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EXTRA

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WILSON'S ROLE AS BUSINESS BOSS IMPERILS WHOLE NATION, SAYS FORBES

Troublous Times May Be Expected Unless Some Check Is Put on the Activities of Amateur Statesmen at National Capital.

Idea of Attorney General to Put Killing Taxation on Corporations Doing More Than Certain Amount of Business Staggers.

By B. C. FORBES.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Is the Wilson administration to slash business?

It has come perilously near doing so, and unless some restraint be exercised by amateur statesmen, utterly out of sympathy with the nation's business affairs, troublous times may be precipitated.

Attorney General McReynolds has brought forth the staggering proposal that corporations be punished by killing taxation for doing more than a certain amount of business, no matter how honestly, economically or satisfactorily the business may be conducted. This startling policy of wrecking an enterprise solely because of its size is the most revolutionary principle yet enunciated by any of our new lot of Federal statesmen.

In effect, the Attorney General wants to upset the decisions of the Supreme Court which directed how the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Trust should be dissolved.

If Supreme Court decisions are to be thrown to the winds by any legal gentleman who may be placed at the head of the Department of Justice, then the republic is in a bad state, financiers declare.

Would Become Small Units.

May it be suggested to Mr. McReynolds that were his brand-new theory of taxation to be adopted, the tobacco companies, which he wants to slay, simply would split themselves up into smaller units, so that no one of them would do more than 25 per cent of the total business, the proportion he regards as the limit to be tolerated without impossible taxation.

If the Attorney General's proposal is to be accepted as a sample of the kind of half-baked, hit-or-miss legislation to be favored by the Wilson administration, then the panic which President Wilson forbade can scarcely fail to overtake the country with a vengeance.

Europe is dumfounded by political ongoings here. "You don't know where you're at," they tell us. Therefore, they are liquidating American securities.

Should foreign investors be frightened into returning any considerable percentage of their American holdings, our markets will be demoralized, the international exchanges be turned seriously against us, and gold forced across the Atlantic, no matter how urgently we may need it at home.

Schiff Far From Elated.

Jacob H. Schiff, returning from Europe on Friday, tried to be optimistic, yet this was the best he could say:

"If legislation for a good reform of the currency is not to be delayed and will follow promptly a proper revision of the tariff, it is altogether likely that we shall escape serious revulsion, and become even stronger, commercially and financially, than we have been heretofore."

It is deplorable that at a time when financial centers throughout the world are in a state of nervousness, the heads of the United States Government should manifest contempt for the country's men of large affairs.

There is, as a matter of fact, a serious quarrel between Washington and the New York banking community. Instead of co-operation there is enmity; instead of confidence, distrust. President Wilson and some of his advisers have got it into their heads that they must antagonize New York, but if they carry their hostility too far they may find that they are "cutting off the nose to spite the face."

The great body of American people must suffer, for as sure as night fol-

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STOCKS SHRANK $1,640,400,000 IN LAST YEAR

With the smoke cleared away from yesterday's drive in the stock market an interesting balance sheet remains.

The average closing price, taken from 50 stocks, was 67.16.

The average for the same day a year ago was 82.10.

There is thus shown a loss of 14.14 on the average share during the year.

By the law of exponents, this loss, applied to the total listed stocks of the exchange, would indicate that in one year values have shrunk $1,640,400,000.

This is equivalent to completely wiping off the map the entire assets of the Steel Trust, which is the largest known corporation.

By the same law, the net loss of 1.05 for the day would indicate a bear gambling profit of $115,500,000 for yesterday.

Girl Aids Convict In Jail Bomb Plot

Sweetheart Hid in Mountains With Horses and Clothes Awaiting Destruction of Prison.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., July 7.—Reynolds Forsbrey, considered one of the most dangerous criminals alive, attempted last April to escape from the Clinton prison, where he is serving a life sentence for murder by blowing up a workshop with a gasoline bomb. The story did not become public until to-night.

With the aid of two confederates Forsbrey had constructed the bomb and several long ladders with which he planned to scale the prison walls. Margaret Ryan, the convict's sweetheart, was in hiding in the mountains six miles from the prison. In her retreat she had new clothes for Forsbrey and his companions and a number of fast horses were at hand with which the party planned to reach the Canadian boundary.

Warden Harry M. Kaiser said tonight that Forsbrey had fashioned a bomb out of two tin cups. The finding of the ladders in the basement led to the plot being discovered.

Pie Hunters Lean; Burleson Is Jaded

Office of Postmaster General Besieged at All Hours by Salary-Hungry Democratic "Workhorses."

WASHINGTON, June 7.—More office-seekers besiege Postmaster General Burleson every day than all the other Cabinet officers put together. The siege has been going on ever since the first day he took office. Senators and Representatives swarm down on him by the score. Everyone has two or three candidates for postmasterships under his wing, and many of these candidates have been here so long they are beginning to look lean and hungry.

Burleson's jovial disposition is gone and he wears a careworn and hunted look. Pressure upon him is so great that Republicans say before he gets through the civil service rules will be pretty well flattened out, so far as postmasterships are concerned.

Had Husband 1 Day, But It Cost Her $500

Wife, Who Admits Her Years Are Not Tender, Says Experience Was Worth Money.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—"No, I am not sorry. I am more than 30, am no spring chicken and never had a sweetheart. The experience of having a husband, even for one day, was worth $500."

This was the declaration of Mrs. Violet Morgan Adamson, of Stoneford, Ill., when the Milwaukee authorities bought her a ticket for her home.

She had been wooed and won at Stoneford by Wallace Henry Adamson, who claimed to be a Milwaukee broker. After reaching here, Adamson took the $500 she had, went to his "offices," and never returned.

TRIES TO SAVE PLAIN DISH AND LOSES HER OWN LIFE

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Miss Jessie Stewart, of Pasadena, trying to save a plain dish which slipped from her fingers while she was washing it, lost her life in the attempt. The accident happened several weeks ago. Miss Stewart died Friday from the effects of injuries received at the time.

When the dish slipped from her grasp, Miss Stewart grabbed for it, lost her balance, fell and broke her arm and leg, and the dish landed on her toe and broke that. She was removed to a hospital, where it was found that she had sustained internal injuries. They finally proved fatal.

GINNING CHANGE CAN ALONE END COTTON WASTE, ASSERTS EXPERT

Farmers of South Now Wasting Between $25,000,000 and $70,000,000 Annually.

STORAGE IS RECOMMENDED

General Warehouse System, Gradual Marketing of Crop and Official Grading Necessary.

By HUGH S. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—These are some of the reforms which the cotton growers of Georgia, the second largest producing State, and of the other cotton growing sections of the South, must adopt if they hope to check the annual loss of $25,000,000 to $70,000,000 which they now suffer, according to Charles J. Brand, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in charge of Farmers' Co-operative Cotton Handling and Marketing:

Farm storage of seed cotton for two to five weeks.

Proper shelter for all bales retained on the farm.

Drying cotton before delivery for ginning.

Better cleaning of cotton.

Use of modern equipment.

Establishment of general warehouse system.

Gradual marketing of crop.

Adoption of official grades.

Better compressing, and use of gin compress.

Complete new system of assessing tare and making tare calculations.

Enactment and enforcement of uniform laws covering weights and measures.

Lint Improved by Storage.

The luster and strength of the lint is greatly improved by farm storage, according to Mr. Brand. "In some experiments conducted by the office of Cotton Standardization, an increase of several per cent in strength was noted in the case of cotton stored in the barns compared with the same growth of cotton ginned immediately. That the luster of the fiber is improved by a sweating out process is not surprising, and it is possible that both of these beneficial results may be due to the slight diffusion of the soil in the seed through the mass of the cotton."

Other benefits to be obtained are a reduction in the time wasted by men and teams in hauling the seed cotton to the ginnery and standing in line awaiting their turn, and in the maintenance of uniformity of the individual farmer's cotton. As ginning is done at present, a farmer with a good grade of cotton who follows a farmer with a poor grade may get a plate of the poorer cotton, varying from a few to 20 pounds in weight, on his good bale. As a result of this careless method, the buyer, sampling both sides of the bale, calls it a "mixed" bale and refuses to pay what it is really worth.

Seed Kept Pure.

Furthermore, farm storage enables the farmer to keep his seed pure, and it insures a more even distribution of moisture through the mass of seed cotton.

