us. This gives the purchaser free access to our 5,000-roll library.

My Club Plan Saves

$334.50

$650.00	Player-Piano
78.00	Interest Saved
80.00	2-year Conservatory Course
4.50	Selected Bench
10.50	12 rolls of Selected Music
$823.00	
488.50	CLUB PRICE
$334.50	SAVING

$10.00 PLACES THIS PLAYER PIANO IN YOUR HOME

THERE is absolutely no reason why there should not be music in every home. You get this beautiful Player Piano when you join the Weatherholt Player-Piano Club and pay $10 down. You get 12 rolls of music free and you can exchange this music every day if you want to and have access to a library of 5,000 rolls. You may have everything in the music line from the classics to rag-time, and any member of the family can play this instrument. It is really two instruments in one—a Piano and a Player Piano. If you know music, fine. Play what you want. If you do not even know a note, insert a roll and pump the pedals.

HAVE revolutionized the Piano and Player Piano business in the South. The extraordinary success of the Weatherholt Piano Club during the early part of this year thoroughly demonstrated that co-operation in buying Pianos is just as advantageous as co-operation in business. Because of the co-operation in that club 500 people in Atlanta and the South placed pianos in their homes at prices and on terms which had never before been possible. Since that time dozens of those who became acquainted with me during the progress of that campaign have urged me to arrange for a Player Piano Club. At first the proposition seemed to be too gigantic. But the more I studied it the plainer it became that there were certainly 400 people in Atlanta and the South who want high class Player Pianos and who will get them when they are given an opportunity to secure them on a co-operative basis and get them so much cheaper and on such easy terms. I really believe there are thousands in the South who are waiting for just such an opportunity. When I decided finally to inaugurate the Weatherholt Player Piano Club, I fully realized that the members of the Club would want nothing but a high grade and thoroughly reliable instrument. So that is the kind I have arranged to secure for Club Members. It is of such class and reliability that I GUARANTEE IT FOR TEN YEARS. And the Weatherholt guarantee means something, I am proud to state. I have worked hard for years to make the name of Weatherholt mean something in the musical world and that I have succeeded will be testified to by thousands of satisfied customers all over the South. And I intend to have 400 more happy and contented with the Weatherholt Club Player Pianos. I want you to see in another part of this advertisement just what Club Members will get for $488.50. There are no extras to pay for. Everything to make the Player Piano enjoyable immediately is included With every Player Piano is a selected bench, 12 rolls of selected music, a free life insurance feature, a handsome scarf and a Two-Year Conservatory Course. Then, too, there is no interest on deferred payments to make these payments burdensome. I say, without hesitation, my offer is the most liberal ever made.

OUR CLUB PIANO

Regular Price $375.00
CLUB PRICE $267.50

Terms $5.00 cash, $1.25 per week.

CONDITIONS: No interest, one year's trial and exchange privilege, 25c rebate on payments made before due, free life insurance feature, ten-year guarantee.

All of which accompany in writing the sale of every Club Piano.

Regular Price $650.00; Club Price $488.50

ENROLL NOW--MEMBERSHIP BOOKS OPEN

WEATHERHOLT

"SOUTH'S FOREMOST P
Southern Distributors Henry F.
72 North Broad Stree

FOR EVERY HOME

My Gigantic Club Plan Makes This Great Offer Possible

SEVERAL of my customers hesitated in the past because they feared something would happen to them during the course of the deferred payments. That caused me to prepare the Free Life Insurance feature. This guarantees that the Player Piano will never be a burden to a man's family if he should die. In case of death, all deferred payments are cancelled immediately and a receipt in full is given. Recently one of the members of the recent piano club died after a few payments had been made and we gave the family a receipt. Another feature which helps make this the most gigantic offer ever made is the 25-cent rebate which is given on every weekly payment made before due. In this way the great saving already made to Club Members may be reduced nearly $50 more. It has been my aim to make this the greatest offer in the musical history of the South. I have been planning it for weeks. I have arranged for every detail. The great factory in Chicago has commenced shipping the Player Pianos and railroad officials are co-operating with me to rush them here promptly. I have arranged for thorough distribution and these Player Pianos will be shipped anywhere. All that out-of-town lovers of music need do is to fill out the membership blank below and enclose the membership fee. The Player Piano will follow immediately. It matters not where you live—you may join this Player Piano Club and enjoy its privileges and its great saving. The Club makes the high-priced Player Piano a thing of the past. It puts a magnificent instrument with a ten-year guarantee and all the music you can play within the reach of all. There is now no reason why a Player Piano should not be in every home. May I put one in your home? You won't regret it.

"I want to help put a Player Piano in every home in the South."
—Weatherholt.

Here Are My Club Features:

1. *Saving of $161.50*
2. *One year's trial (exchange privilege)*
3. *A ten-year guarantee with each piano*
4. *A Free Life Insurance Feature*
5. *Terms of payment $2.50 per week (monthly payments may be arranged)*
6. *A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due*
7. *No interest*
8. *A two-year conservatory course (regular price $80)*
9. *A free music exchange library*
10. *A selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music*
11. *All accompany in writing the sale of every Club Player-Piano*

$10.00 PLACES THIS PLAYER PIANO IN YOUR HOME!

JUST as the trolley car supplanted the horse car and just as the automobile is succeeding the horse and buggy, so is the Player Piano making the ordinary piano a thing of the past. It is only a question of a few years when the upright piano of to-day will be as much of a curiosity as the old-fashioned square piano or the organ is now. Everybody loves music, but everybody does not know how to play the piano. Yet EVERYBODY CAN PLAY on a PLAYER PIANO. And there is also the piano for those who DO play. It is a piano and a Player Piano combined. It is two instruments in one. Just come to our place and hear one. I have several demonstrators who will show how easily these instruments are operated. We will be glad to play anything you like. If you are like a great many of the people to-day and are fond of ragtime, we'll play anything you like and sing it, too, if you want it. And if you don't like ragtime, we'll let you hear some of the most exquisite classical music you ever listened to. If you already have a piano in your home, don't let that stop you. We'll be glad to have you join the Player Piano Club and we'll arrange to exchange your piano. When you get a Player Piano every member of your household can play any time and play it as well as an expert. The present Club is the opportunity of a lifetime. It means music in the home for a mere trifle. It means that an instrument which formerly could be owned only by the well-to-do can now be owned by everybody. And all this is made possible by simply applying the principle of co-operation to Player Piano buying. Enroll now. Take advantage of the offer before the membership books are filled. Remember, the number of Player Pianos to be sold on this plan is limited. Remember, also, you may never again have the opportunity of buying a Player Piano on such liberal terms.

Club Terms $10.00 Down, $2.50 Per Week

CUT THE COUPON--ENROLL NOW

For Out-of-Town Customers

Fill Out Coupon and Mail

WEATHERHOLT PIANO CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find $10.00 membership fee (first cash payment), for which ship to my address your Club Player-Piano at once, including bench, scarf, 12 rolls of music and free delivery, with the understanding I can pay balance in $10.00 monthly payments.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

PIANO COMPANY

ST PIANO HOUSE"
enry F. Miller and Steger Pianos
treet, Atlanta, Georgia

For Milady's Wardrobe

By MME. HAUTE MONDE.

Net over a color makes loveliest of bridesmaid gowns always, especially for less formal weddings. A point, however, is that this season the lining is not of charmeuse but a layer of chiffon. Under this, of course, is worn one of the new Empire slips of chiffon that replace skirt and corset cover. They are lovely in their elegant li s, a mass of fine hand tucks road entre deux through which satin ribbon is run, and look mo like a princess slip than lingerie.

* * *

The flowered crepe voiles, with their quaint French posies scattered over the surface, have great possibilities for bridesmaids' or attendants' gowns, especially for the summer weddings where a little of the ceremonial aspect is often omitted. Superposed materials, in line with the futurist colorings, give a good chance for splendid color effects.

* * *

Three-piece suits of imported cotton ratines with the correct fuzzy texture are at the same time thin and diphanously light weight. Such suits are something new, and any bride should certainly include them in her wardrobe. They can be worn with equal propriety in town or at the summer resorts, so that they have a double use—a valuable economical feature.

* * *

For soft and light gowns here is a bit of useful information. A slip of supple satin is often necessary to hold the ruffles and draperies. If, for instance, a dress discloses at the lower edge a pleated flounce, the upper part being a tunic, the pleated flounce can be attached to the slip instead of the tunic.

* * *

The brilliantly colored athletic coat that replaces this year the knitted sweater coat is another novelty for the bride's outfit. Of lightest weight, yet thick and of winter material weave, these coats with their brilliant green, red or yellow hues are a welcome addition to any out of town outfit.

* * *

The cape, new in shape, that slopes away in a cutaway effect from the neck and is weighted on the edges by ruching, ruffles or marabout, is pretty to throw on over the light evening dress, and it is the fashion to have several of these.

* * *

When the great question of the crash and girdle comes up for consideration here is a decided emphasis placed on crossed lines. The soft ribbon, after being wound around the waist, is curved and crossed at any place that is in need of this note of color. The tunic is another part of the costume which can be used as an effective place for the crossing of lines. The examples are everywhere noticeable, and a leniency is the chief characteristic, which promises the right and becoming crossing of lines for all women.

* * *

Tailored suits have bolero or eton jackets and broad girdle of a contrasting color. Buttons are much in evidence, and those of porcelain, ivory, tortoise shell or enamel are most favored.

Striped materials are extensively used for street costumes. A Paquin model of gray and brown ribbed material has a modified bolero jacket, with revers, collar and cuffs of brown and white checked silk.

* * *

The present fashion seems more than ever to seek to preserve a juvenile appearance to the feminine silhouette, and even to exaggerate. A woman very rarely pauses to consider whether such and such a detail of her toilette will be too young, and the designers of models seldom think of creating anything specially destined for the woman in the autumn of her life. Every fashion is permitted to her so long as she has the wit and the good sense to adapt it to her gray hair. Certain lines of a costume intended for a young woman may easily be modified, and the desired effect can be produced by a veiling of lace flounces, so as to achieve an "ensemble" which will give harmony to a silhouette made heavy by age.

* * *

Evening wraps are developed of corded silk chiffon or heavily beaded net or chiffon. The handsomest models are draped about the knees and fsatened over at the side with a single button or ornament.

* * *

Silk is more popular than ever, but the weaves having rough surfaces, like crepe de chine, crepon and tussore, are particularly lovely. Rep and silk moire are preferred to liberty and taffeta silk.

* * *

Neckwear, guimpes, girdles, hosiery and gloves, parasols and shoes are all painted from the dye pots of the Far East. The woman who loves brilliant plumage will have no difficulty in satisfying her taste this season.

* * *

The combination of fabrics is of the greatest importance this spring. Cotton and wool eponge in novelty designs are much used in combination with not only plain eponge but as a trimming for silks. Pique, printed in cretonne patterns and Bulgarian colors and designs, is also used to trim wool dresses. It makes the smartest little vests and it is often used for revers and cuffs.

* * *

Modistes say green will be the "rage" for women's toilettes throughout the summer.

In Paris whole frocks and wardrobes carry the one tone—that of bright lettuce leaves. Black suits are trimmed with green; green waists and belts are worn, while the striking combination of a green taffeta gown worn with a red jacket has been seen in "Rumpelmayer's" stylish tea room, on the Rue Royal.

* * *

Oriental color combinations are worked into some of the newest braids and fancy ornaments, and are used to trim the darker-toned coat suits and one-piece dresses of ratine, eponge and covert. In place of satin for collar and cuffs, much bengaline will be used and there is a decided preference for novelty eponge and ratine.

* * *

The mania for the new silhouette is showing no sign of abating. The draping of skirts is more confined, bringing the fullness from the hips to the front, so as to emphasize the straight line and give the "1913 stylish droop." The lower part of the skirt is now left quite plain, clinging closely to the figure.

* * *

Not the least detail of the summer blouse or wash dress is the very decorative buttons that are used to adorn them. Few conventional round, flat pearl or crocheted buttons can be found on this season's models. Instead the prevailing style for bright colors made its impression even on the button, and they are to be found adorning blouses in all the kaleidoscope colors imaginable. In shape, too, they have changed, and that is not the least attractive thing about them. Some are ball shaped, and around the center of the sphere there is an added ring of a contrasting color or material.

* * *

Balkan blouse dresses look well on children of all ages and the prettiest models seen in the good shops are fashioned on this style. The thicker woolens and linens make up well in a modified fashion of this long waisted style, and for the voiles, challies and lingerie frocks it is simply a question of introducing a little more fullness to keep it from looking skimpy.

* * *

In the toilet of the fashionable woman of the season, jewels abound, but mounted in an original manner, which is one of the things most typical of our epoch. The brilliants and pearls are placed in aiglets on the corsage and sometimes in the hair, lightly and artistically disposed. Bracelets encircle the gloves sewn discreetly with brilliants, and even in the case of a diadem they are now made without any heaviness, each stone mounted separately.

* * *

"Never have pearls been so much in favor, and if there are marvellous necklaces and collars of them there are also a lot of imitation and false pearls. Many of our women of society wear pearl earrings, and pearl buttons compete with diamond buttons and those of color. Indeed, some of our women have adopted the drop earrings so becoming to the face and long since abandoned. Diamond necklaces are not worn any longer about the neck, but as epaulettes, as are also the pearl dog collars.

* * *

The separate blouse is still with us, but so beautified this season that it can hardly be associated with the old-time "shirt-waist" of the American woman. The French have transformed the blouse, into its present mode, a transparent bodice of the thinnest mousseline de soie, the only opaque material used being a silk sash around the waist. The rest, the sleeves included, is absolutely transparent—in some cases so much so as to indicate a wish on the part of the wearer to outdo the most daring fashion of the directoire period. Rose-tinted tulle bodices with very short sleeves are exceedingly popular Fashion experts predict that their vogue will increase as the season advances.

* * *

"Many women prefer rings to gloves. They are wrong, because refined and really elegant persons wear with pleasure the glove that falls into many wrinkles over the arm.

* * *

"The gold wrist bag is the coquettish thing for dinners. It can be laid on the table or suspended on the arm without inconvenience. On the contrary, it is rather an ornament, for its frame and chain are also constellated with stones."

* * *

The movement in favor to lower heels seems to be making headway. Very few of the fancy Louis XVI. jeweled or lacquered heels, which caused a sensation by their extraordinary height early in the season, were seen this afternoon. At the same time the classic cothurni or buskins, laced high on the leg, are more fashionable now.

* * *

At a recent French exhibit of new modes, the general tone was considerably more sober than ever before this year, which is interpreted as an indication that the time for the exhibition of daring freaks is over, and that reasonableness is beginning to rule Paris modes. Let us hope the reign of reason will reach this section of the fashionable world in the near future.

* * *

A charming gown which attracted much attention in the aforesaid exhibit was of dove-colored tussor with basque and bodice of Alencon lace, and a bolero embroidered with Nattier blue silk and silver. Lace fell gracefully over the skirt from the waist as far as the knees. It was shorter in the front than in the back, giving a graceful appearance to a simple but rich dress.

A Theater Gown

Of Black Crepe de Chine



IN this fetching model the bodice is widely opened in square front and back and makes a kimono which shows the upper part of the arm. Five rows of straps hold it over the shoulder and a beaded ornament finishes the small sleeves. The kimono is of beaded macrame net. An effect of beaded black net girdles the bust. A huge violet rose completes the bodice. The same beaded net circles the hips, going up the middle of the front. The skirt is tightened at the bottom by two huge beaded ornaments and is finished by a round train with beaded cabochon.

Short Coats and Parasols

The short coat has really made headway. It is trying and many women will not wear it, but this year the ranks of the converts have increased. This is probably because rather unusual conceits have been developed in the way of modified etons and in jaunty jackets with postillion backs.

In the drawing is shown a short jacket of white serge, worn with a coppery green creation, with kilted underskirt. The other picture shows a cretonne blouse edged with satin bands. The vest and sleeves are of net; the skirt of plain eponge.

That indispensable accessory of the summer toilet, the parasol, is featured this spring with a turned-back edge, and again with fullness gathered into the edge, illustrations of both fancies being given in the pictures.

* * *

Summer Footwear

There are women whose slenderness of ankle and wrist remains unchanged, no matter how much avoirdupois the rest of the figure takes on, as years advance, but the average woman finds difficulty in keeping her ankles trim after thirty—especially in the summer time, when the high buttoned boot is exchanged for low cut slippers and pumps. If low footwear is worn continuously through the summer it is found that buttoned boots, donned in the autumn, pinch cruelly unless the buttons are moved. As the ankle, spread because of its unconfinement during the summer, recedes in size, the boot becomes loose and another entire change of the button is necessary.

This trouble may be obviated if the buttoned boot is worn at least part of the time through the summer, and as such boots are now considered best form for street wear with formal costumes, a pair of dainty patent leather boots, with buttoned tops of suede or cloth, will not only assist in keeping the ankles trim, but will complete one's summer wardrobe satisfactorily. The white buckskin buttoned boots, worn with white tailored costumes, are smart and attractive in appearance, and are comfortable, even on the warmest days. Such boots should always be worn by the woman whose ankles are inclined to spread in the summer, pumps and slippers being reserved for piazza or driving use, when the weight of the body is not thrown continually on the feet.

The ankles of the woman who has been a good dancer in youth seldom grow clumsy as years advance, for the firmly knit leg muscles allow little opportunity for a deposit of fat. Rising and falling on the toes fifty times night and morning, will help to harden the ankles and keep them more slender, and so will walking with the toe persistently placed on the ground before the heel.

* * *

That Turkish Sash

Cherult introduced the broad sash tied around the hips in Eastern line, and ties it there in a single knot. Used in this way it has no objectionable features. It would be far better to omit this sash from an evening gown, although it can be imitated in an attractive way by fitting it to the figure, making it appear as a hip yoke and holding it in at the back in pleats, letting the ends drop to the knees.

Done in black satin and weighted with jet tassels this kind of sash is a distinct addition to a gown of black net, which has evidently taken the place of black satin for evening wear this spring.

Whatever else you do about this sash avoid the kind made of cubist ribbon in gorgeous colors, which is tied about a white satin frock; and unless you are very young and have the style that can be daring, do not adopt the Eastern sash of Roman ribbon with a coat suit of black or blue faille.

GIFTS FOR THE JUNE BRIDE

At this season of the year, heavy demands are made on one's purse by the numerous wedding gifts for the June bride. If taste and discrimination are exercised, many beautiful and acceptable gifts may be purchased for $5.00 or less.

There are many beautiful and useful and distinctive gifts which can be bought under the $5 limit. If the bride is of a sentimental turn of mind and dislikes exchanging her gifts, try to choose something which will not be duplicated or which, if duplicated, will still be useful. And always choose the present with some knowledge of the bride's tastes and needs in view.

As for choosing something which the bride is sure to like, that is sometimes difficult. Some young women with strong opinions and a distinct idea of what they want their house to look like after they have settled it have been really made miserable by the necessary presence of some kindly sent gift in their living room. If the giver avoids certain things she runs little risk of giving anything which will be really disliked.

Pictures, for instance, are a bad choice unless something really wonderful can be given. For $5, of course, a very good carbon print of some standard work of art could be bought, and well framed. But perhaps the bride does not like the "Age of Innocence," or Whistler's famous mother or any other choice which you might make. Therefore, taboo pictures.

Among the suitable $5 limit gifts are any of the attractive wicker lamps in the shops. Occasionally, at a sale, a $5 lamp large enough to serve in living room or sitting room can be found; one for a dressing table or bedroom stand can always be had for $4. These lamps are finished in mahogany and some of them have mahogany bases; they are also finished in various shades of brown and green enamel and stain and some are enamelled white.

The shades are faced with silk or cretonne, which gives the lamp a definite color value, so know something about the color scheme for the house you are helping to furnish before you send the lamp. A white enamelled one with cretonne of blue, pink, green or yellow, as the case might be, would be lovely in almost any house, for almost any house boasts one bedroom with white enamelled woodwork and hangings and furnishings in white and blue, pink, green or yellow, as the case may be.

Silk elbow gloves once meant only one thing, and that was silk elbow gloves. To-day those words mean many things. They mean plain, old-fashioned silk gloves which reach to the elbow. They mean gloves with double arms, a meshwork of black silk threads beginning at the wrist and reaching to the elbow. They mean silk gloves decorated with insets of lace and silk gloves with lace hands and silk gloves embroidered in contrasting colors and decorated with rhinestones and sequins. They also means silk gloves with narrow, scalloped and embroidered frills of the silk fabric running from the wrist to the elbow at the outside of the arm.

Novelty Jewelry

The vogue of novelty jewelry is still at its height. Women who ten years ago would have been shocked at the notion of imitation jewelry now revel in all that is pretty in the imitation jewelry's art. Among the adornments that are nowadays scarcely expected to be genuine are frill pins, earrings and the necklace that matches. Fashion dictates all three for the summer season, and that all three shall match. The frill pins are unusually long to accommodate the wide ruffles and jabots that a woman pins at her throat. They are to be found in platinum, gold, satin silver and mat black settings. Amethysts and topazes and all the semi-precious stones are worked into light, graceful designs, and sapphires, emeralds, pearls and diamonds are quite as convincing to the average beholder until she has heard their price. Jade is as popular as the current use of vivid green might lead one to expect.

* * *

A little posy of colored flowers is often thrust into the belt; sometimes a garland of them is introduced as a heading to the fashionable high belt. Evening coats for young girls are fashioned of the most filmy materials, nets, silk crepes, chiffons, embroidered in silver, pearls and moonlight beads. The coat proper is often set into a deep hem of brocaded satin or ribbon well below the hips, to give that look of restrained fullness which is a feature of the present modes.

Fashion Hints

Already the straw hat is seen everywhere; in fact, the smart Parisian considers February the proper month to discard winter headgear. The small hat still takes first place. It is made of some new soft straw not yet named and it branches out into sharp points at the back, front or sides. A favorite trimming is the stiff tulle bow, though the aigrette at weird angles continues to hold its own.

For the new coiffure, which consists of a mass of hair rising from the back of the head with a pyramidal effect, there is a special hat built out at the same angle to accommodate the hair.

The Japanese kimono gowns have brought in a sort of Japanese coiffure, the hair being combed to the middle of the head, with fan-shaped bunches of tulle on either side.

A cote de cheval corded silk skirt is draped in long points and is worn with a three-quarter coat of the same material, which has a belt under the arms, fastening at the front with a bizarre dull gold buckle. The collar and cuffs are of Bulgarian embroidery, in which browns, reds and yellows predominate.

The severe tailor-made costume has disappeared for the spring season. In place of the double-breasted coat have come the cutaway, the short redingote and the shorter Directoire coat, usually of silk. Most of these have the rolling Medici collar, standing out from the neck and kimono sleeves with very large armholes, the sleeves themselves being set in just above the elbow.



For Everybody, Everywhere

For workers with hand or brain—for rich and poor—for every kind of people in every walk of life—there's delicious refreshment in a glass of

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different and better in purity and flavor. The best drink anyone can buy.

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THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

BRENAU, The College Beautiful;

Its Ideal and Its Attainments

By Mary Carter Winter

Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., 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.

All institutions have their ideals just as individuals have; and, as the ideals of individuals vary in loftiness and strength, so are the ideals of institutions on varying planes.

There is a tendency for individual members of an institution to adopt the ideal of the institution, and this is particularly true of colleges because the members are in a formative period.

Because of this plasticity of the student, it is essential that she come within the influence of only the highest and most helpful ideals.



The ideals of a College are relatively permanent; the individuals which compose the student body change from year to year. But each new group of students gradually assimilates more or less the ideal of the institution.

The Brenau Ideal

The ideal of Brenau is refinement. Refinement means fundamental culture and not mere polish. The refinement idealized at Brenau is like the refinement of gold which has been through the crucible. There the refining fires have burned away all dross and the precious metal can no longer be tarnished.

The word "Brenau" means "refined gold."

The picture of the Alchemist molding the features of a beautiful girl out of refined gold is a pictorial representation of the ultimate object of Brenau, to form a beautiful character which cannot be tarnished.

A Purifying Process

Education at its best is a purifying process, and only incidentally a polishing process. Culture which is no more than skin deep will not stand the acid test of deep and trying human experience.

It is the ideal of Brenau to prepare its students for such acid tests—the common lot of humanity.

That this ideal has been often realized, the lives of thousands of useful women in various walks of life in all sections of the country beautifully testify.

The process of attainment of this ideal is not easy to describe. Negatively, it is not an emotional process. The purification of culture is not a new birth. It comes by means of no sudden transformation. It is accompanied by no cataclysmic emotional paroxysm of the soul.

Religion is a helpful auxiliary, provided it does not degenerate into fanaticism, which is sometimes mistaken for religion, and which is a worse enemy of culture than gross ignorance.

But even religion is not a means of refinement. Some of the saints will be very awkward and uncomfortable when they don the shining robes and promenade in the streets of gold.

Religion mellows and softens human character. It furnishes new motives and vitalizes human interests and enlarges the spiritual horizon. But it does not refine. The process of attaining this refinement of culture is like the process of refining the precious metal. Mixed with materials of every kind the ore is stored in deep recesses of the mountains and among the gravel beds of the valleys and streams.

By chance, or design far beyond our ken, some is gathered here and there and in great, clanging, grinding stamping mills the process of elimination and separation begins.

The resultant, unshapen, crude masses are then sent to the refiner's crucible. Here the process is slow and more intimate. Heat, the most powerful force in nature, is gradually applied. The erstwhile disparate and uneven elements melt together and become homogeneous, and in the process the dross and unassimilable elements are easily eliminated.

After a proper cooling season the refined and purified metal is taken from the crucible and is ready to be adapted to any form of service which its environment and the needs of humanity may require.

As an ornament there is none more ornate; wrought into useful articles for the home, there are none more prized; in the commercial world it fixes the standard of value; in science it is reserved for the most delicate experiments.

If it is not pushed too far, the analogy is very illuminating and helpful.

Humanity's Gold

The great masses of humanity hidden away in the recesses of the mountains and scattered through the valleys and along the streams furnish the new material.

Whether by Divine selection or by a process of elimination for which no better phrase has been found than the "survival of the fittest," some of this material, here and there, is selected and placed in the great clanging, grinding stamping mills which we know as the public school system.

Here the eliminating process really begins. When one considers the amount of material which goes in and the relatively small amount which comes out, having survived the numerous jars and jolts and changes, one is inclined to wonder if all the noise and tumult, the great expenditure of time and money and energy are worth while. But really the schools render quite as great a service in eliminating the unfit as they do in preserving the fit—a view of the case which critics of education might well consider.

The material which the public school system furnishes the college is lacking in homogeneity and is accompanied by much dross in the form of prejudice, egotism, and other hindering traits.

As heat is at the same time the source of greatest power and another form of the physical light which illumines the universe, so knowledge—real knowledge—is the source of power and refinement and is the light which illumines the soul of man.

A Means and the End

But knowledge is a means and is not to be regarded as an end.

The end to be achieved in placing the gold in the crucible is not to heat it, but by heating it to make it possible to remove the dross.

If the ideal of Brenau has any claim to distinction it lies in its recognition of the fact that the acquirement of knowledge is merely a means to an end—and this end the elimination from the character of prejudice, of egotism, of unworthy thought and motive, and the adaptation of character to the highest practical ends in the service of humanity, which is at the same time the service of God.

LONDON W. Orton Tewson, Chester Overton — PARIS Paul Pierre Rignaux, Marquis de Castellane — BERLIN C. de Vidal-Hundt, Fritz Jacobsohn — ROME J. M. E. D'Aquin, George M. Bruce

SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALL THE GREAT CAPITALS OF EUROPE

BALKAN PEACE MERELY TRUCE, SAYS GERMANY

People Immensely Relieved That Montenegro Decided to Yield Scutari to Powers.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, May 24.—Probably in no country in Europe was the change of mind of King Nicholas of Montenegro received with such a feeling of intense relief as here in Germany. For though the Government was determined to stand by Austria and Italy, no matter what might have happened, the people as a whole were bitterly opposed to the idea of Germany taking up arms to fight the battles of others, and many were those who, sympathizing with Montenegro, declared Austria's policy to have been disgracefully selfish and hypocritical on the part of a country which a few years ago took advantage of the European situation to seize without the shadow of right the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose inhabitants hated the Austrians far more than they ever hated the Turks.

Although everybody is happy that a European war, which looked almost inevitable, was avoided in the eleventh hour, there is a general feeling that no matter how the great powers may arrange matters in the Balkans, the peace to which we are looking forward will be little more than a truce.

Exposure Severe Blow.

In Germany the well founded Dr. Liebknecht disclosures were a terrible blow in the face of the war party, a blow which stunned but evidently did not kill the Government's military bills, which will undoubtedly pass.

Already the first debate of the Finance Committee showed that body rather favorably disposed toward the Government's measures and when it separated for a brief breathing spell it had done nothing more serious than to strike out three of the new cavalry regiments the Government asked for.

The committee met again on Tuesday last and from its meeting it is quite safe to predict that it will recommend the passage of the military and naval bills practically unaltered on all material points though efforts will be made to cut down the enormous expenses. There is little doubt but that the Government will accept rather than dissolve the Reichstag and run the risk of strengthening the hands of the Socialists by an appeal to the country.

* * *

Well may the Krupp affair be termed the German Panama for it now appears to be like a cancerous tumor whose roots and tentacles stretch out in all directions into the German political body, revealing a state of corruption which nobody in Germany had dreamed of.

Testimony Substantiated.

As long as the accusations against the large arms manufacturers were resting only on the testimony of Dr. Liebknecht a Socialist member of the Reichstag, nobody cared very much, for all kinds of statements have repeatedly been made by the Socialists on very slight evidence merely to disgrace or embarrass the Government and the militarists. But now the matter has assumed a much more serious aspect.

There appears to be every reason to suppose that the Center part, which loves to pose as the most patriotic of German political bodies, have for a long time had intimate knowledge of all the details of the scandals, but their love of party being greater than their patriotism, they concealed what constituted a great danger to the country in order to make use of their knowledge to further their own particular party scheme. And when they found that their scheme did not work, they did not lay the information they possessed directly before the Kaiser or the Chancellor of the Empire, which would have saved Germany from disgrace in the eyes of the world. But in their mad thirst for revenge they turned over the information as well as the proofs to the Socialists with the distinct understanding that the revelations must be made publicly in the Reichstag.

See Green and Become Millionaire at Once

New Thinkers Have New Method by Which Fortune May Easily be Made.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—"See green" and become a millionaire.

Here, in brief is the recipe for making a modest income of say 100,000 a year. The recipe has been discovered by some New Thinkers.

So simple is the recipe that quite a lot of people will be regretting that they have missed the $100,000 for so many years. But of course, $100,000 need not be the limit; the yearly income can be increased by the ambitious.

The recipe, according to Mr. A. Osborne Eaves, a New Thought writer, is to sit down in a quiet room, called the "Silence" and picture in exactly the same manner every day what is desired. So that if anyone wanted $100,000 it would be necessary to picture this precise sum regularly.

FUNERAL CORTEGE USED BY SACCHARIN SMUGGLERS

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, May 24.—What appeared to be a pathetic funeral cortege was stopped while on the way from Zurich, Switzerland, to Baden by suspicious German customs officers, who found that the coffin, the wreaths and the pockets of the mourners were full of smuggled saccharin.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox In the Gown in Which She Was Presented at Court



Famous Writer for the Hearst Newspapers is Greatly Admired by King George and Queen Mary of England.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, whose poems and other writings in the Hearst newspapers are famous the world over, is pictured above in the gown which she wore last week when presented at the court of King George and Queen Mary of England.

The gown worn by Mrs. Wilcox was one of the most gorgeous ever seen at the Court of St. James, and was greatly admired and widely commented upon by the English press. Her headdress consisted of white plumes with a trailing tulle veil, and her gown was of American chiffon cloth with a court train of green English velvet. This was made by an English dressmaker with true French skill. On both the bodice and the train were hand-painted pond lilies. The latter were highly artistic and were done by Miss Katherine Ascherman, a well-known American artist and a personal friend of Mrs. Wilcox.

Mrs. Wilcox has always held a warm place in the regard of the King and Queen of England, who are great admirers of her writings. She was first brought to their notice by a poem which she wrote for the Hearst newspapers on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria, the grandmother of the present King. King George, then Prince of Wales wrote a letter of thanks to Mrs. Wilcox and expressed a wish to meet her.

The poem, which is placed in the archives of British royalty, is here reproduced.

THE QUEEN'S LAST RIDE

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

THE Queen is taking a drive to-day;
They have hung with purple the carriage way;
They have dressed with purple the royal track
Where the Queen goes forth and never comes back.
Let no man labor as she goes by,
On her last appearance to mortal eye.
With heads uncovered, let all men wait
For the Queen to pass in her regal state.

Army and navy should lead the way
For that wonderful coach of the Queen's to-day.
Kings and princes and lords of land
Shall ride behind her, a humble band,
And over the city and over the world
Shall flags of all nations be halfmast furled
For the silent lady of royal birth
Who is riding away from the courts of earth;
Riding away from the world's unrest,
To a mystical goal on a secret quest.

Though in regal splendor she drives through town,
Her robes are simple—she wears no crown.
And yet she wears one; for, widowed no more,
She is crowned with the love that has gone before,
And crowned with the love she has left behind
In the hidden depths of each thinking mind.
Uncover your heads, lift your hearts on high,
The Queen in silence is driving by.

PRINCESS MARY IN LOVE WITH ROYAL COUSIN

Prince Erik of Denmark Has a Flirtation With Daughter of England's King.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—When King George and Queen Mary towards the end of April went away for several days to visit the Earl of Crewe they left behind them, like "Sleeping Beauty" in the fairy tale, their little daughter, Princess Mary, all alone, as far as it is possible for a Princess to be alone in the big Buckingham Palace.

But they left the little mischievous god of love out of their calculations.

For there arrived from abroad one day during the absence of the King and Queen, a young Prince. He was tall and straight and slender, with blue eyes and fresh cheeks, and he was just the right age, eighteen.

The young Prince Charming's name is Erik, and he is a son of Queen Alexandra's youngest brother, Prince Vlademar of Denmark. He went straight to Marlborough House where he was to live as the guest of his aunt, Queen Alexandra and she sent for Princess Mary, who was not slow in coming.

The two young people immediately took a liking to each other and old Queen Alexandra's eyes beamed when she saw the new expression coming into Princess Mary's face, the expression of a young girl who has the novelty of her first flirtation.

What is to be the outcome of this royal romance? Well it is hard to tell. But the two young people will have plenty of opportunity to meet for Prince Erik is to stay in England to learn farming on a big estate in Oxfordshire, and Princess Mary is not going away for any length of time until the whole royal family goes to Denmark late this summer, and then Prince Erik will be traveling along. Probabilities are that he will follow the example of his royal Uncle, King Haakon, of Norway, who, when still known as Prince Carl of Denmark, came over here and captured the heart of his cousin, Princess Maud, who now shares the throne with him as Independent Norway's first Queen.

RUSSIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—Twenty-five per cent of the children of both sexes between the ages of seven and twelve attending the schools in the province of Yekaterinoslav, Russia, have been pronounced victims of chronic alcoholism.

AIDES OF CZAR ARE HOLDING UP EXPORTS OF U. S.

Bureaucratic Machine Adopts Retaliatory Methods to Trade Mark Registry.

Special Cable to The American.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—A body called the Committee for the Protection of Russian Home Industries has begun a policy of pinpricks over the absence of any treaty between Russia and the United States. The Washington Government has refused henceforth to register Russian trade marks so long as there is no treaty. The committee here has secured a decision from the Government to refuse registration for American trade marks in Russia.

This means more than it says, for it enables the bureaucratic machine to hold up important will on a pretent of doubts regarding registration of any manufacture. Of course, it robs American inventors of any protection for patents.

May Day Alarm.

The approach of the Russian May Day, which is May 14, has shaken the nerves of the Government much more than in recent years. Here, in Moscow, Kief, Lodz and Odessa there are nightly searches in the workmen's residential district, and every night dozens of men who are known to be active in labor politics are taken off to the house of preliminary detention, where they will be kept until the date has passed.

It is expected some hundreds will be held for trial for conspiring to "disturb the existing order in the State."

There have been similar searches among university students and junior lawyers, which goes to establish a continuance of the old system of agents provocatures.

"Ringleaders" Police Aides.

"Ringleaders" in a few of the new fledged political organizations have proved to be agents of Okhrana, or the secret police, to whom they have turned over lists of membership.

The wholesale expulsion of Jews from Volsynia in consequence of the order of the Minister of Justice that it be considered as outside Jewish pale, had to be stopped this week, because it paralyzed local business and removed some thousands of families from the only districts where they had any friends.

The order of the Minister of the Interior has been sent to the Governor of the province directing him to cease searches and inspections of Jews' passports and to take no action where families return to their former homes.

Orangemen Ready to Oppose "Home Rule"

Ulster Inhabitants Have Organized Signal Corps to Be Used in Outbreak.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Sir Edward Carson is back in Ulster once more and we hear that he is going to devote himself exclusively to organizing his Orangemen supporters for the great final fight against Home Rule.

As a matter of fact there does not seem to be much work left for him to do, if we are to believe the reports of the conservative press which state that Ulster has everything in order to prove its loyalty by violently opposing the law passed by Parliament and signed by the King.

According to the "Times" Ulster is even now a nation in arms. A correspondent recently described the military signal service which had been formed in Ulster and says:

"Stations have been established all over Ulster, and, if telegraph wires were cut to-morrow, Belfast and the other important centers of organization in the Northeastern countries could communicate immediately by Morse code with the Unionist outposts at Londonderry and Enniskillen.

The correspondent states that the Unionist clubs now number 332, with a membership of 110,000.

Waltz Tunes Hinder Wireless Stations

Operators Around Geneva Worried Until Inventor's Prank Is Discovered.

Special Cable to The American.

GENEVA, May 24.—During the last fortnight, the wireless installations around Lake Geneva, from the Fort of St. Maurice over 3,000 feet high above Sion to this city, have been puzzled by receiving fragments of personal conversation and portions of waltzes, such as the Merry Widow, the Italian National Hymn, etc.

The mystery has been explained. M. Roberto Galetti, an Italian civil engineer, has discovered after many years of experiments, the wireless telephone. He has established stations at Lausanne, and to amuse a friend, the Italian engineer places a phonograph in front of the "wireless phone" and hence the Merry Widow was heard in the Alps.

VILLAGE WITHOUT ANY GOSSIP SOUGHT IN AD

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—The following advertisement appeared in The Times recently:

Village Scandal—If there is a VILLAGE in ENGLAND where one may spend the autumn of one's days in peace and quiet, free from the scandalous gossip of neighbors, the advertiser would be glad to hear of it.—W. G. O., 23, The Times Office, E. C.

Frenchwomen Rule Through Families; Do Not Need Vote

By LA RACONTEUSE

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, May 24.—I have not the slightest doubt that Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the exiled English suffragette, who is still dwelling among us, and who has been given the cold shoulder everywhere, has nothing but contempt and disgust for the women of France, who have not the slightest intention of claiming the vote and who in turn look upon Miss Pankhurst and her comrades as maniacs.

Still it would be very wrong to suppose that the women of France take no interest in the political and social questions of the day, for they are probably more interested and better posted than their sisters in any other country. And the influence which they exert is at least as great as that of the women abroad who actually possess the vote, though their methods are different and their ways more subtle and womanly.

French Women Powerful.

The moving force behind the movement which has been called the rejuvenation of France is the French woman exerting her power through husbands and sons, and it is perhaps not too much to say that France's whole present policy is moulded by the invisible hands of gifted and patriotic women.

* * *

Criminals of France are literally trembling in their shoes for the new science discovered by Countess Melusine also known as Mme. de la Rochefoucault, makes their profession already a most hazardous one, so dangerous that only the most daring will have the courage to persist, when discovery and arrest are almost inevitable.

To make crime impossible and to discover immediately the perpetrator of any crime in France, it will only be necessary to pass a law ordering every person living in France, man, woman and child, to have his or her feet photographed and a copy sent to the police authorities who will file and classify all these telltale photos.

Innocent in One File.

One big file will then contain the photographs of the feet of all the persons without any criminal tendencies whatever, and these may be left entirely out of consideration by the detectives investigating crimes. But all the rest of the photos will be divided into many classes and kept in separate files marked burglary, murder, patricide and so on.

Suppose then that a man has been murdered. The photographic records of the feet of all those who have been near him will be picked out from the file marked murder, and if any of his children have suspicious toes it will go hard with them until they are able to prove an alibi. For according to Countess Melusine's new science you can tell from its toes whether a child in the cradle is going to kill its father when it grows up.

Polish Baron Seized For Slaying of Prince

The Mysterious Death of Nobleman Causes Brother-in-Law's Arrest for Deed.

Special Cable to The American.

WARSAW, May 24.—The police have arrested Baron John Bisping here on a charge of murdering Prince Ladislas Drucke Lubecki, his brother-in-law.

Prince Ladislas Lubecki, a well-known Polish nobleman and the president of the Automobile Club of Warsaw, left his residence at Leresin, near Warsaw, on the afternoon of April 22 with Baron Bisbing, whom he wished to accompany to the railway station. As he had not returned in the morning the servants organized a search party and found the Prince lying dead in the park with two bullet wounds.

The arrest has provoked a great sensation here, Baron Bisping being one of the richest landlords in Lithuania and married to Princess Badziwell, the daughter of Count Andrew Zamoyski and Princess Caroline de Bourbon.

Tommy Atkins' Upper Lip May Get Shaved

Old Army Order in Regard to Moustaches Will Very Probably Be Revoked.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—There is much agitation among military officers attached to the War Office owing to the belief that an order will shortly be promulgated permitting officers to shave the upper lip.

At present, no soldier, be he private or officer, may shave off his moustache. The army order, dating from Queen Victoria's time, is as follows:

The hair of the head will be kept short. The chin and lower lip will be shaved, but not the upper lip. Whiskers, if worn, will be of moderate length.

The rule is only relaxed in time of war.

The order comes with peculiar hardship on young men who grow hirsute adornments with difficulty.

Bicycle Frame Hides Money From Police

Five Hundred Dollars Found by Sleuths After Search of Many Months.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, May 24.—The Paris police have made an ingenious discovery in connection with the theft of $20,000 worth of jewelry and a large sum of money from the flat of the Mexican ago.

ambassador in Paris some months

Felix Kessler, the ambassador's valet, and two of his alleged accomplices, Porter and Steiner, were arrested in Oxford Street, London, some time ago, but neither the jewels nor the money were found.

A few of the jewels were discovered in different places recently. Finally the Paris police decided to examine Kessler's bicycle. They took it to pieces and found $500 in bank notes in the tubing of the frame.

Women Open Cafe to Keep Men in Village

Experiment Tried in Switzerland Proves an Immense Success Right From Start.

Special Cable to The American.

GENEVA, May 24.—The women of Plona, a small village in the Canton of St. Gall, have opened a cafe in order to prevent the men visiting neighboring towns.

The men recently petitioned the local authorities to open a cheap public cafe in Plona, where they could spend their evenings. Their wives and daughters objected and the petition was refused.

In revenge, the men sought entertainment in other villages, and the women thereupon organized a syndicate for the purpose of establishing a cafe of their own.

Question of Bowing Stirs Paris Society

Fashionable People Perplexed as to Who Should Greet Other First, Man or Woman.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, May 24.—Should a man or woman bow first? The question is being discussed extensively here. At present, when a man meets a woman to whom he has been introduced, he is required by etiquette to acknowledge her first.

The rule, however, is not free from pitfalls. The strictly correct manner adopted by French women is that when without male escort they pass a man whom she has met once or twice.

The man thinks he ought to bow, but wonders whether the woman has seen him. She sweeps past him with a rigid face and cuts him dead. He does not bow.

Such an incident is sufficient to ruin a man socially. The writer therefore concludes that etiquette should provide some sign from the woman that she has seen and recognized her acquaintance, who then would not fail to raise his hat.

JEALOUS WIFE LOSES PLACE FOR DIPLOMAT

American Woman Admired by Statesman Attacked in Note Held by Police.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—Society circles in London, Paris and Rome are busily talking of an affair which seems likely to lead to the resignation of an Ambassador whose name is one of the best known in the diplomatic circles of Europe. An American woman, whose wealth and good looks have attracted much attention on two continents, is concerned in the matter, which has ramifications of which the New York police are said to have knowledge.

It appears that last summer the diplomat involved was greatly attracted by the American woman, whom he met at various functions in Paris society, and he showed her marked attentions. The woman is married, but her differences with her husband have been a subject of considerable litigation in the American courts. A visit to Reno has been one of the incidents of her life. The Ambassador also is married.

Wife Becomes Aroused.

The diplomat one day suggested to his wife that she invite the American woman to one of her parties. Unfortunately he used terms of such high praise that his wife took umbrage. So alarmed was her demeanor, indeed, that the Ambassador felt it incumbent upon him to warn the object of his innocent admiration that she might expect a communication of some sort, of which it would be wise to take no notice.

Apparently, however, nothing happened to justify the nervousness of the diplomat, and after the Paris season last year the American woman left for one of the fashionable resorts on the French coast and subsequently for New York.

In December, however, a letter was received at a well-known hotel in New York, addressed with a name which closely resembled that of the woman of the story. It fell into the hands of her husband, who did not open it, thinking it must have been intended for another man and his wife who were staying at the same hotel. So bad was it that he immediately put it in the hands of the New York police, who have the letter now. The letter was written on the official paper of the Embassy in Paris.

The diplomat, who keenly feels the unpleasantness of the situation, has tendered his resignation, but the troubled politics of Europe made his continued presence in Paris desirable.

An Educated Doctor

Can tell you the difference between white bread and

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

You'll promptly discover the reason why tens of thousands now eat a regular morning dish of Grape-Nuts and cream as the cereal part of breakfast.

White bread and many of the prepared breakfast foods are made of grains from which three-fourths of the most valuable brain-building and health-sustaining elements has been removed.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and malted barley, milled under scientific supervision and made into crisp, golden granules, rich in well-balanced nourishment.

At this time of year a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream, as the cereal part of a meal, is especially valuable in meeting the requirements of body and brain.

"There's a Reason"

for **Grape-Nuts**

Sold by grocers everywhere.

AMERICANS MAY BE FACTORS IN ENGLISH DERBY

By E. G. B. Fitzhamon.

Special Cable to The Atlanta Georgian.

LONDON, May 24.—American owners, horses and jockeys seem likely to cut a pretty wide swath in the great English Derby this year. Harry Payne Whitney's colt, Meeting House, which ran third in the Guineas, has a nice chance of winning. So has Herman B. Duryea's Boyne, which won the Paris Biennial, at ten furlongs, quite comfortably from a smart field. August Belmont also has a colt in France which is going to take some stopping on Epsom Downs, barring accident.

Whitney's Meeting House is a fine big colt by Voter out of Noonday, and is one of the thirty yearlings he purchased from the late James Keene eighteen months ago.

Meeting House began slowly in the mile race at Newmarket for the Guineas and for a few strides he was the last of a field of 15, but he moved up to ninth in the first quarter, was seventh after going five furlongs, and ran over four well fancied candidates in the final quarter, being beaten only two lengths in the final quarter by Louvois and Craganour, which was almost dead-heated. Meeting House ran practically unbacked, with 15 to 1 against him to show, and Frank O'Neill riding.

Was Nipped at The Last.

Craganour divided favoritism with Fairy King and they showed the way for six furlongs, when Craganour drew clear with Johnny Reiff, on the 20 to 1 shot, Louvois in hot pursuit. Craganour should have won, but his English jockey was overconfident and tossed it off and the American nipped him on the post with Louvois.

O'Neill would have ridden the winner if Jack Joyner had kept Meeting House in the barn. O'Neill was engaged last year to ride for Whitney in this race if he was wanted. Subsequently Mr. Raphael, the owner of Louvois, as well as of last year's Derby winner, engaged both O'Neill and Reiff to come over from Paris to ride Louvois in the Guineas, O'Neill's engagament being conditional that Joyner would not want him for Whitney.

When Joyner decided to take a chance with Meeting House, Raphael had Johnny Reiff to fall back upon, and it was Johnny who won the Derby for him on Tagalie last year.

But Mr. Raphael agrees with me that Frank O'Neill is the greatest jockey in Europe, and probably in the world just now, and he has contracted with Frank to ride Louvois in the Derby and other important races. So if American owners and horses fail in the Derby an American rider is quite likely to win it.

Louvois Shows.

Louvois is the colt of which I wrote last December: that if I had to make my selection for the Derby from last season's two-year-olds before they ran this season as three-year-olds, he would be my choice. Louvois not only showed speed last year but he impressed me as the most likely to carry it over the Derby route this year.

Judging from the manner in which he came from behind and wore down Craganour at one mile I expect Louvois to beat Ismay's colt easily at a mile and a half. To some extent this argument also applies to Whitney's Meeting House being likely to beat Craganour for the Derby. However, the talent makes Craganour favorite at present at 9 to 2.

Shogun is going to become a hot tip for Derby but I cannot stand for a colt with two splints coming down the hill at Epsom unless the going should be very soft, which it seldom is there.

Mr. Duryea's Boyne is by Irish Lad out of Running Water by Sir Dixon. He is being pointed for the Derby, so I hear from France.

Belmont's good Derby colt in France is Vulcain, by Rock Sand out of Lady of the Vale.

ANN ARBOR PRODUCES BEST COLLEGE PLAYER

Out at Ann Arbor, Mich., they figure they have a sort of college combination of Ty Cobb and a left-handed Christy Mathewson. His name is George Sisler.

The St. Louis Browns wanted him badly, but it is understood Sisler belongs to the Pittsburg club. When he isn't pitching for Michigan, he is playing the outfield. Whatever he plays, he bats fourth and hits hard. Likewise he runs the bases like a streak and is a natural ball player, with a real batting eye, and in many ways a finished player.

Observing him in his pitching capacity, Joe Sugden, the Detroit Tiger scout, said to Coach Branch Rickey:

"He has the best curve of any left-hander I ever saw."

"You don't quite mean that, Joe," said Branch, but the veteran observed that he did mean just that.

But it is as a base runner and hitter that Sisler makes the biggest impression on his teammates. Few college players know how to run bases; most can not slide properly. Sisler has a good hook slide either way. He is an aggressive base runner.

Branch Rickey, chief scout for the Browns, thinks it's tough to develop athletes for another ball club, but he's doing it in this case.

COURTNEY SELECTS CREW FOR PENNSYLVANIA RACE

ITHACA, May 24.—Coach Charles Courtney has announced that his final selections for the junior varsity crew that will row against Pennsylvania on Memorial Day are: Ornelassi, bow; Graver, 2; Ellins, 3; Reevs, 4; Munoz, 5; Nichols, 6; O'Brien, 7; Brooks, stroke and Murry, cox.

He also stated that the four-oared crew to be entered in the Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie will be made up as follows: Brown, bow; Bird, 2; Thatcher, 3; Hiscock, stroke.

JIM LIGHTBODY AS COACH.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Jimmy Lightbody, one of the world's greatest middle distance runners and a graduate of the University of Chicago, has been engaged to act as coach at the Chicago Hebrew Institute. Jimmy learned much of his great athletic skill under the dean of all coaches, A. A. Stagg, and is thought to be eminently fitted for the position he has just accepted.

Mugsy McGraw Picks Mackmen to Cop Flag

New York Manager Says Connie Needs but One More Pitcher to Walk Away.

NEW YORK, May 24.—In discussing the American League I am going to begin at the bottom. Frank Chance came to New York this spring unacquainted with his team, and with little knowledge of the conditions in the American League. Chance has got away to a bad start. He admits it himself, says John J. McGraw.

"There are going to be some changes in the team," he said to me the other night. What changes he mentioned are not up to me to announce. Some players on the club who have been rated very highly heretofore have not impressed Chance.

"They have not got fight enough," asserted the big leader.

"This I know—he intends to tear his club to its foundations and build.

"On the other hand, the Athletics slopped along last season, overconfident of success during the early part of the race and handicapped by injuries and the lack of pitching talent toward the end of it. Washington was not the contender last year it will be this season. The team was just finding itself. This spring, when the Giants played the Senators before the season opened, they looked to me like the fastest club I have ever seen in the American League, and the men work together better than the Red Sox, and even the Athletics, I think.

"Mack's one problem this season is his pitching staff. At that I pick them to win the flag. His marvelous infield is going better than ever, and his batters are pounding the ball harder. With one more good twirler he should walk home. But the pitchers are uncertain. Plank is the one man who has displayed keen-edged form so far on the season. If Bender and Coombs round to there should be nothing else to it."

CHAMPION LASKER TO QUIT CHESS ENTIRELY

Practically all hope of inducing Dr. E. Lasker, world's chess champion, to enter the competition has been abandoned by the management of the Havana international tournament.

Word was received from the champion at Berlin that it would be impossible to come over for the Cuban congress, and that, moreover, it was questionable whether he ever would take part in any tournament hereafter.

As his serious life's work will be directed into other channels, Dr. Lasker states that he will be obliged to limit himself to a few matches.

Quaker City Fans Rave Over Teams

Mackmen and Phillies After Flag

By Monty.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Philadelphia, O happy town, glee is thy name. While other cities are filled with weeping, wailing and gnashing of molars, the fans of Quakertown beam forth smiles of bliss, for their prides, the Athletics and Phillies, are winning games. For over three-fourths of the time since the season began both clubs have been in first place, and the way they loom up at present makes it appear not improbable that they will be there when the baseball year ends. The Athletics look like a sure thing for the honor just now and the Phillies like a good bet.

To many of the Phillies have been a surprise, but to those who have watched closely the progress of the team in the last few years, they appear simply to be coming into their own. A hard-hiting and steady-fielding infield has been kept intact for the past three years, Laderus, Knabe, Doolan and Lobert have played consistently good ball all the way. The catching staff has been practically the same for two seasons, with Manager Dooin and Killifer doing the bulk of the work, and the pitching staff and outfield are vastly improved. Also tremendously superior substitutes have been lined up. Consider then the fact that, for three-fourths of the way, the Phillies led the race of 1911 and that they fell only when broken legs, suspensions and sickness broke up the team. This year's squad, much better than the one of that time, is considered a surprise only among those who fail to take cognizance of things as they are.

Dooin Has Great Pitchers.

Dooin has one of the most wonderful pitching staffs ever gathered together, when its members are in their stride, which they certainly are at present. Seaton, Alexander, Chalmers, Moore, Rixley and Mayer are gems of the first water, while Brennan and Nelson also are useful on occasions. The Giants and Pirates at the start of the season seemed to have the best bunches of hurlers, but Marquard and Tesrau, the expected leaders of the New York corps, have gone to pieces apparently, and the Pittsburg moundmen all seem to have suffered kinks in their arms. During the first month of the pennant gallop, the pitching of the Phillies was so good that an average of three runs a game scored by the Quakers would have been enough to grab victory in more than half of the contests.

Phillies Win Close Games.

One thing that has figured prominently in the success of Dooin's tribe to date has been its knack of winning the close games. Whenever the team lacked about one run of enough to win, when the final innings came along there almost always has been some sturdy batsman who would step up and slam out one particular hit that brought in the deciding tallies. Lobert, Luderus, Cravath and Knabe have figured particularly strong in this class of pinch-hitting and the high standing of the team at present is due largely to their delivering in the crucial moment.

The Phillies did not lose a single one of their first six series of the year. The best showing made by any of their rivals were by the Cardinals and the Braves, which escaped with ties, the former taking two and dropping two and the latter splitting up at one apiece. The Dodgers, Giants and Pirates were whaled unmercifully, the last year's champions taking the count in two series.

Athletics Outplay Rivals.

The Athletics have been winning their games in a way entirely different from that of the Phillies. Neither has shown mediocrity in any particular department, but the Phillies' margin over rivals has been largely in the pitching. The Athletics have encountered pitching almost equal to theirs but have outfielded and outbatted their rivals. The Athletics, however, do not seem to be as well fortified against disaster as the rival Sleeptown club. If injuries should overtake both clubs Mack's men would suffer heavily, whereas the Doolnites could send in substitutes able to hold up their end capably. But the Athletics seldom have been afflicted with injuries of much account, and it seems likely that they will break better than their rivals in this respect again. The Red Sox have suffered from poor condition thus far, and the Senators have been checked by injuries to Gandil and Foster. It may turn out, when the end of the year comes along, that the games lost in these early stages by the Red Sox and Senators may prove just enough to give the Athletics a cinch on the pennant. If the Pirates and Giants continue to average as low in effectiveness as they have thus far, the Phillies also will be fortune-favored.

Some time ago, when Chance had just been signed by the Yankees, the question was raised as to what would happen if New York should get a corner on world's series in future. It looks just now as though if any town is going to corner the next world's series, Philadelphia has by several miles the best chance of doing so.

Wood Gets $1.82 for Each Ball He Throws

Red Sox's Star Twirler Will Average About $172 Per Game This Season.

BOSTON, MASS., May 24.—Neither Jimmy McAleer nor Joe Wood has confirmed or denied the story that "Smoky Joe" will receive $7,500 for his efforts this year to smoke them past the American League batters. If it is true, Wood becomes in one big jump the highest paid pitcher in the league, with the possible exception of Walter Johnson, who is credited with receiving $7,000, but whose actual salary is not known publicly, and perhaps "Big Ed" Walsh, whose pay is a club secret, too.

Wood pitched in 43 games last season. At $7,500 a year that would mean about $172.09 per game. He pitched 344 innings—just averaging eight innings to a game. That would be about $21.80 an inning. Not being quite so old nor nearly so steady as Walter Johnson, Wood wastes more balls and more energy than Johnson does. While "the Terrible Swede" pitches from about 90 to 100 balls in a game of nine innings, "Smoky Joe" goes him about ten better on an average. While no statistics have been kept, you will find Wood averaging some twelve balls to an inning. So, you see, Joe Wood will be paid about $1.82 every time he hurls the horsehide in a regular game of baseball this year—always assuming that the $7,500 story is true.

In other words, Wood threw the ball from 4,000 to 4,200 times last season, and for probably just about the same work he is credited with receiving $7,500 this year, to say nothing of perquisites, as there's still plenty of easy money when you only know how to get it.

BURNS VS. GOLDMAN.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 24.—Bobby Burns of Dallas, Tex., a bantamweight, was matched here to-day to meet Charles Goldman in a ten-round bout at Dayton, Ohio., May 28. The boys will weigh in at 116 pounds.

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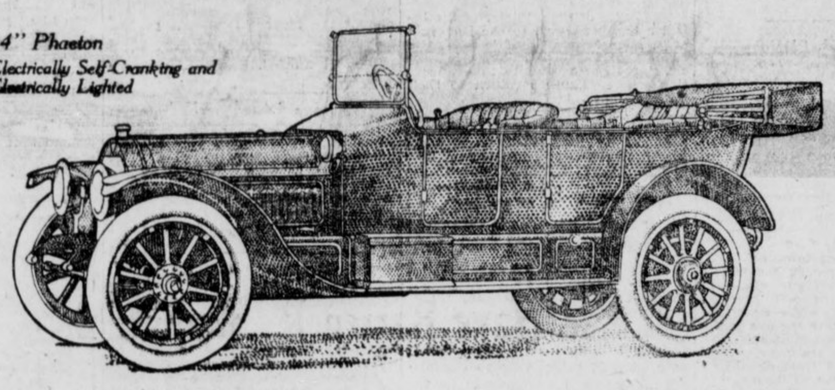

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You will not consider the purchase of any other automobile if you will study the engineering achievements that have been embodied in the latest HUDSON car—a "Six." Note when you ride in the car the things that are distinctly in advance of other 6-cylinder cars of its day.

Note how it throttles down with traffic on every side to 3 miles an hour on high speed, how smoothly, sweetly it picks up to 58 miles an hour from a standing start in 30 seconds without a jerk. Note that, instead of the jerky motion that some 6 and 4-cylinder cars have, it gives the sense of flying rather than being propelled by machinery.

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They Have Created a Beautiful Car

In addition to an unusual car from a mechanical standpoint, these engineers have built a beautiful car of handsome artistic lines. The delightful sweep of the rear of the car and the artistic manner with which it blends with the flush-sided body and at the front combines with the sloping cowl running from the windshield to the hood, evidences the touch of the master body designer. The tonneau is roomier than in most cars. Its 12-inch upholstery gives it the easy riding qualities that are expressed in the fact that touring 300 miles a day without fatigue, is possible.

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Fully equipped with speedometer, clock, top, curtain, demountable rims, etc.

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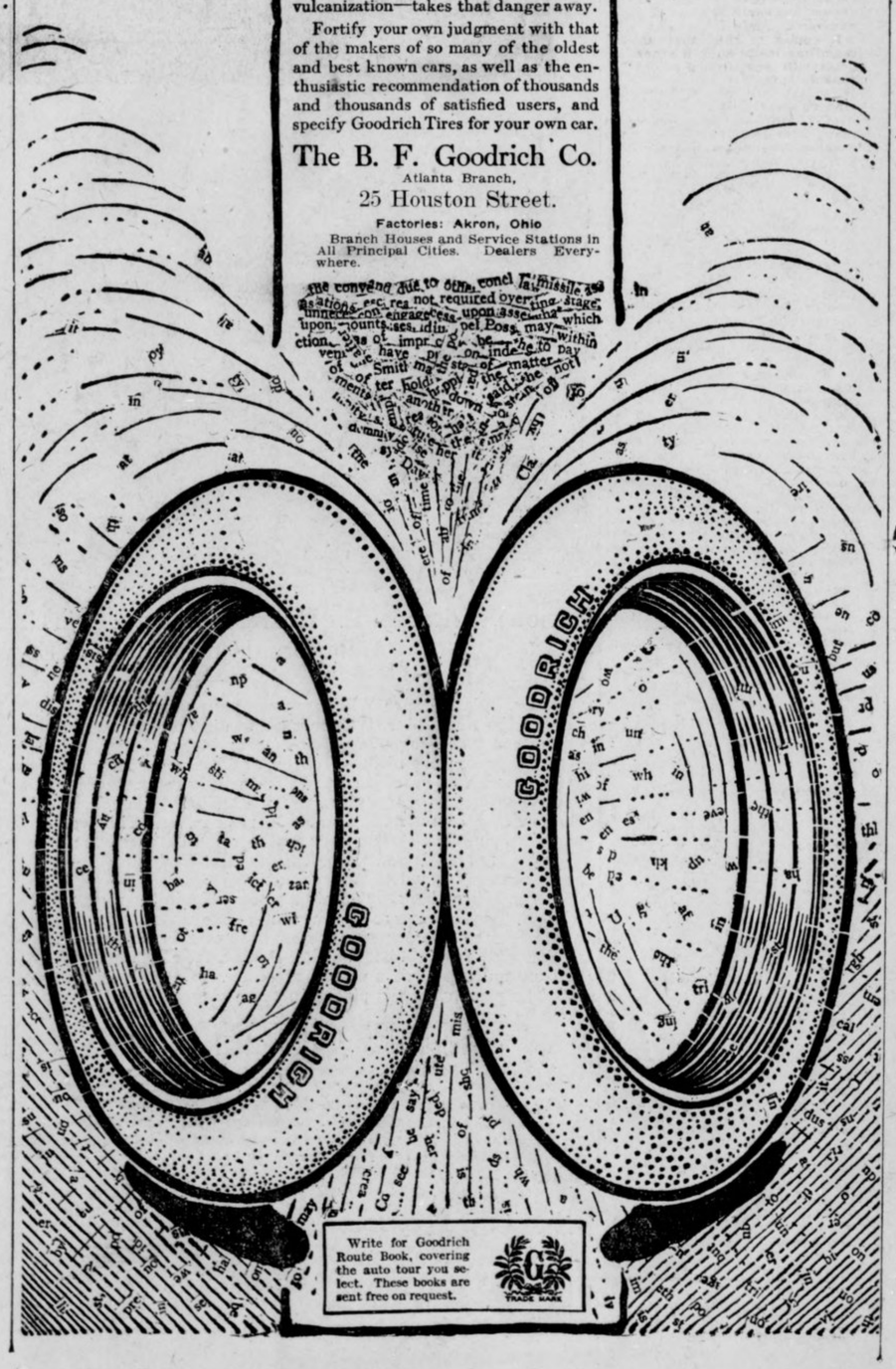

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COACH HEISMAN RANKS GEORGIA AND ALABAMA EVEN

How Coach Heisman Classifies Teams

Class A	Alabama, Georgia
Class B	Auburn, Clemson, Tech
Class C	Mercer, Vanderbilt, Sewanee, Mississippi A. & M.
Class D	Florida, Wofford, L. S. U.
Class E	Tennessee, Tulane, Millsaps, Citadel

By J. W. Heisman.

(Famous Coach of the Tech Team.)

THE man who would seriously attempt the pleasantry of awarding a baseball championship of the S. I. A. A. for the season of 1913 soon to close needs be a daring spirit—a man much braver than myself.

Never within my somewhat lengthy recollection has the matter of a proper ranking of the teams at the season's end been in such a fearfully messed-up condition as this year, and no one with any right to speak with authority of the subject has, so far as I know, been so foolhardy as to attempt a definite pronouncement on the subject.

As has often been explained before, there is no such thing as a real championship of the S. I. A. A., and this holds good even in football. But in the latter sport the teams come much nearer to playing a common schedule of games, and for other reasons as well it is much more easy to predicate the strongest team of the year than can be the case in baseball.

Some years it has been satisfactory to all to award a tentative championship in baseball to that team which had not lost a single series during the season. This plan would never do in professional baseball, for it is not series won and lost that count here, but the mere number of individual games won and lost.

But while the percentage plan of individual games won and lost is eminently satisfactory in figuring out a pennant winner in a professional league it will rarely do in the S. I. A. A., for the reason that the 22 members do not play the same number of games, the same opponents, the same number at home and abroad, etc.

It comes to this, that unless one team has made such a stunning and practically unsmirched record as reasonably puts it out of the class of all the rest of the teams in the association a just disposition of the title "Champions" is out of the question. This really happens with reasonable frequency, but it certainly has not happened this year, and hence no uncontested assignment of the title is likely to be made by any one. Still, a careful review of the work of the various teams, and a painstaking contrasting of that work should not be without profit.

* * *

CONSIDERING the percentages they have rolled up from the particular teams they have encountered, it is clear that the figures for Georgia and for Alabama loom up the largest. Prior to the Tech series with Georgia, the Athenians had suffered but two defeats in the S. I. A. A., and that was the size also of Alabama's defeats. Georgia's percentage was nevertheless a shade higher than Alabama's for the reason that the Red and Black had played, and therefore won, more games than had the Tuscaloosans.

It was also true that the two defeats suffered by Alabama were at the hands of the Georgians themselves; so that, it appeared, when it came to direct matching, the Alabama team seemed to be a bit inferior to the Georgia team. On the other hand, this was somewhat offset by the fact that the two games between the two had been played in Athens and, further, that nearly all of Georgia's S. I. A. A. games had been played on home grounds, while about seven of Alabama's games had been played away from home.

But now that the smoke of the Tech-Georgia series has also cleared away, there does appear considerable ground for Alabama's insistent plea that they have a better claim to first honors than has Georgia, for now the records show that Georgia has lost five S. I. A. A. games, while Alabama has still lost only two. To go with this, Georgia has won 13 S. I. A. A. games, while Alabama has won 11 such. Unfortunately, these did not include for Georgia victories over Mercer, Sewanee or Mississippi A. and M., while Alabama's wins fail to include contests with Auburn, Clemson or Sewanee. In other words, there is no real basis of comparison available.

What seeming advantage on a percentage basis Alabama enjoys may disappear when it encounters Vanderbilt on the 26th and 27th; but on the other hand it must be remembered again that Alabama is going to have the advantage in these games, in that they will be played on home grounds.

If we stop to see what effect figuring in non-S. I. A. A. games would have on the records of the teams we find that it will not help matters much for Georgia to have recourse to this expedient, for while it is true it won some additional four games from such teams, it also lost three games to such teams, Alabama, on the other hand, has played four non-S. I. A. A. college games and won them all. (Of course, games with professionals and prep school teams are not being considered at all in this connection.)

I have gone at some length into a comparison of the work of these teams, not merely because they seem to have had, on the whole, the best records for the season, but also to illustrate to the reader what the complications are in the way of a sensible ranking; and not alone for these two teams, but for others in the association, for the difficulties for all are similar in character in all respects.

* * *

BUT while a view of the unclothed percentages of Georgia and Alabama seem to show them up in the most favorable light of all the S. I. A. A. teams, there are not lacking those who claim places for other teams alongside these two. Thus some Auburnites claimed before the Clemson-Auburn series that those battles would settle second place.

If they did, then Clemson is entitled to second place and either Georgia or Alabama would have to step down off the pedestal and let the Tigers jump up. But just to show you how differently the same things can look to different people, here is Coach Dobson, who says that if Tech took the series from Georgia then the Yellow Jackets were entitled to the pennant.

So where are we at, and where do we all get off?

As for the Techites, they are not splitting anybody's ears with any kind of claims in particular. And yet, in justice, what deserts they have should be spread out for public inspection as well as those of other teams.

Now, Tech has won nine and lost seven, all S. I. A. A. games. This will not net so high a percentage as several other teams can boast of; but wait a minute. In the first place, an even half of these games were played away from home, and that is much more along this line than any other of the prominent teams can say.

Again, of the seven defeats encountered, four were by one run only, one was by two runs only, and two were by three runs only. In other words, no team has run plumb away from the Yellow Jackets in a single encounter, as did Georgia from Alabama. Also, Tech suffered two of its one-run defeats directly through the vile luck of having both its catchers knocked out, one in each game at Auburn, by having their right hands severely injured during the course of the two games. Had these accidents not happened, or not happened on the road where their other catchers were not available, it might have made all the difference in the world with their season's record.

And yet another thing or two: Tech was the only team in or out of the association that could take the series from Clemson, and the only one that could take a series from Georgia. She was the only team that could win more than one from the Georgians on their own campus; and it was the only one that fairly decimated Sewanee this season.

Likewise, it is worth pointing out that Tech's schedule showed no weak teams on it like Birmingham College, Florida, Tennessee, Tulane, S. W. P. U., Southwestern Texas, Washington and Lee, etc. No, theirs were all stiff opponents.

Yet against them all Tech scored 69 runs to opponents' 45, which is pretty good.

So when you come to think it all over, it becomes apparent that Coach Dobson had some slight ground, to say the least, for ranking Tech first.

* * *

AUBURN'S record is excellent—so far as it goes. The trouble is it doesn't go far enough; for the only teams it encountered worth talking much about were Georgia, Mercer, Tech and Clemson. Now, to two of these four it lost; so that a good-looking percentage built up largely from the other small-fry on their 1913 schedule doesn't spell much, after all.

No one can deny that the team looked good; but of the two series it won out of the four named above, one was played entirely on home grounds, the other entirely on neutral grounds, and even of the two lost one was played entirely on home grounds.

* * *

AND right here let us analyze Clemson's status on the season's work: No one can think more highly than do I of what the South Carolinians accomplished this spring. Not only did they win their State pennant with a clean percentage of 1,000, but they took the series from Auburn on foreign grounds, beat North Carolina and tied Trinity. They also broke even with Georgia, though this was on home grounds.

The discounts come in when we note that neither North Carolina nor Trinity had teams of usual caliber this year, and that none of the South Carolina teams, outside of Clemson, are in a baseball class with the usual run of S. I. A. A. teams. And, of course, Clemson dropped two straight to Tech.

But the main difficulty in assigning any given place to Clemson lies in the fact that all told they only played seven games in the S. I. A. A. Of these it won three and lost four. Its outside opponents, being of unknown caliber, offer as little basis for a critical estimate within the S. I. A. A. fold as would a consideration of the prep and professional games that other S. I. A. A. teams have played.

And so it goes.

* * *

NOW, if anyone can make head or tail, fins or feet out of this thrice-jumbled situation they have everybody's permission to "go to it." For me, the job is strictly "taboo."

I do not mind saying that in my opinion, considering records generally, as well as what I saw of the actual play of the various teams, that Alabama and Georgia deserve to rank a shade higher than any other of the S. I. A. A. teams.

One further step—taken with some hesitation—and I find myself putting Auburn, Clemson and Tech in Class B, just below the other two. Beyond this the path appears to me to be blocked up solidly.

* * *

MERCER'S chief claim to distinction lies in the fact that it took two out of three from Tech. But as it won only six college games, while losing eleven—if my records have it right—it seems plain that the Baptists will not demand a ranking above the five already considered.

* * *

VANDERBILT has thus far won five and lost eight, all told. There yet remain on their schedule three games with Alabama at Tuscaloosa, but even if they take two out of the three, which is unlikely, their record will still keep them in the "second division."

* * *

SO far as I am familiar with it, Sewanee's record for the season is just about on a par with Vanderbilt's. The latter won their series with Tennessee, while Sewanee lost to the Volunteers in the one game that was played. Vanderbilt and Sewanee are yet to come together, and if the Commodores win from Sewanee they will be champions of Tennessee; but if they lose to the Tigers I suppose there will be nothing about that championship either.

* * *

TENNESSEE has a brand new team and not much was to be expected from it. They appear to have been very weak, losing to Michigan, Vanderbilt, Georgia and others, with little to chalk up on the credit side.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI A. & M. had a fair team, but it also ranks below the A and the B classifications, as I have styled them. True, they won two out of three to Vanderbilt, and took the series from Tulane, but they lost five straight to Alabama.

* * *

FLORIDA, Birmingham, Tulane and Louisiana all had teams rather below par.

* * *

IF you should ask my opinion of the the strength of the teams as they were playing at the very end of the season it would not take me long to say that no team was going stronger than Tech, to say the least. I do not believe that Georgia was falling off any in its play; there was no reason why it should fall off. The men were all in good condition, still full of ambition, better backed and keyed than they had been for any other preceding game, and I think played the best ball they were able to play against Tech.

Yet they went down before the Techanicals in no uncertain manner. This might have been a "flash in the pan" for Tech had only one game been played and won by them from Georgia, but when two are played in Athens and two in Atlanta the result ceases to be an accident. This conviction is strengthened by a recollection of what Tech did to Sewanee in the two games immediately preceding the series with Georgia.

Alabama does not as yet seem to have hit the chutes, but Tech would give a good deal to get another chop at them on home or neutral grounds and right now.

Clemson kept to its stride right to the finish and would make it warm for any of them.

* * *

THE best, then, that I can possibly do is not to attempt an individual ranking of the teams. Instead I must fall back on a general classification, which comes as near as may be to expressing my opinion of the strength of the teams as they played the season through—taking into consideration whom they played, how often they played them, where they played them, how they came out, and how they looked in actual performance as a mere playing machine.

BIG EASTERN MEET JUNE 14.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The New York Athletic Club will hold its ninetieth athletic meet on Travers Island on June 14.

Jeff Can Sing Hawaiian and All That Stuff — By "Bud" Fisher



SILK HAT HARRY'S DIVORCE SUIT — Curiosity Once Killed a Female of the Species — By Tad

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Lowry Arnold a True Sportsman

Could Have Barred R. Steinmehl

By Tick Tichenor

IF it hadn't been for Lowry Arnold the Birmingham Invitation Tournament would not have been won by Rollo Steinmehl.

Of course he beat Lowry in his very first match but this is not the point.

On the afternoon before the qualifying round Billy Ward, who was a member of the Tournament Committee, was in doubt about allowing the Junior members of the Club to enter the tournament.

"Lowry," said he," we have three or four Junior members who want to play in this tournament. "They are boys fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years old. What do you think about letting them enter?"

Now if Lowry Arnold had raised any objection all Junior members would have been barred from entering. But being a big broad-gauge sportsman Lowry replied, "By all means," Billie, "let them enter. If they are not good enough they will be beaten. If they are good enough they ought to win."

So the matter was settled and the Junior members entered and Rollo Steinmehl established a record of winning the first tournament in which he ever played.

* * *

HIS victory was the greatest surprise, which has ever taken place in any tournament in the South. It was a surprise because he was truly a dark horse. None of the members of the club knew how well this fifteen-year-old boy could play. They knew him because they had often seen him playing with his father or had seen him putting on or playing shots to the tenth and fifteenth greens, which are almost in his back yard but none of them ever played with him. He had turned in no scores and so wasn't even on the handicap list. When he turned in a score of seventy-eight it was thought that he had outplayed himself in the qualifying round. When he played his first match with Lowry Arnold and won on the fifteenth green most everybody was surprised but no one considered that he had a chance of winning the tournament. The general impression was that he was too young to stand the strain and would blow up sooner or later. But those who entertained this idea didn't know the kid. In his second round he was pitted against Billy Ward, a veteran of many tournaments and who knows every break and slope and blade of grass on the entire course. At the sixteenth tee Ward was two up with only three holes to play. Ward had the match almost as good as won but Steinmehl couldn't see it that way and by winning the eighteenth managed to square the match on the eighteenth green. The nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first holes were halved but he won the twenty-second hole and the match.

* * *

IN his next match the next morning with H. C. Wood he had a dingdong match all the way round as neither was ever more than one up at any time. Wood was one up at the eighteenth but missed his drive and lost the hole and the match was all square. Both got away well from the tee at the nineteenth but neither quite reached the green. Wood's second was about ten feet short of the cup, while Steinmehl was about four feet beyond the flag. Wood putted and barely missed his three but was dead for a four. Steinmehl put his ball square into the back of the cup but it hopped out and the hole was halved in four. I was standing where I could see his face plainly when the putt hopped out and he didn't change his expression. He didn't make a move or say a word. The putt was just a little too hard and he knew it. The next hole was halved. Both drove badly at the twenty-first but the kid made the better recovery and got his four and won the hole.

This was the second time he had been forced to go extra holes to win and he had done so without a flicker.

He had proven to all that he knew his clubs of which he only carried four—a driver, a mashie, a mid-iron and a putter—but would the strain of the gallery, which would follow the final have its effect on him. Those who thought that it would didn't know him. He didn't know that they were there. He played better than ever. At the thirteenth he had his opponent, J. H. Doughty, four down with only five holes to play. At this point Doughty by playing magnificent golf succeeded in winning three of the next four holes and halving the other one and so came to the eighteenth tee one down with one to play.

* * *

THE ninth and eighteenth fairgreens are parallel and the green is a double green—the ninth being to the right. On his drive Doughty sliced but his ball just reached the edge of the ninth green, leaving him a long run-up shot across the ninth green to the cup.

Steinmehl sliced badly his ball finally reaching the rough to the right of the ninth fairgreen. When the ball was found in the rough it was about fifty yards from the hole. Just short of the green and about ten yards from the flag was a large mound fully ten feet high, which was in a direct line to the flag and which had to be carried if the green was to be reached. In addition to all of this the ball was lying under a tree the limbs of which were so low that the ball had to be kept low in order to keep from hitting them and yet the mound had to be carried and the ball held on a small green.

Picture yourself in such a position and figure out the shot.

* * *

I WAS standing at the back of the ninth green with George Oliver and we discussed the shot we would attempt under the same circumstances. Mr. Oliver was of the opinion that he would take an approaching cleek and attempt to run the ball over the mound and take a long chance of pulling off the shot and getting the green. On the other hand I was of the opinion that it would be best to play the ball onto the ninth green and trust to laying a long approach putt dead and getting a half in four. But young Steinmehl did neither. Using a mashie, after carefully studying the shot, he hit the ball awful firmly. It just grazed the leaves of the tree, cleared the mound easily, struck the green and came to rest about three feet from the hole. So great was the amount of cut put upon the ball in making the shot that it ran less than three feet after striking the green. It was a grand shot and one which Willie Anderson in his day would have been proud to have pulled off.

It was the best shot, which has ever been my pleasure to witness.

Girl Magnate Is Now Forming Ball Club

Miss Ida Schnall Sends Out Call for Athletically Inclined Girls to Join Team.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Flock around, girls, and listen to this.

How often have you envied the snappy playing of the Giants? How often have you longed to play ball yourself, and bewailed the fact that the girl ball players are about as uncommon as a snowy day in July? Well, here's a chance for athletically inclined girls to develop into female Wagners, Matties and Marquards. And don't forget that "the female of the species is more deadly," etc.

Miss Ida Schnall is the boss of the New York Female Giants. Back in 1908 she started the team, played exhibition games—with male teams—for charity. Now comes Miss Ida with a new scheme. She will be a magnate just like Charley Ebbets and will spend money. Another nine is to be formed, and the two teams will play exhibition games, mostly for charity's sake; but of course Ida admits that she doesn't expect to lose money.

Ida is supposed to be the champion all-round athlete in these parts. Recently she did a diving stunt at the Winter Garden, but she decided to get back into the baseball game again. She has sent out a call for ten girls who know something of baseball, and who are there with the muscle and nerve. So if you'd shine in this company drop a postal to Ida, and Ida will tell you when to report for duty at the Bronx oval, where her cohorts are getting back into trim by practicing on Sundays.

MARATHON RUNNING IS SEVERE STRAIN ON BODY

"Football, baseball, rowing, boxing and some of the other sports all are a great strain on the body," says Arthur Duffey, the former champion amateur sprinter.

"They call for the strictest training. When I was an athlete some years ago I was credited with running 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds. At the time it was said such a performance was a terrific strain on the heart and the muscles of the body, but how can such a performance be compared with a Marathon race?

"A Marathon runner must go through the most arduous siege of training. He must be prepared to stand the gaff for over two and a half hours of the most nerve-racking experience. He must have untold nerve, strength and endurance. There is no chance for the quitter in this game. Yes, no matter what may be said, a Marathon champion is a champion of champions."

Most mileage—fewest tire troubles, greatest riding pleasure and relief from road worries—these are yours with—

Firestone

NON-SKID TIRES

Made in all types to fit all standard rims.

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



WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

ALL SOUTHERN INDUSTRY IS THRIVING HERE

Clothing Manufacturers Find This Good Location—Know Exact Needs of the Section.

USE LATEST MACHINERY

Work of Twenty-five Women Done by One Device, Which Sews on Buttons "To Stay."

Typically a Southern industry is the manufacture of clothing, and in this line Atlanta has several factories which are convincing Southern buyers that it pays to stock up in the Georgia city.

Among these is the factory of Marcus Loeb, 75 1-2 South Pryor Street, which confines itself to workingmen's clothes entirely—mechanics' shirts, overalls, work trousers and "jumpers." The only exception is in favor of the children, for whom "rompers" are made.

"These are Southern-made goods, in the best sense of the word," says Mr. Loeb. "The cotton is grown in the South; we buy all the cloth we can from Southern mills, even the thread is from Southern spindles, and, in the end, the goods are manufactured in the South by Southern operators."

Know Southern Needs.

New York City and other Eastern points long were regarded as the leaders in this line of manufacture. But Southern makers have gained supremacy for several reasons. One of these is their intimate knowledge of just the sort of clothing needed in this climate. A favorite product is tropical weight trousers, which are decidedly popular in all Southern latitudes.

Another great advantage which Atlanta clothing manufacturers enjoy in common with all other manufacturers and jobbers in Atlanta, is the convenience of the city as a distributing point, with its many railroads spreading out like the ribs of an umbrella toward all sections of the country.

Skilled help, too, is to be found in Atlanta which enables the Atlanta factories to compete with the great plants of the North and East. Most of the employees are girls, who have organized a local of the Garments Workers' Union, and enjoy its protection. They are paid well, work but eight hours a day and find conditions agreeable.

Machines Are Wonderful.

The Loeb factory, like the others of its kind, exhibits some of the most ingenious machines known to man. A trip through the factory fills a fascinating half day.

As the denims, khakis and other goods arrive in great bales and boxes they are stored in the basement of the plant, where from $30,000 to $40,000 worth of goods is kept to meet the constant demand of the voracious machines.

When the goods are opened and inspected, they are piled on low tables, 90 feet long. Under the direction of the cutter, who is a skilled and highly paid workman, layer after layer of goods is piled up until the table sometimes is covered a foot thick with cloth.

On the top layer the pattern is chalked. Here the cutter's skill is displayed. He must not waste an inch of goods, for that inch multiplied by the hundreds of layers runs into yards, and yards into money, money into lost profits.

Cutting Machine Irresistible.

The quaint geometrical designs once chalked on the cloth with the utmost precision, a cutting machine is used to plow its way through the thick layers. This machine consists of an electric motor mounted on a base. To the motor is attached a circular knife of razor edge. Nothing can withstand the tremendous slicing power of this rapidly whirling disk of steel as it is guided along the chalk lines by the cutter.

When he has finished, a surprisingly few useless scraps are left, destined in the end for the paper mills.

The neatly sliced out patterns are carefully numbered and sent to the machine room. In this vast loft, thrumming with its hundreds of sewing machines, the odd-shaped bits of cloth take shape into garments. No one girl makes an entire garment. Each performs a single operation. One machine sews the long seam of trousers, using two needles and two threads to make a double, "un-rippable" seam.

Perhaps the most remarkable machine sews on buttons. It is hard to conceive of a machine which will sew a double-holed button to a piece of cloth so tight it never will come off, and knot the myriad threads on the wrong side of the garment—all in the space of a second.

Sewing on Buttons.

"Once we had 50 women sewing buttons," says Mr. Loeb. "Now two machines do it, and as the process is automatic, the work can not be slighted. Every button is put on with exactly the same strength. Besides, the women on the button machines make more money than in the hand-sewing days."

Quite as remarkable in its way is the machine which cuts and sews the button holes in one operation. To make a good button hole and bind it well takes a seamstress twenty minutes. The machine does 30 or 40 a minute.

"Pockets of a man's clothing must not rip. "When is a pocket not a pocket? When it has a hole in the bottom."

There is a machine which darts round the edges of a pocket with lightning rapidity, taking particularly strong thread from three giant spools and sewing the three into a reinforced seam of double strength.

Another device takes suspender buttons for overalls, sorts them out of a hopper, feeds them down through a narrow chute and affixes them to the garment so tight they never can come off.

Consumers Demand Wear.

"If a man buys a $5 shirt and a button comes off, he says nothing. But if a button comes off a suit of overalls, the customer will send the garment back from Texas," says Mr. Loeb. "In this class of goods the great essential is strength. We must figure in every way to give the greatest wear, or we will lose the business."

One large portion of the working force is busy constantly with overalls of gayer goods than the plain blue. These stand out vividly in the great masses of clothing in the factory and attract notice.

"Those are the uniforms the employees of a great express company wear," explained Mr. Loeb. "We turn out thousands a year. They meet the hardest kind of service, and we are proud of the fact that we are able to make goods which will fill the exacting requirements of this particular trade."

The Union Label.

The union label goes into all the Loeb garments.

"We are proud of the union label," says Mr. Loeb. "It tells the consumer that workers in our plant are well treated and that they have good surroundings. Many people do not notice it, but certainly no one objects to it. On the other hand, there are communities where union-made goods have the preference. At any rate, we would not be without it."

Rhyme Invites Dixie Buyers To Attend Atlanta Meeting

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau Expects 5,000 Southern Dealers to Come

Five thousand Southern merchants are expected to gather in Atlanta during the week of August 4, when the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association will undertake to convince the dealers from cities and towns all over the South that they will profit by stocking up in Atlanta.

It is altogether probable that an exhibition, similar to the one held last year, will be held in connection with the Convention, to demonstrate to the visitors that there is nothing, from threshing machines to thread that is not made in Atlanta or its environs.

If possible, the exhibit will be made even more complete than the one given last year, and Harry T. Moore, Secretary of the Association, has hopes that some time, this exhibit will be made a permanent feature.

"It will pay you at full rates to take this trip twice a year, you can not lose when it is free," says the Bureau, in making the announcement of the Convention. In order to attract buyers who perhaps might be reluctant to experiment with a new buying center otherwise, the Bureau offers to refund the railroad fare of all buyers who purchase a bill of goods amounting to $1,000 while they are in the city. The only restrictions are that the claim must be presented within thirty days, and goods sold on the road, or previously ordered, cannot be counted in the $1,000 bill.

In a clever "jingle" the claims of Atlanta are set forth. The "poem" follows:

If you keep a store in Hometown
And you stock it up with stuff bought
From far and distant places, just the
local trade to bluff; if you skip the
near-by market and you travel far
to buy, is it fair to scold the natives
if the same trick they should try?

Buy in Atlanta.

If you pay out extra dollars for big freights and travel too, if you spend your local money in a section far from you; if you boost the far-off market by bestowing there your trade,—can you kick if local patrons follow out the plan you've laid?

Buy in Atlanta.

If within your own home section there's a town of life and snap, in which town they do a business that has put it on the map; if this town can furnish to you merchandise exactly right, don't you think it's,—well, shortsighted, if that town you calmly slight?

Buy in Atlanta.

If you have, in easy distance, base of requisite supplies, don't you think you ought to buy there? That's the place for you,—get wise. Here's ATLANTA, good and ready, with the goods you need to buy; from her factories strong and steady she can Dixie's wants supply.

Buy in Atlanta.

She can furnish shoes and shovels, silks and syrup, shirts and strings, overalls and hats and cook-stoves,—yes, a thousand other things. She can furnish fads and fancies, clothes to wear and food to eat,—everything, in short, that's needed to make up your stock complete.

Buy in Atlanta.

If you'd come and see these factories where they make this goodly stuff, you would say, "This town's a wonder,—she's all right, she's good enough." You would realize instanter that Atlanta, close to home, is the place for Southern merchants, —there's no need for them to roam.

Buy in Atlanta.

What's the use of plodding northward, going West or traveling East, when within so short a distance, right at home, there's such a feast? What's the gain to you in going far away at costly rates, when besides the cost of going, there's the added cost of freights?

Buy in Atlanta.

Styles you get in eastern markets are no newer, no more chic than the styles Atlanta offers,—fresh and novel take your pick. Modes that find their birth in Paris and transplanted overnight, vogues and models ever changing,—here you find them, always right.

Buy in Atlanta.

There's no quarrel with the styles, then; for Atlanta has them all,—men's and women's, lads' and lasses', —for the springtime and the fall; In go town the country over can you beat Atlanta's lick; when it comes to showing fashions, she's unrivalled, keen and quick.