While many bad practices at the gin can be blamed on the ginner, there are some for which he is not responsible, and which must be brought home to the farmer. The worst of these is the delivery of cotton for ginning which is too damp to gin properly.

Another is an excess of dirt in the cotton. Mr. Brand says it is regretable that a great deal of sand and earth is considered perfectly legitimate, as the grade of the cotton and hence the price given for it depend to some extent on the presence of this waste.

"The most important step to be taken in the direction of permanent improvement in cotton marketing conditions is the establishment of a general warehouse system, and gradual marketing of the crop," says Mr. Brand.

Banks Must Support Growers.

"Growers must have the interest and support of their local banks in a far greater measure than is now the case. Negotiable warehouse receipts, covering adequately insured cotton that has been graded, stapled and properly certified, should command their confidence and furnish a tangible opportunity for co-operation between the producer and the banker.

"The latter craves active accounts, the frequent 'turning over' of money, collections, exchange and other revenue producing forms of banking ac-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

O. Dammit Wants His Name Changed

Does Not Know Whether Friend Is Just Hailing Him or Indulging in Anathema.

ELMSFORD, N. C., June 7.—Orlando Dammit of this village wishes to change his name and has started proceedings to that end. Dammit says that his name has caused him a great deal of worry. For instance, it is a common thing to hear some friend shout:

"Dammit! Come here a second, will you?"

Then again, Dammit says that it is rather awkward for him when his name is being called at lodge meetings. The secretary goes down the list of names and when he comes to his says:

"O. Dammit!"

Half the time, Dammit says, he doesn't know whether his name is being called or whether the secretary has made a blot on the books and is merely giving vent to his feelings.

"I'm getting sick of it," says Dammit. "Good heavens, it was bad enough when I went to school. I played on the football team and whenever I made a good play the fellows used to give me a long cheer. It went something like this: 'Rah, rah, rah, hoo—ray! Dammit! Dammit! O. Dammit!'"

Alaska Town Faces Meat Famine Peril

People Plead With Authorities to Suspend Game Laws as They Go on Vegetable Diet.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, June 7.—Fairbanks is facing an acute meat famine. All beef, pork, mutton and cold storage stock of poultry has been sold out and no meat of any kind will be available until June 10, when the first steamer from the foot of Lake La Barge is expected to reach Fairbanks with forty head of cattle.

The unprecedented shortage is believed to be due to the small shipments of last summer.

Governor Clark has been appealed to by wire for suspension of the game laws, thus permitting the killing of ducks and geese now flying Northward to the breeding grounds. The season closed in March.

Within a week there will not be a pound of fresh meat in this camp.

Woman Writes of Boxing Kaiser's Ears

Lady MacDonnell Tells How She Rebuked Present Emperor of Germany When He Was Prince.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Lady MacDonnell, in her book, "Remiscences of Diplomatic Life," tells how she once boxed the Kaiser's ears. The incident occurred when Lady MacDonnell was living in Berlin. Wilhelm then was Crown Prince and he was a frequent attendant at her teas, and usually afterward played checkers with the hostess. She writes:

"On one occasion he accused me of cheating. I became infuriated, and, unmindful of his high estate, I impulsively leaned across the table and boxed his ears.

"His sense of humor and satisfaction at having been so successful in working upon my feelings saved the situation. Ever afterward when we met he used to cry: 'I know a lady who cheats at checkers!'"

PAINTER INQUIRY THIS WEEK

Girl Now in Control of Vast Estate

Dollar Mark Traced Through Tragedy

Edward Okle Painter, leading Jacksonville citizen, who died in a great insurance mystery.

The handsome Riverside Drive home of the Painters in Jacksonville.

Three Theories Advanced on Death of Financier Who Left $1,178,000 Recently Acquired Insurance---Suicide, Accident and Insanity All Weighed.

DAUGHTER TAKES ACTIVE CHARGE OF HIS BUSINESS

By COLE E. MORGAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 7.—On the entire tragedy surrounding the mysterious death of Edward Okle Painter, who was drowned in St. John's River May 22, is imprinted the mark of the dollar. It is the dollar mark that is causing insurance companies from every section of the Union to rush detectives and lawyers to fight the payment of $1,178,000 insurance, most of which was written for Painter a few months before his life was ended.

And it is for this vast sum of money and a desire to perpetuate the good name that the man held in life that his family, his friends and the institutions he had benefited are making a counter fight to prove that the manufacturer, politician, civic leader and churchman did not deliberately leap into the water to permit them to reap a monetary reward from the treasuries of the organizations which had trusted him.

CORONER TO FOLLOW MARK.

It will be the mark of the dollar that will be followed in the Coroner's investigation which will begin early this week. It will be this same trail that will be followed when the courts are asked to decide—as they inevitably will—the true story of Painter's death.

Three theories have been advanced in reference to the mystery. The first is that Painter leaped from the ferryboat on which he was traveling from his office to his fertilizer factory and refused to be rescued in order that his family might collect his enormous insurance.

The second is that he was attacked by apoplexy and fell overboard in an unconscious condition and was therefore unable to respond to the efforts to save his life.

A third theory—the least considered one—is that the manufacturer had developed a monomania on insurance, and when refused more policies, in a fit of mental abberation decided to end his life.

DAUGHTER A STRIKING FIGURE.

Second only in public interest to the dollar struggle in the case is Miss Okle Painter, the manufacturer's daughter, now in command of the entire estate and the chief beneficiary under her father's will. She is a young woman, who has a high place in Jacksonville society, but almost her entire life has been devoted to business. It is because of this that her father's will entrusted her with the care of his fortune.

She was given a business education and for several years has been her father's "right-hand man" in his various enterprises. Since his death she has been in active charge of his tangled affairs. Though palpably suffering from deep grief because of his loss, she keeps regular business hours, attends to all details in a business-like way and has shown herself equal to every emergency.

Miss Painter will probably be an important witness before the Coroner's inquiry. The jury has already been impaneled and it will at once delve into the mystery of dollars.

$1,000,000 SINCE FEBRUARY 1.

The most significant feature in connection with the great amount of insurance is that a million dollars of it was secured since February 1—just four months ago—the total amount being almost ten times the estimated value of all of Painter's business and property holdings and the annual premiums of approximately $60,000 more than double his income, estimated at $25,000 per year.

Circumstances surrounding his death, aside from the insurance, tend to substantiate the suicide theory. When he toppled off the ferryboat Duval into the river, Painter was en route from his city office in Jacksonville to his fertilizer plant in South Jacksonville. He had passed a railing and stepped over two safety chains to the very edge of the deck when passengers and crew saw him hit the water. He was an expert swimmer and at Fernandina was recognized as without an equal in water sports. Yet he went down with hands above his head as though making no effort to regain the boat.

DID NOT GRASP LIFE LINE.

A pleasure launch was nearby and the occupant raced to his rescue, throwing a life line that fell across his arms, but Painter did not grasp it. The contention of those claiming that his death was an accident is that he fell off in an attack of apoplexy. A friend who was with him declares he became nauseated, went to the edge of the boat and was attacked by a severe fit of coughing that brought on apoplexy and caused him to lose his balance. This, the accident theorists contend, explains why he did not swim or grasp the life line.

The insanity theory is that Painter became obsessed of a mania for insurance and when companies began refusing to write additional policies he became despondent and sought death, while

Girls in Slit Skirts Attend Purity Ball

Lecturer Tells Them That Ancient Hoop Dress Was More Conducive to Graceful Dancing.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Girls in low-necked gowns and slit skirts were among those present at the purity ball, the first of a series of entertainments provided by the Progressive Hygiene Club.

J. B. Caldwell, superintendent of the International Purity Association and one of the lecturers, explained that a man should marry at 27 and a woman at 25. He glanced at the slit skirts and remarked that dancing should be spiritual.

"The old hoop skirts were more conducive to right dancing than are present dresses," he observed, "but dancing can still be spiritual. The arm of the young man about the girl's waist is symbolic of his leading her through life."

WIRELESS WAVES CAN BE SENT THROUGH THICK WALL

Special Cable to The American.

ROME, June 7.—The proof that Hertian waves can be transmitted through thick walls is given as a result of wireless experiments conducted by Father Alfani. He succeeded in transmitting and receiving messages from a radio station inside the Florentine Cathedral.