Buy in Atlanta.

In Atlanta there are rivals, eager for your steady trade; competition's sharp and lively,—so the prices right are made. Thus, besides the great assortments and the varied lines to choose, you can buy on closer margins,—all you gain and nothing lose.

Buy in Atlanta.

Yet, while rivals we're a unit in the matter of OUR TOWN; so we join our hands together and we set this message down: COME TO SEE US, LET US SERVE YOU, LET US SHOW YOU GOOD AND STRONG. IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE TO TRAVEL FAR TO MARKET, YOU ARE WRONG!

Buy in Atlanta.

And to make the point a clear one, firmly fixed within your mind; we will PAY YOUR TRIP'S EXPENSES, when to buying you're inclined, if you come to ATLANTA lay in adequate supply. You will find the deal a square one—here's our word. Come on,—Good Buy.

Atlanta Has 175,000 Customers on Record

Atlanta merchants, jobbers and manufacturers have done business with 175,000 customers in the past few years, according to elaborate and comprehensive records kept by the Atlanta Credit Men's Association.

Bradstreet's figures show there are 312,491 dealers in all Southern States.

Fifty-six per cent of the dealers in Southern States, therefore, find it profitable to do some, if not all, of their trading in Atlanta.

In Southeastern States, there are 116,448 dealers. Of this number, 87,336 have bought or are now buying in Atlanta. This figures out something like 79 per cent.

ENGLISH EYES ON SCHEDULE K.

This extract from one of the leading English trade papers gives an idea of how the woolen goods manufacturers of that country are preparing to take advantage of the opportunities that may be afforded them under the new tariff:

"Some manufacturers say that they will have nothing to do with laying themselves out to cater for this market beyond their customary arrangements for the home and Continental trade. Others are going right out to capture what trade there is going to be done there. Some will lay down new machinery, open new mills, or reopen those which have been for some years closed. Others more cautious will get all the looms they can in commission, until they feel sure that the business with the States will be more or less of a permanent character."

JAPANESE RAW SILKS HIGHER.

A slight increase in Japanese raw silk prices is reported from Yokohama as a result of improved European buying. The Chinese demand at Canton and Shanghai is increasing and prices are very firm. This condition is also in evidence at Milan. New York business is slow, and there will probably be no change until the strike is settled.

TUNGSTEN MINING INCREASES.

In the calendar year 1912 1,861.98 short tons of wolframite (tungsten ore), valued at $698,185, were exported from the Province of Burma, as compared with only 895 short tons in 1911.

DUNDEE DISTRICT PROSPERS.

The year 1912 was one of exceptional prosperity for the Dundee Consular District in almost every line of business, particularly so in the jute industry, upon which the welfare of the district so largely depends. A remarkable revival in the jute trade began toward the latter part of 1911 and continued steadily throughout the past year.

POOR FIREWORKS MARKET.

The sale of fireworks in Norway is limited, and consumption seems to remain stationary. This is probably due to the fact that there are only two days in the year when they are used to any extent, Midsummer Day, June 24, and Liberty Day, May 17.

JOBBERS WANT HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Linen importers in the local market are receiving inquiries for additional lots of housekeeping goods from jobbers for fall delivery. Prospective buyers seem inclined to expect lower prices, but considering the cost of flax and various labor difficulties there is slight possibility for a drop for some time. Dress linen factors report an improved demand for colored and natural goods. Business in bleached and unfinished linens is expected to drop off during the next few weeks, as fair-sized stocks are in the hands of both jobbers and merchants. The buying now in this end of the market is said to be below average.

HARD COAL SITUATION UNSETTLED.

A feeling of uncertainty pervades the hard coal trade. Many shipments are falling behind April's at some points, with the result that there is less free coal offered than when the spring circular went into effect. Requisitions for certain grades are subject to indefinite delays. On the other hand, rumors are current that some producers are finding it difficult to get orders enough to cover their production. In the coastwise bituminous trade, according to Coal Age, the larger buyers are beginning to lose hope of compelling the operators to recede from their high prices on contracts, and some have signed up for a short time.

SHEEP-GROWING DECLINES.

Those who take the position that free wool will mean the end of the sheep-raising industry of this country receive a setback at the hands of a statistician who shows that the number of sheep raised here has declined about 3,000,000 in the last thirty-three years. And that in the face of a high protective tariff, excepting under three or four years of the Wilson schedule. Save in the Mountain States—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada—there has been a sharp and steady decrease in the number of sheep raised throughout the country. In those States, however, the number raised between the years 1880 and 1910 nearly tripled.

ATLANTA BANK BUSINESS TWO BILLION YEARLY

Clearings Represent Only Thirty Per Cent of Total Transactions, Estimate by Cooper Shows.

Atlanta does a business through the banks of nearly two billion dollars a year.

The bank clearings represent only about 30 per cent of the business done through those institutions.

Country clearings are perhaps $140,000,000 yearly.

The astonishing figures are the estimate of Walter G. Cooper, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He believes he has good grounds to consider them conservative, big as they look.

Atlantans always have been in the habit of pointing to the city's clearings with much pride, as exhibiting in remarkable degree the size and growth of the city's business.

Makes an Experiment.

A little clear thought convinced Mr. Cooper that these figures could not, in the nature of things, represent the real volume of banking business. He talked it over with the presidents of two of the largest banks in the city, and they agreed to keep watch of their business for a certain number of days, to see what proportion went through the clearing house. The result surprised them and Mr. Cooper as well. One of the largest banks found that 28 per cent of its business only went through the clearing house; the other found the figure a little over 29 per cent.

Taking these banks as representative, Mr. Cooper gets his assertion that the clearings represent only 30 per cent of the business done by the banks.

Since that time, however, the country clearing department has swelled the city's total clearings. It is estimated that in 1912, country clearings amounted to $140,000,000.

Now as to the two billion dollar estimate.

Clearings last year were $691,941,254. Deducting the country checks, the city business is left at $551,941,254.

According to the experiment mentioned, this represents 30 per cent of the banks' business. Total business, therefore, is around $1,839,000,000.

Fully 25 per cen of the retail business of Atlanta is cash business. This cash is deposited with the banks, and, of course, does not figure in the clearings.

Many Accounts in Same Bank.

It is evident, too, that a large number of the checks which come in to a business house must be on the same bank as the one in which the firm carries its own account. The firm deposits these, and of course there is no necessity for clearings in this case. There is no way to arrive at the volume of such business, but as there are seven clearing house banks, all doing their fair share of business, it might be estimated roughly that one out of seven city customers would happen to have an account in the same bank as any one firm with which they deal.

It is a general practice, too, for out of town firms to remit to Atlanta jobbers and manufacturers in New York exchange. This again, obviates the necessity of clearing.

Mr. Cooper, therefore, thinks it easy to understand why two banks, presumably typical of all the others, found that only 30 per cent of their business went through the clearing house, and thinks he can demonstrate clearly that Atlanta's business, done through the banks, is close to $2,000,000,000 yearly.

FOREIGN SITUATION STILL SHOWS SIGNS OF STRAIN

Although some improvement took place in sentiment abroad up to the very end of the week, there are continued indications of strain. Money in Berlin, Paris, Vienna and other leading centers is scarce and dear. The private rate of discount in Berlin is 1-8 higher at 5 1-8 per cent, and in Vienna rules still higher. There appears to be no immediate prospect of getting much of the hoarded money out of the stockings. Berlin is reported to have been hard hit, especially by the serious decline in Canadian Pacific. In France distrust of the German armament policy is still evident. The Paris Figaro editorially suggests caution by the French Government regarding the Chinese loan.

COFFEE SUPPLY GETTING LOW.

A further material reduction of the world's visible supply of coffee will no doubt be experienced during the remaining two months of the crop year, according to Henry Nordlinger & Co., and it will be a reduction sufficient to bring the world's stock below 10,000,000 bags. Of these, about 3,150,000 bags belonging to the Sao Paulo government are not available for the trade. Altogether about 5,500,000 bags are available in the consuming markets. In accordance with present conditions, the market's position during the next crop year, they say, appears to be assured in the respect that there will be no addition to existing stocks. The world's production will not be in excess of the consumption.

AMERICAN 'PHONES LIKED.

A telephone system, American throughout in equipment and providing a service equal to that of any city in the United States, has recently been installed in Bahia, Brazil, and is giving complete satisfaction to subscribers.

NIGERIA WANTS FISH.

The Lagos Customs and Trade Journal calls the attention of British merchants to the expanding and almost undeveloped market in Nigeria for cured fish, imports of which have increased from $230,000 worth in 1911 to $377,000 in 1912.

Gives City Full Credit For Success of Factory

B. M. Blount, of Vehicle Fame, Praises Atlanta. His Plant Shows Interesting Processes.

Among the factories which give Atlanta the right to claim pre-eminence as a manufacturing center, none ranks higher than the Blount plants at East Point, one of which manufactures the Blount buggies and spring wagons; the other, farm wagons.

Georgia, Alabama, Florida, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are the States the Blount factories claim as their own, and B. M. Blount, president of both companies, as well as P. J. Zimplemann, manager of the buggy factory, says the success attained could not have been won in such great measure in any other city. Atlanta, they declare, is the best distributing point of the South, and this, with the quality of goods, has enabled the Blount buggies to outdistance competitors.

From the Blount buggy factory 10,000 vehicles are shipped each year. From the factory just across the street 15,000 White Hickory wagons are shipped every year.

To the uninitiated it may be news that the making of the wheels, the bodies and the irons used in buggy manufacture are separate and distinct industries. The business is so highly specialized that no buggy manufacturer would think of undertaking to make wheels. These are bought from factories of which the most important are in the hardwood regions of Kentucky.

Wheels Come "in the Rough."

They arrive at the Blount factories by the carload—just rough wheels, the color gleaming white, which is the natural shade of fine hickory. In this state if is easy to detect any imperfections, such as cracks, knots or defective workmanship. The perfect wheels are painted a particularly ugly red—"primed" is the technical word for the process—and nearly everyone will understand this means laying the foundation for the ten or eleven coats of paint which follow and make a buggy the fine, shiny thing it is when it leaves the shop.

Long bands of steel next are cut to proper lengths, bent, welded and made into tires. These tires are shrunk onto the wheels by a hydraulic device which is the successor of the old blacksmith's method of heating the tire cherry red, putting it on the wheel in that condition, and dropping wheel and tire into water, where the sudden cooling contracted the tire and made it grip the wheel firmly.

New Device Aids Speed.

The modern device will shrink tires on 75 sets of wheels a day, a set, of course, being four wheels.

The wheels then are ready, except for the painting, which is a long and elaborate process.

At the same end of the factory begins the manufacture of the running gear of the buggies. Odd-shaped pieces of white hickory and seemingly tangled pieces of iron take shape under the hands of the workmen and become the light, but exceedingly strong link between the box and the wheels.

The shafts come in great bundles—fine curved and tapering pieces of selected wood. The Blount factory does what many buggy makers do not—puts its own irons on the shafts. The boxes come "nested" and are wheeled about the factory on ingenious trucks. On these the painters lavish the greatest care until they attain a real "piano finish."

Cushions Carefully Made.

On the upper floors skilled leather workers and upholsterers fashion the cushions and tops. Real leather quarters are in great demand this year, it seems, and nearly all buggies must be made in this way to please the trade.

At the very last the wheels, gear, shafts, box and top are assembled under the severely critical eye of an inspector, and only when he is satisfied is the buggy "knocked down" for shipment.

All this description applies to buggies, but much the same processes are followed with the manufacture of light spring wagons and heavy wagons, except that wagon bodies are built at the factory.

Light delivery and spring wagons are a new venture of the Blount factories. The line was introduced this year and is meeting with considerable favor.

Rubber tires are in greater demand this year than ever. Of course, rubber-tired buggies are not new. They have been in steady request from the trade for some seasons. But no one seems able to explain why it is that everyone wants rubber tires this year, unless it is that the good roads movement has borne such fruits in the South that it is practicable now to use rubber tires in many districts where this could not be done before.

Big Implement Men Do Business Here

Turned to Atlanta as Hub of the South—Trade Now Is of Vast Proportions.

M. F. Holahan, head of the Atlanta branch of the International Harvester Company, which lays claim to being the largest farm implement manufacturing and selling concern in the world, has a simple explanation of the International's action in establishing a house in Atlanta.

"When the business men North and East think of the South they think of Atlanta," says Mr. Holahan. "In fact, many times they think of Atlanta before they think of the South, just as you think of Chicago before you remember that it is in Illinois.

"Why did the International Harvester Company come to Atlanta? That's easy. The implement business in the South was growing, and showed the greatest field for future development. It was necessary to come South. And I do not suppose that any other city was considered for an instant.

"Atlanta's residents and its press so consistently and persistently have talked of its advantages, of its growth and its future that every Northern and Eastern business man knows Atlanta is the hub of the South. He would be surprised to hear that any other city laid claim to pre-eminence.

All Follow Suit.

"We came here somewhere around 1900. All the other really big implement concerns came at the same period, or a little later. Whether they thought we had reasoned it out and picked Atlanta as the best place for a Southern agency, or whether they, like us, were unable to think of the South without thinking of Atlanta as its center, I do not know.

"At any rate, we all are here now, and the marvelous growth of the farm implement business in the Southeast is ample justification for our presence. Our stock and our warehouse here are as big as in Minneapolis, center of the great Northwest.

"Now, these are just rough estimates, but I venture that they are not far wrong. In 1900, I would say that 15,000 feet of floor space sufficed for all the implement and farm machinery business, exclusive of cotton gins, done out of Atlanta.

"To-day the various agencies here use 250,000 feet at the very least, not to mention manufacturing plants on the same lines.

"I suppose $150,000 would cover the sales in these lines out of Atlanta for 1900. Sales in 1912 were at least $2,500,000.

"Ten men, perhaps, gained their livelihood from supplying farmers with machinery in this city thirteen years ago. Now there are 175 men employed, and, with their families, they would fill a small village.

Sales of Binders.

"I think the sales of binders in 1900 could not have been more than 100 machines. Last year 500 of these machines were sold out of Atlanta, and for this year the sales will reach 1,000.

"Of course, the growth in the sales of binders is not normal. It is healthy, though, for it is due to the increased acreage in oats, and increased feed crops are to be the salvation of the State.

"Big traction engines, big threshers, riding cultivators, real plows with mold boards, shredders, stalk cutters —these are a few of the things we sell now that a Southeastern farmer would not even have been interested in ten years ago.

"Why, I remember back in '98, when I was on the road, I sold six mowers in Augusta. I got a personal letter from the big boss himself commending this as good work. Forty mowers in the Northwest at that time would not have attracted his attention. And 100 now in an Augusta season would not. The six mowers, you see, were an opening wedge."

Raises Peach Crop Figures After Trip

Manager of Exchange Puts Estimate at 1,947 Cars—Tells Just Where They Will Originate.

After an inspection trip through South Georgia and based upon estimates made by leading growers, Manager Marks, of the Fruit Growers' Exchange, gives out a definite statement on the 1913 peach crop. He expects 1,947 cars, with a possible variance of a few more or less.

The statement gives these details showing the location of the crop:

Central of Georgia (south of Atlanta)—100 cars.

C. R. & S. Division of the Central of Georgia (Griffin to Chattanooga)—30 cars.

A. & F. Division of Southern Railway (Atlanta to Fort Valley)—149 cars.

Columbus Division of Southern Railway—43 cars.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic (Atlanta to Waycross)—42 cars.

Macon and Birmingham Division, Southern Railway (Macon to LaGrange)—72 cars.

Georgia, Southern and Florida (Macon to Cordele)—26 cars.

Georgia Railroad (Atlanta to Augusta and Macon to Carmack)—150 cars.

Augusta Southern (Augusta to Sandersville)—15 cars.

Southern Railway (Atlanta to Chattanooga)—75 cars.

Southern (Atlanta to Charlotte)—95 cars.

Western and Atlantic (Atlanta to Chattanooga)—100 cars.

Charleston and Western Carolina (Augusta to Anderson, S. C.)—30 cars.

Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia (Chattanooga to Gadsden)—25 cars.

Manager Marks says that the crop is in sound condition and that weather conditions are now excellent. Although the crop will be small, he believes that it will be as well developed and as free from rot as any crop the State has ever produced.

Railway officials decided that the Southern will maintain the same schedules in effect during last year's peach season.

SUMMER COATINGS WANTED.

Wholesalers of dress goods are at present experiencing a good demand for summer coatings. Soft-finished velours and polo cloth, both in soft evening shades and brilliant colorings, are well up among the most-wanted fabrics of this kind.

"TANGO" CHANGES SKIRTS.

The much-abused "tango" and other freak dances are blazing the way to wider skirts for women. Some skirts especially designed for dancing are now being shown on the other side. While their fullness is said to be cleverly hidden, the added yardage is there to help manufacturers and wholesalers.

LIGHTWEIGHT FABRICS DULL.

Following the recent auction of lightweight stock men's wear fabrics by one of the leading houses in the trade, other merchants are trying to unload. On the whole, however, buyers are disinterested, and concessions amounting in some cases to 20 and 25 per cent of the original values of the goods are liberally disregarded.

A Great New Story

By

Jack London

Entitled

"The Scarlet Plague"

Begins in the American SUNDAY MONTHLY MAGAZINE on June 1st.

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ALL KISSES ARE GOOD

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ALWAYS GOOD

EVERY-WHERE

South Could Add Millions to Cotton Crop Without Any Further Expense to Growers

Right Seed Selection, Correct Bed Preparation, Fertilization, Sorting at Gathering, Good Baling and Care After Baling Will Achieve Best Results.

BY CHARLES WHITTLE.

The South can get 50 per cent. more for its cotton crop simply by producing and marketing it correctly.

By correct production is meant right soil preparation, planting of good seed, proper cultivation.

By correct marketing is meant gathering of the crop in good condition, grading according to requirements of the buyer, proper baling and care till sold.

And this calls for no other expense to the farmer than that to which he is now put. Furthermore it is not just talk on paper. Farmers are doing it.

THE cotton crop pays everybody through whose hands it passes to the ultimate consumer, better than it pays the farmer, chiefly because every one manages his business better than the farmer. The warehouse gets a good per cent. on the investment, the cotton merchant and the mills fare pretty well and the dealers in the finished products manage to create a satisfactory profit.

A fair profit to the cotton grower will come not so much through the increase in the selling price of cotton as through economy in its production and marketing. Does this sound like agricultural heresy? Well, it isn't.

To permit the price of cotton to go too high, is to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. The tilt in the scale is bound to reverse. Never is there a condition so satisfactory to producer and consumer as when there is an equilibrium. Hence the cotton grower should look not so much to bulling the price as to cutting the cost of growing and marketing.

Preparing a Seed Bed.

Deep fall plowing of land on which some legume has been growing, followed by spring harrowing or disking are the most favorable preliminaries.

Right preparation of seed beds includes the application of right fertilizers. Live stock manure is always the right kind, but where this cannot be had in sufficient quantities, the commercial fertilizer must be supplied. One cannot apply fertilizers intelligently without knowing the requirements of the soil. In what is the soil deficient? How much nitrogen, how much potash, how much phosphorus, are questions which very few farmers can answer concerning their soils. If they do not they may buy plant food of one kind that the land and the proposed crop do not require, or they may not buy enough of another kind to get any benefit. In either case there would be waste or unnecessary cost.

Nor is a seed bed properly prepared that is deficient in vegetable or organic matter, for not half of the value of fertilizer will be obtained by the crop unless there is sufficient humus in the soil, as well as proper breaking and pulverizing. To obtain humus in the soil means a system of crop rotation in which is included those crops which can be turned under, or which leave considerable stubble to be put beneath the surface.

Good Seed Means Much.

Not until the crust is broken with harrow or cultivator after the hard rains and previous to the coming up of the cotton, is the seed bed finally properly prepared.

All this entails no expense above the ordinary method employed by the cotton grower.

Cotton plant that produces as many as 56 bolls may be no larger nor thriftier looking than one that bears only twenty-six bolls or less. Why the difference? It is largely in the seed. To be more exact, in the reproducing power of the seed.

Anyone, of course, knows well enough to gather seed from the plant of largest yield for future planting. This is the meaning of plant selection, but very few cotton growers take the pains to do it. The majority of them take the seed as they come, trusting blindly and reaping poorly.

If one were to select seed from a plant that bore 56 bolls, he will not get from each seed a 56-boll producer, but he will certainly get much better than the average yield of haphazard planting, for in spite of all the variations of nature, like will beget like to some extent.

Select Producing Seed.

If every cotton farmer would select seed from the best producing plants in the field, he could easily obtain an increase of 25 per cent. in his crop. Consider what this would mean if the whole cotton belt practiced it!

Of course, cotton growers have not been wholly negligent. Every community has its few men who exercise more than ordinary care in this respect, and these are they who have the large yields per acre. Usually, however, the cotton grower takes thought only to the extent of getting some seed from the field that has produced well. He does not stop to consider that just any seed taken from a good cotton field, may include a great many poor seed. He must learn that good seed can be obtained only from good plants—from the single plant and not from the field as a whole. True, it takes care but not much time, and the little time can be no more profitably spent by a farmer.

It will be surprising to some to know that almost any fifty successive plants in a field, where no attention has been given to seed selection, will range in yield from one, or possibly no boll, to twenty-five bolls. Use all the seed from these 50 bolls and the yield is kept low. Plant seed from the good ones only and a wonderful improvement in looks, yield and profit will be seen in the cotton farm.

Testing Cotton Seed.

To make sure that seed from a good producing plant are good in reality as well as in appearance, it is necessary to make two tests, the mote test and the germination test.

The mote test is a matter of determination of the number of mites or maggots per seed to a boll. Of course, this must be done while the plant is still standing in the field, or at least before the bolls have been removed from the plant. The average number of motes to a boll is about 1 1-2, based upon a county of 1,000 bolls gathered from sixteen widely separate localities in Georgia and numbered by Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach.

To get cotton graded above "Good Middling," there must be no motes, and, depending upon the amount of defective fiber caused by disease and the number of motes, the cotton will take various grades and prices.

Naturally then, the cotton bolls that have the fewest motes, should be set aside for the germination test. Preferably none with more than one mote should be selected.

Germination Test.

A germination test consists of determining what percentage of the seed will sprout. This can easily be done by taking 500 or 1,000 of the selected seed, placing them under a moist blotting paper and maintaining a temperature of about 68 degrees for a week. If 100 seed of the 1,000 fail to germinate the germination record is then said to be 90 per cent.

No seed should be planted which do not show from 85 to 90 per cent. germination record. This will assure a good stand without which, of course, cotton growing is not profitable. It is well worth the time it takes to make germination tests.

If we have 5,000 plants to an acre that average 20 bolls to the plant, we will make a bale of cotton to the acre, estimating 70 bolls to the pound.

If we expect to make two bales to the acre one must have plants with 40 bolls. The 40-boll-producing plants can not be obtained by guess work. The seed must be selected from plants with records like that or better.

Five thousand plants to an acre means a stalk every two feet in rows four feet apart. This allows only for 460 missing plants from the stand.

No Increase Without Selection.

It must be apparent from these figures and estimates that a farmer can never hope to raise two bales of cotton to the acre without selecting seed in the first place from good, healthy stalks, which have on them enough bolls to average two bales and more per acre; by testing for motes and discarding those plants that produce an excessive number of them; by conducting germination tests to know whether the reproducing power of the seed has run out or not and by proper fertilizing and cultivation.

If when the cotton picker goes into the field he would carry two bags instead of one, put in one the diseased and discolored bolls and into the other the sound and white, the farmer would net as much as $8.00 more per bale than if he baled all together.

It has been estimated by Professor DeLoach that only about 4 per cent of the defective bolls would be kept out of the better bale by this process of separation. Inasmuch as defective bolls are lighter and rarely ever diseased in all four locks, the loss from this source would average $2.00 per bale.

But the cotton that remains after the defective is taken out, will bring at least 2 cents more per pound, or $10 per bale. Here we have a net gain of $8.00 per bale in consequence of carrying two bags into the cotton field in place of one.

Appreciable Coloring.

If 10,000 diseased cotton bolls got mixed up with 100,000 bolls in a bale, there would be a very appreciable coloring of the bulk. When the cotton grader came to appraise its market value he would rate it at least one and a half grades lower than if it were clear of color.

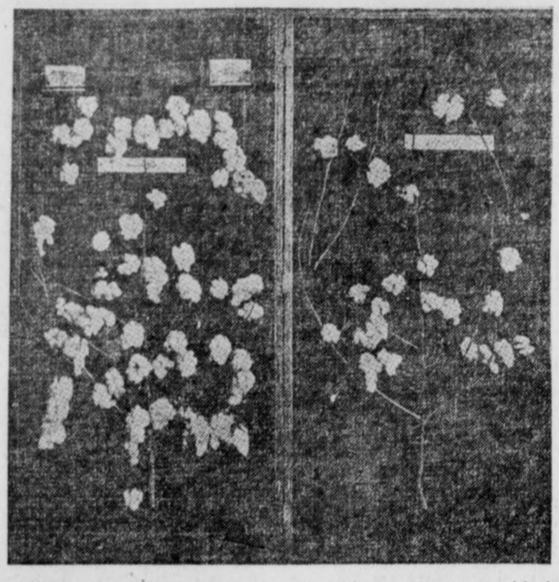
Viewed another way, for every eleven bales of cotton going to the mills ungraded or sorted, the defective fiber and the motes cause the mills to get only ten bales. This is a loss of 9 per cent on the entire crop—a loss that comes home to the farmer.

The farmer who leaves his cotton out in the rain and weather during the winter suffers a loss of at least $5 on the bale because of the discoloration and deterioration caused by the weather. And yet, sad to say, there are thousands and thousands of farmers in the South who treat their cotton that way, believing that it does not hurt. In fact, some think it helps the fiber. When they come to sell, they do not understand the mysteries of grading, do not question it, they are ignorant of the fact that by their own carelessness they have caused their cotton to grade low and their proceeds from the crop to diminish. Through improper storage of cotton, the South can count its loss in the millions each year.

Poor Baling a Loss.

Of no less loss to the cotton industry of the South is that which comes of poor baling. The exposed fiber scuffed against a thousand dirty surfaces from the wagon bed to warehouse, warehouse to car floors, from cars to dirty trucks and to dirty holds of ships and on to the manufacturer, each handling making the fleecy staple blacker, each hook of the handlers yanking some of the fiber out, each move reducing its value. It could not be near so bad if the baling were done in well-bound bundles, with bagging that will not only protect against dirt but against the ruthless extraction of cotton from the bag by the hooks.

How much more the cotton crop would be worth after a good seed bed, after obtaining a good stand, by proper methods of cultivation, or by cooperative financing the loans that may be required or a dozen other ways that enter into proper ways of combating disease, pests and the like, will not be detailed here, enough having been given it is believed to demonstrate that the value of the cotton crop can be increased at least 50 per cent without entailing upon the farmer additional expense.



These two cotton plants of same variety were grown side by side under same field conditions. One produced 56 bolls, the other 23. The difference is that one was grown from good, strong seed, the other from poor, weak seed.

Cuba Becomes Better Market for U. S. Fruit

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Cuba is developing into a very good market for American fruit, United States Consul General James L. Rodgers of Havana finds. This means really the opening of an entirely new market to the fruit grower of the United States, as until recent years the Cuban people had not learned to eat the tart fruits of the Temperate Zone and the American exporter had not become sagacious enough to make up in sugar what the fruit lacked in natural sweetness.

Apples are now being imported for Cuban consumption from many sections of the United States, Mr. Rodgers writes, but those from the Northwestern States appear to be in greatest demand, owing to their appearance, flavor, and their abilities to withstand the Cuban climate. But few apples of other countries than the United States go to Cuba, Mr. Rodgers finds, and the pears are almost exclusively the product of California.

Shipments in Boxes.

"The shipments of these fruits," Mr. Rodgers says, "are always made in boxes, except in the cheap grades of Eastern apples, which usually appear in barrels. The Oregon apples ordinarily have about 88 to the box, and the California pears about seventy. Landed in Havana and with all charges including duties paid, these fine apples cost the importer about $3.85. United States currency a box, and the pears about $4. At wholesale these prices are advanced about 30 per cent and the individual consumer pays for an apple or a pear of these kinds about 10 cents each. Low-grade apples in barrels are seldom imported and are not quoted, but it is safe to estimate their price in Havana at about 30 per cent over the New York jobber's price on board ship. Peddlers and fruit stands usually sell these poor apples for 2 or 3 cents each.

"The dried or evaporated fruits, such as apples, pears, prunes, plums, peaches and apricots, are more widely distributed as to origin, many countries contributing to the supply. The United States, however, furnishes a majority of the commoner apples, pears, peaches, apricots and prunes, but France and Spain send in large quantities of high grade dried fruits of one kind or another. There is no general classification of these dried fruits, but it is to be assumed that the bulk of the importation consists of products not within the scope of American producers.

Canned Fruits Wanted.

"Canned fruits of all kinds, and especially those highly sweetened, are constantly growing in favor in Cuba, but the preference is toward peaches, pears, and strawberries, as far as one can judge by the quantities appearing in the stores. Of a total of 2,522,456 pounds of all kinds of preserved fruit imported in the fiscal year of 1910-11 the United States sent about 55 per cent, Spain about 23 per cent, and France about 4 per cent. These import percentages will hold about true in any year, since they recognize the United States as the easiest and cheapest source of supply and show the patronage of Spain for national reasons, as well as preference of certain products. That the United States should do even more in this line is apparent when it is stated that her preferential reduction in duty is 40 per cent, the net duty on such preferred being 19.5 per cent ad valorem.

BETTER ROADS WILL DECREASE PRICE OF FOOD

Southern Railway President's Address Before Congress Points Out Remedies.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Following the recent publication of the Good Roads Year Book, which presents the road situation in the United States to date, the American Highway Association has begun the issuance of a series of instructive papers presenting the most important phases of road improvement from the standpoint of both the layman and the engineer.

Among the first to be issued is a reprint of the address by W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, at the recent American Road Congress, on "Good Roads and the Cost of Living." Mr. Finley holds that the cost of living is largely an economic question and that efforts should be turned toward increasing the area of farm land under cultivation and increasing the yield of farm products per acre. He points to the well known fact that prospective farm settlers are largely governed by railroad and public road facilities and that when these are not adequate farm operations are discouraged.

"Increasing farm products by getting more people on to the land and by bringing a large area under more intense cultivation is largely a matter of transportation," said Mr. Finley.

Concerning public roads as feeders to railways, Mr. Finley says: "May it not be a fact that the transportation needs of many localities that seem to be waiting on railway construction would be met more satisfactorily and more comprehensively by a system of good roads connecting them with existing railways? The railway should be located with reference to the main traffic channels. It can no more take the place of the wagon road for the collection and distribution of traffic in a rural community than the wagon road can replace it as a main highway of commerce. Considered as parts of a general transportation system, the railway and the wagon road supplement each other, and I believe that this relation should be recognized in the formulation of plans for road improvement."

Man Crosses Oceans For Bartlett Pears

Trader From Interior Africa Travels to California to Eat Fruit.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Some months ago some one shipped from Southern California to London a crate of Bartlett pears. Later this crate was shipped to a German trader at Kilolevel, on the east coast of German maudscharo, 10,000 feet above sea.

This trader shipped a portion of the fruit to Tangangebra Lake, more than one hundred miles inland through the jungle. All but one had been eaten by the settlers when Reinhold Radok, a wealthy rubber planter, who has a plantation sixty miles inland, arrived there after eight months of travel. By chance the first thing he tasted was this pear.

All this has to do with the arrival here of Radok. When Radok ate that pear it tasted so good to him that he decided to visit the land where they grew. Therefore he journeyed from Tangangebra Lake to the coast, took passage to London, and came here by way of New York.

Use TIZ--- Smaller Feet

Sore Feet, Tender Feet and Swollen Feet Cured Every Time by TIZ.

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Everyone who is troubled with sore, sweaty, or tender feet, swollen feet, smelly feet, corns, callouses or bunions can quickly make their feet well now. TIZ makes sore feet well and swollen feet are quickly reduced to their natural size. Thousands of ladies have been able to wear shoes a full size smaller with perfect comfort. R. H. Cheney, Grundy Center, Iowa, says: "I put on a new pair of shoes the first of the week and have worn them every day since. I could never do this before using TIZ, and they are a half-size smaller than I have been wearing."

TIZ is the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principle of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleanses them out and keeps them clean. It works right off. You will feel better the very first time it's used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. Even if you should let yourself be fooled into taking a substitute for TIZ, you can't fool your feet. TIZ is for sale at all drug stores, department and general stores, 25 cents per box, or direct if you wish. Money back if TIZ doesn't do all we say. For a free trial package write to-day to Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY

Twenty-five years of thoroughbred poultry raising has brought the business from a freak footing up to a place at the top of the field. Effort and energy expended by pioneers have borne fruit and millions of dollars is now invested in it.

BY JUDGE F. J. MARSHALL.

How often we hear people say how the times have changed, and yet the people of this day and generation are very much the same as they were twenty-five years ago in that they want company in all their new undertaking. They want to be sure that the general public will not accuse them of chasing butterflies. When we began breeding thoroughbred poultry as a business exclusively breeders were few and far between so that it was so much of novelty that we had many visitors who would come miles to see our poultry and the manner in which we took care of it. At times it seemed to be a matter of mere curiosity, while with others it was an honest desire to get information.

The women usually led in these trips of investigation and investing. We well remember a certain couple who came to our plant to investigate matters and purchase stock if need be, how the husband took particular pains to tell us that his wife was very much concerned about fine poultry but he just came along to drive and be company for her. He would frequently forget himself, however, and become more interested then he pretended, in what was said and seen, which led me to believe that he was head rooster at home but wanted outsiders to think that he was away above the chicken business, so took his wife along to lay it on to.

Poked Fun At It.

At that time when the chicken business was new and novel, people were disposed to poke fun and make light of it. How my old farmer friends used to sneer and tickle themselves over the idea of chickens being a business, when it was really such a small thing and should be beneath the notice of any man and suited only for women and children. Any one who would fool with poultry must be a little light in the upper story or slightly unbalanced. Perhaps we were both. Nevertheless we got a good deal of free advertising, by being called the chicken crank of our country and time. But we lived through it all and have passed into a period and time when we have all the company that we are looking for in this same business. Men have become bold enough, too, so that it is not necessary for them to take their wives along to shoulder the blame.

In spite of all the sneering and talking that these men did they were always looking for some chance to buy three dollar eggs for twenty-five cents. A common trick was to watch the time when we were marketing a part of our product at the store and slip in and get them at the market price. But this kind of them did not last long for we very soon fixed the eggs so they would be none of the hatching tricks although perfectly good for the table.

Had to Cultivate Trade.

While a limited number of us had the fancy field pretty much to ourselves we also had to cultivate the trade. In other words we had to be everlastingly telling people the value of good stock. Why it would pay them to invest in it. That it really was as we had been representing it. We increased our trade by getting what might be called colonies started in various sections of the country. When we got a setting or two of eggs or some breeding stock in good hands in a neighborhood we were particular to see to it that this party did some talking about where he got his stock and so on.

We would give him to understand that the more he talked about it and where it came from the more we would do for him thereafter. Soon neighbors were ordering stock from us until it was not long before we had a regular colony of customers who would come to me year after year for a chance of males, some eggs and the like. This plan would work well where the breeder was particular to give value received at all times. Prices in those days were good, but not unreasonable by any means. But few high priced get-rich-quick schemes were in vogue at that time as we see them to-day in many places. We presume such tradesmen had not recognized the poultry business as fertile field for their operations.

Own Battles Fought.

It was a question of fighting our own battles in those days if we succeeded in bringing our good poultry into prominence. All our poultry journals could be counted upon the fingers of one hand, and the farm papers printed but little pertaining to poultry, while as to the dailies they had not even dreamed of it as yet. When we had anything for sale we had to put out the good cold cash dollar for dollar to tell the people about it.

It was like every other new thing, the people had to become educated to it. But we kept hammering away, and the customers would come dropping in one by one giving up their money rather grudgingly, something like the householder pays his plumber's bill after the freeze is over. We saw the Silver Wyandottes come to light, and they were called just plain Wyandottes, and were made of about as many imperfections as one could imagine might be crammed into one chicken. Then the Blacks popped up and a variety name had to be given the silvers and they were thus designated. These were followed by the Goldens, Whites, Bluffs, Partridge and Silver Penciled. The Whites and Silvers have enjoyed great popularity while the others have had a fair share of trade.

Barred Rock Beginning.

We saw the Barred Rocks when they were crude also and had a hand in developing them to the point where they stand to-day. We saw the Whites appear and go along for a number of years before they were followed by the Buff, Partridge and Silver Penciled. The Barred and White have had years of unprecedented popularity which no other varieties have ever seen so far. Some twenty years ago, the Rhode Island Red was introduced and bred lightly over the country, mostly by curiosity seekers.

They failed to make a hit at that time and had about passed from sight and thought until a goodly number of admirers with the determination and the money took up the cudgel in their behalf singing their praises on every hand. The general public took up the refrain passing it on from one to another until it developed into one grand chorus for the Reds.

A regular epidemic began for Reds. Not that they were the best chicken in the world but they had the best boosters in the world behind them. They are a good practical fowl for all general purposes. In fact they are better for the utility man than they are for the fancier, as they are so hard to breed true to feather. The fever is a little on the wane however, and the Orpington tribe is having its inning at this time.

Energy Has Made Business.

We have observed during these years of our poultry experience that the popularity of a breed is not dependent upon its sterling worth entirely, but is the result of well spent efforts and energy for the men who have them in hand and are determined to make a success of them.

If they happen to be men of strong capabilities and a determination to win, their variety will be a winner right from the start. Such a class as this has been behind the Barred, the White Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds. Whenever you can determine that such a class of individuals are behind a new and apparently practical breed you can afford to join the procession and put your money into it. We have observed, however, that during all of these years of chicken breeding in this country that the rank and file of the people demand something practical and full of utility points. For this reason no freak fowl has ever become really popular.

On the other hand I do not know what would have been the condition of the utility poultry business in this country if it had not been for the eternal vigilance of the breeders of pure bred poultry during all of these years in their efforts to put their good stock into the hand of the farmer and general poultry raiser. It would evidently be about one tenth of the importance that it is to-day.

Los Angeles Citizens Ask for Woman Judge

Practicing Lawyer for Many Years, Mrs. Foltz May Now Sit on Bench.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Petitions have been prepared asking Governor Johnson to appoint Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz as one of the six additional Superior Court judges recently authorized by the Legislature for Los Angeles County. Mrs. Foltz is a Republican and a lawyer, who has practised for years at the Los Angeles County bar. In the last campaign she supported Mr. Taft.

Gray Hair Is Not Compulsory

It is almost pathetic when a woman's hair begins to fade and she realizes that it is turning gray. And yet there is no one to blame but herself for neglecting it, for the hair responds very quickly to the proper care and treatment. The hair turns gray because it has lost vitality, and when you pull out the first few white hairs as they appear you simply enlarge the cells and coarsen your hair, and it will turn gray more quickly than if left alone.

For many years we have handled all of the good hair preparations, and we believe there is nothing better to be had anywhere than our Robinnaire's Hair Dye. It is not the ordinary vulgar bleach or artificial coloring. We should have named it a Restorative, because it simply restores your hair to its own original color and beautiful, healthy condition, and there is no reason why you should hesitate to use it if your hair is fading and losing its color.

It is our own laboratory product and we guarantee it to be pure and harmless. It has been in use for over a quarter of a century, and we have yet to receive the first complaint, but we can show you hundreds of letters, unsolicited, telling of the wonderful results obtained from it.

No woman need have gray hair undesired, if she will give a little time and care to its treatment. The hair always responds quickly. Robinnaire's Hair Dye is easily applied and it is non-sticky and does not stain either skin or scalp. If you want to see what it will do, get a 25c trial size (by mail 31c) and use it on a small part of your hair, say back of the ears. You will be surprised and pleased with it. Regular large size, 75c; postpaid, 83c. For sale by all Jacobs' Pharmacy Stores and druggists generally.

Ethics--Should It Be For the Good of the Doctor's Pocket Book or for the Good of the Patient?

By DR. WM. M. BAIRD

THE public has been much interested recently in the report of a gentleman who took a poison tablet by mistake, and interviews with prominent physicians in cities hundreds of miles distant show the absurdity of the "Code of Ethics." These physicians without knowing anything about the real facts in the case rush into print to say what ought to be done and condemn the treatment given and in another case prominent surgeons propose to save his life by surgery.



DR. WM. M. BAIRD, Brown-Randolph Building. 56 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

There's "Ethics" for you with a great big E.

The facts are that he has in all probability had the very best skill that could be had anywhere and that the distant doctors are willing to give a lot of flippy interviews which can only be interpreted as censuring the doctors in charge, and for what?

Why, for the free advertising they get out of it, nothing else.

I prefer to kick hypocrisy in the gutter and get my advertising legitimately.

We all hope the unfortunate patient will fully recover, but there are 99 per cent of chances that he has had the best skill that could be given. But why in common decency didn't these eminent men, when asked for an opinion, tell the truth and observe the ethics that should regulate every decent man's life and say to the interviewers just what I have said above, that their opinion was of no account unless they could be at the bedside and know all the details of the case.

In the same city where this patient lives a doctor sometime since said to a patient, "I do not know whether you have Specific Blood Poison or not, but you had better let me give you 606 anyway."

He gave it and from my point of view was guilty of vicious malpractice, for to-day the patient is suffering from the effects of the poison and in danger of permanent injury from its effects.

That doctor is quite probably a stickler for the Code of Ethics, but he had better get some idea into his gray matter as to the duty of a physician to his patients. In this case his code of ethics was for the good of his pocketbook and NOT the good of the patient.

There lies before me a most pathetic letter from a patient who fully realizes now when too late the evil effects of this remedy and writes me urging me to save him from the further bad effect.

Having been steadily in this work for over 35 years, I have seen some of the evil effects of routine treatment without a little common sense to back it up. Here is a man who has received wonderful relief by a very little treatment, who has had his urethra hammered, punctured and lacerated for months for stricture and he never had a stricture at all.

We all know, laymen as well as physicians, that a specific chronic urethritis is one of the most serious diseases with which the physician has to grapple, and yet day after day patients go to doctors who encourage them for the sake of a fee to believe they can cure them in a few days.

When surgeons say that from 65 to 85 per cent of ALL operations performed on women is due to this one primary cause, isn't it about time the matter is treated candidly and the patient's good is thought of before a false and hypocritical Code of Ethics?

I may be ahead of my times, but the world "do move" and is coming to see my view of it just as sure as Atlanta is one of the most progressive cities in the U. S. A.

If you are interested in this work, in good work, in work that is in the interest of the patient's good rather than in a lot of buncombe and false promises for the sake of a fee, call and see me. Consultation free, or write for my literature on health subjects.

Office hours, 9 to 6 daily; Sundays and holidays 10 to 12. Consultation free.

Dr. Wm. M. Baird,
Brown-Randolph Bldg.,
56 Marietta St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Please send me your booklet on Specific Blood Poison. Also one on Health, and as soon as it comes from the press, your revised article on Brain and Nerve Exhaustion, and other articles you may publish from time to time.

Name .....

P. O. Address .....

P. O. Box or R. F. D. No. .....

State .....

News and Views by Experts of Finance, Industry, Crops and Commerce

MORE MOISTURE IS CALLED FOR BY THE SOUTHEAST

Drouth Is Broken, but Conditions Are Not All That Are Desired by the Farmers.

OATS YIELD IN HEAD SHORT

Bankers Look for Share of Government's $10,000,000 New Deposits.

By M. A. ROSE.

Rain, and more of it, still is the prayer of the Southeastern States.

The drouth which threatened serious menace to the crops has been broken. It seems agreed, however, that the showers which struck the dry fields with a welcome hiss were not adequate. There is little danger of too much rain just at present, and fear still is expressed that there will not be enough.

There is, or was, no lack of optimism, but the need of moisture and the scarcity of seed put a front on the situation which the most careless merchant or banker can not ignore, and something of a halt has been called, awaiting the pleasure of J. Pluvius.

Oats, planted more extensively in Georgia this season than ever before, and which promised a bumper yield, have been hurt. It is too late for rains now to help much. Every indication is that the yield, in gross bushels, will break all records. But the yield in the head has been cut perhaps 25 per cent. Besides, the plant has been stunted. The yield of straw will be much less than expected.

How much the oats crop this year means to Georgia can be seen from the report of a leading implement firm which says that its sales of binders, intended for the harvest of oats, doubled over last year's figures.

Repair Business Is Big.

In the same conversation this well-informed manager stated that the repair business of his concern this year has exceeded in volume any year's record for the past decade.

Economy, of course, is the explanation. The farmer is making the old machine serve, wherever possible, while after the great crop of 1911 the farmer would buy anything at all in the line of improved machinery and his old equipment was discarded.

"In 1911 they discarded farm wagons if they didn't like the paint. This year they will buy four new wheels and a tongue to make the old one answer," is the way this student of conditions expresses it.

Meanwhile, the peach crop, one of Georgia's great standbys, is beginning to move. The first car went out during the week from the Fort Valley-Marshallville region. The Gorwers' Exchange has increased its estimate from 1,500 cars to 1,950, and jocks for excellent prices. The orchard owner who did not lose all his peaches probably will profit as much from the fruit he saved as he did last year from his huge yield.

The New Federal Deposits.

Southern banks are finding encouragement in the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he will give preference, in distributing the $10,000,000 additional Government deposits, to the institutions whose circulation is 40 per cent or more of capital, and that he will take due notice of the needs of the various sections of the country.

Circulation amounts more nearly to 60 than to 40 per cent in the larger Atlanta national banks, and when it comes to needs of the section, it is believed the South has sufficiently strong claims to merit attention.

It has been argued that these additional Government deposits will serve to cheapen credit at a time when such a course is not desirable. Atlanta financiers do not agree with this. They point out that they must cover the deposits, dollar for dollar, with high-grade bonds. They will have no more funds to lend, and their only profit will be the small difference between the 2 per cent demanded on Government deposits and the interest the bonds yield.

Some Prestige Gained.

The principal advantage is the prestige the bank gains in the eyes of many depositors when it can announce that it has so many hundreds of thousands of Government funds on deposit.

Some improvement in the investment market is noted. New York City was able to sell $45,000,000 of bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent at a price a little above par, when a few weeks ago the St. Paul, with bonds equally attractive, could not get par for $30,000,000, and two-thirds of the issue remained on the bankers' hands.

The situation differs, though, from that of a year ago, when a single firm offered to take all of a $65,000,000 New York issue at an attractive price.

GROWERS FAVOR U. S. MONOPOLY.

It is reported that dark tobacco growers from Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and North Carolina, in a convention held in Louisville under the auspices of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, adopted a resolution recommending that all growers in the stemming districts consolidate into one organization. They recommend also that all loose tobacco possible be sold at a price fixed by the organization, and that the remainder be put into hogsheads for export purposes. At the same meeting a proposal was also indorsed declaring for a Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco similar to foreign syndicates under Government control.

Investors Object To Bankers' Profit

Buyers of Bonds Think 'Middleman' Gets Too Much From the Transaction Nowadays.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Many American bankers believe English papers have hit on the reason for failure of recent security offerings in London when they credit it to "protest against existence of the middleman," according to The Daily Mail, or willingness of the investor "to share part of the commission the underwriter secures," as expressed by The Financial Times. It has also been a not uncommon experience in Wall Street for bankers to find, on going to a savings bank with securities to sell, that officials knew how much had been paid the issuing companies for the securities and that they were willing to take a block if the bankers would split their commission with them. Some such splitting has been done to consummate sales.

This situation is a natural result in the investment market when competition of new securities is keen. The risk involved in buying securities and reseling them is greater than in times of good investment demand, and therefore it would seem the bankers' commission should be greater.

But some New York banking houses have adopted a reasoning directly opposite and are finding it successful. They are cutting commissions to a small pattern and offering new issues to investors at prices which attract enough buyers to make the bonds go rapidly. This obviates the risk and expense of carrying the securities any length of time, and gives the investor more chance to make a profit on his purchase.

Bankers say securities can be sold when the "right" price is put on them, and that if bankers will do their share in making prices attractive there will be no trouble in carrying through the large financing waiting to be done. Issuing companies have already been forced to do their part in selling securities to bankers at low prices.

Some of the difficulties between investors and bankers, according to the bankers' viewpoint, grow out of the fact that investors have not yet been educated to the value of the service that the banker performs. At present, with all the commissions to pass on security issues, and the greater uses of publicity, the amount of commission is often made public, and the bankers' commission is coming in for closer scrutiny.

Think Filibuster Against Money Law

Delay in Tariff Legislation Thought by Many to Mask Movement Against Currency Program.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Some of the Democratic leaders of the Senate told President Wilson that in their opinion the present filibuster against immediate reference of the tariff bill to the finance committee is not directed primarily against the tariff, but against the Wilson program for currency legislation, the men responsible for the filibuster desiring to make sure that currency legislation goes over until the regular session, beginning in December.

These Democratic Senators predicted that such postponement would not interfere with the enactment of the kind of a law the administration has in mind. There is a possibility, however, that it may prevent consideration of a currency bill by the Senate at this time, if the men who are engineering the filibuster insist on fighting the tariff bill item by item after it has been reported for debate.

Such a contest would carry the present session over until autumn and compel adjournment as soon as the tariff is out of the way. The view of the Democratic Senators was of much interest to the newspaper men to whom it was expressed.

The President is understood to have made no important comment on what he was told other than to indicate that he would not change either his tariff or his currency program merely because opposition to them had grown up in Congress.

MUCH ELECTRICITY DRAWN FROM SOUTHERN RIVERS

Plants already in operation and in course of construction will develop more than 1,000,000 electrical horsepower in the Southern States and other projected developments will add 2,000,000 horsepower to this amount, with an additional 2,000,000 available from minimum flows of rivers. To this 5,000,000 horsepower another 15,000,000 horsepower could be added by comprehensive reservoir and storage systems.

The developments now completed or approaching completion include the Alabama Traction Light and Power on the Coosa River, the Aluminum Company of America on the Little Tennessee River the Southern Aluminum Company on the Yadkin River, the Virginian Power Company on the New River, the West Penn Traction and Water Power Company on the Cheat River, the Georgia Railway and Power Company at Tallulah Falls, the Ozark Power and Water Company on the White River and the Tennessee Railway, Light and Power Company on the Oconee River.

WHAT THE SHOPS OFFER.

A "poke" collar of pique, a pique tie and shirt bosom, and a pique waistcoat, is the latest combination shown for evening wear for men. All the articles mentioned show the same degree of whiteness and produce an unusually neat effect.

The vogue for silks in the French fashion centers is especially shown in the evening wraps now being worn by the elite. Gorgeous brocades and other silks are used in place of the satin-finished broadcloths and woolen goods of a few years ago.

With the arrival of the vogue for strong colorings, laces have been cleverly produced to meet the demand of printing and dyeing. Macrame and other heavy laces are used principally for this purpose.

Among the latest men's wear articles for summer are soft collars cut low in the front and away from so popular at the present time, and permit easy adjustment of scarfs.

Daintiness will be the keynote of fall lingerie. Night gowns are strongly favored in the Empire style, with the waist portion very ornate. The substance of fashion's dictates in this line is "less bulk."

INDUSTRIALS TO PAY DIVIDENDS ON OLD BASIS

Some Concerns Able to Increase Payments This Year, but Will Pursue Conservative Course.

NEW YORK, May 24.—There are a number of companies that are in a position to increase their respective dividend rates, but deem it the best policy to make no change until they can get a better idea as to the future course of general business. They are husbanding resources in order to fortify themselves against a possible reaction later on in the year.

The Steel Corporation is certain to make no change in its rate. While earnings this year will be large, the course of the steel industry at the moment is rather uncertain. Should there be a falling off in production and prices, United States Steel would experience difficulty in showing an income in excess of present dividend requirements. Bethlehem Steel recently placed preferred stock on a 5 per cent basis, but there will be no increase from that level this year. While earnings are large, new financing involving at least $7,000,000 is now being arranged.

Competition Is Keen.

The electrical business is large, but competition is pronounced and for this reason no change in General Electric's dividend is looked for. The same can be said of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing.

United States Rubber took the Street by surprise recently by raising the dividend to 6 per cent. No change from this level this year is expected.

Republic Steel is making sufficient money to pay off the back dividends on the preferred stock and pay something on the common, but in line with its conservative policy the company believes it prudent to still further add to its already large cash resources.

No increase in Corn Products Refining's rate of 5 per cent on the preferred is looked for. Earnings are running only slightly in excess of dividend requirements and besides it is going through a Federal investigation.

Building Falls Off.

The falling off in building operations will prevent any increase in United States Realty and improvement's disbursements.

American Cotton Oil directors will not take up the question of dividends on the common stock until they have made all provisions for financing new construction work, which will add largely to earning power.

Crucible Steel Company of America is making sufficient money to pay off back dividends on the preferred, but tariff uncertainties will prevent any action of this kind this year. Pittsburg Coal is in no position to satisfy dividends in arrears.

L. & N. Bonds Sell Now on 4.40 Basis

Unified Mortgage Issue Almost Closed Up—N. C. & St. L. 7 To Be Retired Soon.

Investment bankers are offering, at a price to yield 4.40 per cent, the unsold balance of $4,000,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company unified mortgage 4 per cent bonds.

These bonds are a part of an authorized issue of $75,000,000, of which there are outstanding $61,871,000. Of the remaining $13,129,000, there are reserved $10,844,000, for the retirement of prior liens, making the unified mortgage practically closed, except for refunding purposes. The bonds are secured by a direct lien on 2,000 miles of road, subject to prior liens at the average rate of about $5,500 per mile. They are also a direct and collateral lien on mileage, including some of the most important main lines of the Louisville and Nashville system.

For the past seven years the company has reported a surplus, after the payment of fixed charges, averaging over $8,000,000 a year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, the earnings were equivalent to 15.9 per cent on the stock. It has paid dividends of not less than 4 per cent since 1900, and is now paying at the rate of 7 per cent a year.

The bankers also announce that the first mortgage 7 per cent bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, which mature July 1, will be paid at maturity from the funds raised through the sale of $6,000,000 capital stock. The bonds will not be extended. The bankers offer, however, to pay a 3 per cent basis for the bonds in exchange for Louisville and Nashville unified mortgage 4s.

SLAYER'S PISTOL FOUND 34 YEARS AFTER HANGING

WARRENSBURG, MO., May 24.—Thirty-four years ago Frank Davidson shot and killed Joe Haggerty at a country picnic. After the shooting, Davidson held the crowd at bay with a revolver until he had a chance to hide the weapon. He was captured, tried for murder and hanged at Warrensburg, but his pistol was never found.

To-day Isom Manis, the farmer who owns the land where the picnic was held, turned up a six-shooter while plowing near where Davidson was captured by his neighbors. The pistol held three empty shells, the number fired into Haggerty's body. Three loaded cartridges were also found in the cylinder. The pistol was cocked when found.

WOMAN FISH WARDEN IN KANSAS MAKES AN ARREST

TOPEKA, KANS., May 24.—When Mrs. C. A. Fisher, State Deputy Fish Warden, found H. B. Stone fishing with more than one line yesterday, she arrested him on a charge of violating the fish and game laws. This was the first arrest ever made by a woman deputy game warden in Kansas.

Mrs. Fisher took Stone before a justice, who fined the prisoner one cent and costs. Stone appealed the case.

Secretary's Ruling Creates Surprise

New Policy Indicated in Willingness to Take Certificates for Deposit Instead of Actual Bonds.

Surprise was created by the announcement that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo would accept temporary certificates of the New York city bonds, just issued, as security for note issues. The Treasury Department in times past has insisted upon the deposit of the bonds themselves before permitting note issues. Only once was this rule broken, and that was in the panic year 1907, when money was 100 per cent and banks were closing their doors on every hand. As no such extremity can be pleaded now, the Street was curious to learn the why of the new order.

One conclusion was that politics played a part in it. Such a concession in the case of the new issue ought to help the market for it. The last time the city issued a large block of its securities a dispute arose over the printing of the bonds, with the result that the bonds were never listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The dispute caused quite a little delay in the issue of the bonds themselves. Under the customary procedure of the treasury should a similar delay occur this year the bonds would not be available for deposit for some time, and banks would not be able to use them as security for notes. By taking the action he did Secretary McAdoo has cleared the way for speedy application of them for circulation purposes.

The action is in accord with his policy of increasing government deposits of money and of helping banks to increase the circulation of their notes.

Baseball Charity for Boys Covers His Sins

Judge Dismisses the Man Who Bought Bats and Balls for Youths to Play With.

CINCINNATI, O., May 24.—Police Court Judge Fricke, known the country over for his many acts of kindness delivered from the bench, paid a high tribute to a man who, in buying a supply of baseball bats and balls for a number of small boys, was indirectly responsible for the breaking of a number of windows. John Lucas was the man in question. He trembled as he faced Judge Fricke on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"Heinous!" exclaimed the Judge. "Man, you have committed a most serious crime. Whatever induced you to do such a thing? This is one of the most flagrant cases of disorderly conduct that ever came to my attention."

Lucas quailed and began to explain. "I want to hear no explanation from you," said the Judge. "However, I want to say that you are dismissed."

"Wait a minute," said the Judge. "I say to you, Lucas, that you need have no fear from any such charges as the present as long as I am on the bench. I wish there were more men like you, for what you have done is an argument for the need of more playgrounds."

Tango Dances Barred By University Heads

Wisconsin Students Stirred Up Over New Ruling—Spooning Also Must be Stopped.

MADISON, WIS., May 24.—Rigid rules issued by the State University authorities regarding the conduct of men and women students have brought out a violent protest from the State University independent college daily, The Daily News. The new rules are in part:

No more hazing.

No more picnic lunches for two.

No more dual diners.

No more tangos, grapevines, turkey trots, bunny hugs, Boston dips, no sir, not even a friendly call on milady fair until after 4 p. m.

The varsity student court "has sat" and sat hard on all wiggles, terpsichorean contortions, spooning dinners, lovers' strolls, etc., at the request of the dean of the women's department.

Rules are posted all over the varsity building, and he who dares disobey is haled before the student body. Twelve students are already on the docket for trial.

SICKLE LOST 70 YEARS FOUND IMBEDDED IN TREE

INDIANA, PA., May 24.—An old-fashioned metal sickle stuck into a maple sapling 70 years ago by an irate father, Daniel Nupp, while he chastised his two sons in a harvest field, was found imbedded in the heart of a large tree cut down recently by Cyrus Nupp, of all persons just the one to explain the mystery out of a vivid memory of the ancient incident.

While Daniel Nupp, one of the pioneer farmers of this county, was harvesting the crops on the old homestead farm, in Green Township, in 1843, he asked his two sons, George, aged 10, and Cyrus, aged 7, to carry water for the harvest hands. It was a warm day, and the boysw ent into a nearby woods and sat in the shade.

The father, who was cutting grain with a sickle, became irritated and, sticking the point of the sickle into a small sapling, called the boys to him, cut a switch from a nearby bush and chastised the lads. Nupp returned to the field and, having forgotten what he did with the sickle, hunted for it in vain.

CASE 'WITH A HOOKWORM' UP BEFORE JUDGE LANDIS

CHICAGO, May 24.—Judge Landis found a case with "a hook worm in it."

The case has been dragging along for 23 years. It came up for argument on a technical point. When a continuance for a month was asked, the jurist remarked:

"I think a month is a very reasonable request alongside of 23 years. Why, I've had that case on my docket alone for nine years."

The case is that of suits totaling $80,000 for damages against the United Steamboat Company as a result of the explosion of the steamer Tioga on July 11, 1890. The boat was loaded with gasoline, and 16 hands lost their lives.

FALL ORDERS FOR FOOTWEAR ARE IMPROVING

Heavy Shoes for Rough Usage and Children's Models Seem To Be in Greatest Demandd.

BOSTON, May 24.—Orders for the fall shoe trade showed a marked improvement during the week with special requests for prompt deliveries, and the absence of the usual attempts to break prices gave a better color to the general market than has been discernible for several weeks.

The jobbers have held aloof from trading until the approaching season for deliveries was too near to warrant the hazard of further delays. Values holding strong under this pressure, little of the bearish element is noticed although the volume of business is moderate and caution is a ruling trait.

As much of the business which has come to manufacturers of men's fine shoes is for future delivery the factories have not assumed that activity which they will later, still there is a fair amount of work going through. Makers of men's medium-priced shoes are running below capacity limits, yet there are a few who are busy and report plenty of work ahead.

Sturdy Styles Active.

The heavy shoes for rough usage, particularly nailed and Goodyear welts, had an excellent demand, and late orders may not be shipped as early as buyers require. Aside from this busy condition at the factories there is some delay in getting stock, such as elk and chrome side leather. The cheaper grades are getting kangaroo, but are delayed in not obtaining wax splits.

Orders for boys' and youths' shoes are daily received, but they average in volume below expectations. However, the factories are much better employed than they were two months ago.

There has been a good mail order business for ladies' and misses' footwear, the demand including all grades.

Street Patterns Unchanged.

There is no conspicuous change in shoes for street wear, tans, patents and gun metal being as popular as at any time in the past. Radical styles always appear in the ultra high-priced grades first and often get no further, therefore the low vamp and moderate high heel is figuring largely in present orders.

Satin slippers, with ornaments in some instances expensive, are selling freely in the cities. The shades of color are unlimited and new ones are frequently offered for sale; the color called battleship gray is one of the latest.

Children's shoes are having a trade which is taxing the capacity of some of the plants. The button boot with two or more colors is in good request in the 2 to 8 run, but in sizes beyond those the uppers are similar to ladies' shoes. Deliveries are not what the trade asks for and prospects of improving this feature are particularly bright.

The Hides Market.

Considering the general dullness hide sales show that the packers are holding the market well in hand, and were it not that some large transactions had taken place one might feel that the easy tone would develop into a sharp decline, especially so when April and May hides do not show the strength expected and general buying of these shedders is so moderate.

Hemlock sole leather had better sales than the weeks have averaged of late.

Union sole leather is fairly active. There have been some large transactions which added to a steady though moderate demand made a very good week's business. There is little accumulation.

Oak sole leather is moving freely considering the price and the approaching close of the season. Prices are strong and the supply small.

The condition of the calf skin market is quiet. There was a special sale which figured large, but generally the situation is not encouraging.

THREE MEN COUNT CASH IN TREASURY

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The quadrennial count of Uncle Sam's cash is on, all because John Burke, the new United States Treasurer, is to take charge in place of Carmi Thompson. The work of counting began on April 7, and by June 7 or a little after the new official will be able to give his predecessor a receipt for $200,000,000 or thereabouts.

Neither Man Present.

Neither Burke nor Thompson will be present during the counting of the cash. The actual work is done under the supervision of a committee of three, two employees of the Treasurer's office and a third selected by Burke to represent him. Twenty laborers, forming two "gangs" will take the packages of coin and paper to the committee, who will personally see to the counting or weighing of the money.

Practically half the time consumed in the count will be devoted to checking up the silver dollars. On March 19 the Treasurer's statement showed 156,865,000 silver dollars in the vaults. Working at full speed, the committee could count only 5,000,000 silver dollars each working day. This means that 31 working days will be required to account for this mass of silver. As it lies in the vaults, it is in bags containing $1,000 each. In the past it has not been customary to count every dollar, but some bags are opened and the contents verified, while others are put on the department's scales to ascertain if they come up to the proper weight.

The same process is gone through with in counting the subsidiary silver half dollars, quarter dollars, and dimes. Some bags are opened for verification, while others are weighed. The Treasury statement of March 19 showed the aggregate of subsidiary silver in the vaults was $1,250,039.69.

Not Much In Gold.

Popular opinion is that the store of gold in the Treasury runs into tens of millions, but such is not the case. In fact, the store of gold coin in the Treasury vaults is only a little over two and a half millions.

There is more than $55,000,000 in notes and each one will be counted before Burke gives his receipt for them. A corps of women who are expert note counters will examine all of the notes in his possession. Each of the packages will be broken open and the notes counted by hand, as there is no known process of counting slips of paper mechanically. Counters will be pressed into service to verify the Treasurer's book account.

Wild Animals Once Roamed in Far West

Camel, Elephant and Tiger Inhabited This Continent, Says Scientist.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Dr. John Campbell Merriam, professor of paleontology in the University of California, has given the public the results of remarkable excavations which the university is carrying on in the tar pools near Los Angeles.

Skeletons of species of animals long extinct have been brought the light. Remains have been found which show that America was once the home of the camel; that the lion, elephant and tiger roamed over California long before the time of man.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 bird remains have been recovered, and of this vast number more than seventy-five are species hitherto unknown. Plants, seeds, vegetation and specimens of beetles, worms and insects also have been found.

The commonest remains recovered are those of the ancient giant wolf. In one space of four cubic yards forty skulls were recovered.

Dr. Merriam considers as the most remarkable of all the discoveries the recovery of skeletons of camels. Several of these have been found.

Numerous skeletons of the mastodons and elephants have been found as well as remains of a horse similar to the present animal. Another remarkable find was that of a bear which was two and a half times as large as those of the present day.

FAMOUS TITHE BARN SOLD.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, May 24.—The famous tithe barn at Maidstone, which was built 600 years ago, is to be acquired by the Maidstone Town Council. An American offered recently to purchase the barn.

An Electric Stove Keeps Babe Alive

Perrine Infant at Ashland, Oreg., a 2 1-2 Pounder—Doctors Are Hopeful of Normal Weight.

ASHLAND, OREG., May 24.—A tiny bit of humanity, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Perrine, is being kept alive at the Granite City Hospital in this city through the medium of an electric stove. The child weighed two and a half pounds at birth and is now two weeks old. The little one is thriving and the hospital attendants are hopeful that it will attain normal weight and healthfulness.

BAN PUT ON RICE THROWING.

JOPLIN, MO., May 24.—Newly-wedded couples of this city need have no fear in the future of being bombarded with showers of rice and old shoes thrown by enthusiastic friends. John H. Meyers, chief of police, resurrected an old city ordinance which puts a ban on the activities of wedding "eutups," and he issued an order that it be enforced.

Retailers' Profits In Shoes Run High

Gross Returns From 20 to 42 Per Cent of Net Selling Price—Average Clerk's Sales $10,000 Yearly.

The bureau of business research, established two years ago at Harvard University to collect and classify facts about business, has just issued its first bulletin, which deals with the differing costs of retailing shoes in various parts of the country.

Among other things, the bureau has found that gross profits range from 20 to 42 per cent of the net selling price; also that operating expenses range from 18 to 35 per cent of the net selling price—"which means," says a statement accompanying the bulletin, "that some stores are nearly twice as efficient as others."

Men's shoes, says the report, almost invariably sell faster and more reliably than those made for women.

Stores that turn over their stocks only once a year and others turning their stocks nearly four times were encountered by the investigators.

"Imagine in the roughest kind of way," suggests the bulletin, "the millions that could be realized from investment in merchandise should the retailer increase his stock turn but once. The bearing of this upon the demand for higher profit per pair may also be seen. More stock turns means an increase in net profit without any raising of price.

Variations in bookkeeping were encountered everywhere among shoe dealers. The bureau designated a uniform set of accounts, given to the dealers in exchange for figures from their own business.

The figures returned by mail and obtained by field agents are the basis of the bulletin. They come from more than 130 shoe stores, representing every part of the country.

The bureau is inclined to think that the typical gross profit on shoes that retail at $3.50 or less is from 23 to 25 per cent, and on shoes retailing at more than $3.50 is from 30 to 33 per cent. Buying expense seems to center about 1.1 per cent.

As of what constitutes selling expense so many opinions prevail, says the bulletin, that the very mention of this item is lamost a sufficient argument for the necessity of a uniform accounting system.

The percentage of salaries and wages of the sales force range from 5 to 10.3, the standard being about 7 per cent in cities of more than 100,000 population. Advertising centers about 2 per cent; delivery expense around 0.6 per cent; rent varies from 1.8 to 14.6 per cent on the net sales.

The average sales per sales person puts a ban on the activities of wedding "eutups," and he issued an order that it be enforced.

The average sales per sales person range from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, centering about $10,000, according to this uncompleted Harvard inquiry.

JUNE WEDDINGS

Do not delay longer in placing orders for engraved invitations. Our samples represent the very latest shapes and forms that have been accepted by refined and fashionable society. We do not follow—we LEAD in originating artistic effects with fine material. Our prices are the lowest. Send for samples, which will be supplied free of charge. J. P. STEVENS ENGRAVING CO., Wedding Stationery Engravers, 47 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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LOANED TO SALARIED MEN AT LAWFUL RATES ON PROMISSORY NOTES
Without Endorsement
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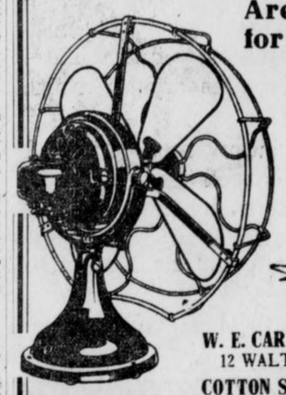
Best Gasoline - 19c per gal.
Oil 35c per gal.
Open at Night
Day & Night Service Co.
12 Houston Street
Just off Peachtree St.

GENERAL ELECTRIC & DAYTON FANS

Are the Best and are for sale by the Leading Electrical Firms.





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12 WALTON ST. Ivy 5666
COTTON STATES ELECTRIC CO.
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GATE CITY ELEC. CO.,	4 Walton St.	Ivy 3360
McGAUGHEY ELEC. CO.,	37 N. Forsyth St.	Ivy 1956
RUSSELL ELEC. CO.,	15 S. Forsyth St.	Main 1328
BAILEY ELEC. CO.,	34 N. Pryor St.	Main 2643
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COMMON SENSE

President
Woodrow Wilson

Said: "If a man does not provide for all who are dependent upon him and if he has not that vision of conditions to come and that care for the days that have not yet dawned, which we sum up in the whole, idea of Thrift and Saving--then he has not opened his eyes to any adequate conception of human life."

This Bank adds emphasis to these words and invites your account.

4% Interest 100% Safety

Central Bank & Trust Corporation
Capital $1,000,000 Resources Over $5,000,000
CANDLER BUILDING
Branch: Corner Mitchell and Forsyth Streets

HERNDON'S CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Every Comfort, Every Convenience, Every Courtesy



Interior View of Herndon's New, Sanitary, Crystal Palace Barber Shop.

ATLANTA, the thirty-second city in size, supports the finest, most sanitary and most completely equipped barber shop and bath rooms in the world.

A. F. Herndon, 66 Peachtree Street, has just completed a barber shop which is palatial in its decoration. White marble and crystal are used almost exclusively for both artistic effect and sanitary results. The white marble floors are spotlessly immaculate, the glass panels i nthe walls are glisteningly brilliant and the gorgeous crystal drops, which hide the electric bulbs, are radiant.

The sanitary equipment is incomparable. Every modern device and method is used to insure absolute antiseptic conditions. The white chairs, upholstered in green leather; the marble lavatories, the glass antiseptic cabinets with sterilized instruments and accessories, combined with constant vigilance make this shop unparalleled. No amount of money has been spared to make it the most modern in equipment and convenient to the last degree.

The bath rooms, in white marble, afford every comfort. The very best, most competent assistants are employed and convenience and efficient service are the first considerations. Hot, cold and shower baths may be secured at any time.

The Herndon prices have not been changed.

This crystal tonsorial palace will be thrown open Monday, May 26, for your inspection from 3 p. m. until 10 p. m., during which time no business will be transacted. At this opening music will be furnished by an orchestra. Ladies will be presented with flowers while the men will receive attractive souvenirs.

Before starting work on this palace, the proprietor traveled extensively over this country and abroad seeking the best and most modern equipment money could purchase.

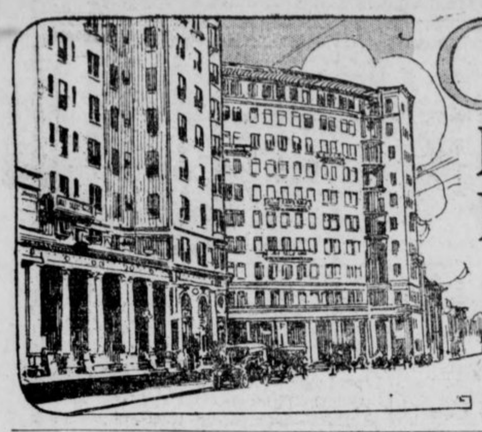
He consulted recognized authorities on sanitation and antisepsis and gave orders that only the best and most artistic should be employed in the construction of his place.

The chairs installed in the shop were selected after careful investigation and the contract was awarded to the E. Burninghaus Company, of Cincinnati, one of the largest barber supply houses in the country.

The building of the Herndon palace was under the personal supervision of L. P. McGee, architect.

"A Personal Valet at Public Service"

A. F. HERNDON, 66 PEACHTREE ST.



CITY LIFE SECTION

BEST HUMOR, MOVING PICTURES, VAUDEVILLE.



HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913.

If you want to get....

"The Scarlet Plague"

....A Catching New Story....

By Jack London

Order your SUNDAY AMERICAN FOR JUNE 1st NOW

The Female of the Species Are a Very Clever Lot

By T. E. Powers, the Famous Cartoonist

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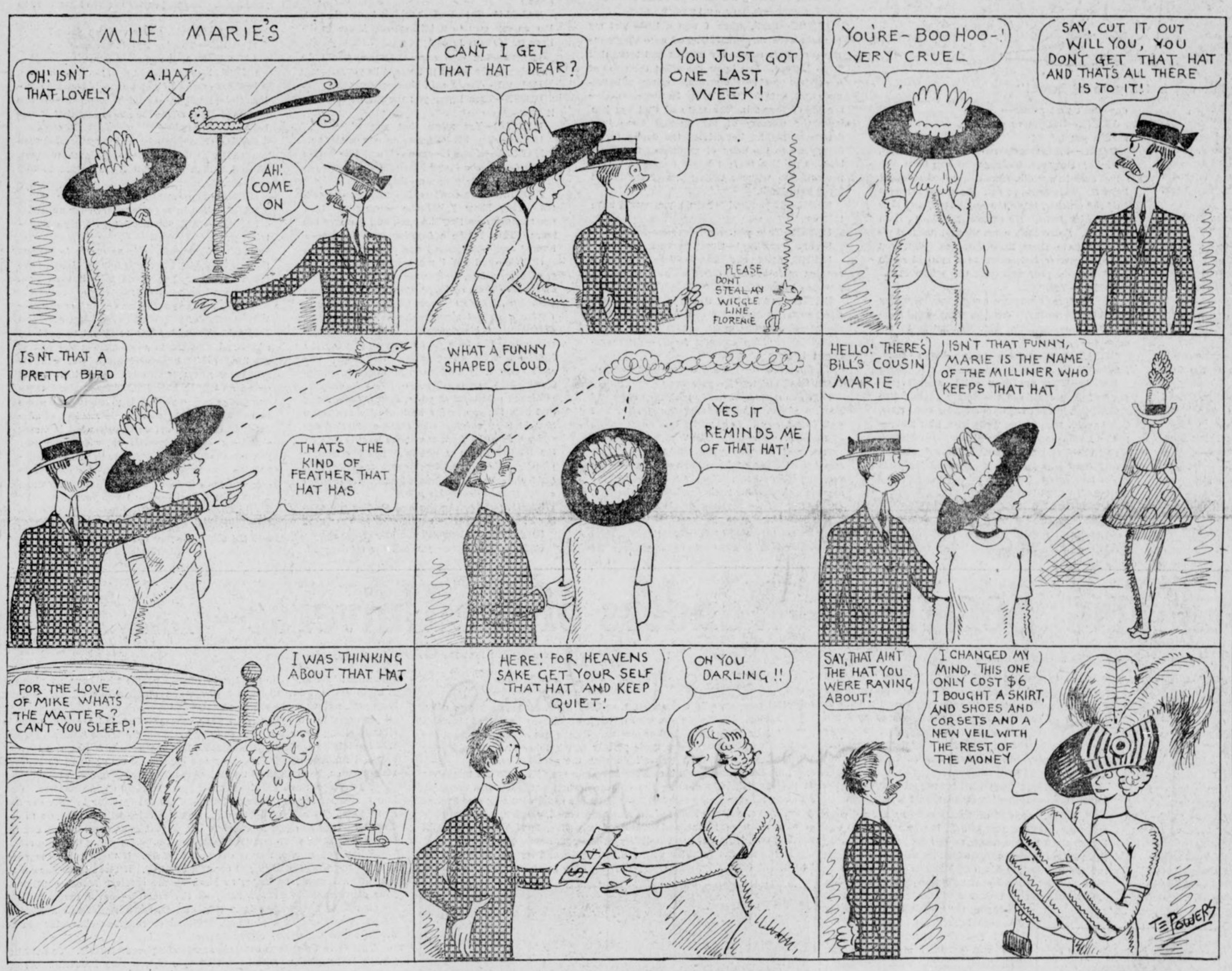

The Truth About the Bass Fiddle

By Joe Cawthorn

(Leading Comedian in "The Sunshine Girl")

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OF all the stringed creatures that roam this earth, the bass fiddle is the lonesomest. It is more to be pitied than carried around. And it is entirely too particular. Always has to be chaperoned by a full orchestra, or it won't play.

The bull fiddle is the only instrument you can't play a solo on. Funny thing, its music is so low, it's too loud. But one good feature of the big violin is its dual personality. When the orchestra doesn't play in the melodrama, between songs, the bass viol goes behind the scenes and plays the thunder. It's cheaper and surer than having two lions behind there to growl, and it gives the same effect.

Often I have wondered why in Orpheus a man learns to play such a helpless instrument. The big fiddle is a charity institution itself. I never saw anybody so dependent. You have to leave it in the theatre all night, because you can't take it in the subway, so you have to desert it and buy insurance for it. Same as paying alimony. If you don't live with it you have to pay for the privilege of living away from it, that's all.

They say whoever plays a bass fiddle is sure to be a well-posted musician. I say he's not a musician, but he may be well-posted, because he gets falling arches from standing up all the time, and sooner or later has to wear crutches. Before I studied the statistics of base-violers, I used to wonder what became of all the famous wood-sawers and roast beef carvers, when their biceps failed them. Now I can see that their less riotous arms lend themselves better to the more delicate touch of the groaning strings.

That's what father used to tell me, anyway. He was a great orchestrator, and knew every music maker from the big fiddle down to the cocoanut shells. So one day I gathered all my words together and wrote this song. It tells all about father and how his goat was got. It goes this way:

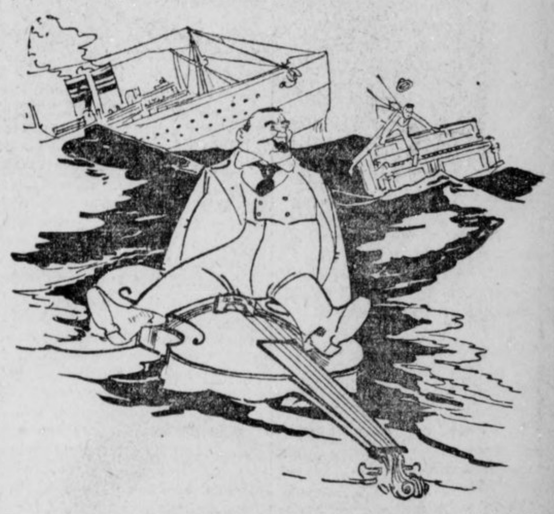
YOU CAN'T PLAY EVERY INSTRUMENT IN THE BAND.

My father was a musicker, since he was but a boy,
He played the big bass fiddle in the bands.
He started out to be a violiner when a kid,
But he had too many knuckles on his hands.
Then he tried to play the 'cello, but his knees got in his way,
And his elbows seemed to take up too much space.
So he went from bad to worser; 'til he got a slide trombone,
And he slid, from the trombone to the bass.
The worry turned him gray, he had to stand up when he'd play.
But he was a philosopher; I've often heard him say:

CHORUS.

You can't play every instrument in the orchestra,
Someone must push wind in the cornet.
And some will try to get a tone, hammering on the silly phone,
While some make faces at a clarinet.
"I'd like to be the leader," said poor father, "but I aint,"
So here with my bass fiddle I will stand,
And say nothing but saw bass strings, if my feet will just hold out;
You can't play every instrument in the band.

Now father was right about that. If you can't play, but you must play something, play the bass fiddle. Of course the main trouble is you can't be very entertaining if you just play the big fiddle and nothing else with it. If you're out on a joy party you can't start your bass fiddle going and play, "Gloom, gloom, gloom," all the time. It's too disorganizing. They wouldn't even let you do that at funerals.



The more father worried about his fiddle, the more people kidded him about it, so he went away one day and that's how I came to write this second verse:

Father hated that bass fiddle, and I think it was because,
He had to stand for all the music that he'd play.
He tried to sit down once and put it underneath his chin,
And he nearly broke his neck that fatal day.
He got a job on board a boat, four pieces in the band,
A piano, cover, stool, and father's bass.
The old boat had to sink, and as they all fell in the drink,
Such a look came—over father's face.
He floundered for a while, when up came his bass viol,
And as he lit on top of it he murmured with a smile:

CHORUS.

"You can't float on every instrument in the orchestra,
The flute has holes that let's the water in.
A drummer, if he's on the bum might beat his way home on a drum,
But then a drum is mostly all a skin."
As Pa floated on his fiddle, the piano sank below,
So no one could accompany him to land.
Like a boat the fiddle floated.
Pa sat on the bridge and gloated:
"You can't float on every instrument in the band."

Melville and Higgins

In the Mad Gallop to Connubial Bliss

"Just Married"

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HIG.—Well, we're married and I'm glad it's over.

MEL.—Over? Huh. It hasn't started yet.

HIG.—Gee, but I got an awful fright.

MEL.—You got an awful fright? Go to a mirror and see what I got.

HIG.—If I should die, oh what would you do?

MEL.—I'd go nearly crazy.

HIG.—Would you marry again?

MEL.—I said nearly crazy.

HIG.—How do you like my wedding suit?,

MEL.—Fits you like a glove. Like unto a packed theatre is the fulness thereof.

HIG.—I ask for elucidation.

MEL.—Standing room only.

HIG.—I'll have you understand that I am very proud of this suit. It was made from one of President Taft's.

MEL.—It might have been made from his vest.

HIG.—I think now I'll sing a little song. Will you join me?

MEL.—Most fluently. I have a very indigenous voice. There are only a few left who can sing like me.

HIG.—Yes, they've killed all the rest.

MEL.—But I fear naught. I don't care what becomes of me. One more drink and I'll tell everything.

HIG.—What do you think the minister ought to get for marrying us?

MEL.—Life.

HIG.—And to think that you went and soaked the engagement ring I gavest thou.

MEL.—And to think that the hockbroker wanted to givest me marbles or skipping rope for it.

HIG.—Your dear old father told me it was a beautiful ring.

MEL.—He'd tell you anything. He's been intoxicated ever since I introduced you to him.

HIG.—What was that our friends stuck all over our suitcases?

MEL.—Union labels.

HIG.—But yours had a tag tied to it.

MEL.—Of course. I've been tagged. I'm it.

HIG.—I thought you told me the minister was always a teetotaller.

MEL.—I said he was a teadrinker.

HIG.—But did you hear what he said when I asked him to join us?

MEL.—Sure. He said, "Don't care if I do."

HIG.—You don't make yourself plain.

MEL.—No, I just grew that way.

HIG.—We'll have to hurry now if we want to catch our train.

MEL.—Look out you don't catch my train or you'll have to buy me a new dress.

HIG.—Well, if you're coming with me, hurry up. I'm tired.



"You're always picking on me."

MEL.—You haven't any right to be tired. Where were you last night?

HIG.—I told you. Doing my duty at the side of a sick friend.

MEL.—Oh. Your sick friend must have died.

HIG.—Most certainly not.

MEL.—I suppose you held your sick friend's hand?

HIG.—No, I'm sorry to say. (I wish I had. He held four aces.)

MEL.—I wish I had money. I wouldn't hang around here. I'd travel.

HIG.—Here, how much do you want?

MEL.—Do you know a good catchy song we can sing?

HIG.—Yes, the Scarlet Fever Rag.

MEL.—Oh, isn't that killing?

HIG.—What did you tell the old lady whose dog we ran over this morning?

MEL.—I told her my husband would replace the animal.

HIG.—Did that make it all right?

MEL.—She said: "Madam, you flatter your husband."

[illegible] your brother's a taxi driver in New York, isn't he?

MEL.—He are.

HIG.—Did you tell him I was here?

MEL.—Yes. He said he hoped to run across you some time.

HIG.—That's not funny. You should have heard what father said when I told him I loved you more than any girl I ever met.

MEL.—Well?

HIG.—He said try and meet some more girls.

MEL.—Is that so? Well, good-bye. That makes me feel like a tree in Springtime.

HIG.—How?

MEL.—I'm leaving.

Terrance's Terrible Scrape

An Echo of the Barber's Strike.

By Goode Knight.

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ON those terrible days when the people of Pompeii were given the roast that killed them; when 40,000 in Lisbon were jolted into the Atlantic and bathed to death, and when the continent of Atlantis, with all its happy people, was upheaved and submarined into the depths of the ocean, bringing their death rate up to 100 per cent in one minute—when these great cataclysms happened the sky was azure, the sun was shining through fleecy clouds, the birds were twittering and all was happiness.

And so it was when our unfortunate hero, Terrance Higgenbotham, sallied forth. The sun was blazing overhead, the birds were twittering, the fleecy clouds moved cooling shadows about over the greensward of the parks and the tesselated tar-oozing paving blocks.

Sing ye, for Terrance was about to be married.

Lift up your voices, for Terrance, though poor as an editor, was about to marry an heiresserine with ninety-three millions!

What wonder he yodled with joy as he sauntered forth to his barber's to be doiled up for the ceremony that would put him on easy street?

"Well!" Terrance exclaimed, when he found his favorite barber shop closed.

But he went to the next one.

"Huh!" he snorted with disgust, finding that shop also closed.

Then he wandered across the street to another tonsorial parlor.

"Great snakes!" yelled Terrance, for this place was also closed as tight as an Oil King's purse.

"The smaller shops will be open," he mused, as he went down a side street.

"Why, what the ———," continued Terrance, for on this street all the shops were closed.

Terrance began to look pallid. He stopped twirling his malacca stick and plodded stubbornly up and down the streets in search of an open barber shop.

The sun, like a dying monarch, as the Fourth Reader says, was sinking below the horizon, gilding the accumulation of clouds that hovered about it like faithful subjects—but this is not getting us anywhere. Terrance is now doing a quick-step up and down the streets.

He has ceased murmuring "Well" and "Huh." Long ago he began talking sterner stuff. Now, whenever he finds a closed barber shop the people sniff and think the board of health is fumigating some house with brimstone. It is only the remarks of Terrance.

The little birds have ceased their twittering, the sun has set, the stars are peeping out, one by one, and still our hero plods.

At last, with a cry of joy, Terrance finds a barber shop that is open. He rushes in.

"Quickly," he gasps, "a shave and hair trim; I am in a hurry; I am to be married in twenty minutes!"

The barber scurries around. Here is a big tip. He lathers our hero's countenance and has carefully removed the growth from one side when three forms enter.

They say something in Italian.

The little barber listens, then he grins, then he wipes his razor, places it in his pocket and says to Terrance:

"Meester weel oblige by go; I closa da shop."

"But you haven't finished. I'm only half shaved I——"

"Da strike-a. I am order to stop. Da commit just-a get aroun' to me. Ver' sorry——"

"Do you mean to tell me, you sawed-off son of—er—er—— Very well!" and sobbing hysterically Terrance staggered out.

The committee had surrounded him and were nonchalantly examining a collection of weapons, including stilettos and automatic revolvers, which explains why he lost interest in his conversation and fled.

"But she loves me—she will wed me as I am! I cannot keep her waiting!" he told himself, and he hurried to the home of his heiress.

"Put that maniac out, Jeems!" ordered the lady with the ninety-three millions.

"Do you not know me, Penelope?" he besought her. "I am your Terrance, your beloved, your affianced. I should ha——"

"You should worry!" haughtily exclaimed Penelope. "I have just married the best man!"

She Sold Her Soul for an Egg

Scene---Home of Young Millionaire and His Wife. Time---Fifty Years from Now---Dinner Hour



"So this egg is the price of honor!"

IRENE—Half an hour early?

BASIL—I'm awfully hungry.

IRENE—All right; open the food safe, will you, dear? What brings you home so early today, dear?

BASIL—I'm on the jury. We just finished a case, a very sad one, too. A man was being tried for killing a *hen*.

IRENE—And you helped sentence him—to death?

BASIL—There was nothing else to do. Don't you understand he killed a *hen*—killed it in cold blood? A man who can do that deserves no pity. *(She has taken bottle of water out of food safe, half fills glasses, takes very small phial of milk and medicine dropper and drops a little milk in each glass.)*

IRENE—But his family—

BASIL—Oh, you women are so sentimental! Have you forgotten that the hen is the fowl who lays *eggs*?

IRENE—Eggs. Oh! *(She turns faint and staggers slightly.)*

BASIL—Irene—what's the matter?

IRENE *(recovering)*—Nothing—nothing, dear. I'm better now. But wait a minute—I've a treat for you to-night. *(She takes one cracker from food safe, puts it on platter and sets it before him.)*

BASIL—By Jove, dear, but we *are* living high—a cracker!

IRENE—And milk—

BASIL—Milk! A cracker and milk the same day—isn't that rather—

IRENE—But you're making a hundred thousand a year!

BASIL—Still, there's no use squandering it, is there? However, I suppose we can treat ourselves once in a while. *(She closes food safe and locks it. They begin to eat. He serves her with half the cracker, takes the rest himself and they eat it with forks. He smacks his lips.)* It is delicious. Remember, when we first married we couldn't have these little luxuries. But, you know, whenever I sit down to a meal like this I think of the poor who can't buy proper food.

IRENE—Yes.