Woman Travels as Tramp to Win $5,000

St. Louis Widow, When Captured by Policeman, Discloses Her Identity and Buys Regular Ticket.

CUMBERLAND, MD., June 7.—Seeing what he took to be a man emerging from a freight car on the Baltimore and Ohio tracks here today, a policeman promptly made an arrest. He was astounded a few moments later when his "capture" confessed that she was Mrs. Lula B. Ingram, a young widow of Mulberry Grove, a St. Louis suburb.

Mrs. Ingram explained that she started the trip accompanied by her brother-in-law, Harry K. Ingram, a St. Louis commission merchant, on a wager of $5,000. A few minutes later she stripped a $50 bill from a large roll, and in stylish female attire bought a ticket for Newark, N. J.

RICH MAN GOES TO WORK AS PANAMA CANAL DIGGER

CHICO, June 7.—Charles McLennon, prominent business man of this city, goes to Panama to-morrow for the purpose of taking one day's employment in the big ditch for the sole purpose of being able to say he helped build it. He will become a cement mixer for 24 hours and expects to make good at the job. He will be accompanied by Frank Morehead, who will look on and enjoy a vacation.

DAUGHTER RUNS GREAT BUSINESS PAINTER LEAVES

Whole City Is Stirred Over the Unusual End of Wealthy Manufacturer.

Continued From Page 1.

not mentally responsible. The latter theory has fewest champions. Suicide or accident is the main question.

A likely motive for suicide is suggested in reports that Painter had been checkmated in financial plans he had afoot to double the capital stock and surplus of the E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company, of which he was president and directing power, to a total book value of $700,000. The plan, it is stated, was to sell a new stock issue, which, because of his high business standing and his enormous insurance as a protection to the company, would find a ready market. He was known in Jacksonville and throughout Florida and South Georgia as a remarkably successful business man who had built up his fortune from a nominal start.

Banks Believed in Him.

The Jacksonville banks accepted his notes and other negotiable paper as the safest of private securities, because of his unquestioned integrity. But when the insurance companies shut down on him by rejecting applications actually made for $125,000 more insurance, he doubtless realized that he had gone the limit in that direction. The policies secured were all made payable either to the fertilizer company, his estate, his wife or his daughter.

A stockholders' meeting had been called for this week to declare a 15 per cent dividend on the outstanding issue, but because of his death this was not done. The stockholders will meet after the inquest is concluded, when future plans of the company will be perfected. State Senator Conrad has been named acting president by the directors pending the election of a permanent head.

When it became known in Jacksonville that Painter had drowned, there was a wild scramble to recover his body. Practically every undertaker in Jacksonville had a boat on the river, and with grappling hooks the men aboard dragged for three hours until the body was brought up. Moulton and Kyle were successful. The body was taken to their morgue and there is where a hasty autopsy was performed before the Coroner's jury had viewed the body.

Detectives Start Inquiry.

Two physicians representing the family started removing the heart, lungs, stomach, brain and kidneys before the State had a representative present. These organs were shipped immediately to Baltimore, but before they could be delivered there by the express company the Coroner had been in telegraphic communication with that city and delivery was held up until he could direct to whom delivery should be made. The shipment was made in less than twelve hours after Painter lost his life. No sooner had it become known in Jacksonville that Painter was dead than insurance agents notified their home offices and detectives and other investigators were dispatched to Jacksonville by the first trains.

They investigated the case thoroughly and suspicions of suicide developed. One theory advanced in insurance circles was that Painter had been taking chloral or some other drug and that this so weakened him that self-destruction became the result.

The jury impaneled to sit in the case is composed of men of prominence in Jacksonville. The members are:

J. C. Connally, spring bed manufacturer.

A. E. Barber, officer of a wholesale grocery company.

Charles H. Howard, big river man and prominent Odd Fellow.

J. C. Albritton, restaurant proprietor.

H. G. Hopkins, real estate dealer.

H. R. Culley, Jr., editor of a Jacksonville paper.

Painter Was Prominent.

Painter occupied an enviable position in Jacksonville. He was a public official as Port Commissioner; a civic leader as chairman of the Board of Trade's foreign commerce committee; a charity worker as secretary of the Children's Home Society; a reformer as secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League, and a churchman as a deacon in the fashionable Riverside Baptist Church. His position as Port Commissioner has already been filled by the election of Zach Anderson, and on the Board of Trade commerce committee by the election of Dr. W. H. Stinson. His successors in the other places are yet to be named.

Painter, a native of New York, 52 years old, came to Florida in 1877. Ten years later he was editing an agricultural paper at Deland. Through that medium he became interested in fertilizers, and in 1898 located in Jacksonville to manufacture such products. Three years later he incorporated the present company. As his only daughter, Miss Okle Painter, grew up, he took her into his office and gave her a thorough business training, so that she has of recent years been one of the directing powers of the business. Since his death she has assumed the business responsibilities for the family.

Estate Valued at $150,000.

Estimates of Painter's estate, exclusive of any insurance holdings, place the value at approximately $150,000, but how heavily it may be incumbered by mortgages or loans has not been brought out. The will, which was probated Thursday, two weeks after his death, contained no list of his property nor other information that would show the estate's value, except that special bequests of about $50,000, principally in stock in the E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company, was set down. But this will was made February 10, 1912, a year before he began taking on his million dollars of new insurance, and almost sixteen months before his death. In that interval there was opportunity for his fortunes to go up or down.

The special bequests to relatives were the income from $10,000 fertilizer stock to his mother, Mrs. Charlotte Painter; an income from $5,000 fertilizer stock, each to his brother, W. C. Painter, and his sisters, Mrs. Mattie S. Dunning and Mrs. Annie P. Curry, all to revert to his daughter upon the deaths of the beneficiaries and the voting power of all to remain in her hands while they receive the income.

Society Given Bequest.

Other bequests were $1,000 fertilizer stock to the Florida Horticultural Society, a sum sufficient to establish two E. O. Painter scholarships at the John B. Stetson University; $1,000 to the Children's Home Society, his favorite charity; an unnamed sum for horticultural investigation through the Florida Experiment Station; an unnamed sum to the Florida Baptist Association as a loan fund for needy Baptist Churches; $500 or more, even above $5,000, in the discretion of the administrators, for the Riverside Baptist Church, of which he was an officer, and a month's vacation salary to each employee of one year or more service.

Widow and Daughter Administrators.

The widow, Mrs. Martha Painter, and the daughter, Miss Okle Painter, receive all the remaining estate. They are joint administrators.

Mrs. Painter is feeling her husband's death keenly, and she has not yet recovered from the shock. She seldom leaves her home. She came downtown Thursday to attend the reading of the will and qualify as one of the administrators, but returned home immediately. The ordeal so affected her that it was necessary for her to retire to her room and refuse to receive any callers. There are a few very intimate friends who are permitted to see her, and one or another of these has been with her almost constantly since the tragedy, but the callers are limited both in number and in time.

The daughter, however, spends much of her time at the fertilizer company's offices, disposing of such business matters as demand her personal attention.

The handsome Painter residence on exclusive Riverside Drive externally reflects the grief within its walls. Drawn shades, closed doors and deserted verandas bespeak the silence of death. The Painter place occupies a full-block frontage.

The well-kept lawn, palm trees and shrubbery, the flower garden on the side and the fruit and vegetable garden in the rear ordinarily make this one of the show places along the river boulevard, but now even the grass and trees and flowers seem to feel the absence of the master of the house. Horticulture was, perhaps, Painter's greatest hobby. From the time he entered a printing office at DeLand 35 years ago to work on an agricultural paper until he died he was keenly interested in the culture of fruits, vegetables and flowers. He studied horticultural methods and wrote volumes on the subject. He experimented in his own garden.

The sandy soil of that garden is today, doubtless, the most prolific around Jacksonville. Practically all the fruits and vegetables on his table came from his own plants. Painter's interest in horticulture is reflected in his will—the bequests to the State Horticultural Society, the State Experiment Station and Stetson University, all being in the interest of this science. He could get more pleasure and recreation out of a hoe than a golf stick, or a spade than a tennis racquet.

The Georgian-American Pony Contest
VOTE COUPON

Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian

Pony Contest Vote Coupon, Sunday, June 8, 1913.
GOOD FOR 15 VOTES.

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

Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian

Pony Contest Vote Coupon, Sunday, June 8, 1913.
GOOD FOR 15 VOTES.

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

Grieving Dog Sent To Master in West

Touched by Pet's Misery Over Separation, Friends Ship Faithful Animal to California.

CALICO ROCK, ARK., June 7.—Bruce, the faithful old shepherd dog of Owen Raud, was sent speeding to California and the master for whom he mourned, and a number of Calico Rock boys experienced a warm glow in the region of their hearts when they thought of the happiness that was in store for Bruce when he met his master in California.

About two months ago E. N. Raud's Sons, a mercantile firm of this place, was dissolved, and Owen Raud, one of the members, moved to Cotton, Cal. He left Bruce, who is 15 years old and has known no other master.

Poor old Bruce was pitiable. The old dog wandered disconsolately about town, always hunting his master. Every one wanted to be kind to the old fellow, and any home in town would have been open to him. But old Bruce was broken-hearted. He refused to make new friends.

Touched by the dog's misery, some one proposed that a collection be taken to send Bruce to California after his master. The suggestion met with enthusiastic approval. The hat was passed around, and it required but a few minutes to secure enough money.

One of the old dog's friends made a crate, furnished it with enough food to last him a week, and Bruce was started on his 2,000-mile journey to rejoin his master.

Former Mercer Head In Surprise Wedding

Mrs. Alla Holmes Cheney, of Rome, the Bride of Dr. G. A. Nunnally.

ROME, GA., June 7.—Dr. G. A. Nunnally, formerly president of Mercer University, was married this afternoon at Birmingham to Mrs. Alla Holmes Cheney, of Rome. The ceremony was unannounced.

Both are prominent socially here and in the State. Dr. Nunnally has been president of a college in Florida and pastor of Baptist Churches at Memphis, Rome, LaGrange, Newnan, Eufaula and other places. He is the father of W. J. Nunnally, Representative in the Legislature from Floyd County.

CALIFORNIAN IS NAMED IMMIGRANT COMMISSIONER

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Antony Caminetti, of California, to be Commissioner General of Immigration; Edward A. Fitzhenry, of Washington State, to be Surveyor General of Washington.

Crops Excellent All Over Georgia

Cotton and Corn Make Splendid Progress With Sunshine and Showers of Last Week.

From all parts of the State reports are being received of splendid crop conditions. The sunshiny weather, with rains every few days, has developed vegetation at a rapid rate, and cotton and corn are making splendid progress.

From Quitman, in Fulton County, comes a report that is unusually cheering. A letter received by Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture J. J. Brown from one of the largest farmers there contains the information that corn is so high that a big mule can hide behind it, and that a great quantity of the corn already has been laid by. The cotton is reported more than two feet high.

Drops Dead as He Chats With Wife

Dr. L. J. Johnson, Widely-Known as Medicine Show Proprietor, Victim of Heart Failure.

While laughing and talking with his wife and apparently in the best of health, Dr. L. J. Johnson dropped dead in his apartment at the Terminal Hotel late Saturday.

Dr. Johnson had for many years been a picturesque figure on the streets of Southern cities, where he had conducted patent medicine shows. He had been in Atlanta for the past month. With him were his wife and child.

Heart failure is said to have caused death.

MOORE'S WEATHER BUREAU AIDES REDUCED IN RANK

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Thirty-one employees of the Weather Bureau, detailed to offices outside Washington, to-day were reduced in rank by Secretary of Agriculture Houston. These men were promoted by Willis L. Moore, said the secretary, because they aided Moore in his campaign for the secretaryship of agriculture.

BIG INCREASE IN SUGAR FREIGHT RATE ORDERED

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day approved of an increase in rates of 5 cents per hundred pounds on sugar and other commodities over the Illinois Central and sixteen other railroads operating from New Orleans to Sterling, Ill.

COTTON REFORM URGED TO COME THROUGH GINS

Expert Aims to Prevent "Water-Packed" and Plated Bales of Fleecy Staple.

Continued From Page 1.

tivity. The interior buyer's account has a greater earning capacity for the bank than has the farmer's; hence its preference. A uniform and efficient warehouse system would not reduce the amount of banking business in the interior, but would spread it over a longer period.

"Neither would it prevent legitimate middlemen handling the crop, and their functions are necessary and must be performed by someone. The support of the banking interest could be so handled as to attract a large short-time loan business to insured warehouse cotton at reasonable rates. Southern bankers handling cotton accounts can do more for the cotton industry than almost any other element."

Ginning Changes Necessary.

In conclusion Mr. Brand says:

"The most desirable and far reaching reforms and improvements must be based upon changes in ginning practice and must involve laying an increased responsibility upon the ginner.

"'Water packed' and 'plated' bales are wholly preventable, and it should be a misdemeanor to produce such a package. The ginner should also be liable in damages to the owner of the cotton thus injured. Gin cut cotton results either from operating defective equipment, which competent gin inspection could remedy or condemn, or from ginning cotton when too damp.

"The ginner can readily detect the latter conditions and should not be permitted to gin wet cotton even at the request of the valued customer. As a matter of fact most of the wet cotton offered is 'rent cotton,' or cotton already pledged as the sole security for debts and in the quality of which the grower no longer feels an interest. In such cases the interests of the creditor are entitled to legal protection at the gin.

Samples Determine Grade.

"Uniformity in size of bale and in style and quality of covering can come only through the unanimous action of ginners by agreement or by legal requirement. Samples taken at the gin and protected by suitable regulations can be made a satisfactory basis for determining grade and staple and will remove the necessity of cutting the bale for sampling in primary markets.

"Coupled with a proper grading system the ginner's sample would be made to furnish an acceptable basis for every necessary transaction between producing and consuming organizations, eliminating the cutting and consequent robbing and deterioration of bales, obviating the patching and resultant changes in tare at compress points, removing the most common grounds for claims, and reducing to a minimum the city crop, which is a needless tax on the industry.

Gin Handles Entire Crop.

"Through the gin the entire crop must pass and at that point the cotton first comes within the reach of official or trade regulations. From the gins can come the only conclusive statistics of the crop. Through the ginner alone can the careless, ignorant, or dishonest producer be effectively reached. The gin plant is in short, the vital point in the cotton handling situation and offers an effective agency through which to bring about improved conditions.

"Well organized, responsible co-operative growing and handling associations, acting in concert with the other elements of cotton trade, can ultimately bring about improvements that will save millions of dollars."

Southerner to Head Accountants of U. S.

S. M. Wilhite Elected President at Convention Just Closed in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 7. The National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers today elected the following officers:

President, S. M. Wilhite, Louisville, Ky.; first vice president, William M. Justice, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, George M. Rex, Providence, R. I.; treasurer, Duncan McInnis, New York.

Milwaukee gets the next meeting and San Francisco the 1915 convention.

Perry's Flagship Stuck in the Mud

Niagara, Raised From Bottom of Lake Erie for Centennial Celebration, Meets Mishap.

ERIE, PA., June 7.—Admiral Oliver H. Perry's flagship, the Niagara, raised from the bottom of the lake for the centennial celebration at Put-in Bay, was loaunched to-day and is now fast in the mud on the shore of Misery Bay.

After the Niagara had slid into the water, a line was made fast to her and when a tug attempted to pull her off the line broke. It is said she can not be released for a week.

NOTABLES AT ROME.

ROME, June 7.—Rome's annual chautauqua is in full swing. Former Congressman J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota, and Former Mayor Emil Seidel, of Milwaukee, delivered addresses on Socialism. Ople Reid is here and Former Governor James Folk, of Missouri, will speak Monday night.

U. S. Duchess Angers Londoners

Her Grace of Marlborough Sad

Charity Speech Not Understood

The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York. She has stirred London charitable circles.

Question of Cleanliness Is Raised So "Missis Duke" Is Quizzed in Paper.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Unwittingly the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, has stirred up a hornet's nest in her eagerness to do good among the poor. For years she has been most active in charity. She has endowed institutions to benefit the working classes, especially the women; she has gone into the slums frequently to relieve distress; she has enlisted the co-operation of the rich and the mighty in her benevolent enterprises, and has won warm praise for what she has accomplished from Queen Mary, who has sometimes been with her on errands of mercy in the East End.