BASIL—That's why we could show no mercy to that man to-day. You see, what made it so terrible was—that the hen was about to become a—

IRENE *(getting faint again)*—Don't—don't, Basil—

BASIL—Why, my dear child, what is the matter? You must see the doctor again. I've noticed you haven't been yourself for some time. You haven't been eating well; why, look there—you've hardly touched your dinner!

IRENE—I'm not hungry. *(She collects the crumbs and puts them on a plate and the plate in the food safe.)* You won't mind having these for breakfast, will you, dear?

BASIL—No; but the doctor—

IRENE—Basil, I—I've seen the doctor—I went to-day.

BASIL—What did he say? *(She is silent.)* Come—come dear, why don't you tell me?

IRENE—I—I—oh, what's the use, Basil? It—

BASIL—It's something serious, then?

IRENE—Yes. *(An exclamation from him.)* We—we might as well face it. Basil, the doctor says I've got to eat—another egg.

BASIL—Great heavens!

IRENE *(turning to him, weeping)*—I can't help it, Basil; you—you know it isn't my fault.

BASIL—But—won't a trip to Europe do—a change of scene? Anything— *(Irene sinks in chair.)* Why, it's only two years ago you had an egg—a whole one. I had to mortgage this house to get it for you. Surely you can't need another—so soon—

IRENE—I know it's terrible, but—I—I must have it, Basil—

BASIL—Oh, how did you ever get this accursed taste—ah—thank heaven the children all starved to death. They might have inherited—

IRENE—Basil! *(He stops.)* That's a cruel thing to say. I never told you how I came to be—this way—

BASIL—No, you never told me. You married me without letting me know you had this craving for eggs—oh, how could you?

IRENE—Basil, when I was a little girl my parents were very wealthy, and once they gave me—an egg to taste. My brother had brought it from Europe. You know the effect the taste of a egg has on one—the strange feeling of happiness that, once felt, can never be forgoiten. I—I couldn't forget it. The taste of that egg has been the memory of my waking hours, my dream at night. Sometimes the desire for it drives me to the point of madness. Oh! don't look at me like that; I know I shouldn't have married you without telling you of it; but—I loved you, Basil.

BASIL—If you had loved me you would have told me.

IRENE—Then you won't—get it—for me?

BASIL *(recoiling)*—Great heavens, I can't!

IRENE *(cold and hard)*—Very well, I've nothing more to say. *(Returns as if to go out, pauses at door.)*

BASIL—Don't take it like this, Irene. Heavens knows I'd do it if I could; but it's out of the question. Good night.

IRENE *(looking straight front)*—You're going to bed?

BASIL—Yes—I—I have a touch of indigestion. Good night. *(He goes out.)*

(She sits a moment in thought, then rises and goes to phone. She takes off the receiver and puts it to her ear. As she does so a knock comes at the door. She says, "Come in," and Harold enters and stands inside doorway. She is startled at sight of him and retreats, leaving receiver off the hook. Harold is a good-looking man, in uniform. He has a leather case strapped on his left side, a revolver at his right.)

IRENE—Harold—you!

HAROLD *(drawing back)*—Irene!

IRENE—Why do you come to me again, after all these years?

HAROLD—You see my uniform—I am an officer of the Food Trust.

IRENE—An officer—the Food Trust!

HAROLD—Yes. You ordered a slice of bread? *(She nods.)* I was sent to deliver it. *(He hands her a small package, she takes it, puts it in the food safe. He hands her the paper.)* Please sign the receipt. *(She does so and hands it back; their hands touch—both are much moved. Then he turns as if to leave her.)*

IRENE—Harold, don't leave me like this. You never understood—

HAROLD—I only know you broke my heart and ruined my life when you married him—not for love, but—for food.

IRENE—Yes—and I've been punished. The food I crave he can't give me.

HAROLD—Be careful.

IRENE—What is it?

HAROLD—You mustn't touch this case.

IRENE—Why, what does it contain?

HAROLD—Hush! *(Lowers voice and comes to her, whispering.)* An egg.

IRENE—An egg! *(Stops her mouth with her hand.)*

HAROLD—Sh! I—I shouldn't have told you. I'm on my way to a billionaire's house to deliver it. *(Turns to go.)*

IRENE—You said once that you would do anything in the world if I would be yours.

HAROLD—Yes, I said that—once.

IRENE—Then I give you the chance to prove it now.

HAROLD—You mean that you will—

IRENE—Yes, I'll be yours on one condition.

HAROLD—Name it—name it, and I'll— *(He starts to her, she keeps him off.)*

IRENE—Wait; give me—that egg!

HAROLD—You don't realize what you're asking. They know I left the storehouse. If I don't return soon they'll search and discover the truth. Then I'll be a fugitive from justice—a hunted man—dishonored and disgraced.

IRENE—And am I not worth it? *(Puts her arms around him, tempts him with her lips; he kisses her; then, realizing what he is, he stands with bowed head.)* Now let me see the egg. *(After a mental struggle he undoes the case, first drawing his revolver and looking around carefully. She falls on her knees, adoring it.)* Now—we must go—quickly. But wait; you can't carry it in that case. It would be recognized. Ha! my jewel box— *(Gets it quickly, takes out a handful of gems, throws them away and puts the egg in the box. As she is closing the lid Basil enters. She gives a startled cry and moves away from the table, leaving box on it.)* Why, Basil; I thought you'd retired—

(Basil, without speaking, moves toward table, suddenly seizes jewel box, opens it. Irene gives a cry, Harold draws his gun.)

BASIL *(seizing the egg and holding it up)*—Shoot, and watch it fall. *(Harold lowers gun.)*

IRENE—Basil, how did you know?

BASIL—The phone—you left the receiver off.

An Amusing Travesty on the Cost of Living, from the Popular One-Act Play, "FOOD." Published by Permission.

I heard everything. *(holding up egg)*—And this is the price of honor—

IRENE—Basil! Basil! What are you going to do? Basil—Basil— Ah! *(Gives a shriek as Basil dashes the egg to the floor, on the little rug. Sinks to her knees over it. Harold staggers back, convulsed with horror.)*

HAROLD—Do you know what you have done?

BASIL—Yes, claimed the price. Now pay it.

HAROLD—Yes, I'll pay it; but your punishment is worse than mine. Through all your life *(pointing to remains of egg)* you'll see that horrible sight—that little egg lying there crushed and mangled—wasted—wasted—and by your hand. Thank heaven I haven't got that to face!

IRENE—Harold, where are you going?

HAROLD—To give myself up.

IRENE—But—it means—death.

HAROLD—Yes. Good-by. *(He goes out.)*

IRENE *(turns to Basil, who is standing motionless)*—Basil, I—I didn't mean to—I was mad—the sight of it—the knowledge that it was here—in my hands—

BASIL—There can be nothing more between you and me. I shall go to the club to-night. When I return to-morrow I don't want to find you here.

IRENE—You—mean?

BASIL—You have betrayed me—for an egg.

IRENE—Wait, you needn't go I'll go now—to-night.

BASIL—Very well. *(Irene starts to roll up the rug on which the egg is lying.)* Irene, have you no shame? You would take it even now, after what has happened?

IRENE *(the rug rolled up and in her arms)*—Why shouldn't I? It's all I've got left now, and I've paid for it, haven't I? Oh, I've paid all right, and I've got to go on paying the rest of my life. *(With a bitter laugh.)* Oh, what do you know about temptation. You have never tasted an egg in your life, and you stand there and judge me—who had it given to me—given to me when I was a little, defenseless child—got it in my blood before I knew what it meant—and— *(checking herself)* Oh, what's the use; you never ate one, and you can't understand—you can't understand. *(A pause—his back is to her—she goes to him.)* They gave it to me when I was young, Basil—when I was young.

(He doesn't move. She turns and exits sobbing, carrying the rug in her arms. He sinks into the chair, his face in his hands.)

CURTAIN.

Our Debating Society

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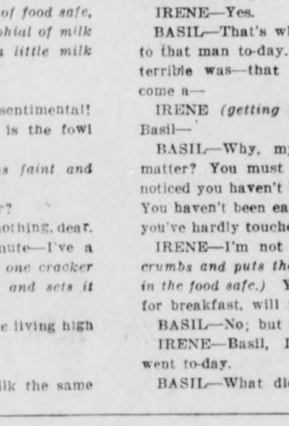
(Conducted by Prof. Ora Torrie)

(This week we will take up the affirmative side of the all-important question: "Resolved, That it is worse for a man to sew on a button than for a woman to drive a nail!" Next week it may be something else again.)

WHEN we state that it is worse for a man to sew on a button than for a woman to drive a nail, we have hit the nail on the head—that is, the feminine finger nail on the head of the hammer.

Down through the ages since the time Mother Eve designed her celebrated skirtlet with the aid of a few fig leaves and a bunch of crab-apple thorns, it has been woman's sphere to do the sewing for the family, just as it has been man's sphere to handle a hammer since the days he bounded a stone axe on the head of some prehistoric disosaurian in the quest of a succulent steak.



Therefore, would we but allow Nature to have her righteous way about everything, no man would endanger his soul and his body attempting to sew on buttons. He might prick his thumb and get tetanus—that's the body danger—and it's safe to assert he would use a line of unexpurgated language when he pricked his thumb that would endanger the safety of his soul.

It may not be quite right for a woman to drive a nail. We are not attempting to prove it is. Our duty is to prove that it is much worse for a man to attempt to sew on a button.

Suppose a woman does try to drive a nail? When she pounds her fingers there are only three things that can happen. If she is devoutly religious she will probably say, "Oh, Dear!" If she is just an average woman she will hop up and down and probably say, "Oh, Darn!" but if she is a really quick-tempered, highly-strung, sensitive woman, she will throw the hammer through the window and clinch her teeth and say nothing—that can be heard.

And there you are.

But when poor man essays to sew on a button it takes him fifteen minutes to learn that the eye of the needle is not on the same end as the point. During this time he will have expressed himself freely on several topics.

Next he will jab the threaded needle through the fabric, put the button over the needle and yank. The result is his arm will fly out full length, the button will fall to the floor and he will have to try again.

After several attempts at this, it will suddenly dawn upon him that it is necessary to tie a knot in the end of the thread, but this discovery will not come until he has expressed his opinion profanely upon every known subject from why field violets are purple to why the radio-activity of barum is not equal to that of pure radium.

The recording angels will weep and ask for the latest improved electric stenographic typewriters.

Then the man will diligently sew the thread over and over between just two of the four holes in the button until he has them so full he has to hammer the needle through, after which he will jab viciously, run the needle into his thumb and break it off.

At this juncture he will go into convulsions, but finally take a trip to the surgeon, have the thumb X-rayed, the needle-point extracted and go back home.

"I got the button sewed on," he will exclaim, picking up the garment. Then, with his knife, he will cut the thread. In doing this he will cut all the threads, and the button will fall off, and when they find him and take him away to the asylum he will be moaning continually, "Button, button, who's got the needle in the haymow?"

Then again, a woman can wait until some male friend arrives to drive that nail. She hasn't got to hold up anything in particular with that nail. It may be a pantry shelf or a curtain rod, or a picture. But surely she can appear in public whether these things are properly suspended or not.

But the poor man — when he sews on a button it is because it is terribly important; fearfully important. That button is not going to hold up any shelves or curtain rods, but it is going to hold up something, and he positively cannot appear in public until the button is in place and on the regulation holding-up job.

Woman doesn't have to pound that nail. It isn't her job and she can go out without the nail being driven. But when it comes to a button, she should be right at home sewing it on, in order that poor man may venture forth sanely clad and wrest a few more wads of currency from his business.

Inasmuch as woman generally and almost immediately gets that wad of currency, she has no excuse for not sewing on the button.

There are few crimes as hideous, pitiful, and shocking as that of the woman who allows man to sew on his own buttons.

Wonders of the Universe--

By Anthony H. Euwer

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No. 2---The Telephone

THE telephone is the shortest audible distance between two alien bodies. It consists of a wire through which may be poured language of any kind—good, bad or foreign. By the use of the telephone, the most difficult languages are made plainly intelligible—Greek, Arabic and Weehawken having been transmitted with the greatest ease.

Like the phonograph, a number of people may listen to the telephone at the same time, including the operator when not otherwise engaged. As many others as may comfortably get on the same wire may also engage in the conversation, which is thus much enlivened, consisting of a tourney of wits, polite anathema and diversified invective, furnishing a delightful pastime and, from the inaccessibility of the opponents, quite harmless.

If you are not familiar with the telephone and its use, approach the instrument fearlessly, addressing the talk-hole quite informally with the salutation, "Hello!" Do not try to talk to people who have no phone—it takes at least two to make a phone conversation interesting. If they have nothing but a gas meter, use the mail.



"Hello, is this Nineveh? Well, send a whaler to Lat. 44.23, Long. 89.37. I'm all in."

If there is no response to your first greeting, hello again, using a slightly rising inflection, with the emphasis on the metal holder. Do not talk harshly to central. Beside attending the switch, telling the time of day and reading best-sellers, they are constantly called upon to reprove rude patrons, keep track of no end of family squabbles, etc., etc.

If you should not find the number you want, call up Information. Outline your dilemma as briefly as possible, put the receiver in your ear and go to sleep. In half an hour or so, a gentle voice will awake you to say that the phone has just been taken out of that apartment. Then ask for the nearest drug store and go to sleep again.

When you awake, wiggle the metal holder. If there is no response, keep up the wiggling until you count a hundred. If there is no answer by this time, it would be better to hang up the receiver before continuing your conversation. Always hang up the receiver—never throw it. Remember that information is a lady and that she represents a Limited Trust. Questions of a personal, political or religious character should not be asked under any circumstances.

There are Telephone centrals and Hotelephone centrals. To hold her job, an Hotelephone central must be able to look very beautiful. At the end of the first year she acquires such a finish through her various social "connections" that she is willing to accept a much higher salary for considerably less work.

This is paid by the millionaire who marries her and carts her off to Atlantic City as soon as her photographs have been featured in all the daily papers. Though apparently phony, these marriages are usually very happy, as the bride, being skilled in all manly evasions and subterfuges, may know what to expect and temper her conduct accordingly.

As you do not have to look people in the eye, plain lying can be handled much safer on the phone than in ordinary conversation. Never hang up the receiver till your partner has finished stating his case, as this is considered the pinnacle of rudeness; it should only be resorted to in the case of creditors, reporters, insistent suitors, invitations to turkey-trots, etc.

One of the most important uses of the phone is in the climax scenes of the Wall Street variety. It is also used to some extent commercially. When you drop in to use your friend's phone, do not think because he has "unlimited service" that it applies to your conversation in particular.

Should you be cut off abruptly, do not be peevish—remember this is central's prerogative should your conversation prove dry or uninteresting.

What changes might have taken place in the world's history, had the telephone received earlier attention, we can now but vaguely approximate. If Jonah, after his sensational disappearance, could have established immediate connections with his friends in Nineveh, a whaling expedition could have set forth to recover the kidnapped prophet without further delay.

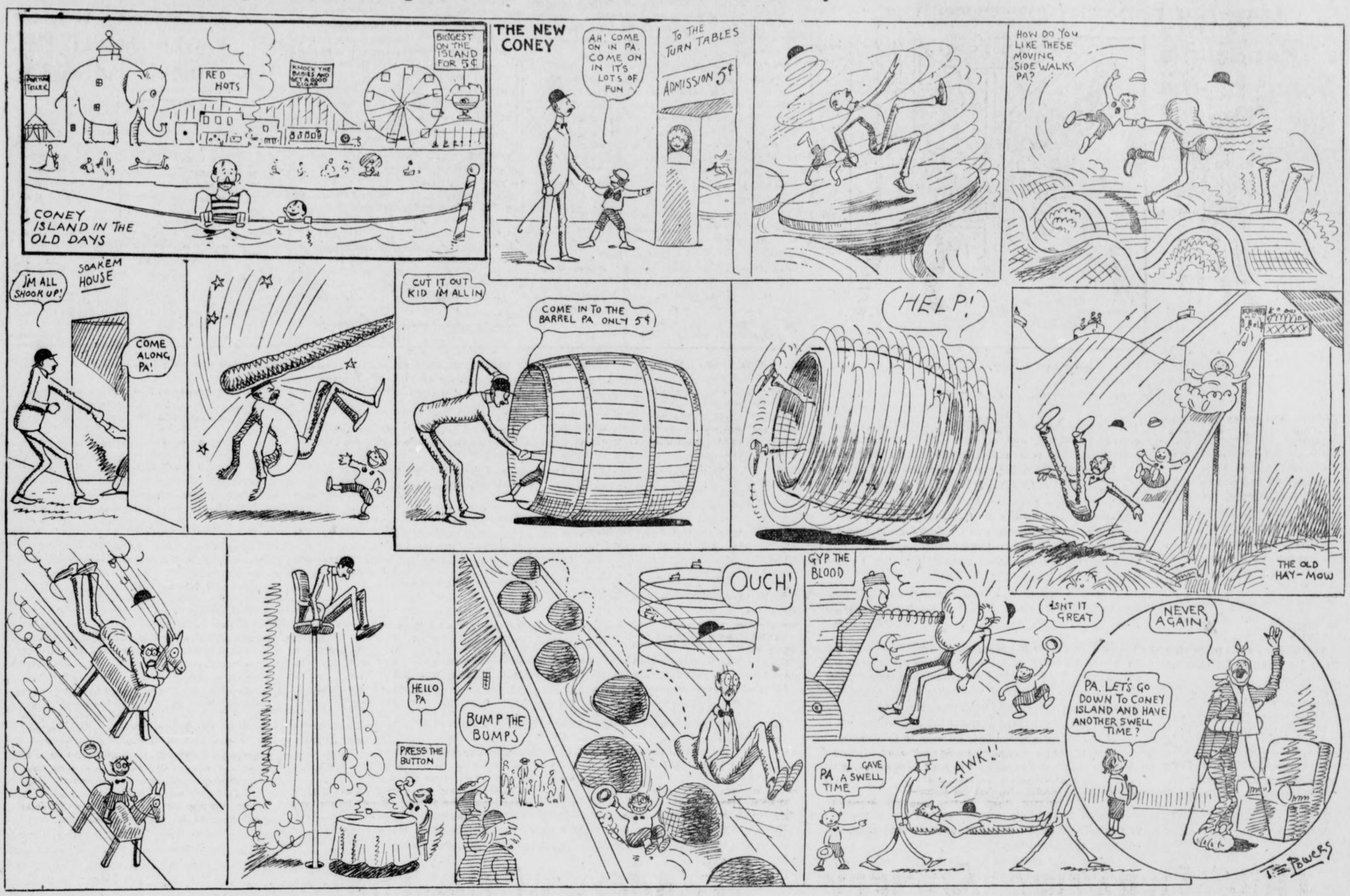
If he'd had a telephone, Paul Revere might have saved himself all that wild night ride by sitting down and ringing up all the farmers from their beds, and that shot might have been heard around the world three hours sooner, at least. Does any one suppose that Sister Anne would have spent all those hours of agony on Blue Beard's tower looking for succor if she could have called up a suitor to speed with all haste to the rescue of her darling sister? And little Red Riding Hood, had she dashed to the phone the instant she discovered the old wolf's perfidy, might have lived to become a dear old granny herself and tell the events of that terrible day to her own grand and great grand children.

But no, now that I think of it, perhaps 'tis just as well we didn't have it sooner—history would have been utterly ruined with a telephone.

Father Takes a Trip to Coney Island, But---

Things Have Changed Since He Went There As a Boy

By T. E. POWERS,
The Famous Cartoonist



Why the MILITANTS Are So MUSSY

By Our Spyess.

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THE CITY LIFE SECTION has a correspondent with the militant suffragettes in London. Yesterday she disguised herself as a Nuttess and got into the secret headquarters of GENERAL DINAH MYTE, and listened as the general would read an item from The London Times, then give an order; then read another item and give another order, and so on. Our Spyess has cabled just what happened yesterday:

"The Home Office has decided to remove the tax on boomerangs in Australia." The idea, how outrageous. Major Annie Bang, go right out and burn a church; burn a big one!

"One of the Cabinet Ministers neglected to spread marmalade on his toast at yesterday's tea." Horrible. Some poor, down-trodden woman slaved to make that marmalade to sell. The men must eat it. Captain Ida Kare, run right out and wreck a passenger train, and pick out one with a lot of politicians and Americans in it.

"Premier Asquith's health shows a marked improvement." More bad news. Oh, dear me. Well, Private Aggie Tate, you hurry up now and puncture thirty sets of motor tires and leave your Votes For Women cards about.

"Women will not be allowed to attend any public functions unless they are properly attired." Well, of all the mean, man-made laws I ever heard of. Sergeant Mary Slasher, you take six bombs and put them in the pulpits of six big churches. I'll teach the men to dictate.

"Reports from Canada say the Governor-General agreed that the local militia shall adopt its own uniforms." What nerve these men have. Lieutenant Sally Atthem, you go out and kidnap some member of parliament's child at once.

"The Spring season at the Bermuda hotels was the best on record." Oh ho, it was, was it? More money for the men who own the hotels. Colonel Dora Bangs, you go right out and burn eighteen houses. Burn the houses of widows because they got their money from their husbands and their husbands were men.

"The Home Office has received word from the north country that the sheep raisers have doubled their flocks on account of the increased demand for both wool and mutton." Indeed, well, we'll see if these despised men are going to succeed so well in everything. Private Irma Baddun, run out and burn ten pavillions, blow up three golf links and scuttle a dozen racing shells.

"From Calcutta it is learned the Viceroy of the Indian Empire will visit the native Sepoy regiments during the June maneuver." Oh, he will—a man in charge of India. We won't stand such injustice. We'll get square. Corporal Maude Terrorette, burn ten bridges and break all the windows of poor shopkeepers' shops on your way.

"Members of Parliament are beginning to appear in their new straw hats." New hats, eh? And we poor women can scarcely get a ten-pound hat a month. Outrageous. Private Lotta Killings, rush right out now and throw a bomb into the Bank of England.

"Captain Oliver, from British East Africa, has brought in twelve tons of ivory." Men are trying to gobble everything. They still control the shipping. To get revenge, Captain Tillie Krokes, you go into the country and burn twenty hay-ricks and forty farms.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequor approves of the loan of a million pounds to China." Oh the brutes! He wouldn't lend me ten shillings, but will give a yellow Chi—— never mind. Major Dottie Frevver, dynamite four blocks of tenements to-night when all the tenants are asleep.

Summer Brings the Blooming Rose

THE MORNING SMILE

Wex Jones, Editor

And Also the Wilted Collar

VOL II. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1913. No. 24

The Cruise of the Cachalot

A STRONG TALE OF WATER* ADVENTURES ALONG THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

Chapter II. The End.

As readers of this great motor boat story will remember, last week we brought the log down to the point where we and the crew got the Cachalot afloat.

Owing to the fact that, fortunately for the reader, the whole thing blew up when we tried to start her, the story comes to an abrupt ending.

*As a chaser.

Our Platform

No Japanese or mosquitoes.

Every man who tells stories to be licensed. To obtain license he must tell a story to the examining board and make every member of the board laugh. Board to be composed of Homer George, Anthony Comstock, W. J. Bryan and Dill Pyckle.

Flexible straw hats.

Free taxi rides, thus reducing the high cost of living.

A cool summer and bigger steins.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE — Will exchange central part of doughnut for mosquito netting. Smith, Smithville.

TO LET—Fishing rights in full sized bath tub regularly supplied with river water. A. Rubber Plant, Decatur.

FOR SALE—Brick house-boat, shingle bottom. Mariner, Smile office.



Fond Mamma—They say Sylvia's arms are so well shaped because I have made her do a great deal of sweeping.
Young Man—Er—— does she walk much, Mrs. Ridgely?

IN THE SMILE'S LETTER BOX

A RACIAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR—As the kids say, I should swallow a spoon and get all stirred up—but at the same time I'd like to ask, Why are Japanese?

CORNELIUS O'SMITH.

(You'll have to write Mr. Bryan.)

A PUZZLER.

TO THE EDITOR—Why does a mouse go into a mouse trap?

PETE PEWEE.

(It's made for 'em to go into, isn't it?—Ed.)

Did You Know That

There is one firm that never dissolves partnership, and that is Bacon & Eggs?

Nobody knows what makes the sun so hot, unless it be that he gets into a baseball argument with the moon?

I should eat snails and slow up?

When a hen won't lay it's because she hasn't got an egg?

When a hen does lay it's just because she feels like it?

Alexander was surnamed the Great because he used to lead Alexander's ragtime band?

NOTES OF THE CAUSE

(From the London Suffragist.)

Mrs. Lina Hammond advanced the cause of liberty yesterday by destroying the stock of a poor stationer.

The fire of liberty burned so brightly in the heart of Miss Sylvia Spankhurst that she set fires burning in the heart of Dorking's residence district.

Oddities in the News.

Woman sues for divorce because her husband's hair is red and it doesn't match her new rug, which is mostly blue.

Hens in the East have gone on strike because one of their number was recently condemned to be fried a la Maryland for not laying any eggs.

Some citizen of ——— wrote a letter to Mayor Gaynor and didn't receive a reply. Note: One is probably in the mail.

Temperance lecturer kicks because Secretary Bryan serves grape juice. Says water is strong enough.

SOCIETY NOTE

The Imperial Hotel Hungry Five Club gave a picnic at East Lake last Monday. It was extremely exclusive, only the Hungry Five being present. Everybody else sent regrets.

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF HAROLD HANGOVER

By WILLIAM F. KIRK

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ON a bright May day in the Spring of 1913 a stranger swung from a passenger train at Oshkosh, Wis., and gazed moodily about him. Something in the square, capable shoulders of the man, not to mention an alertness and ready poise in his every move, suggested a born leader of hosts.

"So this is Oshkosh!" he exclaimed. "Oshkosh, the home of the greatest baseball pitcher the world has ever known. Oshkosh, where Harold Hangover was born and brought up—Oshkosh!"

Ceasing his musing as abruptly as he had begun it, the stranger beckoned a little newsboy.

"Where does Harold Hangover live?" he asked.

"Over on the corner of Fourth and Fifth avenues," replied the urchin. "Gee, but him and his folks has got a swell home since he quit drinking and became Atlanta's best pitcher. The number of their house is 411. Go right up and ring the bell, mister. Harold Hangover don't put on no airs. He even lets tramps come there and eat."

Smiling inwardly at the boy's last remark, the stranger called a taxi and was whirled away toward the corner of Fourth and Fifth avenues.

* * *

In the beautiful drawing room of his Oshkosh mansion, one of the most regal buildings in that city of palaces, Harold Hangover was seated at the piano, attired in a flowered bathrobe and Oriental slippers.

He was munching dreamily at a grape fruit which he held in his left hand, and his right—the wonderful right hand that had thrown so many "sneeze" balls in other baseball seasons—was roaming over the ivory keys, rendering the accompaniment to a pathetic little ballad. Harold Hangover always played the piano with the forefinger of his right hand, but he played exceedingly well. Taking a huge bite of the luscious grapefruit, he sang:

"A weeping wife was speaking to her husband—
She was speaking in a city far away.
Her husband he was very hard of hearing,
He scarce could hear the words which she did say,
Her gestures was so pitiful and pleading
They ought for to have touched his heart of stone;
But nothing she could say in that city far away
Could move him, so she loudly then did moan:

CHORUS.

"Jake, my darling, let's stop quarrelling;
Jake, my husband, do not shun me;
Though you've said that I am fickle,
From our home, dear, do not thrun me!
If I go, I go forever,
All because of a mistake,
I will even do the laundry—
That's how much I love you, Jake!'"

The low, melodious voice of the great pitcher died away as he took another bite of grapefruit. Sterling athlete though he was Harold Hangover was also a true poet, and the words had stirred him deeply.

The doorbell rang, and a servant brought Harold Hangover a card.

"A gentleman to see you, sir."

"Hold my grapefruit a moment, please," said the great Oshkosh pitcher, "that I may examine the gentleman's card."

"I never hold grapefruit, sir!" declared the servant, viewing his master haughtily. "I wasn't hired for that, sir!"

With a gesture of annoyance, Harold Hangover swallowed the troublesome remainder of his breakfast, and then took the slip of pasteboard.

"Bill Smith," he exclaimed. "Well, by all that's good and glorious! Show him up, Zeb."

Another moment and the greatest of all managers was embracing the most wonderful pitcher in or out of organized baseball.

"Harold!"

"Bill!"

Their first greetings over, Harold Hangover motioned gracefully toward a convenient chair, and wheeled about on the piano stool.

"Are you going to sign for the season?" asked Smith.

"Am I going to sign?" echoed Harold Hangover, scratching his ear with a tuning fork. "Well, I hardly know. How much are you going to pay me? I didn't draw down enough last year, and you know it. I wouldn't have cared so much at that, because you and me is good pals, but when I heard about the fancy salary that Cobb jimmied out of the Detroit management, I made up my mind that I wasn't going to live on dog biscuits no longer. I ain't going to do it, and you needn't ask me to!"

"Don't get excited, Harold," said the manager of the Crackers, beaming on the splendid young athlete. "Listen to me. The Atlanta baseball club feels that it needs you more this year than ever before. The other clubs have developed unexpected strength, and I am here, after a meeting with the owners of the club, to offer you the largest salary ever paid to a ball player!"

Smith leaned forward and whispered a sum into the pitcher's ear.

Harold Hangover, strong man though he was, turned pale, then almost green with astonishment.

"Zeb," he whispered hoarsely, "another grapefruit, please. Bring Mr. Smith a grapefruit, too."

"Yes, sir."

"And Zeb"——

"Well, sir?"

"Have a grapefruit yourself, Zeb."

This will be continued.

The Plaint of the Property Man

By Glenn Smith, of the Forsyth Theater

General Handy Man and 'Goat' at the Vaudeville House Tells Some of the Sorrows of the 'Props.' He Does It in Both Verse and Prose.

I've been a policeman and bellhop,
I've been a lady's maid,
I've played the ice man and the manicure gir
I've led a pirate's raid.

I make the storm and the thunder,
I make the birdies sing,
I wave my hand and the snow falls,
I can do 'most anything.

I've worn tights and a mother hubbard,
I've worn a flunky's coat,
Because, you see, I'm the property man,
And everybody's goat.



NO other human being, probably, has as many experiences as the property man of a vaudeville theater. No other man must possess a talent so versatile. Glenn Smith, now for instance, has done more things than Theodore Roosevelt. His work demands that he "supe" for the actors, and in so doing fill every role imaginable. He must be policeman, fireman, animal trainer, nurse-girl, piano-mover, in fact, everything. He must supply the properties—that is, the material and setting for the acts—it makes no difference what is required.

Naturally, many funny things happen to the property man or come under his observation. Glenn Smith is chock-full of stories.

"A million things happen to the property man," he said. "They're funny, I reckon, to anybody else, but sometimes they're mighty serious to me. Listen!"

And here are some of the things he told. To the property man himself, his life must be as full of joy as an undertaker's.

• • •

THE big day is on Monday, when the week's show first comes on. My, but it's strenuous. You just ought to have been here last Monday, when I was bitten by the dog in the animal act, cussed by the owner of the act because I shut the dog in the cellar, sent out to get the most impossible list of properties that you ever heard of for the whole show, and then given a dozen jobs.

Just as I had turned around twice that morning, to sort of get my bearing, one actor came to me.

"I want you to play a waiter for me," says he. That was easy, and I promised. Half a minute later came in the next act.

"Say," he said, "you gotter do a dance with my wife at the finish of my first song."

I looked at him.

"For the love of monkeys," I said, "I'm no Eva Tanguay."

"I know you ain't," he said. "The bummer the dance, the better for the act. That's why I want you."

Now what d'you think about that? That's adding insult to injury, but I'm used to that, being just a property man. Then the next act came along.

"Say, Props," said he to me, "when I drop this book, you make a noise like a baby, see." And then came some more. That's my job.

• • •

SOMETIMES I get the cues mixed up. How can a fellow help it, when he's got to watch the stage and the property, and then play like he was a $1,000 a week actor all at the same time. The other night, for instance, I went wrong.

It was all fixed for me to ring the telephone bell when the lights went out. But my head wasn't working that night. When the lights went out, I slid up to the door. Inside, the man was sitting by the fireplace, all tragic like. The stage was dark. The audience was looking for something startling to happen. The telephone, as I remember, was to tell him that his wife and seven children were dying. But I came on, all mixed up, and knocked at the door.

"Ice," I hollered. I thought it was the next act, when I was to be the ice man. I hate to think now what happened then.

• • •

WE'VE got to get the props. Lots of things the actors don't carry with them, and it's up to us to find them somewhere. Gas ranges, for instance, or flower pots. Some of them make out lists of what they want, early Monday of the week they are on, and send us out to get the things. And we have got to get them, because the act depends on it.

If the list gets lost, Lord, I'd hate to think about that.

Like the baby carriage I had to get once. How I came to overlook that baby carriage I don't know even yet. But the time came for the Monday afternoon show, and no baby carriage. The actors were dressed and ready for their cue. They were third on the bill. The second act was almost over when Number Three begins to holler for her baby buggy. And there we were, nothing doing.

But a baby carriage had to be got, and got quick, and there was nothing to do but to go out and get one. Which I did. As luck would have it, a very black negro girl was wheeling a kid along the street near the stage entrance. The kidnapers of Charley Ross didn't have a thing on me when it came to quick work. The kid was sitting on the sidewalk in two seconds, and the negro girl was petrified with a scare that nearly turned her white. But I had the baby carriage, and was inside the house with it before she could yell.

I heard her yelling later, and saw the prison bars mighty plain. But when the act was over, I sneaked the carriage out on the street again, and nothing else ever happened.

But I wonder sometimes if she ever found the buggy, and what she did, anyhow. Talk about your highway robbers.

One act called for a property man to be a nurse girl. I went on with a long wrapper. In between my appearance as a nurse girl and the next act, I had to get busy with some stuff behind the scenes, and I forgot all about the wrapper. The next act I had to work in, too, and I had to come on as a policeman.

With the wrapper still on, I put on the policeman's coat, and rushed in to arrest the villain. It came near breaking up the act.

That was just like the time when I had to work in two acts right together. In one there was a piano, and in the other a garden bench. I got mixed up, and rolled out the garden bench for the piano act. The piano player was a stiff guy, without any sense of humor, and I thought he was going to break my neck.

• • •

ONCE I was playing a burglar. According to the business, I was to come in through the window with a mask on, and the actor would hit me in the head with a fake billy.

It was fun, till something happened. Just before the show one evening, the billy got lost, and the actor forgot to tell me about it. Just when his cue was called, he looked around and the only thing he found was a short piece of broom handle.

After that show, I refused to be a burglar any more. Can you blame me?

• • •

THEY call for crazy things sometimes. One act asked for two live babies and one stuffed cat. You see, we got to get the very things they want. But I was up against it on this deal. Two live babies and a stuffed cat. It sort of made me sore.

He was a nervous sort of guy, was this act, and he kept on worrying me about his property. I told him everything would be all right. And when it came time for his act that night he called me.

"Did you get my stuff?" he asked.

"Sure," I said, and handed him two stuffed babies and a live cat. But I leave it to the crowd, wasn't that the next best thing?

• • •

ONE fellow wanted two pairs of old pants and a high wheeled bicycle. I gave him the bicycle, all right, and one pair of old pants.

"Where's the other pair of pants," he yelled. He had some temper.

"Well, I tell you," I said to him, "If I give you the only other pair of old pants in the shop they won't let me work on the stage."

• • •

AND some of them don't know anything. Of course, lots of actors, especially vaudeville actors, are wise, and men of the world, and all that. Some of them have college educations and money. Most of them are refined and interesting. But now and then just a plain boob gets by. Listen.

The other week one act called for a sure-fire pistol. I shot the pistol all right at the proper time, and it sounded like a cannon there in the wings.

"Gee," said the man after the act, "that pistol made a heap of noise. What size gun is that?"

"It's a thirty-eight," I told him.

"I know," he said, "but what size cartridge do you shoot in it."

• • •

ONE act when we were up at the Grand called for a can of beer each show. It came all right. But one night a girl who was in another act, waiting behind the stage for her cue, spied the beer and drank it. I didn't have time to get any more, and I was up against it. So I made up some soap suds in a can of water and sent word to the man in the act to look out for it. Just so it looked like beer, I thought it wouldn't make any difference.

But the message I sent him was never delivered, and the poor fellow drank the warm water and suds. Say, he was some sick. When he sort of recovered, he came to the management with a kick, and wouldn't let me work with him any more that week. It wasn't my fault, but I don't much blame him.

• • •

SO the life of the property man in a vaudeville house, you see, is just one doggoned thing after another. It's mighty interesting at that, though, but not so funny to poor old Props as to the man who hears about it.

I've been everything from an ice man to an animal trainer, including almost every kind of woman. I've made every kind of noise from a baby's yelp to the crack of doom. So has every other vaudeville Props. It's all in the game.

Kinks in Human Nature as the Chauffeur Sees Them

Queer and Humorous Happenings in the Day's Work of the Man Who Personifies the Spirit of the Age.

"THE chauffeur personifies the spirit of the age," remarked F. M. Knight, the genial proprietor of the Capital City Auto Livery. "More than anybody else he typifies the general desire to get from one place to another in a hurry. He stands for the energy of the century, and for that reason is the biggest part of his life. He drives men and women to weddings, to death beds, to births, but more particularly, to their pleasures.

"Is it any wonder that the chauffeur is wiser in human nature than most people? Any one of them could write a book of his adventures. You just ought to hear the stories my men bring back to me."

Here, as he told them, are some:

By F. M. KNIGHT.



On a delightful road in the Buckhead section, a chauffeur was driving a merry party of men and women. They were having the time of their lives. As they went along, they observed ahead a car that was in trouble. The chauffeur was out tinkering about the mechanism, and in the back seat were a man and a woman.

As the car of the joy riders came near, the woman and man in the other automobile appeared a little nervous. They spoke to the chauffeur, but he shook his head, evidently telling them that he couldn't make it go. Then the joy riders' car drew near.

There was something mysterious about the couple in the broken car. The woman put her hands up to her face, and the man slid down in the body of the car as the other automobile drew near. The joy riders, however, had no desire to penetrate their little secret, and thought nothing of the matter. But just as they came abreast of the car of the couple, their own car gave a crunch and a jerk, and stopped altogether, two feet from the other machine.

The joy riders looked at the woman who kept her face covered. They looked at the man curled up in the bottom. They looked at their own car that refused to budge. And they began to laugh. The louder they laughed, the more the woman in the next car began to cry, and the man to swear. And for twenty minutes the odd party continued, until the chauffeur of the joy riders adjusted his machine, and moved away leaving the identity of the couple still veiled in mystery.

"I wonder whose wife she was and whose husband he was?", my chauffeur likes to remark.

• • •

All that comes under the head of pleasure. But then there are other sides. Like once a man got my chauffeur up about 3 o'clock in the morning, with a hurry call.

"Get a doctor," he said, frenziedly, "and come to ——," giving an address, "quick."

With visions of murder and sudden death, the chauffeur jumped out of his bed and beat it for a doctor. He incurred the wrath of several physicians before he finally enlisted the services of one. Piling the sawbones into the car, the driver broke all speed limits to get to the address.

At the door of the house the man met him, wearing a bath robe. He was smiling.

"That's all right, doc," he said. "Sorry I troubled you. But everything's all fixed now. Snookums swallowed a button, but he's coughed it up. My wife and I were right scared at first."

And he held up a little fuzzy poodle dog. Right then it was proved that a chauffeur has a better working vocabulary than a physician.

• • •

In another case M. M. Milton, one of the men here, caught a hurry call, just like that. He grabbed a doctor, and ran to the house from which the call came.

There he found the man of the house walking the front porch nervously chewing a cigar. Something was about to happen within the house, and it was plain what that something was.

The doctor went in, leaving the anxious man on the porch. Then the doctor came back in a minute, and called the driver. Several minutes passed and Milton came back out to the man on the front porch.

"It's twins," he informed the man.

The man of the house looked at him stupidly. Then he grew red in the face.

"Get t' h—l out o' here," he yelled, grabbing a chair.

And that was all the thanks the chauffeur ever got for the glad tidings.

• • •

Milton helped at a wedding once, also. That was nothing, though, because runaway weddings are everyday occurrences, almost, in a chauffeur's line of work. But this one had a few unusual features.

Milton took the couple from a hotel in town and started toward Fayetteville, about 9 o'clock at night. 'Way out in the country, the fly wheel came off and flew through the radiator. The road was dark, the place was lonely, and the elopers were nervous. The girl was getting ready to back out, anyway.

Milton had to set out to find a house of some kind. He finally found the house of a farmer, and after fighting off the dogs and daring a shotgun or two, he succeeded in arousing the inmates. An old farmer came to the door. Milton explained his plight.

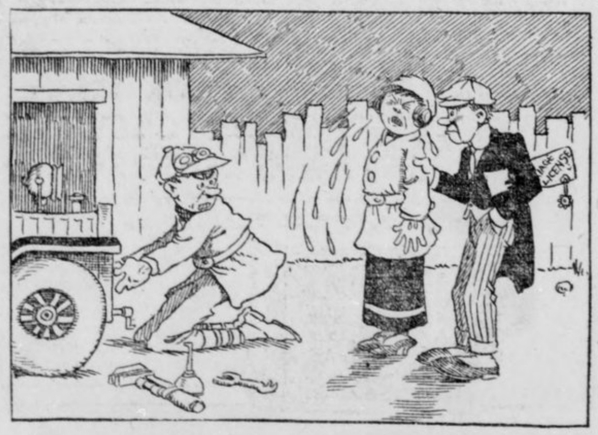
The young couple trailed along about that time.

"It looks like we're fixed here for all night," the chauffeur told them.

The bride-to-be began to cry. She proclaimed to the world that they were not married yet.

"Sorry," said the driver, "unless you want to walk it."

Then an idea seized him. He





searched the barn over, and found a section of lead pipe. Then he took the farmer's shovel, and made a melting pot of it. In the shovel he put the pipe, stuck the whole thing over a fire, and soon had the lead melted.

All the time he was working, the girl was crying. Then the driver's goat was gone.

"You all make me tired," he said to the elopers. Then he called to the farmer.

"Say, bo," he asked, "is there a justice of the peace around here anywhere?"

"Sure, neighbor," called the farmer from his bedroom. "I'm one. What do you want?"

Milton turned to the elopers in disgust.

"Now why in the world didn't you think of that before?" he asked them. "You folks want a chauffeur to do all your thinking for you." Then he yelled to the farmer.

"Come on out and marry a couple."

The old man came in his costume de rigueur. The knot was tied out in the barn. Milton didn't even stop work for the occasion. They wanted him to, but he was busy soldering the lead pipe on the radiator, to mend the hole.

"Nix," he said to the invitation, "no time for such foolishness. You all make me tired."

• • •

The funny things are those a chauffeur sees when he is blazing a new trail through a country where automobiles are not often seen. Men, women, and animals are all struck dumb with surprise. I was driving through the Tennessee mountain section not long ago. A crazy pig dodged across the road and then, in the middle, changed his mind, and turned to run back. He stopped right in the middle of the road. The machine was going at a good gait, and didn't even slow up. It passed over the pig, without touching him.

After it passed, I looked back. There was the pig, standing as if petrefied. He hadn't winked an eye, I don't think. A hundred yards farther, I looked again. There was the pig. I don't believe a single bristle had wiggled. A half mile farther on I looked back. The pig stood in the middle of the road. And as far as I could see, the durned animal was still there. I wonder if he has got over the surprise yet?

A little farther on we overtook a buggy to which a mule was hitched, and in which a woman was sitting. As the automobile came to the buggy, the mule jumped, and took a fence at a single jump, leaving the buggy behind. The woman fell out in the road, and "lit a-running." For half a mile down the road she ran, not once turning to look back, or to glance one way or the other. Then she ducked in the woods, and we didn't see her any more.

• • •

Sometimes the folks from the country come in and take a ride about town in the cars. There was a couple the other day, an old man and woman.

They thought they were in heaven, riding around, leaning back in the seats, and enjoying every step of the way.

They held a whispered conversation between them when they got back, and had stepped out of the car. Then they turned to the chauffeur.

"How much does a automobile like this here cost?" asked the man.

"This little car?" said the chauffeur. "Oh, about $1,500."

The old man looked at the old woman.

"Mary," he said, "I guess I better go out to the yards and buy that mule."

• • •

And that's the way it goes. We see all the things—joy and sorrow, life and death and disappointments. The chauffeur, as I said before, is the spirit of the age, and knows its men and women—sometimes better than they know themselves.

The First Reader

Printed in the Year 2911

Compiled by LEWIS ALLEN.

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MAN.

HERE we have a man as he ac-tu-al-ly ap-peared up-on the streets as late as the year 1964.

Note his bi-fur-cated ne-ther gar-ment! Is it not ex-treme-ly fem-i-nine? In those days man was of con-sid-er-able im-port-ance. He ac-tu-al-ly had the priv-i-lege of vo-ting! Not on-ly that, but it is claimed by va-ri-ous his-to-rians that away back a-bout the year 1913 man did all, or near-ly all the vo-ting!