One evening recently the Duchess made a speech at a meeting in the interest of the St. Pancras School for Mothers, of which she is a generous patron, and her well intended remarks have called forth much inconsiderate, unkind criticism in the public press.

King's Aunt Involved.

To make matters worse, Princess Christian, an aunt of King George, presided at the meeting and there is nothing more distasteful to royalties than to be mixed up in a controversy, especially if it has a political tinge.

The expressions of the Duchess which seem to have aroused the most resentment were these:

"Enough has been written to show that our system of education has failed to turn out better workmen, more competent mothers, more self-reliant men and women. Lessons in mothercraft have to be supplemented by rudimentary instruction in cooking and housework, while personal and domestic hygiene also are unknown factors."

Dr. Marion Phillips, the General Secretary of the Women's Labor League, complains in this fashion:

"What can you cook without stoves? And what percentage of the working people have stoves? Evidently the Duchess does not know that in some districts the cooking has to be done entirely on an ordinary open fireplace.

Calls Her Uninformed.

"Would the Duchess be able to do anything better than the average working woman in those circumstances? You need to be careful and very clever indeed to cook anything well without a stove or other utensils. The Duchess is very well meaning but uninformed. Personal hygiene is not much more practicable among workingmen who only have the clothes they stand up in and must stay in bed while the wife washes her husband's only shirt."

Captain Jessel, a Unionist Member of Parliament for St. Pancras, criticised the Duchess and other speakers for talking rank socialism on the subject of the duty of the State to the individual and the insufficiency of the present rate of wages.

"Questions for Missis Duke."

A newspaper which prints the replies to Her Grace publishes also an article entitled: "Some questions for Missis Duke." They are:

Exactly how well can you cook?

Could you keep yourself clean in a slum?

Do you know as much as your maids of the science of personal and domestic hygiene?

Could you make a tenement in the East End glorious with a bar of yellow soap and a wornout scrubbing brush?

Do you make and mend the dresses of your family?

Could you patch a pair of unpatchable trousers?

Do you look after the Duke and see he is trim and tidy?

Would you care to polish him up when he returned grimed through with the dirt of a factory?

Could you keep clean if you hadn't a bath?

Do you know everything about that science of motherhood whereof you talk so eloquently?

Then the newspaper comments on the Duchess's ideas thus:

"Advice? Yes, from a practical housewife and mother who has to do it a workingwoman is willing to take it, but not the patronage of a Duchess. Do not, implore Your Grace, preach from your luxuriously upholstered pedestal the practice of these virtues of which the workingwomen know as much as you."

It is evident that the Duchess' critics are resentful because they imagine that she, as an American, criticises the English workingwomen with a national bias. This, of course, is most unjust, as the Duchess is now entirely English in her point of view

MOTOR RACES
Postponement opening Tuesday, June 10. Ten races. Start 8:30 p. m. Admission 25c. Grandstand 25c extra.
Old Circus Grounds

White City Park Now Open

BOURSES SHOW SURPRISE OVER WILSON STAND

Loans Are Being Called in and Questionable Collateral Is Being Thrown on Market.

Continued From Page 1.

lows day, such upheavals as we have witnessed on the stock exchange within the last week, if continued, will upset general business, throw thousands of men out of employment, cause innumerable failures and set back the hands of the clock of progress.

Bourses All Depressed.

European bourses are all depressed and unless influential, concerted action be taken, acute trouble may break out before the abnormal July 1 payments can be provided.

At home it has become almost impossible to obtain new capital. The State of New York, whose credit is absolutely above suspicion, was obliged to pay nearly 5 per cent for a temporary loan Thursday. How can our railroads, harassed as they are by legislation and by labor, hope to compete for the people's savings?

The St. Louis and San Francisco receivership, involving questionable tactics on the part of the management, has made matters worse. The suggestion was made a week ago in these articles that the Interstate Commerce Commission should conduct a searching investigation is to be promptly taken up and acted on.

Meanwhile the stock market has had to absorb hurried selling by institutions as well as individuals.

Banks Call Loans.

The drop in quotations has forced the calling of many millions of loans by banks, and much poor collateral has been thrown on the market. On Wednesday semi-panic conditions prevailed. Tobacco stocks naturally suffered most, but the whole list broke.

The following table shows how a number of representative issues have declined in the current year:

	Dividend.	Price June 6.	Decline.
Atchison, common	6	94⅛	12¼
B. and O.	6	92	14⅛
C. and O.	5	55½	24⅝
C. M. and St. P.	5	102⅜	13⅝
Great Northern.	7	122	10⅝
Illinois Central	7	111½	17⅛
Lehigh Valley.	10	149½	18⅞
L. and N.	7	128¾	13⅞
Northern Pacific.	7	108¾	13⅞
Pennsylvania	6	107⅝	16⅛
Reading	8	154⅜	14⅛
Southern Pacific.	6	91⅛	18⅞
Union Pacific.	10	143¾	19¼
Amalgamated	6	66⅜	13⅝
U. S. Steel, com.	5	53¼	15⅞

Crops are doing well, but the banking situation is unhealthy, business is in a state of confusion and Washington may precipitate a crisis at any moment if its recent conduct be a true index of how it intends to run the country.

If sanity be re-established, bonds and stocks bought at current prices can not fail to bring generous profits sooner or later, especially if proper currency reform be hastened.

But, for the moment, the administration has killed financial confidence.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Three Hundred in Danger at Tamaulipas Put Question of Protection Up to Wilson.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, June 7.—Three hundred Americans located in Southern Tamaulipas, representing 68 families, have demanded in a long message to President Wilson, sent through Consul Miller here, to know, "once for all," whether they can expect protection from their home Government, since they "do not desire to take measures for our own safety which would embarrass our Government without giving due notice beforehand."

The message of the Americans was transmitted by wireless through Consul Miller to W. W. Canada, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, to be forwarded to Washington. It says, in part:

"Having been left without any protection whatever on the part of both sides in the pending controversy, therefore we can look for protection only from our own country. We must know once for all, if we can expect same. Having been subjected to slights and a great variety of indignities and gross abuse during the last few days, the situation calls for most serious preparations for our personal safety and the defense of our families and our interests. Therefore, we have assembled for the purpose of considering the best way. We consider protection necessary now, since after death it will be of no utility."

The message declares in addition that the petitioners have borne financial losses silently, but that many of them can not obey the advice to "get away if in danger," as their departure would mean the abandoning of the accumulations of a life time.

"We consider the lives of ourselves and our families in danger, and the situation has justified this petition several times in the last few days," the message continues. "It is no longer doubtful that the slightest spark will bring on the dread conflagration at any moment. In many instances the small arms sold American citizens on the part of the American Government for their protection have been demanded, and in some instances they have been taken."

SOUTHERN BEAUTY COMPANY AT BONITA

Tassells and Young, presenting the Southern Beauty Musical Comedy Company at the Bonita, have certainly won a home in Atlanta. The girls are unusually pretty, and they dance and sing. Tassells is an actor of unusual ability, while Miss Hazel Mae Young is a star.

The company works well together, and the show is taking the patrons of the Bonita by storm.

ATLANTA ONE DAY ONLY **Mon. June 9**
New Show Grounds, Brisbine Park

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE
This year's exhibition may well be regarded as the one close to finality
BECAUSE IT IS BIGGER, BETTER THAN EVER
Embodied here are the crowning efforts of two authoritative personages whose lives have been devoted to exemplary historical entertainment
BECAUSE THEY HAVE TRIED TO EXCELL
Standing superbly alone on an eminence, defining a path, untrammelled by precedent

BECAUSE IT HAS NO COUNTERPART
Throughout its existence it has adhered to the square deal, and proved the profit that lies therein
BECAUSE IT IS NOVEL AND INTERESTING
Behind its success is the unexampled degree of efficiency and the victorious elements, knowledge, experience and public approbation
BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS TO INSTRUCT
Every progressive creation an inspiration for a finer effort and greater achievements
BECAUSE IT ALWAYS PRESENTS SOMETHING NEW
Bringing the races of the earth into closer contact, strengthening the relations of general brotherhood of mankind
BECAUSE OF ITS CONGRESS OF NATIONS
In the tapestry of life are woven threads of every color, draping warmth and veracity around arenic exploits
BECAUSE IT IS CLOTHED IN REALISM
Reaching the summit of excellence by the exercise of indestructible confidence, indefatigable patience and inexorable fidelity to ideals and traditions
BECAUSE IT IS TRUE TO NATURE

Time is fast obliterating from the face of nature the figures of the west composing its chief characteristics and historic interest
BECAUSE OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION
Disclosing most prolific development this year in fields hitherto undreamed and presenting "Pioneer Events in Frontier Days." A wordless drama adequately staged, scenically mounted with fully 1,000 participants
WITH BUFFALO BILL THE ORIGINATOR AT THE HEAD
Intensive Spectacles, Olympic Games, Fox Hunting Sights, Skillful Contests, with Many Added Famous Foreign and Domestic Displays. The Zenith of Exhilarating Interpretations Beyond Which It is Impossible to Go

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY—2 and 8 p. m.—RAIN OR SHINE. Admission (including seat) 50 Cts. All Seats Protected from Sun and Rain by Immense Waterproof Canvas Canopy. Grand Stand Chairs (including admission) $1.00. Children under 9 years, half-price. On Sale Day of Exhibition at DOWN TOWN TICKET OFFICE at Ludden & Bates Piano Store, 63 Peachtree Street.

ALL THE LATEST, LIVELIEST NEWS OF AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA ASKS LEWIS TO BRING HIS WHISKERS

Home Folks Perturbed by Report That He Will Remove Famous Pink Hirsute Adornment.

FATHER TELLS OF BOYHOOD

Senator From Illinois Was Good Dresser as Child—Has Always Been Affectionate Son.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Augusta has invited James Hamilton Lewis, junior Senator from Illinois, Democratic "whip" of the Senate and the possessor of the finest pair of "pink whiskers" in America, to come home. A royal welcome is to be given him but in the invitation it is stipulated that he must not sacrifice those celebrated whiskers beforehand.

Augusta doesn't remember the J. Hamilton Lewis of the pink whiskers, but she does remember the celebrated Illinois man as a lad in knee breeches and later as a slender youth studying in the law office of the late Frank H. Miller here.

Colonel Lewis has visited here seldom in recent years and only on flying trips to see his father, Major John C. Lewis, who lives here quietly at his cottage in Harper Street.

Major Lewis, an ex-Confederate veteran and ex-policeman on the Augusta force, is almost 74 years old and is supported entirely by his son who sends him a check for $100 on the first of every month.

Check Always Comes.

If the colonel is abroad exciting the admiration and inspiring the envy of many thousands of Europeans because of his whiskers,—at the court of the Mikado, as envoy from America to Nippon, or at the front fighting the enemies of his native land, that monthly check comes just the same. The colonel's office men have instructions to send it.

The happiest man in these United States when the long deadlock at Springfield was broken and J. Hamilton Lewis was named United States Senator, was the aged father of that celebrated gentleman. Within three hours after he had been elected Major Lewis received the following message:

"Springfield, Ill., March 26, 1913.
"Major John C. Lewis,
"1479 Harper Street,
"Augusta, Ga.

"I have just been elected to the United States Senate. I am happy that this great honor has come to me while you could enjoy it. Will write.

"(Signed) James Hamilton Lewis."

A representative of The Sunday American was cordially received at the home of Major Lewis. Although past three-score years and ten and suffering from unhealed wounds received in the Civil War, the old gentleman is still very active.

"I want you to tell me of the boyhood of Colonel Lewis" said the newspaper man. The old gentleman was reclining in an easy chair. He is comparatively slight of stature, being about five feet seven inches in height, has almost snow white hair and a long beard. His appearance was, in a way, patriarchal. He is slightly deaf.

Colonel Lewis Always Smart.

"My boy was always a smart boy," Major Lewis began, "and he was always a good boy and a neat boy." He never gave me any trouble in his life. Jim was frail as a boy and I had grave doubts of his ever reaching maturity. However, he was fond of outdoor exercise and I encouraged him in this, but he did not get his full growth until he was more than 22 years old.

"From babyhood Jim was neat and I recall that he would raise a racket whenever his dresses would become soiled. He would insist on putting on clean ones then and there. I was not able to give him all of the advantages that I would like to have given him for you know about how much salary a policeman gets,—and the pay then was not as good as it is now—but I did the best I could and I have never regretted any of it.

"Jim was a good boy, as I said, but at the same time he was mischievous and one great trouble I had with him was in regard to negro peanut venders with whom he discussed religion on the street corners. The old negroes would get very much excited and while in the midst of heated argument would not notice that Jim was scattering their peanuts on the ground. I had to pay them a number of times for the peanuts he threw away.

Good Dresser As Boy.

"In the days when Jim was growing up I lived on Watkins Street and he attended Sunday School and church at Calvary Baptist near by. He also went to the Houghton Grammar School and later to the Richmond Academy. He graduated from the latter with distinction.

"During his school days he was a good dresser. He was always as near spotless as a boy could be and I very often wondered how he could keep so clean. He would refuse to do menial work, however, although he was not lazy. He was high minded and wanted something better than a menial's job. He never chewed tobacco and only smoked occasionally. He never drank.

"When quite young Jim began the study of law in Mr. Frank H. Miller's office but when Mr. Miller went to Scotland in the Gordon case, a celebrated land case, he went into Mr. Fred Lockhart's office. A short time after he began with Mr. Lockhart he got the place of assistant postmaster at Greens Cut, a small station on the Central of Georgia Railway near Augusta. He only stayed there a short time and then went to Savannah where he entered the law offices of Chisholm & Irvin. He boarded in the home of Judge Chisholm and it was there that he met his present wife, who was Miss Rose Lawton Douglas, of Sylvania, a niece of General A. R. Lawton.

Comes To Georgia To Wed.

"Jim was admitted to the bar after having been examined by Judge A. Pratt Adams and started the practice of law with Chisholm & Irvin. Soon, however, he made preparations to go to the then territory of Washington where he believed greater opportunities awaited him. In 1897 he came back to Georgia and married Miss Douglas with whom he had corresponded ever since he had been in the far Northwest.

"Jim always had plenty of nerve, determination and an ability to win friends and keep them won. While I do not know that my boy is the best one in the world, still I love to think so and certainly no son could be any better to his father. He never forgets me no matter where he is and he and his wife write me frequently.

"Jim's last visit to me was in January, 1912, when he came en route to Columbia, S. C., on a hurried business trip. I expect him to come down again just as soon as the tariff matter and other matters now pending before Congress are settled."

Major Lewis was a policeman here for years but was a victim of the vicissitudes of politics, and for about 15 years has taken life easy. His home was bought and paid for by Colonel Lewis, the taxes are all paid by the colonel. His wife died a number of years ago and his nephew, Mr. H. M. Cohen, and family live with him.

Augusta Plans To Cut Costs Paid Solicitor

Bill Will Be Introduced in Next Legislature to Have Insolvent Case Fees Abolished.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—A long step forward was taken, according to reformers, toward cutting down the expenses of the courts of Richmond County in the filing yesterday of a notice of a bill to be introduced in the next Legislature abolishing the system of paying insolvent costs to the Solicitor General and the Solicitor of the City Court.

The two Solicitors have been getting rich harvests for many years from the insolvent cost fees and the bill is aimed at cutting down their compensation considerably. The recent Grand Jury recommended that the Solicitor of the City Court be placed on a salary of $3,000 per year.

Notice has also been filed that a bill will be introduced taking the power of levying taxes from the Board of Education. At present the board can levy any school tax that it sees fit and there is no one to prevent it.

It is understood that an effort will be made to put the Board of Education on a commission basis and that President James L. Fleming, of the board, is in favor of that plan.

Two Augusta Belles

Miss Adele Petil, who is shown at the top, is a talented pianist. Below is Miss Edith Barrington Jackson, whose marriage to James Bishop Alexander, Jr., will be an event of June 18.

Low Pay in Country Drives Girls to City

Laundress Tells Missouri Senators She Could Make but 75 Cents a Week as Rural Domestic.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The low wages paid to girls working as domestics in the country was given to-day as a reason why girls prefer work in the city rather than in the rural districts.

Testimony to this effect was given by the Missouri Senate Wage Investigating Commission. State Senator Wilson asked a girl employed in a laundry here why girls did not leave the city and do domestic work in "good homes at $5 and $7 a week and board."