Pre-pos-ter-ous as this may seem to-day, in this en-light-ened age, it is, ne-ver-the-less true that wo-man real-ly al-lowed man to vote for near-ly fif-ty years, or un-til the year 1963.

It is now near-ly twen-ty years since a man has ex-pressed a de-sire to vote. That man was—of course— prompt-ly e-lec-tro-cu-ted.

CHURCHES.

SEE these ex-treme-ly old build-ings with han-dles on them. Are they not queer? No, they are not freaks; those tall pick-ed things are not hand-les, but things called "spires." The build-ings are what were known a cen-tury a-go as "churches."

A church was a build-ing where peo-ple used to gath-er on days called Sun-days and read a book called the Bi-ble. A man was paid a large sum to do what was called "preach." This was called "re-li-gion."

In those days the peo-ple used to sit in the churches in-stead of go-ing out in-to Na-ture's pure sun-shine. Let us be thank-ful we now live in an en-light-ened age.

DOCTOR.

YOU do not know what the word "doctor" means. Let us ex-plain to you. A-way back in the dark days of 1900 to 1950 and per-haps e-ven be-fore that, in the pre-his-tor-ic days, there were men who called them-selves "doc-tors." They used to try and heal the sick!

There was sickness in those days. You do not know, of course, what sick-ness is, since in these days of Eu-gen-ics there is no such thing as sick-ness. But this pic-ture is of an an-cient doc-tor who gave bit-ter drugs and ac-tu-ally cut off limbs and re-moved in-ter-nal or-gans to en-able peo-ple to live. They used to let any one live in those black days, in-stead of sav-ing on-ly the phy-si-cal-ly and men-tal-ly per-fect as we do to-day. Ah, my lit-tle readers, those were in-deed days of woe and dis-tress.

GRAFTERS.

GRAFT-ERS used to be-long to a sort of or-gan-i-za-tion called "po-lice," and by per-mit-ting peo-ple to vio-late laws they got paid for it and that was graft-ing.

But that was in the dark a-ges. A-way back in 1912 graft-ers used to re-sort to ev-ery thing, in-cluding mur-der. But as we are per-fect to-day we need no laws, and so there can be no graft-ing. And since all prop-er-ty is com-mon and be-longs to all a-like, no one would want to graft, un-less some poor man should seek to dis-guise him-self as a wo-man and wear a coat and vest and trou-sers and try to vote, which is a capi-tal crime.

Such a Night!

De Wolf Hopper's Big Song Hit in "Iolanthe."

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WHEN you're lying awake with a dismal headache, and repose is tabooed by anxiety,
I conceive you may use any language you choose to indulge in without impropriety;
For your brain is on fire—the bedclothes conspire of usual slumber to plunder you:
First your counterpane goes and uncovers your toes, and your sheet slips demurely from under you;
Then the blanketing tickles—you feel like mixed pickles, so terribly sharp is the pricking,
And you're hot and you're cross, and you tumble and toss till there's nothing 'twixt you and the ticking;
Then your bedclothes all creep to the ground in a heap, and you pick 'em all up in a tangle;
Next your pillow resigns and politely declines to remain at its usual angle.
Well, you get some repose in the form of a doze, with hot eyeballs and head ever aching,
But your slumbering teems with such horrible dreams that you'd very much better be waking;
For you dream you are crossing the Channel, and tossing like mad in a steamer from Harwich;
Which is something between a large bathing-machine and a very small second-class carriage;
And you're giving a treat (penny ice and cold meat) to a party of friends and relations—
They're a ravenous horde, and they all come on board at Sloane Square and South Kensington stations;
And bound on that journey you find your attorney (who started that morning from Devon);
He's a bit undersized, and you don't feel surprised when he tells you he's only eleven.
Well, you're driving like mad with this singular lad (by-the-bye, the ship's now a four-wheeler),
And you're playing round games, and he calls you bad names when you tell him that "Ties pay the dealer";
But this you can't stand, so you throw up your hand, and you find you're as cold as an icicle
In your shirt and your socks (the black silk with gold clocks), crossing Salisbury Plain on a bicycle;
And he and the crew are on bicycles too—which they have somehow or other invested in—
And he's telling the tars all the particulars of a company he's interested in:
It's a scheme of devices to get at low prices all goods from cough-mixtures to cables
(Which tickles the sailors) by treating retailers as though they were all vegetables.
You get a good spadesman to plant a small tradesman (first take off his boots with a boot-tree)
And his legs will take root and his fingers will shoot, and they'll blossom and spread like a fruit tree.
From the greengrocer tree you get grapes and green peas, cauliflowers, pine-apples and cranberries.
While the pastry-cook plant cherry brandy will grant, apple puffs and three corners, and banberries.
The shares are a penny, and ever so many are taken by Rothschild and Baring;
And just as a few are allotted to you, you awake with a shudder despairing.
You're a regular wreck, with a crick in your neck; and no wonder you snore, for your head's on the floor, and you're needles and pins from your soles to your shins; and your flesh is a-creep, for your left leg's asleep, and you've a cramp in your toes, and a fly in your nose, and some fluff in your lung, and a feverish tongue, and a thirst that's intense, and a general sense that you haven't been sleeping in clover; but the darkness has passed, and it's daylight at last, and the night has been long—ditto, ditto, my song—and thank goodness they're both of them over!

C. Mutt and His Sister Get an Awful Shock

BY "BUD" FISHER

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WIT OF THE WEEK

Tommy's Invitation.

Little Willie wanted a birthday party, to which his mother consented, provided he asked his little friend Tommy. The boys had had trouble, but father than not to have the party, Willie promised his mother to invite Tommy.

On the evening of the party, when all the small guests had arrived except Tommy, the mother became suspicious and sought her son.

"Willie," she said, "did you invite Tommy to your party to-night?"

"Yes, mother."

"And did he say he would not come?"

"No," explained Willie. "I invited him all right, but I dared him to come."

George's Telegram.

George was famous for being late at his appointments. He was engaged to be married to a young lady in a neighboring city, and when the day of the ceremony arrived George, as usual, did not appear. The bride was on the verge of nervous prostration when the following telegram was received from the missing bridegroom:

"Dear Helen—Missed early train Will arrive on the 4:31. Don't get married until I get there.—George.

It Wasn't Like Sargent, After All.

Once when John S. Sargent, the famous painter, was at a banquet a young lady whom he knew very well said to him: Oh, Mr. Sargent, I saw your latest painting and kissed it because it was so much like you."

"And did it kiss you in return?"

"Why, no."

"Then," said Mr. Sargent, "it was not like me."

We Don't Know.

Bjones—Don't you think a talkative woman is more popular with the men than any other kind?

Henpecke—What other kind is there?

Not Alone.

An old Indian man, selling baskets, called at Mrs. Allen's one morning. He was very anxious to make a sale, and after considerable parleying he said:

"Make me an offer, madam, and see if I don't take you up."

Little 5-year-old Bertha was a spectator to the interview, and when the man made this remark she threw her arms around her mother, crying:

"Mother, if he takes you, I'll go, too."

His Toast.

At the close of the wedding breakfast a gentleman noted for his lack of tact arose, causing keen anxiety to the bridegroom, who knew his failing.

"Ladies and gentlemen!" he cried, genially, "I propose the health of the bridegroom. May he see many days like this."

The Bird and the Hyphen.

A teacher in a lower grade was instructing her pupils in the use of a hyphen. Among the examples given by the children was "bird-cage."

"That's right," encouragingly remarked the teacher. "Now, Paul, tell me why we put a hyphen in "bird-cage."

"It's for the bird to sit on," was the startling rejoinder.

No Wonder.

"Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?"

"Yes, I'm a cornetist."

"And your sister?"

"She's a pianist?"

"Does your mother play?"

"She's a zitherist."

"And your father?"

"He's a pessimist."

Early Rising.

"I reckon," said the first farmer, "that I get up earlier than anybody in this neighborhood. I am always up before 3 o'clock in the morning."

The second farmer said he was always up before that and had part of his work done.

The first farmer thought he was a liar, and decided to find out. A few mornings later he got up at 2 o'clock and went to the neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door and the woman of the house opened it.

"Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find the neighbor in bed.

"He was around here early in the morning," answered the wife, "but I don't know where he is now."

Book For Men, Free

8,000 Words, 30 Illustrations

TO MY READERS:

Of the little illustrated advice book described below, which I gladly send free to all men who fill in the coupon, I beg to say that it represents the very BEST information of a private nature which I am able to offer you as a result of over 30 years' observation and study of my subject, during which time I have personally interviewed many thousands of men, young and elderly, single and married, rich and poor alike, who came to me in confidence with their confessions of debility, lost nerve force and failing strength.

It is, reader, this vast and unusual opportunity which has enabled me to compile this very popular and valuable little free book (over a million of which have been sent everywhere to men who wrote me for them), and in a manner to reflect the exact living, breathing experiences and needs of real men who sought information as to the newer ways of self treatment without the use of drugs.

Remember, this book of over 8,000 words and 30 illustrations will come to you by return mail in reply to your request, and in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope, for it is no one's business but your own what the envelope contains. There is absolutely no obligation on your part to buy anything or pay anything, and merely the receipt of this book does not mean in any way that you are to use one of my VITALIZERS (see description below), and, in fact, only a portion of the book has any reference to the VITALIZER at all. Primarily it is a compendium of useful information for private reference, which you and all other men may easily profit by through life.

Therefore, please use the coupon, or, if nearby, I should be very glad to have you call.

SANDEN, AUTHOR.



It is a fact, reader, which you and I must recognise and admit, that the whole world admires and is fascinated by strong, vigorous, husky, manly manhood, and we must also admit that it is this same manhood and this alone which is back of the real leaders and producers in every walk of life. No matter where we go, we find it to be the manly, vigorous, vital fellow who forges to the front, who fascinates men and women of his community, who does the really great things. An unmanly man merely means nature's laws gone wrong, for it is he who halts and hesitates, who takes the back seat, who does not fit into the picture in a way that a manly, vital nature should. And yet, reader, it is my firm belief that any man, no matter what his past, no matter what disdpations or follies may have left their mark upon his physical and mental being, I say to you that such a man, unless there be some unusual reason, may hope for a complete return of his strength, vigor and self confidence, if he but go about his self-restoration in a natural, commonsense way.

I make a little appliance which we will call a VITALIZER, because I think that is the best word to describe its strange power. I don't want you to think of getting one of these VITALIZERS just now, but I would like you to investigate my claims as to what I believe can be accomplished by almost any weakened man who uses this VITALIZER faithfully for a few weeks. I speak, of course, of him who is willing to give up dissipation and lead a decent, conservative life, not only while using the VITALIZER, but for the future. The other kind of man, the dissipated, can hope for nothing from any treatment, no matter what it may be, hence such a man is eliminated from my consideration.

This little VITALIZER is made to wear upon the body all night. It weighs only several ounces and is no more unhandy than an ordinary belt, yet it generates a great FORCE that I call VIGOR, which flows into your blood organs and nerves while you sleep. Men say it often takes any pain or weakness out of the back in one application, and that 60 to 90 days' use has been sufficient to restore manly strength and to put men in the "never felt better in my life" class. Special attachments carry the FORCE of the VITALIZER to any part of the body, for the use of women as well as men in cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

Over two hundred thousand of these VITALIZERS have been used or are now being used by men all over the world.

You had better learn more of this VITALIZER. It is fully described in my free book. If you live near me, why not call and test the VITALIZER yourself.

MANLY MEN MOVE THE WHOLE WORLD.

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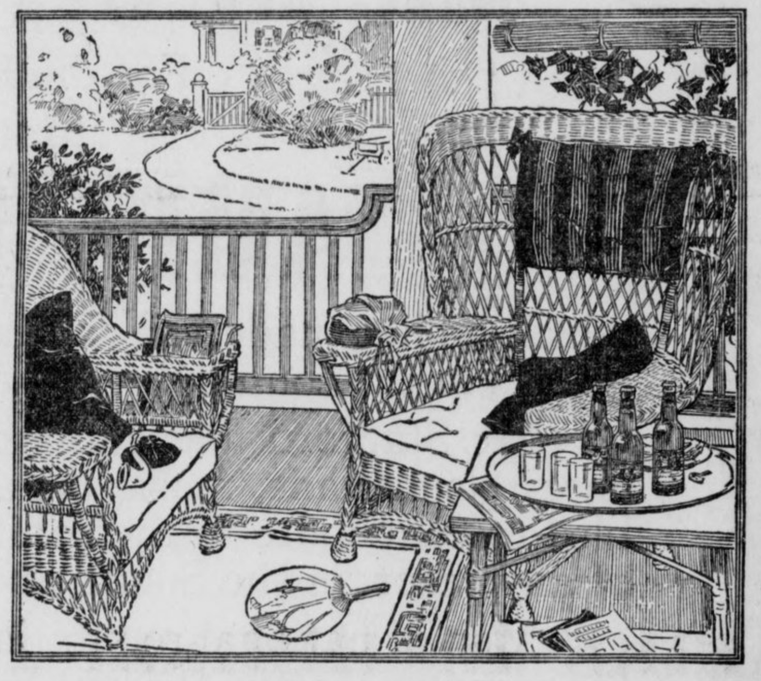

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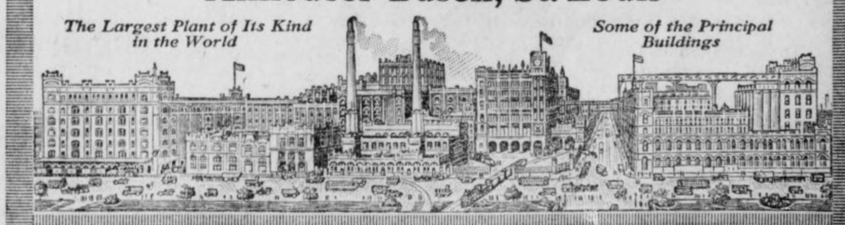

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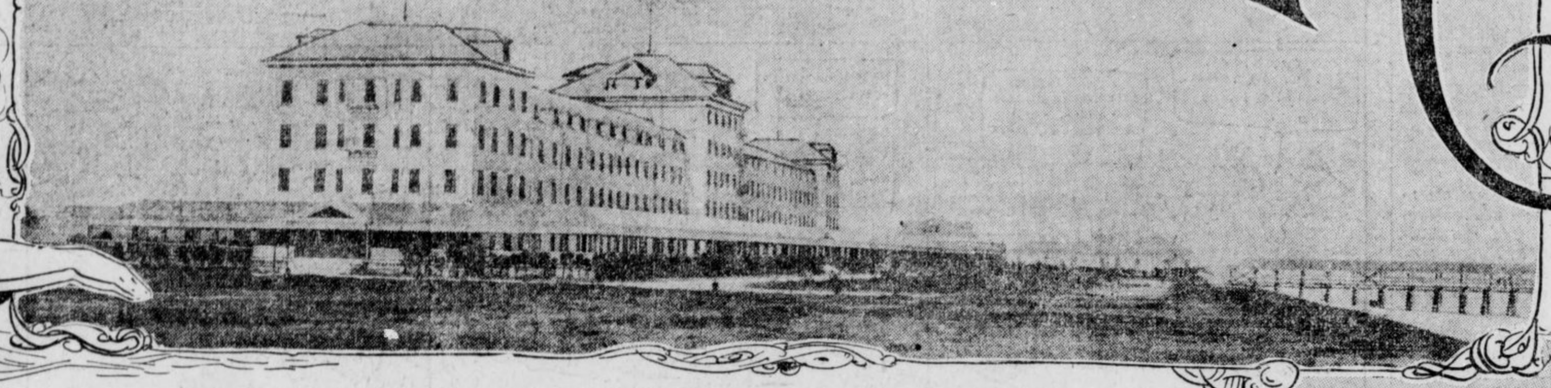
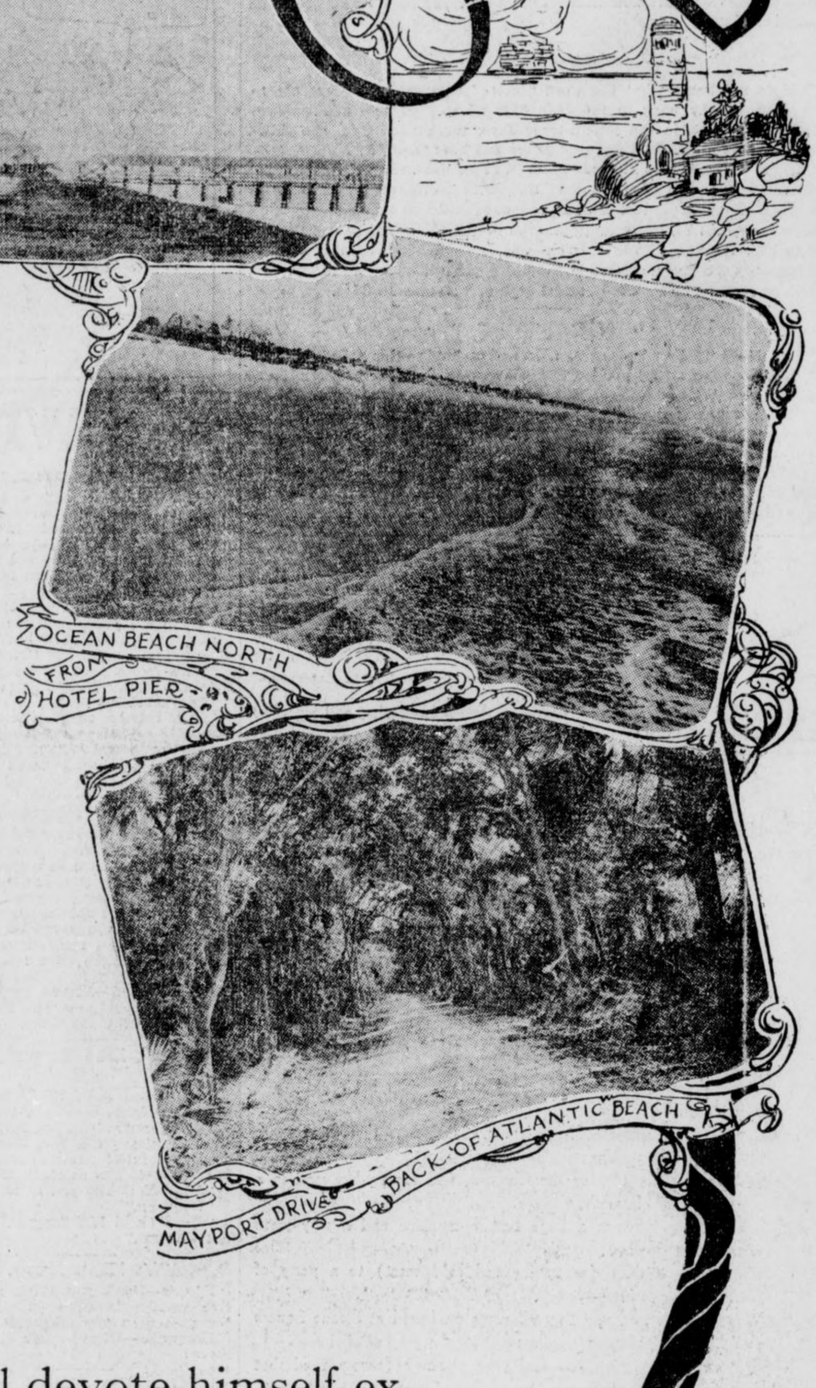
FORMERLY HOTEL CONTINENTAL







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DEPARTMENT M

Atlantic Beach Hotel

Atlantic Beach, Florida

There Are Two Kinds of Charity

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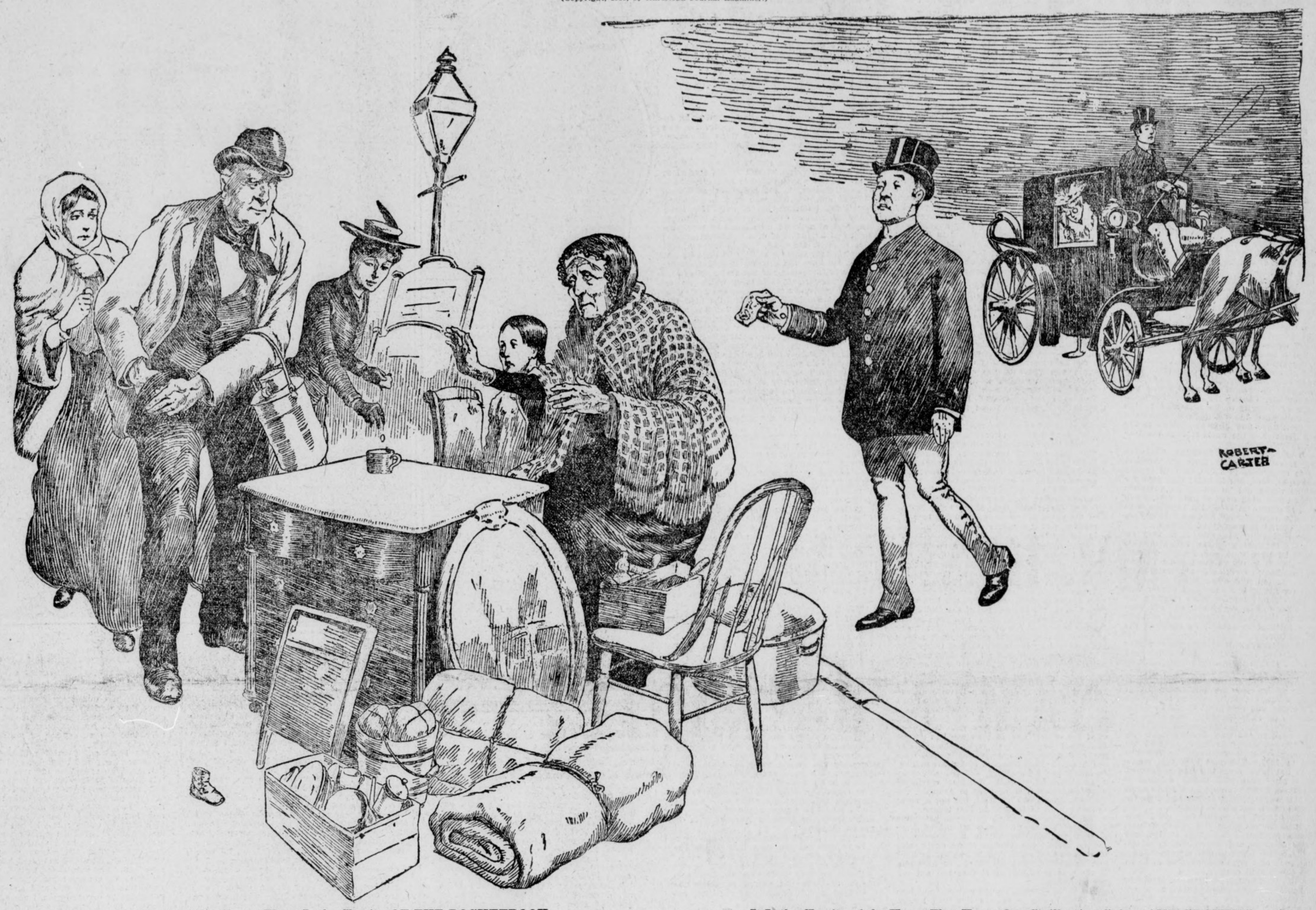


There Is the Charity of the Heart, There Is the Charity OF THE POCKETBOOK.

It Is the Charity of the Heart That Keeps Our Civilization Going, AND GROWING.

"THE greatest of these is charity."

In this world the most beautiful thing is CHARITY which gives without hope of reward or return, simply for the love of giving, and for the love of other human beings.

All charity is beautiful, necessary — that which comes from abundant wealth spasmodically sympathetic, and that which comes from the very heart of the poor, helping each other.

If anything can make the eye in the needle wider for the Croesus it is the charity which marks the close of his life, when his money has been accumulated.

And if there is anything that gives us hope for the future of the human race, confidence in the innate goodness of human beings, it is the wonderful endless charity that poor people show to each other, and that the world never hears of.

* * *

It is because there is so much charity NEVER HEARD OF that we write to-day of the two kinds of charity and illustrate them in this picture.

The woman is put out of her home. Furniture is on the sidewalk, the children are bewildered and frightened—and HUMILIATED; humiliation is saddest to the poor.

Help comes at once.

Poor people passing the door give their pennies. The rich woman driving by sends a footman to help, as she looks out sympathetically, afraid that what she has seen is going to spoil her pleasure for the evening.

The woman, the coachman and the footman drive away. It begins to get dark, the sun is going down behind the tenement house roofs—the sun sets earlier on the tenement streets than it does on the wide park or the beautiful country.

In the darkness REAL CHARITY COMES OUT FROM THE TENEMENT HOUSES NEAR BY.

The mother whose rooms are too crowded already with scanty furniture and plentiful children comes down with her husband and a neighbor. The woman put on the street by a rich man IS PUT BACK UNDER A ROOF BY A POOR MAN.

The dinner that is none too big for four is made to do for six or eight.

The poor woman and the children that have been rescued from the streets are put in the place of honor. THEY ARE MADE TO FEEL LIKE WELCOME GUESTS, NOT LIKE OBJECTS OF CHARITY, NOT LIKE BEGGARS.

And that IS THE REAL CHARITY THAT MAKES LIFE POSSIBLE, KEEPING THE POOR AND FRIENDLESS FROM UTTER DESPAIR IN THIS HARD WORLD.

* * *

We would not have any man underestimate the charity of the powerful man, rich man.

In all the history of the world, we sincerely believe, there is no more hopeful sign than the recent tendency of those that are very successful in life to give back to the people the money that they have accumulated in their days of work.

Human beings are not yet advanced sufficiently in government to look after their own interests thoroughly.

The public money is used without stint to BUILD JAILS, but our foolish ideas will not allow us to use that same money TO BUILD LIBRARIES, ALTHOUGH WE KNOW THE LIBRARY IS THE ENEMY OF THE JAIL, AS KNOWLEDGE IS THE ENEMY OF IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

It was real charity and nobility of character that impelled Andrew Carnegie, poor and without education in his youth, to give back to the people in public libraries and in his splendid establishment of learning at Washington the millions that he piled up as a successful man.

When old John D. Rockefeller, grief-stricken at the loss of a grandchild, devoted a large sum of money to scientific investigation of children's diseases and their cure, he did a great deal for millions of children and mothers that will live here after his death. The thought was kindly. It should be appreciated to the full.

J. Pierpont Morgan took millions of his money and gave them to establish a lying-in hospital for poor women—an establishment so perfect in its detail, its scientific care of health, THAT THE RICHEST WOMAN CAN NOT HAVE IN HER OWN HOME SUCH CARE AS MORGAN GIVES TO THE POOREST WOMAN IN HIS HOSPITAL. The world must recognize in that a beautiful charity, and be glad that the modern spirit impelled Mr. Morgan to do so much for those that need his help.

It would be better if we had reached the point where we had no John D. Rockefellers and no Morgans; on the one hand making millions by control of legislation, and on the other hand giving millions in charity back to those from whom they have taken tens of millions.

But until we learn enough to spend our public money for hospitals and libraries and institutions of learning, we must be grateful that in the brain of the powerful men that take the hundreds of millions from us there is the particular kind of charity that impels them to give a few millions back.

* * *

There are the two great kinds of charity—the charity of power, of the full purse, which gives freely—easily. That kind of charity is needed—it is the prelude to common sense on the part of the people, the forerunner of real government, free from charity, which will enable the people to do for themselves those things which they now receive as gifts from the hands of the enormous millionaires.

That kind of charity which appears in its millions and tens of millions is well advertised — everybody MUST hear about it. We ask you to think often of the second kind of charity. The charity from a hand hard on the palm and grimy with labor on the back, that takes from its pocket a small sum and almost apologetically gives it to the woman poorer than the giver.

That charity is practiced daily on every block of every city in this country—and in every other country.

It is the charity that sends one poor mother to help another when a child arrives unexpectedly in the world.

It is the charity that brings friends when a child is sick and money is lacking for the doctor and for good food.

It is the charity YOU MAY BE SURE THAT GOES MOST SWIFTLY AND DIRECTLY TO BE RECORDED BEFORE ETERNAL JUSTICE, IN THE BOOK WHERE THE NOBLEST ACTS OF MEN ARE WRITTEN DOWN.

Long ago the story was told. In the temple at Jerusalem the rich gave freely, and all the world knew it.

That big giving was good charity.

But the other kind, still better, was there, when the poor widow, with torn clothes and a thin hand, gave her mite.

"And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury.

"And he saw also a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites.

"And he said, Of a truth I say unto you that the poor widow hath cast in more than they all:

"For all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God: but she of her penury hath cast in all the living that she had."

That is the charity of which we wish to remind you to-day. When you hear that this man has given his millions or that man his tens of millions for charity, or education, or science—be glad AND GRATEFUL. BUT DON'T FORGET THAT THE REAL CHARITY, THE REAL MILLIONS, are given away by the poor people themselves.

The Newly Found Oldest Gospels, and What They Really Mean

Unknown Words of the Saviour and Other Remarkable Variations from the Authorized Version in the Recently Acquired Egyptian Christian Manuscript, Believed to Date from the Second Century and Now in America.

By Prof. Clifton Harby Levy,
The Distinguished Expert in Bible Exegesis.

THE discovery just announced of a new version of the four Gospels is the most important event to the world of biblical research that has occurred in many years.

The new manuscript contains important variations from the King James version of the Bible, also called the "authorized version," which is generally followed by American Protestants. It adds an important speech to the words of Jesus in His last meeting with the Apostles, after the Resurrection. It contains considerable variations from the authorized version of the very interesting fifth chapter of St. John, dealing with the miracle by the pool of Bethesda.

I cannot help feeling that still more important additions to, and variations from, the orthodox Gospels will be found when this manuscript is thoroughly analyzed. It is certain now that there were many versions of the Gospels current in the days of the earliest Christians, and it is probable when we have discovered, collated and thoroughly examined a number of them or fragments of them, we shall have a fuller and better conception of the life of Jesus of Nazareth than we have ever had before.

The newly discovered manuscript was purchased by Mr. Charles L. Freer, the noted collector of Detroit, to be presented to the Freer Collection in Washington. Facsimile copies of it have now been distributed to the leading libraries of the world through the University of Michigan.

The manuscript is of Egyptian Christian origin. It was purchased from an Arabian dealer in antiquities in Cairo, as long ago as December 19, 1906, but in order that rash expectations might not be raised, its complete publication has been delayed until now, when the text is offered in facsimile, together with a scholarly analysis, by Professor Henry A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan.

In point of antiquity alone, it is very remarkable. Internal evidence indicates that it cannot be later than the fourth century, which makes it as old as the famous Vatican Codex, long known as the oldest manuscript of the Gospels. On the other hand, there are grounds for giving it a somewhat earlier date than that claimed for the more recently discovered Sinaitic Codex. This was at one time credited to the fourth century, but scholars are now inclined to date it as early as the second century.

The Freer manuscript is apparently a copy of a version of the four Gospels which was current in Egypt in the second century. Close investigation shows that while it was a copy, it was an early copy. It must be remembered that many of the first Christians fled to Egypt after the death of Jesus, because it was so near Palestine, and that great Christian colonies grew up on Egyptian soil. This gives especial value to the Freer Gospels, for they come as close to the very period of the life and activity of Jesus as anything that we now have, including the famous "Logia," discovered in 1897. The fact that this manuscript is not later than the fourth century, and is a copy of a still earlier original is the important fact to those who want to come as close to contemporary testimony concerning Jesus and his work as is possible.

The manuscript is remarkably well preserved, and very legible. It was written, with the exception of one small section, and a number of notes and corrections, by a single scribe, which helps to give it authenticity. It is in Greek of a style that appears to be as early as the second century.

Later the manuscript, written on goatskin and sheepskin, was bound between heavy boards, upon which are the portraits of the four evangelists. On the front panel were the pictures of Matthew and John (John's picture has been almost entirely obliterated), and on the back panel were Luke and Mark, the name of Mark running down the side of the panel. Something of the original coloring of these paintings still remains, and they are most curious and interesting specimens of early Christian portraiture.

The main interest, however, lies in the text itself, and its variations from the received text in the accepted versions of the Bible. The order of the books is different from that in our versions. Here it is Matthew, John, Luke and Mark, while in the ordinary Bible the order is Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

In John, for instance, in that famous passage about the Pool of Bethesda, the Freer manuscript has "Bethsaida," and also has the words: "Waiting for the troubling of the water," and does not mention the angel.

In Luke, chapter i, verse 28, "Blessed art thou among women," is omitted. In chapter ii, 14, the hymn of the angels has a peculiar addition, reading: "And on earth peace among men, in whom He is well pleased."

In chapter vi, 1, the phrase, "the second Sabbath after the first," is not found. The omission is particularly interesting because this has always been a difficult passage to explain.

In the later chapters of Luke it is especially notable that the newly found manuscript omits all mention of the "bloody sweat," and it also omits the saying attributed to Jesus in the King James version: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." In chapter xxiv, 36, is a reading found in no other manuscript, ancient or modern: "Be not afraid. Peace be unto you!"

The differences from existing versions are greatest in Mark. In chapter i, verse 27, the exclamation of the people at the miracles performed by Jesus appears for the first time in these words: "What is this new, this authoritative teaching, and that he commandeth even the unclean spirits and they obey him?"

In chapter ix, verse 24, is a variation, possibly due to an error of the copyist, for it appears: "The spirit of the child," instead of "the father of the child," as in the King James or authorized version.

The most important and impressive additions to the Gospels are found in the last chapter of St. Mark. After that upbraiding of the Apostles, found in all the versions, are verses, found nowhere else, reading:

> And they excused themselves saying that this age of lawlessness and unbelief is under Satan, who through the agency of unclean spirits, suffers not the true power of God to be apprehended.
>
> For the cause, said they unto Christ, reveal now at once Thy righteousness.
>
> And Christ said unto them: "The limit of the years of the power of Satan is not fulfilled, but it draweth near (corruptions in the text).
>
> "For the sake of those that have sinned was I given up unto death, that they may return unto the truth and sin no more, but may inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in heaven."

When this passage is read side by side with the authorized version of the last chapter of Mark, the importance of the differences is easily appreciated. The new manuscript leads us to the fair supposition that many versions of the Gospels were current among and accepted by these, the earliest Christians.

The scholar, studying all the different versions, tries to ascertain which comes nearest to the true account, and welcomes the light that appears from any side. We want to know the truth, and to learn if we can, precisely what Jesus said and did, and what has been falsely attributed to Him by those who copied or edited the Gospels. It is admitted that all of the manuscripts now known to exist are copies, and that no one has as yet discovered any original manuscript of any part of any one of the Gospels as it came from the hand of Matthew, Mark, Luke or John. In fact it has been stated, and is believed by some authorities, that Matthew originally wrote in Hebrew, or at least in Aramaic, the Hebrew dialect of that time, but not a verse has ever been discovered in that tongue.

Every discovery made in Egypt heightens the hope that the next may be one of these original manuscripts, but in the absence of these originals, the scholars of the world seize upon each new copy that is brought to light and compare it with all others, to ascertain if there is anything in it that has not appeared before.

The Freer Gospels, though only just put into our hands, seem to offer a rich field for investigation, and already a very different picture of that last great scene with the Apostles is presented. It is a wide variant upon the accepted account of what occurred after the Ressurrection. The fact seems clear that a large number of followers of Jesus must have believed in this other version, and for that reason, if for no other, it is of considerable value to those who wish to understand what the first Christians believed.

It should not be forgotten that when the earliest Christians emigrated from Palestine they probably took with them all of the notes and manuscripts in their possession. The best proof of the activity of the Christians of this period in Egypt is the extent of their settlements in that district known as the Fayum, which is being so fully explored by the Egypt Exploration Fund and other searchers for early Christian documents.

The dry soil of Egypt has served as an excellent preserver of the old documents, and whether found in graves or ruins of ancient monasteries, they are generally decipherable and of untold value.

No one can as yet rightly estimate the full worth of the "Logia," found in this district in 1897. To these were added in 1903, other valuable utterances, in the shape of additional "Logia" and the fragment of a lost Gospel, consisting, unfortunately, of only fifty lines, many of which were unreadable. Another fragment of a Gospel was found in 1907, consisting of but one leaf of a lost manuscript.

It is plain, therefore, that in these almost complete four Gospels brought to light by Mr. Freer, we have the greatest Christian discovery since the finding of the Codex Sinaiticus by Tischendorf, in 1844-1859, which he recovered from the waste heap of the monastery on Mount Sinai. Some authorities hold this in higher esteem than the Vatican manuscript, saying that it is earlier than the fourth century, to which it is usually assigned. This would make it only the contemporary of the Freer manuscript, so the value of this new American discovery can hardly be exaggerated.

Considerable further study may be required to show other new versions contained in the Freer manuscript, and all over the world the work of examination is going on, for Mr. Freer has sent to the leading libraries of the United States and Europe the 435 copies of the fassimile edition, and the explanation by Dr. Sanders.

The portraits of the evangelists, which are also printed in their full colors with the manuscript, are of untold value in tracing the traditional lineaments of these great teachers. The outline of the features of Matthew are still plain and agree perfectly with the earliest portraits found in Egypt and in Byzantine paintings.

In the introduction to the work Professor Charles H. Morey, of Princeton University, presents a special study of these portraits, in which, while lamenting the loss of the picture of John, he says: "The color scheme, drapery and attitude of the figure of John must have been, as the remaining fragments show, practically identical with that of Mark. The traces of color in his hair show also that he was white-haired, or gray-haired, like Mark.

"We have in these two panels definite portraits of the four evangelists that should be of value to the student of coptic iconography. This is particularly true of the figure of Mark, whose current type in Byzantine art is that of a man in the prime of life, of black hair and a full round beard."

Professor Morey points out that Josef Strzygowski, the leading authority on this period, whose work, "Orient oder Rom" (Orient or Rome), is accepted as the work on the subject of early Christian art, recognized the existence of the Paul type in Coptic (Egyptian-Christian) art. It shows gray hair, head slightly bald and pointed beard. This portrait on the cover of the Freer manuscript is the first published document to establish definitely the Coptic version of St. Mark's features. We have every reason to believe that it is an authentic portrait.

In connection with this discovery, it is interesting to repeat the other new words of Jesus found in Egypt in recent years. The eight Logia, or sayings, discovered in 1897 are as follows:

1. . . . and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye.

2. Jesus saith, Except ye fast to the World, ye shall in no wise find the Kingdom of God; and except ye make the Sabbath a real Sabbath, ye shall not see the Father.

3. Jesus saith, I stood in the midst of the World and in the flesh was I seen of them, and I found all men drunken, and none found I athirst among them, and my soul grieveth over the sons of men, because they are blind in their heart, and see not. . . .

4. . . . poverty . . .

5. Jesus saith, Wherever there are two, they are not without God, and wherever there is one alone, I say, I am with him. Raise the stone and there thou shalt find me, cleave the wood and there am I.

6. Jesus saith, A prophet is not acceptable in his own country, neither doth a physician work cures upon them that know him.

7. Jesus saith, A city built upon the top of a high hill and established, can neither fall nor be hid.

8. Jesus saith, Thou hearest with one ear (but the other ear hast thou closed).

The "sayings" found in 1903 were prefaced by the following introductory statement:

> These are the (wonderful?) words which Jesus the living (Lord) spake to . . . and Thomas and he said unto (them) every one that hearkens to these words shall never taste of death.
>
> 1. Jesus saith, Let not him who seeks . . . cease until he finds and when he finds he shall be astonished; astonished he shall reach the kingdom, and having reached the kingdom, he shall rest.
>
> 2. Jesus saith (ye ask? who are those) that draw us (to the kingdom of) the kingdom is in Heaven? . . . the fowls of the air and all beasts that under the earth or upon the earth and the fishes of the sea (these are they which draw) you and the kingdom of Heaven is within you and whosoever shall know himself shall find it. (Strive therefore?) to know yourselves and ye shall be aware that ye are the sons of the (Almighty?) Father; (and?) ye shall know that ye are in (the city of God?) and ye are (the city?).
>
> 3. Jesus saith, A man shall not hesitate . . . to ask concerning his place (in the kingdom. Ye shall know) that many that are first shall be last, and the last first and (they shall have eternal life?).
>
> 4. Jesus saith, Everything that is not before thy face and that which is hidden from thee shall be revealed to thee. For there is nothing hidden which shall not be made manifest nor buried which shall not be raised.
>
> 5. His disciples question him and say, How shall we fast and how shall we (pray?) . . . and what (commandment) shall we keep . . . Jesus saith . . . do not . . . of truth . . . blessed is he.

The fragment of a lost Gospel which was discovered in 1903 contained originally about fifty lines, but many of them have perished and others are undecipherable. The translation, as far as it can be made, is as follows:

> 1-7. (Take no thought) from morning until even nor from evening until morning either for your food what ye shall eat or for your rainment what ye shall put on. 7-13. Ye are far better than the lilies which grow but spin not. Having one garment what do ye (lack?). 15-15. Who could add to your stature? 15-16. He himself will give you your garment. 17-23. His disciples say unto Him, When wilt Thou be manifest unto us and when shall we see Thee? He saith, When ye shall be stripped and not be ashamed. . . . 41-46. He said, The key of knowledge ye hid, ye entered not in yourselves, and to them that were entering in, ye opened not.

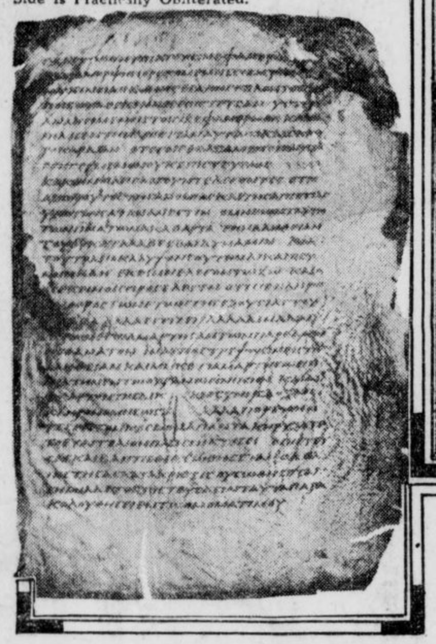
The second Gospel fragment discovered in 1907 "consists of a single vellum leaf, practically complete except at one of the lower corners, and here most of the lacunae admit of a satisfactory solution." The translation is as follows:

> . . . before he does wrong makes all manner of subtle excuse. But give heed lest ye also suffer the same things as they; for the evil doers among men receive their reward not among the living only, but also await punishment and much torment. And He took them and brought them into the very place of purification and was walking in the temple. And a certain Pharisee, a chief priest, whose name was Levi, met them and said to the Saviour, Who gave thee leave to walk in this place of purification, and to see these holy vessels when Thou hast not washed nor yet have thy disciples bathed their feet? But defiled Thou hast walked in this temple, which is a pure place, wherein no other man walks except he has washed himself and changed his garments, neither does he venture to see these holy vessels. And the Saviour straightway stood still with His disciples and answered him, Art thou then, being here in the temple, clean? He saith unto him, I am clean; for I washed in the pool of David and having descended by one staircase, I ascended by another, and I put on white and clean garments, and then I came and looked upon these holy vessels. The Saviour answered and said unto him, Woe ye blind, who see not. Thou has washed in these running waters wherein dogs and swine have been cast night and day and hast cleansed and wiped the outside skin which also the harlots and flute-girls anoint and wash and wipe and beautify for the lust of men; but within they are full of scorpions and all wickedness. But I and my disciples who thou sayest have not bathed, have been dipped in the waters of eternal life which come from . . . But woe unto thee . . .

It will be seen that we have now a large body of material dating from the earliest days of the Church which may considerably change our ideas of sacred history.



The Portrait of St. Matthew on the Front Cover of the New Gospels. The Figure of St. John by His Side Is Practically Obliterated.



Facsimile of a Page of the Newly Found Manuscript Consisting of St. Mark, Chapter xvi., Verses 12 to 17, containing the new words of the Saviour to the Apostles.



LUKE MARK

St. Luke (on the Left) and St. Mark (on the Right) on the Back Cover of the newly found Gospels. These Are Considered Authentic Likenesses of the Evangelists, Copied from Pictures Made in Their Lifetime.

How Police Graft Supported Napoleon's Splendor—

By JOSEPH FOUCHE,
Napoleon's Minister of Police

JOSEPH FOUCHE, Duke of Otranto, Minister of Police under the great Napoleon, is credited with being the craftiest police official in history. He developed the system of collecting graft from criminal and semi-criminal resorts to a high degree of perfection.

Many of his methods are revealed in an interesing book called "Memoirs Relating to Fouche,' just published by Sturgis & Walton, New York. At a moment when the relations of New York police officials with the criminal classes are under investigation, this book is of especial interest. From the book it appears that all the splendor of Napoleon's court, of his family and generals was maintained by criminal graft.

By JOSEPH FOUCHE
Napoleon's Minister of Police.

ALL the prisons of State were at my orders, as well as the gendarmerie. The delivery and the indorsement of passports appertained to my department. I was in charge of the watching of foreigners, emigres, and of those pardoned by amnesty. In the principal cities of the Empire I established general commissaryships which spread over the whole of France, and principally over our frontiers, the network of the police.

My police acquired so great a name throughout society that some went so far as to claim that I had among my secret agents three nobles of the ancient regime, with the title of prince, and who daily came to bring me the result of their observations.

I confess that such an establishment was costly; it absorbed several millions, which secretly came from the taxes levied on gambling, on the evil resorts and on the delivery of passports.

Everything has been said against gambling; but on the other hand, wise and practical minds are forced to agree that in the present state of society the legal taking advantage of vice is a bitter necessity. The proof that people should not attribute all its odium on the governments of the revolution is that even to this day gambling is a part of the budget of the old government restored.

Since it was an inevitable evil, it was as well to regulate it, so that, at least, we might control the disorder.

Under the Empire, whose establishment cost nearly four hundred thousand millions, since there were thirty households to fit out with majesties and highnesses, it was necessary to organize gambling on a much larger scale, for it was not only intended to remunerate my changing phalanxes of observers.

I appointed as administrator of gambling Perrein the elder, who already had its framing, and who, after the coronation, extended his privilege over all the larger cities of the Empire, in consideration of a payment of fourteen millions and of three thousand francs a day to the minister of police; all of which, however, did not remain in my hands.

All these elements of an immense power did not expire uselessly in my office. As I was kept informed of everything, I had to gather the public complaints to point out to the chief of State the discomfort and sufferings of the State.

I, therefore, shall not conceal that I could work on the fears or terrors which besieged more or less constantly the master of unbounded power. Being thoroughly informed of conditions I could make claims, censure, declaim for all France.

In this respect, how many ills have I not prevented? If I have been unable to reduce, as I should have wished, the general police to a simple bugbear, a magistracy of protection, I have at least the satisfaction of being able to affirm that I have done more good than harm; that is to say, that I have prevented more harm than I have been able to do good, having almost always had to fight against the prejudice the passions and the outbursts of the minister of police.

During my second ministry I governed much more by the power of display and of dread than by coercion; I had revived the old police maxim, namely: That three men could not come together and speak indiscreetly of public affairs without it being made known to the minister of police.

It is certain that I was artful enough to give out and to lead people to believe that wherever four people assembled, there could be found in my pay eyes to see and ears to hear.

No doubt such a belief was due to corruption and to the general degradation; but on the other hand, how many evils, regrets and tears had it not spared?

It was in my office that the more important affairs of which I myself held the threads were settled. Of course, I had hired spies in all ranks and in every class; I had some among both sexes, remunerated at the rates of one thousand and two thousand francs a month, according to their importance and services. I personally received their reports in writing, with a signature agreed upon.

Every three months I sent my list to the Emperor so that there might not be useless repetition, and also so that the nature of the services at times permanent, often temporary, might be rewarded either by positions or by presents.

As to the police abroad, it had two essential objects, namely: To keep watch over the friendly powers and to excite the governments who were hostile to us. In both cases it was composed of individuals bought or pensioned close to each government and in every important city, independently of the numerous secret agents sent to all the countries, either by the minister of foreign relations or by the Emperor himself. I also had spies abroad.

It was, moreover, in my office that all the foreign gazettes prohibited in France came; and where their contents were scrutinized and the objectionable passages referred to me.

Through these means I held the most important threads of outside politics, and I prepared with the head of the government a report by which that of the minister of foreign relations could be checked or balanced. Thus my powers were far from being limited to espionage.

Many plots were concocted against Napoleon on the Continent, but without success. Agents were sent from London to sound Paris; some were send to sound me.

Imagine the English Cabinet falling into the snare of our police, even after the mystifications of Drake and of Spencer-Smith; imagine Lord Howick, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sending me an emissary trusted with secret instructions and bearing a letter addressed to me enclosed in the knots of a cane!

In the letter this minister asked me for two passports, left blank, for two merchants charged with opening mysterious negotiations with me. But his emissary, having imprudently disclosed himself to the agent of the prefecture, Perlet, base instrument of all this machination, Vitel's cane was opened, and when the mission and the secret were known this unhappy young man could not evade the death penalty.

It was impossible for such an affair not to leave some suspicion in Napoleon's mind; he must at least have inferred that the idea prevailed abroad that it was possible to attempt to intrigue with me and that I was the sort of man to listen to everything, reserving my decision according to the times.

This went so far that a few months after the death of Vitel, having taken from my desk a sealed letter addressed to me and marked personal, I opened it and found it so pressing that I granted the private audience asked of me for the next day.

This letter was indorsed with an assumed name, but very well known among the emigres, and I really believed that the signer came from the person who wished to make disclosures to me.

But what was my surprise when this audacious man, gifted with a persuasive tongue, confessed his fraud and dared declare himself to me as the agent of the Bourbons and the envoy of the English Cabinet. In a glowing and rapid statement he established the frailty of Napoleon's power, its imminent decadence (it was at the beginning of the Spanish war), and its inevitable downfall!

Proceeding, he finally begged me in the interest of France and the peace of the world to join the good cause, to turn the nation away from the abyss.....all guarantees imaginable were offered me. And who was this man? Comte Dache, a former captain in the royal navy.

"Wretch that you are!" I exclaimed, "it is under cover of such subterfuge that you have gained admittance to my office."

"Yes," he replied, "my life is in your hands, and if necessary, I shall willingly sacrifice it for my God and for my king!"

"No," I answered, "you are seated at my hearth, and I shall not violate the hospitality of adversity; for, as a man, and not as a magistrate, I may pardon the intemperance of your frenzy and your senseless overtures. I give you twenty-four hours to go away from Paris; but I declare to you that strict orders will be given, so that, after the lapse of that time, you shall be arrested in whatever place you may be found."

WOMEN'S WAGES SHOULD BE FIXED BY LAW

Only by Legislation and the Establishment of a Minimum Wage Can Working Women and Girls and the Generations to Come be Protected Against Avaricious Compeling Employers.

THE important thing on this earth is the HUMAN RACE, not individual profits.

The women create the race, and the welfare of women and girls, their health, their strength, their vitality, THEIR VIRTUE, TRANSMITTED TO THEIR CHILDREN, surpass in importance all other questions.

To-day under our methods of employment and competition, the working woman is the lower millstone in a grinding system of meanness, cupidity and heartless exploitation.

Many animals are used by man as beasts of burden—from the Asiatic elephant, the small llama of the Andes, animals of all kinds, the horse, the ox, the mule, the ass, the camel, even the ostrich and the reindeer, are made into working slaves for men. Cheapest of all, among the animals that man harnesses and drives in his money making schemes, IS THE HUMAN FEMALE.

Do you want a miserable slave to stand on her feet all day long, with aching back, and tired heart, and stretched nerves for twelve or more hours a day—hire a girl of sixteen.

You can hire her for less than it actually costs to feed her if you are a good slave driver.

Do you want your office building scrubbed night after night? Do you want a human being on hands and knees to spend the hours of darkness every night, year in and year out, crawling across the cold stone floor, in the wet, scrubbing, cleaning, head bent, and face white and worn—hire some gray-haired woman, who has been left a widow with children, or who is cursed with a sick or a drunken husband. Such a woman you can hire for $1 per night, if you know how to go about it, AND HOW TO FIND THE MOTHER MADE DESPERATE BY HER CHILDREN'S NEEDS.

Do you want swiftly moving fingers, keen eyesight, great agility, in your canning factories—or in your making of paper boxes or artificial flowers?

HIRE LITTLE GIRLS—YOU CAN GET THEM BY THE THOUSANDS FOR A FEW CENTS A DAY.

By bribing inspectors, or avoiding inspectors, you can work these children from daylight until dark, working the mothers, too, through the same hours. This is done; it PAYS, and the affidavits and the photographs are on record, showing the half-fed, half-grown children falling asleep from exhaustion at their work, then wakened and driven to give up the last ounce of vitality by threats and blows.

This is a fine world for the man who wants to make a fortune out of cheap female labor.

The little store and the big store, the little tenement sweat shop, and the sweat shop in the loft, and the great sweating factory ALL COMPETE, AND THEIR COMPETITION TURNS UPON THE QUESTION HOW MUCH LABOR CAN WE EXTRACT FROM THE BODIES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, AND HOW LITTLE MONEY, HOW LITTLE FOOD AND REST CAN THEY BE COMPELLED TO ACCEPT IN RETURN?

When merchants in the big city need extra horses in their delivery department, they pay usually $1.75 a day for the use of a horse—and they must promise to take good care of it, drive it slowly, and it must be driven only so many miles and so many hours.

The man who pays $1.75 for the day's work of a horse PAYS FIFTY CENTS AND OFTEN LESS FOR THE DAY'S WORK OF A GIRL OR A WOMAN.

And the horse needs only a bed of straw, oats and hay, NO CLOTHING. You know what the woman ought to have, although she does not get it.

More and more the women of the country are drawn into the whirlpool of industry and commerce, half paid and half fed.

More and more the vitality of the mothers of the next generation is drained and diminished for the sake of profits. NOW.

Every little child put to work beyond its strength, every girl harnessed to a machine run by electricity at high speed, every woman overworked, underpaid and underfed, represents a weak mother, and every weak mother means weak children and a weaker generation to succeed this one.

The story has been told in England, where child labor and overworked underpaid female labor produced a generation so sickly and stunted that it was difficult to find recruits of the proper size even for as small an army as the English army.

Are we going to have in the United States and in the big cities a population like that of the East End of London, a White Chapel district, where the women bear babies that are called "wasters" children, that no skill can save from the grave in infancy?

Are we to have duplicates here of the miserable half-starved and often degraded English working girls, living on a few shillings a week, keeping their bodies and nervous energy going with tea, OR WITH GIN?

For WHAT was this Republic established?

Was it to enrich a few merchants and manufacturers, or was it to create a nation free, strong and healthy, with the women powerful, good mothers, the children healthy and at play, and the men able to protect the women and safeguard the children in their youth?

SUPPLY AND DEMAND? What have supply and demand to do with questions affecting the welfare of a race?

When we say here THAT THE LAW SHOULD AND WILL COMPEL THE PAYMENT OF DECENT WAGES TO WOMEN we are told that we ignore the law of "supply and demand" and that these things must regulate themselves.

NOTHING regulates itself. Man has his intelligence in order that HE may regulate conditions and abolish brutality, and compel justice.

We make thousands of laws to protect the merchant and the manufacturer in their money making.

Our Government attacks and punishes combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade, because they hurt the individual business man.

We forbid the railroads to practice extortion and oppress the money-making shipper of goods through rebates.

We say that the passenger shall be carried at so much per mile, that the thousand feet of gas shall be sold for so many cents.

In every direction, when money is involved, we make laws forbidding oppression, compelling fair prices, protecting industrial, commercial and personal rights.

Shall we not also make laws protecting women and girls against the sharks and the shark-like selfishness by which they are exploited and ground down?

No man denies that women and girls are hired, FORCED BY THEIR POVERTY AND HELPLESSNESS, to work for wages upon which they cannot live.

Upon such wages, paid to hundreds of thousands of women, normal health and strength cannot be maintained.

The law would not permit a man to underfeed a horse and gradually wear him out. This would be prevented regardless of any argument as to competition. CRUELTY BEING DEMONSTRATED, THE HALF FED ANIMAL WOULD BE PROTECTED AND THE OWNER PUNISHED.

Cruelty exists, and heartless brutality exists, wherever a woman or girl is put to work, paid less than it costs her to live, or worked beyond her strength.

To overwork or starve a woman, to drive girls to immoral lives, is crime, AND THE LAW SHOULD PREVENT CRIME REGARDLESS OF "ECONOMIC ARGUMENTS AND LAWS."

For years the matter has been left hap-hazard to accident, to competition, to individual selfishness, and for years conditions have been getting worse.

It is time for the public intelligence, the public conscience and the public power to protect women by law.

Every Legislature in every State should punish as a felony the criminal underpaying and overworking of women employees.

Careful investigation, intelligent and honest consideration of conditions and cost of living, shoud underlie such legislation, of couse.

In the cities, where rents and living expenses are highest, the minimum, that is to say the lowest, legal wage should be higher than in the smaller towns and villages, where life's cost is less.

This would discourage the dreadful crowding in great cities, the criminal building of factories and sweat shops in narrow, sunless city streets. It would scatter population and counteract a great evil of our day.

Do not imagine that any capable or honest man, any useful industry or business, would be injured by laws giving just protection to women.

That which is GOOD FOR THE WHOLE NATION IS GOOD FOR EVERY HONEST CITIZEN IN IT.

Establish by law a minimum wage for women, protect the children by law against deadly child labor, and you protect the well meaning employer, the man with a conscience and a heart.

Forbid the exploitation of women, the starving and underpaying of girls, by miserable and heartless employers, and you protect the good employer, SINCE YOU PROTECT THE FAIR MAN AGAINST HEARTLESS COMPETITION.

Many a man conducting a great business is filled with shame as he contemplates his payroll. He has, perhaps, one thousand women and girls working for him, and he knows that at least three-quarters of them are shamefully underpaid, BECAUSE THEY ARE POOR AND DISORGANIZED.

But, he must PAY WHAT THE OTHERS PAY OR GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

He competes with other employers in his ability to buy goods, in his knowledge of public taste, in his power of organization. HE COMPETES ALSO IN HIS POWER TO BUY THE LIFE BLOOD OF WORKING WOMEN AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Laws that will protect the working women against starvation wages will protect honest employers. And, what is far more important, such laws will protect the coming generations and the future of this country.

It will be said that MEN are unerpaid also, that disorganized labor suffers, and that the wives and children of the laborer suffer, in the competition of low wages. That is true.

But one step at a time is man's way of walking. And one step at a time is the Government's way of lawmaking.

Protect the women and girls, compel payment of decent wages, JAIL THE MAN WHO HIRES A GIRL OR WOMAN FOR LESS THAN IT COSTS HER TO LIVE DECENTLY, OR WHO WORKS HER SO HARD AS TO LEAVE NO ENERGY IN HER BODY FOR THE DUTIES OF MOTHERHOOD, AND YOU WILL HAVE MADE A GOOD BEGINNING.

A GOOD JOB FOR THE BABY, BY AND BY!

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"Take good care of your baby," says the kindly fat child-labor employer to the new mother. "Bring her up carefully. I'll need her by and by to run a loom for me." And the mother wonders, as she holds her baby tightly to her breast, if, after all her suffering and all her mother love, and all her hope for the little girl in her arms, the baby will be taken away, when she is still a baby to the mother, and set before one of those great cruel machines, to stunt her mind and body, and all that the fat child-labor emqloyer may profit.



SHALL A WIFE OBEY? - - - By John Temple Graves

I AM alternately interested, pleased or alarmed at the recurring efforts of the New Woman to change or abrogate the marriage laws and ceremonies.

The English suffragists, most militant and most violent of all their sex-in-captivity, are leading the movement and centralizing for the moment their attacks upon the word "OBEY" in the marriage service of the Church.

Dr. Anna Shaw, of New York, for whose character and ability I have always entertained high respect and admiration, takes up the cudgels in support of the English contention and stoutly belabors this irritating and offensive word.

Should a wife "obey" her husband?

This, then, is the domestic question of the hour. Dr. Shaw and the English militants naturally thunder "No!"

Mrs. Arthur Dodge, dauntless and unterrified opponent of the suffrage movement, as stoutly answers, "Let the word remain!"

I launch my frail canoe upon the surging waters between these two redoubtable battleships of thought, and put out for port.

Dr. Shaw, astute polemist that she is, seeks to carry the question by storm in the vigor of her first assault.

"Any clergyman who compels a woman to promise to obey a man," says Dr. Shaw, "commits that woman in advance to perjury. For no woman ever has or ever will keep such a promise if it's made."

This would seem to settle the question. Grant this major premise and the conclusion of public morality as founded on private veracity is clear.

It is true probably that multitudes of women who promise do not fulfil in obedience the pledge made at the altar. How many women, or what the majority of women do, neither Dr. Shaw nor anyone else could say. But Dr. Shaw cannot deny that multitudes of women in ages past, and multitudes of women in the age about us, and multitudes in the coming years, have made and will make this promise and keep it as faithful, loving and obedient wives, and that domestic civilization has been worked out fairly well South and North, East and West, upon this basis, until this great age of assertion and discontent has come to change the status by a new and as yet unproved experiment. It remains to be seen whether the new Republic of Marriage and Home is going to be any better, any happier and any more effective for children and law and order if the New Woman shall prevail to rule it under the later Declaration of Independence. Beyond the present status there is pure speculation which must wait on time and trial. There are certainly some fine and wholesome centuries of happiness and development and womanly influence to be credited to the old regime.

There is nothing in Dr. Shaw's subsequent bombardment so effective as this first twelve-inch shell. Her continuing argument revolves around the injustice which makes man unfit to be obeyed.

It is likely that the restless women of the new crusade believe that the "obey" in the marriage ceremony is a relic of some foolish and even barbarous laws and customs that outlived the age of chivalry.

Time was when a man had every advantage of woman in property and children. Wendell Phillips used to tell the story of a man in Massachusetts who married an heiress worth fifty thousand dollars, and when he died he bequeathed to her, under the Massachusetts law, her own money upon condition that she should never marry again!

Time was when the clothes a woman wore belonged by statute law to the prententious biped-in-breeches whose names she carried. Time was, and is now in one State, when a man was allowed by law to whip his wife provided he used a rod no larger in size than his little finger. Time was when it was a greater crime to steal a cow than to bring a virtuous woman into shame. Time was when a little girl could consent to her own ruin at the age of ten and twelve—in Delaware, God save the mark, at seven!

Time was when a married woman living with her husband had no right to her children; and, worse still, a husband could by will bequeath his children away from the mother that gave them birth!

Monstrous laws, these—man-made laws, too—made not so much because men deliberately meant to be cruel or unjust, but because they simply looked at things from their own point of view. Still, they make a mighty plea for woman's suffrage and her equality in making laws.

Suppose woman had made the laws alone. They would just as surely have leaned like Babel in the other way.

But these unjust laws have been all repealed, and man-made laws in this later day give woman the advantage in a hundred ways. Justice Timlin, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, gave to Marjorie Dorman the other day a summary of these woman-partial man-made laws which woman must doubtless forfeit when her demand for "equal rights" is legally decreed:

Woman now enjoys, by man's decree, exemption from military duty and exemption from jury duty.

If the husband owns real estate, even in New York, he cannot sell or dispose of it by will in such a way as to affect the wife's dower, even with her consent, but the wife can sell or dispose of her real estate by will without his consent to anyone she may prefer.

A man may marry a woman and give her a house and the woman can give or bequeath that house to her lover without her husband's consent, the law reserving to him only the right to occupy it during his own lifetime, if the wife should die.

In case of divorce the man must by law divide his property in degree with his wife, but even if she is wealthy she cannot be compelled to provide alimony for him.

He is obliged to pay her bills, even for false teeth, but she does not have to pay his bills, although able to do so.

She may be worth a million and cut the husband off without a penny by her will or conveyance, but he cannot cut her off by either without her consent.

If he dies leaving children, a widow and an estate, no matter how large, consisting of personal property, she not only gets her widow's allowance, but comes in equally with the children for a share of the personal estate, while he, under the same circumstances, no matter how wealthy she may be, gets nothing.

If the homestead is in his name he cannot sell or mortgage it without the signature of his wife; if it is in her name she may sell or mortgage it without his signature.

The same as to exempt personal property.

The husband can be arrested and prosecuted criminally if he fails to support his wife needing such support, but no matter how wealthy she is or how sick or poor he is, she is not so liable.

The personal property of the wife is assessed against the husband, and by the new income tax law he must report and pay tax on the income of his wife.

If she commits a crime while in his presence it is presumed that he coerced her to do so, and he will be presumed guilty and she not guilty.

If she slanders her neighbor he must pay the damages, but if he slanders he must stand the consequences himself.

Surely, these are mighty statutes to plead in vindication of man's chivalry and justice, and must go far to offset the long years of selfish injustice in which he oppressed the woman.

Nor can Dr. Shaw and her brilliant colleagues plead that these man-made laws were made by the fear and compulsion of woman's rapidly approaching suffrage.

For be it remembered that these laws have been for some years on the books, and that ten years ago it would have been difficult to find even a comparative handful of men in this country who regarded woman's suffrage as either probable or possible! There are many who do not think so even now.

I am myself a long-time committed and earnest suffragist. I wish woman to have her ballot and all her rights, but I wish her, for her own sake and for ours, to come into her rights without bitterness or injustice to men, or in ignorance of his later generous concessions to her advantage.

If I were arguing with Dr. Shaw for the retention of "obey" in the marriage rite—as I am not—I would remind her that in the beginning, when the man and woman lived in Eden on equal terms, the woman's influence in that primal government was neither wise nor right, and resulted in banishment and sorrow, which may have forced Adam to assert the subsequent authority for the benefit of both, and perpetuated it through succeeding generations of rebellious and tempting Eves.

I would argue that in government, in business and in law the wisdom of the years has found it advisable to have some central authority and head, for every working body of individuals who live and love and labor together.

I would remind the accomplished woman that in all the ages women of tact and talent have nearly always gotten, without authority, everything—or nearly everything—they have persistently and unitedly desired.

I might even go so far as to repeat the venerable view that women are only happy with the men whom they respect and look up to, and that what women love and respect in man is what Shakespeare loved in Lear—authority.

But I do not press these doctrines unduly here. For my own part—and for most men—I do not care a bauble about this word "obey."

I am myself so steeped and satisfied in individual "sweet subordination" that the word is of no moment to my independence or my will.

And I think that the whole contention about it is useless and unnecessary. It is not worth while trying to reform.

Even under present customs, which are not laws, there is no woman in all the world who is under any compulsion to promise at the altar to "obey" her husband. It is for her to say. Woman is no more compelled to promise than she is compelled to marry. It is a matter which can be agreed upon by the high contracting parties before the ceremony.

If a woman does not love and trust and respect a man enough to promise to "obey" him, she need not come before the altar. If the man insists, it is even yet her perfect right and privilege to refuse. If the difference is irreconcilable, the way to the door is generally clear. three-fourths of modern women have the word omitted from the ceremony now.

Taken altogether, I believe I would leave the word alone. Old customs ought to be slaughtered slowly, if at all.

And before the word "obey" is smitten from these immemorial rites it might be just as well for the consenting race of men to wait and see what kind of wives the new woman movement will provide for our patient and impatient race.

There are some symptoms that are not promising.

THE SENDING OF DANA DA - - - By Rudyard Kipling

ONCE upon a time, some people in India made a new Heaven and a new Earth out of broken teacups, a missing brooch or two, and a hairbrush. These were hidden under bushes, or stuffed into holes in the hillside, and an entire Civil Service of subordinate Gods used to find or mend them again; and every one said: "There are more things in Heaven and Earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy." Several other things happened also, but the Religion never seemed to get much beyond its first manifestations; though it added an airline postal dak, and orchestral effects in order to keep abreast of the times, and stall off competition.

This Religion was too elastic for ordinary use. It stretched itself and embraced pieces of everything that medicine-men of all ages have manufactured. It approved of and stole from Freemasonry; looted the Latter-day Rosicrusians of half their pet words; took any fragments of Egyptian philosophy that it found in the Encyclopaedia Britannica; annexed as many of the Vedas as had been translated into French or English, and talked of all the rest; built in the German versions of what is left of the Zend Avesta; encouraged White, Gray and Black Magic, including spiritualism, palmistry, fortune-telling by cards, hot chestnuts, double-kernelled nuts and tallow droppings; would have adopted Voodoo and Obee had it known anything about them, and showed itself, in every way, one of the most accommodating arrangements that had ever been invented since the birth of the Sea.

When it was in thorough working order, with all the machinery down to the subscriptions complete, Dana Da came from nowhere, with nothing in his hands, and wrote a chapter in its history which has hitherto been unpublished. He said that his first name was Dana, and his second was Da. Now, setting aside Dana of the New York Sun, Dana is a Bhil name, and Da fits no native of India unless you accept the Bengali De as the original spelling. Da is Lap or Finnish; and Dana Da was neither Finn, Chin, Bhil, Bengali, Lap, Nair, Gond, Romaney, Magh, Bokhariot, Kurd, Armenian, Levantine, Jew, Persian, Punjabi, Madrasi, Parsee, nor anything else known to ethnologists. He was simply Dana Da and declined to give further information. For the sake of brevity and as roughly indicating his origin, he was called "The Native." He might have been the original Old Man of the Mountains, who is said to be the only authorized head of the Teacup Creed. Some people said that he was; but Dana Da used to smile and deny any connection with the cult; explaining that he was an "Independent Experimenter."

As I have said, he came from nowhere, with his hands behind his back, and studied the Creed for three weeks; sitting at the feet of those best competent to explain its mysteries. Then he laughed aloud and went away, but the laugh might have been either of devotion or derision.

When he returned he was without money, but his pride was unabated. He declared that he knew more about the Things in Heaven and Earth than those who taught him, and for this contumacy was abandoned altogether.

His next appearance in public life was at a big cantonment in Upper India, and he was then telling fortunes with the help of three leaden dice, a very dirty old cloth, and a little tin box of opium pills. He told better fortunes when he was allowed half a bottle of whiskey; but the things which he invented on the opium were quite worth the money. He was in reduced circumstances. Among other people's he told the fortune of an Englishman who had once been interested in the Simla Creed, but who, later on, had married and forgotten all his old knowledge in the study of babies and Exchange. The Englishman allowed Dana Da to tell a fortune for charity's sake, and gave him five rupees, a dinner, and some old clothes. When he had eaten, Dana Da professed gratitude, and asked if there were anything he could do for his host—in the esoteric line.

"Is there any one that you love?" said Dana Da. The Englishman loved his wife, but had no desire to drag her name into the conversation. He therefore shook his head.

"Is there any one that you hate?" said Dana Da. The Englishman said that there were several men whom he hated deeply.

"Very good," said Dana Da, upon whom the whiskey and the opium were beginning to tell. "Only give me their names, and I will dispatch a Sending to them and kill them."

Now a Sending is a horrible arrangement, first invented, they say, in Iceland. It is a Thing sent by a wizard, and may take any form, but, most generally, wanders about the land in the shape of a little purple cloud till it finds the Sendee, and him it kills by changing into the form of a horse, or a cat, or a man without a face. It is not strictly a native patent, though chamars can, if irritated, dispatch a Sending which sits on the breast of their enemy by night and nearly kills him. Very few natives care to irritate chamars for this reason.

"Let me dispatch a Sending," said Dana Da; "I am nearly dead now with want, and drink, and opium; but I should like to kill a man before I die. I can send a Sending anywhere you choose, and in any form except in the shape of a man."

The Englishman had no friends that he wished to kill, but partly to soothe Dana Da, whose eyes were rolling, and partly to see what would be done, he asked whether a modified Sending could not be arranged for—such a Sending as should make a man's life a burden to him, and yet do him no harm. If this were possible, he notified his willingness to give Dana Da ten rupees for the job.

"I am not what I once was," said Dana Da, "and I must take the money because I am poor. To what Englishman shall I send it?"

"Send a Sending to Lone Sahib," said the Englishman, naming a man who had been most bitter in rebuking him for his apostasy from the Teacup Creed. Dana Da laughed and nodded.

"I could have chosen no better man myself," said he. "I will see that he finds the Sending about his path and about his bed."

He lay down on the hearth-rug, turned up the whites of his eyes, shivered all over and began to snort. This was Magic, or Opium, or the Sending, or all three. When he opened his eyes he vowed that the Sending had started upon the warpath, and was at that moment flying up to the town where the Lone Sahib lives.

"Give me my ten rupees," said Dana Da, wearily, "and write a letter to Lone Sahib, telling him, and all who believe with him, that you and a friend are using a power greater than theirs. They will see that you are speaking the truth."

He departed unsteadily, with the promise of some more rupees if anything came of the Sending.

The Englishman sent a letter to Lone Sahib, couched in what he remembered of the terminology of the Creed. He wrote: "I also, in the days of what you held to be my backsliding, have obtained Enlightenment, and with Enlightenment has come Power." Then he grew so deeply mysterious that the recipient of the letter could make neither head nor tail of it, and was proportionately impressed; for he fancied that his friend had become a "fifth-rounder." When a man is a "fifth-rounder" he can do more than Slade and Houdin combined.

Lone Sahib read the letter in five different fashions, and was beginning a sixth interpretation when his bearer dashed in with the news that there was a cat in the bed. Now if there was one thing that Lone Sahib hated more than another, it was a cat. He rated the bearer for not turning it out of the house. The bearer said that he was afraid. All the doors of the bedroom had been shut throughout the morning, and no real cat could possibly have entered the room. He would prefer not to meddle with the creature.

Lone Sahib entered the room gingerly, and there, on the pillow of his bed, sprawled and whimpered a wee white kitten, not a jumpsome, frisky little beast, but a slug-like crawler with its eyes barely opened and its paws lacking strength or direction—a kitten that ought to have been in a basket with its mamma. Lone Sahib caught it by the scruff of its neck, handed it over to the sweeper to be drowned, and fined the bearer four annas.

That evening, as he was reading in his room, he fancied that he saw something moving about on the hearth-rug, outside the circle of light from his reading lamp. When the thing began to myowl, he realized that it was a kitten—a wee white kitten, nearly blind and very miserable. He was seriously angry, and spoke bitterly to his bearer, who said that there was no kitten in the room when he brought in the lamp, and real kittens of tender age generally had mother-cats in attendance.



"He was seriously angry and spoke bitterly to his bearer, who said that there was no kitten in the room when he brought in the lamp."

"If the Presence will go out into the veranda and listen," said the bearer, "he will hear no cats. How, therefore, can the kitten on the bed and the kitten on the hearth rug be real kittens?"

Lone Sahib went out to listen, and the bearer followed him, but there was no sound of Rachel mewing for her children. He returned to his room, having hurled the kitten down the hillside, and wrote out the incidents of the day for the benefit of his co-religionists. Those people were so absolutely free from superstition that they ascribed anything a little out of the common to Agencies. As it was their business to know all about the Agencies, they were on terms of almost indecent familiarity with Manifestations of every kind. Their letters dropped from the ceiling—unstamped—and Spirits used to squatter up and down their staircases all night. But they had never come into contact with kittens. Lone Sahib wrote out the facts, noting the hour and the minute, as every Psychical Observer is bound to do, and appending the Englishman's letter because it was the most mysterious document and might have had a bearing upon anything in this world or the next. An outsider would have translated all the tangle thus: "Look out! You laughed at me once, and now I am going to make you sit up."

Lone Sahib's co-religionists found that meaning in it; but their translation was refined and full of four-syllable words. They held a sederunt and were filled with tremulous joy, for in spite of their familiarity with all the other worlds and cycles, they had a very human awe of things sent from Ghostland. They met in Lone Sahib's room in shrouded and sepulchral gloom, and their conclave was broken up by a clinking among the photo frames on the mantelpiece. A wee white kitten, nearly blind, was looping and writhing itself between the clock and the candlesticks. They stopped all investigations or doubtings. Here was the Manifestation in the flesh. It was, so far as could be seen, devoid of purpose, but it was a Manifestation of undoubted authenticity.

They drafted a Round Robin to the Englishman, the backslider of old days, adjuring him in the interests of the Creed to explain whether there was any connection between the embodiment of some Egyptian God or other (I have forgotten the name) and his communication. They called the kitten Ra, or Toth, or Shem, or Noah, or something; and when Lone Sahib confessed that the first one had, at his most misguided instance, been drowned by the sweeper, they said consolingly that in his next life he would be a "bounder," and not even a "rounder" of the lowest grade. These words may not be quite correct, but they express the sense of the house accurately.

When the Englishman received the Round Robin—it came by post—he was startled and bewildered. He sent into the bazar for Dana Da, who read the letter and laughed. "That is my Sending," said he. "I told you I would work well. Now give me another ten rupees."

"But what in the world is this gibberish about Egyptian Gods?" asked the Englishman.

"Cats!" said Dana Da with a hiccough, for he had discovered the Englishman's whiskey bottle. "Cats, and cats, and cats! Never was such a Sending. A hundred of cats. Now give me ten more rupees and write as I dictate."

Dana Da's letter was a curiosity. It bore the Englishman's signature and hinted at cats—at a Sending of Cats. The mere words on paper were creepy and uncanny to behold.

"What have you done, though?" said the Englishman; "I am as much in the dark as ever. Do you mean to say that you can actually send this absurd Sending you talk about?"

"Judge for yourself," said Dana Da. "What does that letter mean? In a little time they will all be at my feet and yours, and I, O Glory, will be drugged or drunk all day long."

Dana Da knew his people.

When a man who hates cats wakes up in the morning and finds a little squirming kitten on his breast, or puts his hand into his ulster pocket and finds a little half-dead kitten where his gloves should be, or opens his trunk and finds a vile kitten among his dress shirts, or goes for a long ride with his mackintosh strapped on his saddle-bow and shakes a little squalling kitten from its folds when he opens it, or goes out to dinner and finds a little blind kitten under his chair, or stays at home and finds a writhing kitten under the quilt or wriggling among his boots, or hanging, head downward, in his tobacco jar, or being mangled by his terrier in the veranda—when such a man finds one kitten, neither more nor less, once a day in a place where no kitten rightly could or should be, he is naturally upset. When he dare not murder his daily trove because he believes it to be a Manifestation, an Emissary, an Embodiment, and half a dozen other things all out of the regular course of nature, he is more than upset. He is actually distressed. Some of Lone Sahib's co-religionists thought that he was a highly favored individual; but many said that if he had treated the first kitten with proper respect—as suited a Toth-Ra-Tum-Sennacherib Embodiment — all this trouble would have been averted. They compared him to the Ancient Mariner, but none the less they were proud of him and proud of the Englishman who had sent the Manifestation. They did not call it a Sending because Icelandic magic was not in their programme.

After sixteen kittens, that is to say after one fortnight, for there were three kittens on the first day to impress the fact of the Sending, the whole camp was uplifted by a letter—it came flying through a window—from the Old Man of the Mountains—the Head of all the Creed—explaining the Manifestation in the most beautiful language and soaking up all the credit of it for himself. The Englishman, said the letter, was not there at all. He was a backslider without Power or Asceticism, who couldn't even raise a table by force of volition, much less project an army of kittens through space. The entire arrangement, said the letter, was strictly orthodox, worked and sanctioned by the highest Authorities within the pale of the Creed. There was great joy at this, for some of the weaker brethren, seeing that an outsider who had been working on independent lines could create kittens, whereas their own rulers had never gone beyond crockery—and broken at that—were showing a desire to break line on their own trail. In fact, there was the promise of a schism. A second Round Robin was drafted to the Englishman, beginning, "O Scoffer," and ending with a selection of curses from the Rites of Mizraim and Memphis and the Commination of Jugana, who was a "fifth-rounder," upon whose name an upstart "third-rounder" once traded. A papal excommunication is a billet-doux compared to the Commination of Jugana. The Englishman had been proved under the hand and seal of the Old Man of the Mountains to have appropriated Virtue and pretended to have Power which, in reality, belonged only to the Supreme Head. Naturally the Round Robin did not spare him.

He handed the letter to Dana Da to translate into decent English. The effect on Dana Da was curious. At first he was furiously angry and then he laughed for five minutes.

"I had thought," he said, "that they would have come to me. In another week I would have shown that I sent the Sending, and they would have discrowned the Old Man of the Mountains, who has sent this Sending of mine. Do you do nothing? The time has come for me to act. Write as I dictate and I will put them to shame. But give me ten more rupees."

At Dana Da's dictation the Englishman wrote nothing less than a formal challenge to the Old Man of the Mountains. It wound up: "And if this Manifestation be from your hand, then let it go forward; but if it be from my hand, I will that the Sending shall cease in two days' time. On that day there shall be twelve kittens and thenceforward none at all. The people shall judge between us." This was signed by Dana Da, who added pentacles and pentagrams, and a crux ansata, and half a dozen swastikas, and a Traiple Tau to his name, just to show that he was all he laid claim to be.

The challenge was read out to the gentlemen and ladies, and they remembered then that Dana Da had laughed at them some years ago. It was officially announced that the Old Man of the Mountains would treat the matter with contempt, Dana Da being an Independent Investigator without a single "round" at the back of him. But this did not soothe his people. They wanted to see a fight. They were very human for all their spirituality. Lone Sahib, who was really being worn out with kittens, submitted meekly to his fate. He felt that he was being "kittened to prove the power of Dana Da," as the poet says.

When the stated day dawned the shower of kittens began. Some were white and some were tabby, and all were about the same loathsome age. Three were on his hearthrug, three in his bathroom, and the other six turned up at intervals among the visitors who came to see the prophecy break down. Never was a more satisfactory Sending. On the next day there were no kittens, and the next day and all the other days were kittenless and quiet. The people murmured and looked to the Old Man of the Mountains for an explanation. A letter, written on a palm leaf, dropped from the ceiling, but every one except Lone Sahib felt that letters were not what the occasion demanded. There should have been cats, there should have been cats—full-grown ones. The letter proved conclusively that there had been a hitch in the Psychic Current which, colliding with a Dual Identity, had interfered with the Percipient Activity all along the main line. The kittens were still going on, but owing to some failure in the Developing Fluid they were not materialized. The air was thick with letters for a few days afterward. Unseen hands played Gluck and Beethoven on finger-bowls and clock shades; but all men felt that Psychic Life was a mockery without Materialized Kittens. Even Lone Sahib shouted with the majority on this head. Dana Da's letters were very insulting, and if he had then offered to lead a new departure there is no knowing what might not have happened.

But Dana Da was dying of whiskey and opium in the Englishman's godown, and had small heart for new creeds.

"They have been put to shame," said he. "Never was such a Sending. It has killed me."

"Nonsense," said the Englishman; "you are going to die, Dana Da, and that sort of stuff must be left behind. I'll admit that you have made some queer things come about. Tell me honestly, now, how was it done?"

"Give me ten more rupees," said Dana Da faintly, "and if I die before I spend them, bury them with me." The silver was counted out while Dana Da was fighting with Death. His hand closed upon the money and he smiled a grim smile.

"Bend low," he whispered. The Englishman bent.

"Bunnia—Mission school—expelled—box-wallah (peddler)—Ceylon pearl merchant—all mine English education—outcasted, and made up name Dana Da—England with American thought-reading man and—and—you gave me ten rupees several times—I gave the Sahib's bearer two-eight a month for cats—little, little cats. I wrote and he put them about—very clever man. Very few kittens now in the bazar. Ask Lone Sahib's sweeper's wife."

So saying, Dana Da gasped and passed away into a land where, if all be true, there are no Materializations and the making of new creeds is discouraged.

But consider the gorgeous simplicity of it all!

THE BOND - - - - - By Arthur Strand

A YOUNG man of twenty-two lay on a sofa in the great, cheerless room with his face to the wall. From time to time he clenched his hands in agony and bit his lips to keep the hot tears from flowing. Only the day before he had been strong, rugged and happy; now he lay a helpless and pain-wracked cripple doomed to a life of misery just because the chestnut mare had bolted at the last fence.

After a time the door was opened to admit two men, unnoticed by the youth who lay moaning on the sofa. The younger man pushed the other aside, took a small phial from his vest pocket, walked to the table, filled the syringe he found lying there and administered the injection to the suffering boy.

The effect was instantaneous. The boy's clenched hands relaxed, his face grew calm and peaceful; a great stillness seemed to settle over him, and he opened his eyes.

"Hallo, Dr. Vincey," he said cheerfully.

"Well, Clavering, how are you feeling?"

"All right, thanks. It was pretty awful just now. What did you give me?"

"Nothing; my friend did it. Shall I introduce him?"

The boy looked up at the tall dark man who was watching him from the background.

"That was awfully good of you," he said. "What was the stuff?"

"It was a little of a drug I brought back from India with me," Caradac answered.

"You must be awfully clever," Trevor Clavering said presently.

The two doctors sat down, and presently the boy's eyes grew heavy; a feeling of warm drowsiness stole over him. He smiled at them apologetically at last.

"That drug—awfully sleepy," he murmured.

Dr. Vincey took alarm at once.

"You are sure that stuff was perfectly all right, Caradoc?" he asked.

"Perfectly. Unfortunately, the effects pass off in that sleep. He will be no better and no worse when he awakes."

"Caradoc," the old doctor spoke slowly, hesitatingly, "I don't like the arts you practise, the unholy drugs you use, the experiments you attempt, but can you not do something for that boy?"

"I will come and see him again to-morrow," the other replied. "I may possibly be able to cure him."

And with this answer Dr. Vincey had to be content.

It was in the afternoon of the next day that Caradoc again entered Trevor Clavering's room. He had come alone.

The invalid was longing with all his soul to be riding across the red-brown earth in the fields with the others, after the hounds. He had been the best cross-country rider in the country, and now—what was he?

He had worked himself up into his usual fit of despairing passion, so that when Caradoc stood beside him the strong face and powerful figure made his helplessness seem greater.

"Oh, it's you!" he said ungraciously. "I can't bear any visitors." He turned his head away and sulked.

Caradoc made no sign that he had heard. He sat down in a big chair on the opposite side of the fire.

"Clavering," he said. "I want to talk to you for a while. You have had enough of that torture! When do you mean to ride again?"

The boy gasped.

"My God!" he said in low, tense tones. "I would give all I possess to be half as strong as I was."

"Which would you rather," Caradoc asked, with a little smile, "live as you are, or—die?"

He looked straight into the boy's face. The action was theatrical but effective. Clavering felt the fascination of the man.

"Die," he said curtly.

Caradoc again took a small phial from his vest pocket and held it up to the light. It was full of a pale yellow liquid, thick and sluggish.

"Three drops of that," he said in the same even tones, "and it would be all over—all the pain and the misery and the torture. It will cause strange dreams and then—nothing. No horror or fear at all, and no traces after death to show you—cleared out."

Then he began in a low musical voice to describe the morning hunt in the neighboring hills. The effect on Clavering was wonderful. The thought that never again would he participate in such pleasures caused him to writhe in agony and cry out hoarsely:

"I don't want to die; I want to live! I would give half my life to be able to ride again."

Caradoc's brilliant eyes were on the boy's face, steady, glowing.

"You shall not die," he said. "You shall live; you shall ride again."

Clavering did not speak; he only waited breathlessly.

"I have made a study of drugs unknown here," Caradoc went on, "and there is an experiment with one of them which I want to try, if I can find a subject. That subject can only be a man in the prime of his life, who, at an earlier period, has passed through a time of both mental and physical agony—as you have. In every way you are the man fitted for my purpose. If I give you back your lost health and strength, will you consent to give yourself to me at such a time as I shall require you?"

"Can you give me back all I have lost?" Clavering asked, and the eagerness in his tones was piteous.

"I certainly can. There is an operation—almost unknown to the medical world—which will restore life and power to the spinal nerves, even when they are as badly damaged as in your case. I have seen this operation once performed. It is enough. I shall not fail."

"Are you sure? There is no doubt about it?"

"I am certain."

"Can you do it to-night? To-morrow? I'll do anything, give you anything, if you make a man of me again."

"I only ask that you promise to give yourself to me unconditionally at about a certain age—probably in twenty years' time. When all is ready, I shall come for you."

"Twenty years? You give me twenty years? Why, man, it is Heaven you are opening for me!"

"I must have your consent in writing; also, the arrangement must be kept a secret. You must fully understand to what you are binding yourself. The experiment I wish to attempt to do with the brain and nerves. There is not the remotest chance of your recovering from it."

Clavering did not wait to think.

"I agree," he said briefly.

* * * * * * *

Gervase Caradoc was shown into the library, where, twenty years before, Trevor Clavering had lain helpless and in pain; where that strange bond had been signed between them; and where the operation which had convulsed the medical world had been performed.

In a few minutes the door opened and he turned to face Clavering, who came in quickly, shut the door and bowed.

Caradoc looked at him steadily and the lids drooped over his brilliant eyes. Clavering was a magnificent animal:

"Why did you—go away?" Caradoc asked.

"I went on my honeymoon," Clavering said pleasantly.

"Ah! You are married?"

"I am married."

"So!"

"I have been abroad. Did you follow me?"

"No. I had lost sight of you," Caradoc replied, with the grace of a large mind which can concede a point. "Why did you return?" he added curiously.

"Sooner or later I knew you would find me. I preferred that my wife should be settled here before——" he paused.

"Then you have made all your arrangements and are prepared?"

"I am prepared to pay you anything you wish, instead of what was originally promised."

"I only want what was originally promised."

"You hold me to it, then? You hold me to a bond made when I was undergoing a most devilish torture, when I was too weak to resist your will?"

Clavering's eyes flashed.

"I hold you," Caradoc replied coldly, and Clavering flared up.

"Then I absolutely refuse to do anything so diabolical," he said resolutely. "I refuse to keep the bond. I will pay you almost anything you may ask for the operation you performed twenty years ago. That is my final word."

Caradoc smiled a little.

"I want no money," he said calmly. "I only want you. For thirty years I have waited. Ten years I was searching for a subject for this operation; then I found—you. I warn you," he added, "that whether you consent or refuse to keep the bond in one week from now my experiment will be complete."

The steady, cruel voice lashed Clavering.

"You must be mad," he said, nervous with feverish rage.