"I just came from the country," replied the girl. "I never knew a girl in the country, working as a domestic, who could make more than 50 or 75 cents a week. That's why I came to the city—because I did not wish to work for such small wages. I don't want to go back to the country."

The girl testified that she lives with her brother and keeps house for him. Her wage at the laundry is $6 a week, if she works full time.

Minnesota Income To Be $200,000,000

Law Authorizing State To Lend Money and Tax on Ore to Make Wealth Tremendous.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—The financial position of the State of Minnesota is extraordinary. That State is the possessor of the bonds of many other commonwealths. A constitutional amendment was adopted authorizing the State to lend to municipalities and schools. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis, which are badly in need of money, can obtain funds from the State treasury on a 4-per-cent basis.

The income from the State school trust fund will reach $5,000,000 per year within the next decade. It will be nearly $2,000,000 the present year. And then the State has a large income from iron mine royalties which last year was $5,000,000, and this year will perhaps be twice that amount.

It is estimated that the average amount of ore mined in the next 36 years, for which period the State has contracts with various lessees, will be 7,000,000 tons and the aggregate royalties will be $63,000,000. The State Auditor considers it conservative to estimate an income of $2[illegible],000,000 within a period of 40 years.

City Begins Fight For Better Babies

Columbus, Ohio, Club Women Start Movement for Exhibitions of the Youngsters.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 7.—Columbus to-day began a campaign for better babies. The first exhibit to youngsters will be June 2 under auspices of the Goldman Guild. Others will follow, the winners being qualified to take part in the sweepstakes test this fall at the State Fair.

Behind the movement is the entire list of women's clubs of Columbus, directed by Mrs. Maude M. Mibus. Other cities in the State are expected to take similiar action and the gathering of prize winning babies, scored under national rules, will form a new exhibit at the State Fair.

Any lusty youngster may be entered. Grades on scientific lines of human perfection will determine the winners.

MISS SCHARNITSKY WILL MARRY JOSEPH M'ALPIN

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Scharnitzky announce the engagement of their daughter, Ida, to Joseph McAlpin, of Jacksonville, Fla. The marriage will take place Thursday, June 19, at their residence, 1216 Twigg Street.

White City Park Now Open

AUGUSTA BANK WRECKING CASE ON TO-MORROW

M. C. Dowling, Alleged to Have Caused Smash, Still Defies Extradition in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—July 19, the Citizens' Trust Company, of this city, made an assignment after closing its doors. A receiver was soon afterwards appointed and the liabilities of the concern were in the neighborhood of $200,000. During the coming week the receiver, J. P. Armstrong, is expected to make a report to the court, and if priority claims are allowed the depositors will not get anything, while if they are not allowed the depositors will probably get about 20 per cent on the dollar.

More working people were caught in the failure of the Citizens' than any other kind. It was a Saturday night bank and the depositors would turn over their week's wages after finishing work.

Refuses to Return.

M. C. Dowling, vice president of the concern, left a comparatively short time after the failure for Fairfax, S. C. He was later indicted by the Grand Jury and has refused to come back to Georgia. While charged with embezzlement on thirteen counts, he maintains that he will not return because he can not get a fair trial. He is conducting a large hardware business in Fairfax. He can not be tried until he is extradited, and Governor Blease has so far refused to honor requisition papers.

D. H. Willard, an insurance stock salesman, was also indicted. He was Dowling's boon companion and it was charged that Dowling loaned him about $18,000 without security, which the trust company lost. Willard, as general manager of the Atlantic States Life Insurance Company, is charged with forgery. He is said to have forged a clause into the minutes of that company to allow him to borrow money on certificates of deposit while the company had money in the bank. The failure of the Citizens' brought about the failure of the Atlantic States more than any other one thing.

W. B. Pace, president; C. A. MacFarlane, treasurer; B. Sherwood Dunn, director, and S. H. Myers, attorney of the trust company, will also be tried because of alleged crimes in connection with the failure and the trials are expected to begin Monday in the Superior Court.

Dowling had the active management of the concern.

TAFT'S FRIEND HAS HARD FIGHT TO KEEP OFFICE

Murphy Attacked in Augusta on Ground He Voted for Man Who Appointed Him.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—While much talk has been going the rounds over Georgia in regard to the appointments of Democratic postmasters in various cities and towns, little has been said of the Augusta situation. However, there has been no lack of activity here and no dearth of candidates.

Thomas D. Murphy, a well-known newspaper man to whom former President Taft took such a strong liking, is the incumbent. His term will expire in July 1914, and by common consent he will be allowed to serve out his term. He is also a candidate for re-election on the grounds that he is a Democrat.

Murphy Voted For Taft.

Mr. Murphy voted for Mr. Taft in the last election because he was grateful to him for giving him the appointment and Murphy has always said that he was not a Republican but a Taft man. When Murphy was named as the Augusta postmaster President Taft disregarded the wishes of the entire Republican organization of the tenth congressional district.

Mr. Taft had become very much attached to Murphy while the present law professor at Yale was spending the winter prior to his inauguration in this city. Murphy "covered" Taft for a local newspaper and when the President-elect took a trip to Panama he took Murphy along. Murphy has made a good record as postmaster. He is popular and efficient and has a strong following among the people of this city.

Sheriff Clark Wants Place.

However, those who are asking to succeed Murphy contend that when he voted for Taft he forfeited his claims to reappointment under a Democratic administration. The candidate who is most active probably, is Sheriff John W. Clark, who has been securing endorsements from his friends and who recently made a trip to Washington in the interest of his candidacy. Mr. Clark is said to be close to Senator Hoke Smith, who appointed him Indian commissioner in Wyoming while Mr. Smith was secretary of the interior during Cleveland's second administration. He is said to be close to Congressman Hardwick also.

Mr. Clark is now serving his sixth term as Sheriff and if he is named postmaster will have to resign the Sheriff's office six months before the expiration of his term. If Mr. Clark is named postmaster he will have served 20 years as a public servant at the expiration of his four years' term as postmaster here. He is of a prominent family in Augusta.

There are other candidates for the postmastership but it is believed that if Murphy isn't reappointed Sheriff Clark will be his successor.

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH BETTER THAN EVER THIS SEASON.

Ten-day $10 tickets on sale Thursdays. Through sleepers daily. Make reservations City Ticket office, 88 Peachtree. SEABOARD

For news of social happenings of Augusta, see the Society Section.

Georgia Pair Wed After Two Attempts

Waynesboro Couple Make Night Journey to Augusta and Then Cross Carolina Border for Ceremony.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Miss Elizabeth McElmurray and Edwin Fulcher, young Waynesboro people, are married to-day after two attempts at matrimony in as many weeks.

The young people started from Waynesboro Thursday night, crossed the river some distance below Augusta, came in here on a train yesterday afternoon and went to North Augusta last night.

They had a license issued by Probate Judge Edmonson, of Aiken County bearing date of May 28. This was the second attempt on the part of the couple to be married within two weeks.

Child Gets $1,000 For Being Whipped

Judge Rules That Even Foster Parents Have No Right to Practice Brutility.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—Foster parents may administer corporal punishment to children, but if that punishment is excessively brutal, the child may recover damages. That was the tenor of a decision by the Kansas City Court of Appeals. Lucile Dix, 11, was suing Elizabeth Martin, a farmer's wife, of Cooper County, Missouri. The case came to the court here on appeal.

Lucile lived with her grandparents. She went to the Martins to spend the summer. Mrs. Martin, the testimony showed, beat her so severely that the child's back did not heal for several weeks.

Judge Johnson, who wrote the opinion in the case, held that even granting that she was a foster parent the child was entitled to the $1,000 verdict on account of the excessive brutality of the whipping.

PROFESSOR SAYS SCIENCE HAS DESTROYED MORALS

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—"The dignity and majesty of the law has lost its meaning in the United States," said Dr. William J. Hudson, professor of philosophy at the University of Missouri, in an address here last night.

"There is too great a lack of respect for laws and morals," he continued. "We are drifting into a state of demoralization. We have lost our morals in biology. Science has been allowed to usurp our belief in morals and religion until now we are willing to explain everything by animal nature.

"Laws unless backed by public opinion are spineless. The church is the conscience of the State, but it has not been alive to its duty. The vice investigation committees could go as far as they liked if public opinion were united on the question."