"Oh, you would like to make that charge? Who would believe you? What proof have you? No! You can find no escape," continued Caradoc.

"Do you think I am going to die like a vivisected dog?" Clavering cried, passionately. "Do you know how strong I am? Do you suppose I will lie down and let you or any man out me open to please your brutal fancies while I have a breath of life in me?"

His voice was hoarse and savage. His hands were clenched. He was fighting for the life he loved.

Some one, singing softly, passed the closed door. The two men heard the voice and the light footsteps die away in the distance. Then Clavering spoke again.

"Caradoc, that was my wife," he said, struggling against a sob which threatened to master him. "I swore you should not come between us before I made her mine, and now—the crown of womanhood is coming to her. For the sake of that, for the sake of any woman you have ever loved, let me go."

The sneer on the other's face silenced him. Against Caradoc's powerful self-control his passion had no chance. He had used his last argument; he could say no more.

The footsteps crossed the hall again. Then the door opened, and, full in the glory of the sunshine which streamed in behind her, stood his wife, young and beautiful, looking at them over the flowers which filled her arms.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she said. "I thought you were alone."

Obeying a sudden impulse, Clavering went to the door.

"Come in," he said. "Let me introduce you to my wife, Caradoc."

"I believe we have met before," she said quietly, bowing slightly and turning as if to leave the room.

Caradoc came a step after her, as if to detain her. His brilliant eyes were worshipping, they were hungry for love. Clavering opened the door, and as she passed she smiled at him. Then he swung round.

"Where did you meet my wife," he demanded.

Caradoc was gazing out of the window, with his back to Clavering, and did not reply for several minutes. Then he turned a saddened and careworn face to Clavering.

"I loved her first," he said slowly. "She was the desire of my world. She never cared for me. I——" he paused. He could not open his heart. "She was only a girl then. And I have saved you for her—that is the irony of it."

"She loves me. If I die—" Clavering stopped short. The thought of her suffering was the greatest agony for him.

"Yes, she loves you. It was in her eyes just now, when she turned from me and smiled at you," Caradoc said, with a quaver in his voice.

The man's whole bearing altered. The life, the strength had gone from him. There was silence—a dragging silence, tense and painful, and then:

"I give you back your bond, Clavering," Caradoc said. "I give up all the working and waiting of my life."

He turned to the door. Clavering could not find anything to say. In silence he held out his hand, but Caradoc refused to see it.

"Good morning," he said in dull tones. "The game lies with you after all."

He went out, and Clavering looked after the man who had held his life in the hollow of his hands, but who had given it back to him for the sake of a woman who had crossed his path in sunlight.

For a Hundred Thrills Read.... "The Scarlet Plague" By JACK LONDON, which begins in the Monthly Magazine with Hearst's Sunday American Issue of June 1

Fate of Tallulah Falls To Be Decided This Week

Will the Daring $5,000,000 Power Project Go for Naught? Court to Rule on Riparian Rights to Beautiful Turbulent River.

Will the greatest and most daring development project in the South, which has been worked out at a cost of close to $5,000,000, all go for naught?

The question probably will be decided this week, when Monday, in the court of Rabun County, will be called the case of the State of Georgia vs. the Georgia Railway and Power Company of Atlanta, entailing the ownership of Tallulah Falls, and the right of the company to convert to its own use the water of the beautiful and turbulent Tallulah River.

The story of the suit is simple. The Georgia Railway and Power Company contends that when it purchased, three years ago, the property surrounding Tallulah Falls, it secured title to the gorge of the river and the riparian rights of the stream. Bitterly opposing the corporation is a faction of conservationists, headed by Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate general, who declare that the gorge never was ceded by the State, and that the persons selling the property to the power company did not themselves possess title to it.

Tunnel May Be Worthless.

If the conservationists win the suit, and if the title to the gorge is vested in the State, then the gigantic engineering feat which the power company has put through will be useless. A 14-foot tunnel, more than a mile and a quarter in length, which has been bored through solid rock to skirt the famous cataract, will be as worthless as a mole trail. A dam higher than the structure whose collapse destroyed Austin, Pa., will be a wall with no more function than an abandoned barn. And the entire project of the ambitious power company will be defeated.

Purchasing the land about Tallulah Falls, the Georgia Railway and Power Company three years ago announced its intention to exploit the water of the mountain stream to develop 90,000 horsepower of energy.

"To furnish power to industries in North Georgia, and to decrease the cost of manufacturing from 30 to 70 per cent," was announced as its purpose. Forthwith it proceeded to work toward this development.

Several thousand feet above the falls a great dam was built, 380 feet across the river gorge and 115 feet high. The dam is one of the most considerable on the American continent. Several thousand feet below the falls a power house was built, with a tremendous capacity.

Rock Had To Be Conquered.

But as great as the two structures are, they are insignificant in comparison with the task that they involved. To connect the two, a tunnel was conceived, 6,663 feet in length, sloping down through the mountain, through the most unyielding and impervious of rock. The conception itself was gigantic, the work even more so.

The tunnel has an inlet just above the dam. It has a cross sectional area of 151 square feet. The head of water on the tunnel is 31 feet. At the lower end of the tunnel, which has a uniform drop of two feet in 1,000 feet, a large surge basin was quarried in the opposite side of the inlet tunnel, and connected with six steel penstocks at a point about half way down the side of the gorge. By means of this dam and tunnel a 600-foot head of water is obtained at the power house a mile and a quarter below. The diameter of the penstock, or steel tubes, is five feet each, and their length 1,075 feet.

By means of the tunnel, a portion of the water in the stream is diverted and will run, an underground river, around the waterfalls. The conservationists declare that the beauty of the falls will be destroyed. In answer to this plaint, the power company makes the showing that only about one-third the natural volume of the stream will flow through the tunnel, and thus the falls will not be ruined as a scenic feature.

Beauty Unhurt, It Is Said.

The power company also will present in its defense that the beauty of the gorge, while necessarily changed by the addition of the dam and the power house, will not be marred.

The power company already has established its transmission lines, two in number, with steel towers. The towers are of 70-foot height, and on the copper wire of the lines the power will be brought to Atlanta, a distance of 87.5 miles, at a pressure of 110,000 volts. Lines are also being built to many other neighboring towns, and it is expected to have a large connected load by the time the development is completed.

A storage dam, 700 feet long and 97 feet high, has been built at a point seven miles above the intake dam, and provides a storage of 1,250,000,000 cubic feet.

All this work has been laid by the Georgia Railway and Power Company with a confidence that its title to the property will be sustained by the courts. The fight against the power company will be made on the ground that the original State survey of 1818 and 1819, which marked the land belonging respectively to Rabun and Habersham Counties, did not establish the center of the stream as the county boundary, but the edge of the gorge on the Habersham County side.

Gorge Not Ceded, They Say.

The gorge of the stream, according to Mrs. Longstreet and the conservationists, was never ceded by the State to any county, but remained the property of the State government, and therefore transactions subsequent to the 1818 survey, by which the gorge area has changed hands, were illegal and to no purpose. Thus is sought to wrest from the power company the land on which it serenely has built its developing agents.

The power company, however, is sanguine of victory, claiming that a surveying party sent out by Hoke Smith, when he was Governor, and a later party sent out by Governor Brown, both returned the verdict that the Georgia Railway and Power Company was within its rights.

The suit against the power company was brought by Attorney General Felder, at the instance of the State Legislature. Mrs. Longstreet, failing to enlist the executives in her fight, took the issue to the State Senate in the 1912 session. The appeal of the conservationists for a suit to oust the power company was indorsed by the company itself, desirous of freeing its title of the cloud.

Another Fight Promised.

If the State wins the fight in the courts, the conservationists have declared, another fight will be made before the Legislature this summer, when, they foresee, the development company will endeavor to purchase the rights of the stream from the State. This, too, they will fight.

Last year when agitation first began to prevent the intrusion of modern industrialism into the scenes of Georgia's greatest natural beauty, Mrs. Minnie Moore, of Rabun County, and Mrs. Longstreet were the leaders. Mrs. Moore sought to restrain the company from stretching its lines on her lands, and Mrs. Longstreet attacked the company from every conceivable point, alleging violation of the anti-trust law among a dozen other things. All the attempts of the leaders so far have been unsuccessful in stopping the work of the power company.

Most of the improvements are established. Cliff House, the big, airy hotel, once surrounded by primeval woods, now peers down upon the great stone wall that is the South's largest dam. At Lodge station is a considerable lake, where once the tangled thread of the Tallulah twisted slenderly. Peaceful Valley, through which the little river flows on its last lap to the Savannah and to the sea, is now alive with the whir that comes with the construction and operation of a giant power house.

Old Wagon Road Raised.

The old wagon road in the gorge has been raised to a higher level, where the water which will be backed up behind the dam will cover its old site. The bridge of the Southern Railroad, which will be covered when the dam is in operation, was replaced by a new steel bridge, built by the Georgia Railway and Power Company.

Bitterly opposing all these improvements, has been the work of the Tallulah Falls Conservation Association, of which Mrs. Longstreet is president. Mrs. Longstreet has become a militant in the fight against the development company, sparing no strength of phrase in the public cards which she has issued in appeals to Georgia people to permit not the work of the power company at the falls.

"One of the greatest scenic wonders of the world—an heirloom which has come down to us from the immemorial ages—is in the clutches of the water power trust," she declared in one card, "which would rob the Western world of a great handiwork of the Almighty. To-day the first natural asset of this republic, which is the Tallulah Falls, has been seized and is being commercialized by a band of pirates and vandals in violation of the laws of both God and man."

Mrs. Longstreet asserts that she has spent $12,000 in the fight to thwart the power company from erecting its structures near Tallulah Falls, making that declaration several days ago before a committee of the United States Senate.

Picturesque Tallulah Falls and Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, who is leading a fight against the Georgia Railway and Power Company, which, she says, will destroy the scenic beauty of this wonderful river. The large falls and one of the smaller are shown.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN DIXIE---*By James B. Nevin*

SOME of these days, perhaps, the women of the South will be given the right of suffrage, and will exercise that right freely and generally. Some of these days, perhaps—yes! But, in all human probability, not soon.

There are many advocates of woman suffrage in Dixie. They are right thinking and earnest thinking people, who see much in woman suffrage that commends itself to them, and they unhesitatingly stamp it with their approval, as a theoretical proposition, anyway.

They are neither so foolish nor yet so hidebound that they refuse to admit the possibility of seeing through a millstone with a hole in it; and by the same token, they grant the possible good effect of woman's participation in the voting, at least in certain circumstances.

The South will be the last section of the nation, nevertheless, to grant suffrage to its women, because, in the South's old-fashioned and maybe misguided way, it has not become convinced that to grant woman the right of suffrage would not make her less womanly.

Woman's Rights in Georgia.

That's the sum and substance of Southern lukewarmness to woman suffrage—the fear of a depreciating effect upon woman herself.

The time long has passed when the advocate of "woman's rights" is laughed at and sneered to shamed silence, either in this section or any other. Women have many rights in the South to-day that they do not enjoy in some other localities. Georgia, for instance, absolutely exempts a wife's property from levy and sale for her husband's debts, and denies to her the right in any way to make her property subject thereto. Not only is she protected amply against her husband's misfortunes in a business way, but she is quite as amply protected against herself and her presumably wifely inclination to help, neither wisely nor well, as she likely would be tempted to do, in ordinary financial crises in the home.

When the time comes that the women of the South really ask for the ballot—when the time arrives that they sincerely believe the right of suffrage necessary and essential to their welfare and the safety of the State and the protection of their own firesides—then, for the asking, the right of suffrage will be conferred upon them.

It is going to be a long, long time, however, before the women of the South come to feel that way about suffrage.

Woman stands more uniquely a thing apart from ordinary business life in the South, perhaps, than anywhere else in the nation.

Women on High Pedestal.

For some reason or other, the men of the South have elected to place their women on a very high pedestal—in a way, the menfolks down Dixieway are foolishly fond of their womenfolks, their mothers, their daughters, their wives, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts.

There is something more in that much-abused term, "Southern chivalry," than many people imagine!

In the South the women largely are of native stock. Their fathers, their grandfathers and their great-grandfathers were Southern men before them. And those fathers, and grandfathers, and great-grandfathers always have lifted their hats in a feminine presence, largely amplified their courtesy in response to feminine demands and desires, and "my deared" and "certainlied" and "to-be-sured" so continuously in conversation with their mothers, and grandmothers, and great-grandmothers that—well, the women of the South naturally expect a very great deal of the men by way of gentleness and peculiarly respectful consideration. And they would be astonished beyond measure if they failed to receive all of that and more!

It may be said of the men of the South that they constantly have "spoiled" the women dreadfully and that the time now has arrived when the "spoiling" should cease.

They Revel in Spoiling.

Still, when one stops to consider how long the women of Dixie have been "spoiled" by the men thereof and how truly and surely they have fairly reveled in the "spoiling"—how they have "just loved it," mayhap—one readily may see how certainly woman down this way will incline to go slow in inaugurating any movement likely to upset that ancient and approved order of things.

Being wise in their generation, the women of the South know that the men delight to think of them and to contemplate them in their roles of wife, mother, sister, daughter, sweetheart and friend. Moreover, in their hearts is a suspicion that they would not appear in a role one-half so engaging marching in political parades, participating in hotly contested conventions and primaries, and elbowing their ways to the ballot box.

Now, all of this may seem a bit mushy and foolishly reactionary—or something—to the women of some other sections than the South, but in the South it accurately sets forth the average point of view.

If the right of suffrage is to make women one whit less womanly, to make her even SEEM one whit less womanly, in the eyes of the men of the South, then it is as certain as anything can be that the Southern women will never ask for it. And unless they DO ask for it, it will not be extended to them, for to undertake to make a voter of a Southern woman, without her knowledge and consent—foolish and funny old "Southern chivalry" would balk at that, surely!

The Case of Florida.

I imagine that these more or less general views upon the question of woman's suffrage in the South will be read with some impatience in certain quarters, and that I will be looked upon by this and that wise person as rather impossible and difficult in outlining an argument—and yet I know so well that what I say will meet the approval of a vast majority of Southern men and women that I shall rest content to be viewed with alarm here and there.

"But," says someone, determined to dispute, regardless of my dogmatic opinions, "there is Florida—a few days ago a woman's suffrage bill came very near passing the House of Representatives there."

"Indeed," continues Doubting Thomas, "the vote in the House stood 38 to 26—a change of 7 votes would have passed the bill!"

D. Thomas is right, too! That very thing did happen in Florida, and I think that when woman's suffrage does come to stay in Dixie it likely will locate its entering wedge in the Land of Flowers.

But consider this: Florida, of all the Southern States, is made up the most, in its white population, of non-native citizens, and particularly has its more recent additions come from the Central North. These immigrants have come into Florida convinced of the righteousness and immediate necessity of woman's suffrage everywhere—and maybe they are right—but they have come with the point of view far removed from Southern trend just now, nevertheless.

As Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee lower the heavy lead of their native-born population over their foreign-born, if any or all should do that, then will the cause of woman's suffrage grow, perhaps, for that out-of-the-State increase, coming from the North, the West, and the Middle States, already inclines most favorably to woman's right to vote.

South May Yet Like It.

Once it adopted woman's suffrage, it is possible that the South might be pleased with itself for accepting the innovation. Time was when the South was held to be an agricultural section, pure and simple, and the pioneer manufacturers were looked upon more or less askance, and set down in various philosophies as well-meaning, but amusingly misguided persons.

The man who built the first cotton mill in Dixie was rated a venturesome fool, destined rapidly to be separated from his coin.

As a matter of fact, after twenty years, he still is here, and others of his ilk are as thick about him as honeysuckles in the Southern woods of April!

Undoubtedly there are many weighty arguments in favor of extending the right of suffrage to women. It may be that the arguments in favor of it far outweigh those against it. So far, however, Southern women have found themselves only superficially interested in it, and there is no observable symptom of a forthcoming epidemic of enthusiasm in its behalf in this vicinity.

Neither the women nor the men of the South have given the subject more than passing thought, and a serious campaign of education, if one elect to call it that, in respect of woman's suffrage looms not on the horizon of Southern political endeavor nowadays.

Maybe the idea is a delusion and a snare that the extension of the suffrage to woman would make woman less womanly—maybe it is a mere obsession—but until it is removed, both from the male and female mind in the South, the cause of woman's suffrage is going to make little, if any, headway here.

Grave Tales in Flower Tongue

By ANN TEEK

On St. Simons Island, at Frederika, there is a little old-fashioned cemetary, half hidden under the moss-hung trees, and folded away in the kindly shadows of oleander and magnolia. Ancient spiders have woven their webs across the open doors of neglected tombs, and were it not for the bright flowers that bloom about, there would be a weird desolation there.

The old schoolmaster, who taught the colonist children to read and write, sent over to Georgia and the Carolinas, by the board, from London, in 1734, lies under the low, flat four-legged slab where he has slept for more than a century and a half. Some of the men who died at Fort Ann, some who gave their lives on Bloody Marsh, and many a youth and maiden whose romance was dreamed under the patriarchal trees down beside the Altamaha, are likewise buried there.

You can close your eyes, and in fancy hear the familiar notes of the bag-pipe. You can hear the voice of John Wesley preaching to the red men under the gigantic oak that still bears his messages to the world, and perhaps you might hear the phantom whisper of his one colorful but tempestuous love affair that was partly enacted at Old Frederika.

But back to the grave yard! I wandered there one summer morning noting the abundance of palm and hydrangea. Remembering the field of white poppies, that resembled a flock of irresponsible butterflies through which I had passed, when my eyes fell upon a grave upon which gleamed a small crimson flower that was like a glowing star. Its five red petals lay flat upon the earth, destitute of blade or leaf, and so beautiful was it that I covered the strange flower.

The stem of the blossom was scarcely perceptible above the ground. I closed my fingers about it, and began gently to pull. Inch by inch it grew under pressure. A foot, two, three, and maybe four, it came into view, waxen, succulent, quivering. At last it broke, and with a sudden thrill began twisting about my wrist and arm. It clung like a wraith—like a transparent snake, until I was almost afraid.

Trembling with passion, quivering with life, from the very heart of the dead it had come with its nerves and scarlet lips for the star-flower had grown exactly over the place where the heart of the long gone dead had beat.

* * *

Another flower story has come to me this week. Over a year and a half ago, a young man and maiden well known in society, were married. The romance was as sweet as a romance could be. The young wife was very fair and very fragile, and when the little baby came she began to fade away like a wraith. After a time she died, and the baby lived. The young husband, knowing that the little mother had loved pink roses very much, planted one at the head of the grave. During the weeks that followed, never a bud or blossom unfolded, until Mothers' Day, and then the little rose bush put out all its shower of fragrant flowers, and one by one dropped their petals on the narrow mound, until it was covered as with a rosy mantle.

* * *

Orth Stein, artist-writer, once sent to an Atlanta woman, who had rendered him a trivial service when he was ill, a splendid Easter Lily. Twelve perfect blossoms were opened upon the slender stalk. In time the plant died, and was thrown away in the garden. Next spring the woman walking among her flower beds, discovered that the bulb had reached out and taken root in the kindly soil. For days the little sheaf of green struggled on towards the light, and finally put forth a bud. A well-known newspaper reporter made a pretty story of the lily, and a woman seeing it in print wrote an appreciation of its effort to live, comparing the plant with her own life.

Well, the woman to whom Orth Stein had sent the lily, had it carried to the woman who proved to be one of the unfortunate, and whose last look on earth was fixed upon the bright little blossom.

* * *

On the point of St. Simons Island one finds a gigantic magnolia tree. In days primeval, an oak tree stood where the magnolia stands. From the heart of the oak, was taken a beam that went into the building of the old ship, Constitution, and then—the three gradually wasted away until a hollow stump was all that remained. In time a migratory bird, feeding its young, perhaps in the stump, dropped the seed of a magnolia, and taking root it grew, and grew, until its lovely leaves spread out in the sunshine, and its Garymead cups were offered to the birds and butterflies, filled with nectar. And there it stands to-day a fragrant message from the past.

* * *

A well-known Daughter of the Confederacy tells the story of how one of the soldiers of her family came home to die during the war with the States. After he died his uniform was laid away as one of the sacred treasures of the family. Nearly half a century passed and the uniform was taken from its place of security. In the pocket was found a peach seed. This seed was planted and it grew. Since then it has flowered and borne fruit.

* * *

I am here reminded of the theft of a research party who were making investigations in Egypt several years ago. When the tomb of an Egyptian Princess was opened, a small filigree vessel containing corn grains was found on the breast of the mummy. Filching a few grains of the corn the Egyptologist brought them back to his home in this country, and gave several grains to a friend of his in Kentucky. The corn sprouted, grew, and bore ears of corn. These were distributed among the friends of the planter and in a short time there were thousands of stalks of corn, grown from the few grains that had lain for many hundreds of years in the grave of a Princess of the Nile.

BOOK REVIEWS

By ROSWELL FIELD

A MAKESHIFT MARRIAGE.

MRS. BAILLIE-REYNOLDS is the author of certain conventional and not very highly colored romances, a woman of reputable standing in English literary circles. She is reminiscent of those amiable ladies of letters who preface every chapter with a nice little quotation from Browning, Tennyson, the Rossettis and Jean Ingelow, with an occasional dab at Maeterlinck, Austin Dobson and William Watson. This pastime we may describe as an intermezzo, a literary relaxation, something to lift the mind above the sordid details of the contemporaneous novel.

Among Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds' late contributions to letters is "A Makeshift Marriage," published by Hodder & stoughton. The scene is laid in the suburbs of London, and involves certain worthy, middle-class people. Oliver Brendon, a young magazine editor, has given his faith to a fluffy little girl, Vivian Faulkner, who has rewarded him by throwing him over and accepting the affections of a visiting American millionaire.

In revenge for this slight, the wrathy Oliver proposes to and marries a young stenographer, Miss Astrid—whatever it may have been. Astrid, unfortunately, loved him, which complicated matters, inasmuch as from the start he behaved like the cad he was.

Vivian repents of her engagement to the American and seeks to renew her affair with Oliver, who too late sees that with less haste he might have won back his sweetheart. The rest of the story is taken up with the efforts of all parties to straighten their tangled affairs. The American suspects both his wife and Oliver, and resorts to various unworthy deeds to wreak vengeance on Oliver.

Astrid has learned to despise her husband, in spite of her contradictory fondness, and Oliver begins to appreciate the pearl he has thrown away. All heroines in conventional novels are pearls, and are at one time or another thrown away.

At the end the American repents of his acts toward the noble young Englishman, spirits his wife, Vivian, from the danger zone, and leaves Oliver and Astrid to begin life anew under more favorable auspices.

While there is nothing very thrilling in this narrative of the unhappiness which pursues faithless man and trusting "typists," as they call them in England, let us admit that for lack of anything more stimulating the story will prove eminently satisfactory to the readers who never weary of the contradictions of the human heart.

Spite marriages are not infrequent as the bases of sentimental stories, and many desirable lessons may be learned from the folly of defrauding a trusting woman to punish a silly and faithless one. Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds does not like America or Americans, and in common with various other authors and authoresses of British birth and family does not hesitate to administer such reproving slaps as may ease her feeling and establish her principles.

While it is manifest that Railton acted in a manner not at all worthy of a high-minded American gentleman, he was the veritable soul of chivalry in comparison with the caddish Oliver, who followed his selfish instints and purposes to the limit until he saw what a silly little fool had illted him and what a paragon of spirit and intelligence he had married.

Thus we go along in this reading world, picking up whatever may come to hand, and making the best of the gifts the publishers provide. The reason for Mrs. Baillie-Reynolds' popularity seems to be evident.

By EDWIN MARKHAM

THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW ORDER

In a little book called "The Old Law and the New Order," issued by Houghton-Mifflin, of Boston, we find a study by George W. Alger of present day conditions. Discussing the courts, Mr. Alger makes some interesting points:

"Twenty-five or fifty years ago there were time-honored phrases which were applied by lawyers with more or less approval to the American judiciary. The courts were the 'Palladium of our liberties,' the 'Guardians of the Ark of the Covenant.'

"To-day the public attitude has largely changed. These phrases are no longer current. The people are dissatisfied with the guardians of the ark, and in some quarters there is dissatisfaction with the ark itself. The popular magazines are full of articles upon judicial aggression, judicial oligarchies, and the lubrications of ingenious laymen, who, unconstrained by any embarrassment through knowledge of law or of the functions or powers of the judiciary, cheerfully lay at the doors of the courts all the ills of our body politic.

"The Legislatures and constitutional conventions are debating proposals for the recall of judges, and the bar associations are adding to the general confusion by sweepingly denouncing, as demagogic attacks upon the courts, all proposals of change except certain excellent though tardy measures of procedure reform emanating from themselves. The platform of one political party advocates a simplification of the method of impeachment. Between indiscriminate attack and unreasoning defense the courts suffer both from their enemies and, if possible, still more from their friends, while sober-minded citizens are left without light or leading.

"What is the fundamental thing which has aroused this tumult of conflicting charges, this spirit of bitterness, these recriminations and attacks? At bottom, the difficulty will be found to be a change in the attitude of the people, not toward the courts themselves, but toward law-making bodies and the desire to readjust in an essential particular constitutional power as between the courts and the law-making bodies by the only feasible method which our complicated system affords—direct application of public opinion.

"The attempt to analyze the process of this change would be difficult, and no broad generalization can be made which would not appear in some quarters to be glaringly inaccurate. For one matter, there has been in our country in recent years a decided growth in actual democracy. Despite occasional flashes of its ancient power, government by political oligarchies (boss rule) is losing ground. For another matter, we have passed industrially from individualism to collectivism, and our law has not yet adapted itself to the transition."

By H. EFFA WEBSTER

HER DIVINE RIGHT.

It isn't "Her Right Divine" for a married woman to fall in love with "the other man," and then deliberately agree with the "soul mate" in a liaison—according to all ethics of ordinary decency. A novel by Oliver Kent, that carries the quoted caption, flagrantly attempts to demonstrate the negative of our assertion.

Many men and women may agree with this author, but the large majority of both sexes, endowed with less elastic moral principles and with considerably more self-respect, are ready to declare that whenever a book of the brand of this "Her Right Divine" is published and circulated, literature is vitiated to a certain degree—even if the novel is so subtly languaged that it comes into the current of literature in any way.

Daphne, the heroine of the story, is weak and silly enough in her marriage to make it no surprise when she falls in the position of "affinity" to "the other man," who is on the edge of becoming husband of another woman because he owes her his name, a frivolous woman, as unfaithful to herself as to all her lovers.

This little ripple of honesty seems incongruous in Hilary's (Hilary is the "other man") moral texture, since he is so abominably immoral later—and continuously. However, Hilary's evil and the corresponding evil of Daphne are made "divine" in the book—the sordid materialism glorified because this pair find their happiness in "independent" conscience.

Subsequent events and relationships of both men and women reveal a shocking status of "society" around and in Brentford, a far-West town. The G. W. Dillingham Company publishes this novel.

Saving Nutriment in Your Foods

VALUABLE ELEMENTS LOST

By ALICE QUIMBY, D. D. O. S. S. C.

A GREAT deal of valuable food, meaning the most nutritious part, is daily lost by the average housewife because she doesn't know exactly how to prepare it. For instance, potatoes should never be peeled before they are boiled, because next to the skin there are always found valuable salts which are naturally boiled away and dissolved if the skins are off.

Fish and meats decrease in weight in cooking, whereas vegetables and cereals always increase. Meat loses from one-sixth to one-third of its weight, and boiled meat is probably the least wasteful of its bulk.

Boiled meat, however, may lose some of its best foodstuff properties if too much water is used in its boiling, or if it is taken from the water in which it is boiling, instead of allowing it to remain and recover by absorption some of its valuable properties.

Eight pounds of beef, after it is boiled, will weigh six and a half pounds. After it is baked it will lose two pounds and six ounces; after it is roasted it will lose three pounds and ten ounces. Other meat loses almost in the same proportions when it is cooked. It will be noticed that roasting meat causes it to decrease considerably more than boiling.

One great trouble, of course, in boiling meat is that it loses nearly 45 per cent of its mineral matter and 12 per cent of its fats and nearly 8 per cent of its proteids.

Housewives should not worry over this, however, when it is known that there is a greater percentage of nutriment in cooked meats, notwithstanding the loss by cooking, than there is in raw meats.

In the matter of vegetables, great care should be taken not to cook in too much water. Experiments made by a skillful scientific commission showed that there is a considerable loss of nutriment in cooking vegetables, but that this loss can be lessened when only enough water is used to perfectly cook them. A hundred pounds of uncooked cabbages contain only 7 pounds of solid matter, and in the cooking 2-1-2 pounds of this is lost. This loss consists of mineral matter, carbo-hydrates and proteids. Carrots, for instance, lose 25 per cent of the total food material. This is extracted from the vegetable into the broth, and explains why light broth or soups are of such value to invalids. These brothe are full of various forms of nutritious matter, mineral salts, carbo-hydrates and proteids. At the same time there is no great bulk of fiber or waste materials and so the invalid gets only the best of foods that will never overload his stomach or overtax his digestive organs.

There is practically no loss suffered in boiling potatoes if the peeling remains intact, as it acts as a protection.

On the other hand, spinach is the most remarkable vegetable for shrinkage, there being only ten pounds of solid matter in one hundred pounds, the remainder being water. When it is cooked more than two pounds of the remaining ten pounds of bulk is lost.

Rice, while a common article of food, is by no means as nutritious as many would have us believe, and, when it is boiled a great share of what little nutrition it possesses is lost from the kernels and taken into the water. The cleverness of the native soldiers in the Far East has been demonstrated when they gave the English soldiers the solid rice and demanded only the water the rice was cooked in.

About the best way rice can be cooked is to boil it for twenty minutes in two and a half times its bulk of water. If covered with a piece of cheese-cloth it will keep warm for an hour. At the same time the rice will not only be tender and sweet, but it will have retained a good share of whatever nutriment it originally possessed.

With perhaps one or two exceptions, all vegetables will weigh more when cooked than in their raw state. All vegetables contain an extremely high percentage of water. Naturally when they increase their weight by cooking they have taken on more water and this in time dilutes or lessens the food value to a certain extent. It is said that 100 pounds of Brussels sprouts when cooked will weigh about 122 pounds. Onions gain equally in weight, while oats sometimes increase in bulk ten times while in the process of being cooked.

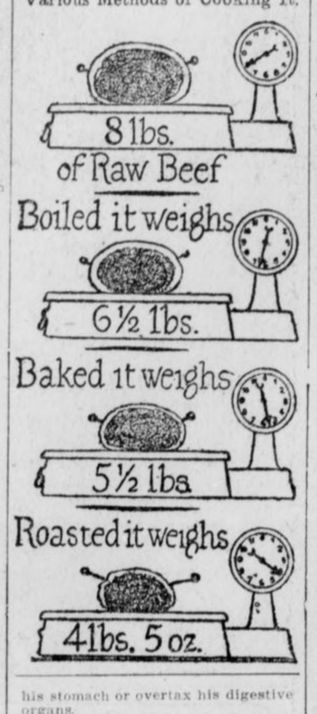
Our bodies demand a certain amount of food—starch, sugar (carbo-hydrates), mineral salts and proteids—every day. It is the proteids that build up the tissues and give us both energy and heat, but this must be with the help of water and minerals such as common table salt. At the same time certain carbo-hydrates or foods, especially bacon, are the real energy producers.

All over the world the amount of actual nutriment that a working man needs is just about the same, whether he is mining in Siberia, engineering in Panama, planting in Brazil, or farming in New England. This average has been found by a number of scientific investigators to be about 4 1-2 ounces of proteid, 16 ounces of carbo-hydrates and 4 1-2 ounces of fat for a man which does a moderate or average day's work. For a woman, about four-fifths of the above amount is required, while children, except in a few especially rapidly-growing stages, need even less than that.

The little red herring that has been joked about for ages still remains a particularly good food, although the edible portions yield only one-fifth per cent of nutriment, while lentils are a valuable food because of their supply of proteids. If we depended entirely upon them for all the proteids our bodies needed we would have to eat more than a pound of lentils a day, cooked, which would mean over four pounds of the uncooked lentils.

Our carbo-hydrates we can obtain from bread. About three pounds of bread alone would give all the sugar and starch we needed. If we depended solely upon potatoes for the starch we needed, we would have to eat about 8 1-2 pounds a day, while the supply of proteids in potatoes is so small that if we ate potatoes alone we would have to eat 22 pounds a day to get a sufficient supply of proteids.

How Beef Loses Weight Through Various Methods of Cooking It.



Women Are Now Studying Foods

BY MIRIAM RAWLS.

Instructor at the School of Domestic Arts and Science, Chicago.

The women of the country are waking rapidly to perception of the work of home making as a dignified occupation calling for special education in order to carry it to its highest plane. Everywhere schools for girls are springing up, women are organizing to study these common problems.

The study of foods leads us to a knowledge of their value and menu making becomes an art. A well-balanced menu, properly prepared and attractively served, is no mere matter of chance, and its beneficent effect is felt by those who little understand the cause. But you reply you do not want to spend all your time over such things. Having studied, you do not need to, for you soon learn the foods which really count, and it is the universal evidence of all who have really entered into this interest that the non-essentials slip away.

Over a bowl of wonderful and mysterious Chinese chow-mien a much-traveled epicure told of the wonders of real Chinese cooking; of their wonderful menus, combining just the right proportions; of the chemically correct recipes, and of the exclusive school of cooks, who, like the famous Yogi men of India, take only one apprentice in a lifetime, and train that much envied lad in the ART of cooking.

"For it is an art over there," he concluded, "When our ancestors were still digging roots the Chinese were dining. DINING, not eating, Americans don't know the first preliminaries of cooking!"

We should gratify our eyes by a symmetrical arrangement of china, silver and linen; our ears by restfully quiet handling of the same; our minds by cheerful conversation, which a lack of methodical service precludes, and our hearts by looking to the comfort of each person at the table, especially of the guest in whose honor we should set forth the best our means afford, without self-consciousness if it be simple even to meagerness.

There is a scientific way for the care of dining room and pantry, care of silver and cutlery, washing of dishes, care of lamps, serving of breakfast, luncheon, dinner and arranging of invalid's tray; preparation of fruit, salads and sandwiches, use of chafing dish.

Shad Roe Well Prepared

Shad roe and bacon form a delicious combination. To prepare them boil the roe 15 minutes in salted water, drain it and keep it warm over steam. Fry the bacon crisp and brown and in the bacon fat brown the roe. Serve it with the bacon and a garnish of parsley or crisp lettuce hearts.

Croquettes of shad roe are another delicacy. They are made of four roes boiled in salted water for 15 or 20 minutes. While they are boiling make a thick cream sauce of a pint of rich milk or cream with four tablespoonfuls of butter and four of flour. Add the cream sauce, a teaspoonful of salt, some red pepper and the juice of two lemons to the roe, cool, shape, dip in beaten egg and fine bread crumbs and fry brown.

To make shad roe salad boil three roes in salted water for 15 or 20 minutes, cool them and slice them neatly in thin slices. Pour over the slices two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and half as much vinegar with a generous seasoning of salt and pepper. Chill on the ice, then arrange on lettuce leaves crisp and white and cover with French or mayonnaise dressing.

MENUS for the WEEK

One of the most perplexing problems for the housewife is the planning of suitable menus for the week's meals.

The Sunday American has arranged with E. L. Thornton, steward of the Athletic Club and the East Lake Country Club, to give its readers a series of menus for the week, with recipes of the principal dishes. Mr. Thornton is one of the best known stewards in the country, and members of the Athletic Club who have eaten his tempting dishes at both the town club and East Lake Country Club pronounce him "a master of his art."

Following are Mr. Thornton's menus for this week:

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Sliced Oranges
Corn Meal Mush and Cream
Smothered Steak with Brown Gravy
Fried Boiled Potatoes
Wheat Waffles
Georgia Cane Syrup
Coffee

DINNER:
Old-fashioned Bean Soup
Radishes
Country Beef Stew with Vegetables
Georgia Corn Pone
Potato and Egg Salad
Rice Custard Pudding—Cream Sauce
Buttermilk

SUPPER:
Minced Ham and Fried Eggs
Hot Grits
Buttered Toast
Green Apple Marmalade
Sugar Wafers
Iced Tea

RECIPES.

OLD-FASHIONED BEAN SOUP.—Soak over night one cup of dry navy beans. Take ham hock and put over fire in cold water. Add the beans and salt and pepper to taste. Let boil until the beans are very tender. Strain off stock and run beans through sieve or colander and put back in stock over fire and let boil until ready to serve. Have crotons (toasted bread cut in squares) to serve when soup is dishes up for the table.

COUNTRY STEW WITH VEGETABLES.—Two pounds of lean beef stew meat, six large Irish potatoes, six onions, six carrots, six turnips, one ½-lb. can tomatoes. Cut the beef into blocks about one inch square and put over a brisk fire. Add the tomatoes, carrots and turnips and let boil for two hours; then add the onions and potatoes. Let continue to boil until the vegetables are done, then season to taste. Thicken with a little flour and water before taking off fire. When dished up for the table, sprinkle a little chop parsley over.

MINCED HAM AND FRIED EGGS.—Take the ham hock left from your bean soup and cut fine. Chop one onion and put on fire in fry pan with a little butter and fry until a light brown; then add the ham and a little water to cover and let cook for 20 minutes. Season with a little mustard, tabasco or Worcester sauce. Serve on toast with the fried eggs on top.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Stewed Prunes
Oat Meal and Cream
Country Fried Ham with Red Gravy
Hominy with Butter
Corn Muffins
Hot Tea

DINNER:
Okra and Tomato Soup
Iced Cucumbers
Baked Chicken Pie, family style
Corn Bread
New Potatoes Spring Beets
Sliced Sweet Potato Pie
Milk

SUPPER:
Country Beef Hash on Toast
Fried Yams
Hot Biscuit
Peach Preserves
Coffee

RECIPES.

BAKED CHICKEN PIE, FAMILY STYLE.—One hen, six boiled potatoes, four small onions, six eggs (boiled), one cup milk, two tablespoons of butter, pie crust. Boil the hen for two hours on brisk fire, with the onions and salt and pepper; plenty of water to cover. Take out of pot when done and cut into 12 or 14 pieces. Keep the stock on fire, and thicken with the milk, butter and a little flour. Roll pie crust thin to cover deep pan and cover bottom of pan well. Put the chicken and blocked potatoes, with the boiled onions and chopped boiled eggs, into pan, and last add the chicken stock. Cover the pan with the pie crust and bake in a slow oven.

COUNTRY BEEF HASH.—Boiled or roasted beef cut into small squares, four onions cut fine, six boiled potatoes cut into dice, leftover biscuit. Put the beef, potatoes and onions over fire, with salt, pepper and one part of red pepper, and boil for 30 minutes; thicken with a little flour. Just before you take it off the fire, cut leftover biscuits into halves and put into pot with hash. Sprinkle a little chop parsley over when dished up to serve.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Grape Fruit
Boiled Rice with Cream
Country Scrambled Eggs
Fried Lye Hominy
Wheat Cakes
Syrup
Coffee or Tea

DINNER:
Cream of Chicken, Southern style
Spring Onions
Beef Roast and Sweet Potatoes
Turnip Greens and Corn Dodgers
Sliced Pineapple
Chocolate Cake
Coffee

SUPPER:
Fried Calf Liver, Brown Gravy
Corn Fritters
Blackberry Jam
Toast
Iced Tea

RECIPES.

BEEF ROAST AND SWEET POTATOES.—Two or three-pound beef roast; six large yams. Put roast into baking pan, sprinkle a little flour over to season; add three tablespoons bacon grease. Pare the potatoes and lay around roast and hash well as it cooks.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Stewed Peaches
Porridge and Cream
Country Breakfast Hash
Hot Grits
Rice Waffles
Coffee

DINNER:
Vegetable Soup, Southern style
Radishes
Veal Stew with dumplings
Corn Pone
Candied Yams Beet Tops Green
Apples and Nut Salad
Fresh Strawberry Gelatine
Ginger Wafers
Milk

SUPPER:
Sliced Fresh Peaches and Cream
Smothered Chicken and Rice
Baked Stuffed Potatoes
Graham Toast
Tea

RECIPES.

VEAL STEW WITH DUMPLINGS.—Three pounds veal stew meat; small amount butter; pie dough; three boiled eggs; one cup milk. Put the stew meat cut into squares on fire, with two quarts of water and salt and pepper. Let cook until very tender. Chop the boiled eggs fine and add to pot, also the butter. Roll the pie crust thin and cut into strings and put into pot and let cook until done. Serve in covered dish.

SMOTHERED CHICKEN WITH RICE.—Cut spring chicken into quarter; place in small deep pan. Add salt and pepper and sprinkle a little flour over it. A little butter and small amount of water and let cook slow in oven. Have boiled rice ready to mould into cups, and after you dish the chicken, place on platter and serve.

BAKED STUFFED POTATOES.—After baking potatoes done, hollow out and mash the potatoes, and season with salt, pepper and butter; place back and put into oven to brown.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Grape Fruit
Grits with Cream
Fried Salt Mackerel (corn meal)
Mashed Browned Potatoes
Corn Cakes
Coffee

DINNER:
Clam Tea in Cups
Cucumbers
Baked Speckled Trout, Tomato Sauce
Creamed Potatoes Hot Slaw
Corn Muffins
Lettuce and Egg Salad
Green Apple Pie, farmer's style
Coffee

SUPPER:
Fish Flake Balls, Cream Sauce
Fried Potatoes
Bread, Cakes and Preserves
Coffee

RECIPES.

SALT MACKEREL, FRIED (CORN MEAL).—Soak mackerel over night and dry before frying. Beat one egg well and place mackerel in shallow dish and pour egg over. Sprinkle corn meal over and fry in very hot fat. Serve on platter with boiled eggs, boiled potatoes and small piece of lemon.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Sliced Bananas
Cream of Wheat and Cream
Fried Salt Pork and Apples
Lye Hominy
Hot Biscuit
Coffee

DINNER:
Beef Soup with Rice
Sliced Onions
Boiled Ham Hock and Green Cabbage
New Potatoes, Butter Sauce
Georgia Eggbread
Tomato and Pepper Salad
Bread and Raisin Pudding
Coffee

SUPPER:
Pork Chops, Brown Gravy
Fried Sweet Potatoes
Browned Grits and Eggs
Hot Rolls
Preserves Tea or Coffee

RECIPES.

SALT PORK AND FRIED APPLES.—Slice salt pork and soak over night. Fry in pan brown and save grease to fry the apples after slicing them, not too thin. Make a little brown gravy out of what grease you have left.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST:
Cantaloupe
Boiled Rice and Cream
Breakfast Bacon
Omelette with Cheese
Southern Wheat Cakes
Georgia Cane Syrup
Coffee

DINNER:
Cream of New Asparagus
Celery Tomato Pickle Radishes
Fried Spring Chicken, country style
Creamed Potatoes Baked New Corn
Fried Young Okra
Muffins
Rice Croquettes Strawberries
Vegetable Salad
Fresh Peach Ice Cream
Lemon-layer Cake
Cream Cheese and Jelly
Coffee

SUPPER:
Chicken and Tomato Sandwiches
Sliced Tomatoes
Peach Ice Cream and Cake
Iced Tea

RECIPES.

SPRING CHICKEN, COUNTRY STYLE.—Unjoint chicken and dry on cloth. Salt, pepper and flour well and fry in hot fat (slow). Make brown gravy in pan with the fat that is left.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Pie and Nut Sandwiches
Olive Relish Sandwiches
Chicken and Egg Salad (Surprise)
Wheat Wafers
Strawberry Ice Cream and Whipped Cream
Caramel Layer Cake
Cheese Sticks
Tea

RECIPES.

FIG-NUT SANDWICH.—One small jar fig preserves; ¼ pound Pecan meat; one large spoon butter. Pound the preserves into a pulp and add the butter and chopped nuts (must be finely chopped). Mash into a paste and spread on thin bread or butter-thin crackers.

OLIVE RELISH SANDWICH.—The olive relish can be bought at some grocery stores. If not convenient to buy prepared, I give you a recipe that is easily prepared. One small bottle of stuffed olives; one teaspoon prepared mustard; two teaspoons mayonnaise. Chop the olives very fine and add the mustard and mayonnaise. Work into a paste and spread on square salt-tine crackers or freshly toasted bread.

CHICKEN AND EGG SALAD (SURPRISE).—Two stalks celery; six boiled eggs; the white meat of one boiled hen; one dozen tomatoes; green peppers; one cup of Mayonnaise. Have the celery very cold so as to be crisp. Cut the meat or chicken into small squares and chop the eggs and celery about the same size as the chicken. Put into a bowl and add the mayonnaise, salt and pepper to taste. Take the tomatoes or peppers and hollow and fill with salad, and put on lettuce leaf and serve.

THE

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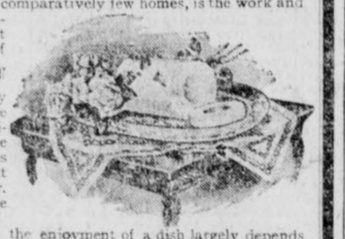

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