MAYOR CENTER OF COMMISSION WAR IN AUGUSTA

Enemies Back of the Proposed Change in Government Eager to Have Method of Recall.

AUGUSTA, June 7.—Three weeks from to-day Augusta will know whether or not she will have commission government. An election has been called for June 28, and the local followers of this method of governing cities are sanguine of success. The election will be by the white primary and secret ballot method, and if that charter is accepted by the people all elections in the future will be by that method. There will be no chance to have an open ballot in the general election.

The Hayne people do not want the Mayor recalled after serving only a short time as Mayor, and the anti-Hayne people are determined to recall him.

That is the situation exactly, and while the Hayne people, who supported commission government vigorously a year ago, are lukewarm or openly opposed to it now, the anti-Hayne people, who refused to support it last year, are in favor of it now.

Boy, 18, Stepfather To Sons, 16 and 19

Youth Defeats Father for Hand of Widowed Housekeeper Who Admits Her 45 Years.

STERLING, ILL., June 7.—Richard Lewis, 18 years old, through the peculiar workings of matrimony, will be stepfather to a son who is a year older than himself, and hold the same relation to a boy who is two years his junior.

Lewis is the son of a wealthy farmer whose property adjoins this city, and he eloped with Mrs. Hazel Chapin, 45 years old, who has been housekeeping in the Lewis home.

Mrs. Lewis died five years ago, and the elder Lewis was to have married his housekeeper.

Mrs. Chapin has two sons, 19 and 16 years old, both of them larger than her husband.

MAN'S LOVE PLEADED AS RECEIPT FOR $8,500 LOAN

DETROIT, June 7.—Miss Florence Bliss, formerly of Oxford, Mich., who was defendant in a suit begun to-day, by William Latham, of Kankakee, Ill., to recover $8,500, testified in her own behalf. She admitted receiving money, but said it was a gift, declaring she and Latham had been engaged. She produced a letter in which Latham was credited with writing: "I enclose this $100 to pay for your engagement ring."

Latham who is seventy-five years old and is said to be almost a millionaire, contends the $8,500 was merely a loan. Miss Bliss has a $100,000 breach of promise suit pending against him.

The two first met while traveling on a train.

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Every Suit in Stock **$15** Your Unrestricted Choice

Values: $45, $42.50, $37.50, $35, $29.50 & $25

Twice a year the Southern Suit & Skirt Co. makes a QUICK DISPOSAL of EVERY SUIT IN STOCK at a PRICE!—the time has arrived—no half-way measures—no gradual permitting of the stock to run down — at ONE STROKE, in TWO DAYS' SELLING, to-morrow and Tuesday, we will clear every suit rack in the house. As usual, this stock is absolutely complete in sizes and styles. Suits that sold for $45, $42.50, $37.50, $35, $29.50, $25 and a few at $19.50— unrestricted choice $15.

The Stock Is Large, but of Course the Finest Suits Will Go First, So Come To-morrow if Possible

Southern Suit & Skirt Co.

"Atlanta's Exclusive Women's Apparel Store," 43-45 Whitehall St.

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHO

My Sensational Club Offer Makes It Possible For Every Home in the South to Have a Player-Piano. ::

$650 Player for $488.50

$10.00 Down---$2.50 Per Week

FOR the first time in the musical history of the South it is possible for EVERYBODY to own a high-class Player-Piano. The Weatherholt Club of 400 members solves the problem of music for every home. This plan, on which I have been working for months, puts the price of a $650 Player-Piano to a point where even piano dealers themselves have been surprised. It is more than unusual. It is really sensational. If my Player-Piano Club consisted of only a dozen members, I could never arrange for such a price and such terms. It is the gigantic nature of the proposition which makes my plan possible. It is easy to see that 400 lovers of music co-operating together in purchasing their Player-Pianos can get better prices and terms than with each one acting independently at different times. It is merely the principle of co-operation applied in a practical manner to the Player-Piano business. I know it is revolutionary, but that it is popular is evidenced by the widespread interest shown by people of Atlanta and the South. At the present rate of enrollment all of the 400 memberships will be gone before the time limit expires.

Free Club Features

Include saving of $161.50; one year's trial (exchange privilege); a ten-year guarantee with each piano; a free life insurance feature; terms of payment $2.50 per week, monthly payments may be arranged.

A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due; no interest; a two-year conservatory course (regular price $80); a free music exchange library; a selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music.

All These Accompany in Writing the Sale of Every Club Player-Piano

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.

1

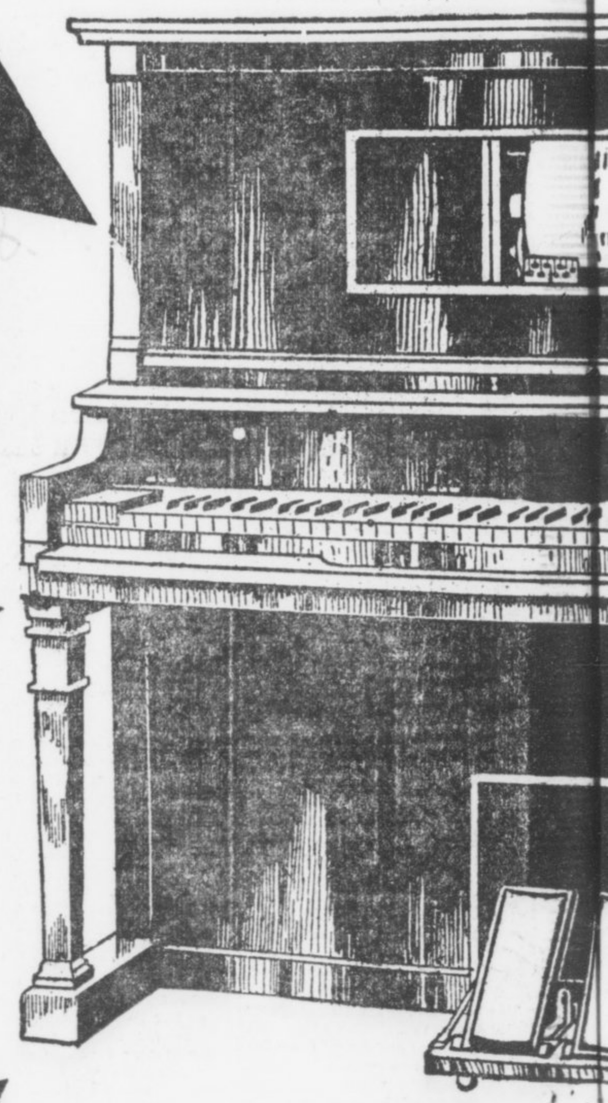
SAVING OF $161.50 If you bought this Club Player-Piano in the open market, you would pay $650.00 for it. By my Gigantic Club Plan of 400 members co-operating together, I am able to offer this Player at $488.50. But this is only the first saving.

SELECTED BE... PLAYER AND ...R

This feature a... benches cost $... rolls of music... What good is a ... out a bench or ... Club Member, ... fully equipped...

2

FREE MUSIC EXCHANGE LIBRARY This is one of the greatest features ever offered. It means that I give each Club Member $10.50 worth of music every day. I give 12 rolls of music worth that with each Player free. Then these may be exchanged every day if desired for other music in my 5,000-roll library.



3

TEN-YEAR GUARANTEE There are lots of Player-Pianos I could sell for considerably less money and make more profit. But I wouldn't guarantee them for ten days, to say nothing of ten years. I KNOW the Weatherholt Club Player and the people who have been making it for years. That's why I GUARANTEE IT FOR TEN YEARS.

4

TERMS OF PAYMENT, $2.50 PER WEEK These terms are cheaper than renting an ordinary Player. Why rent an inferior Player when you can OWN a high-class one for less money? These terms place the Weatherholt Club Player-Piano WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYBODY. There is no excuse for not having a Player-Piano now. Monthly payments can be arranged.

5

A 25c R... WEEKLY ... BEFORE D...

er may be red... want to make t... as possible, and... to encourage th... ed for prompt...

CUT IT NOW!

"South's Foremost Piano House"

WEATHERHOLT

72 NORTH BROAD ST. (Weath...

ULD BUY THIS PLAYER-PIANO

Now Is the Time to Enroll Before All of the 400 Memberships Are Taken---Club Plan Saves Money. ::

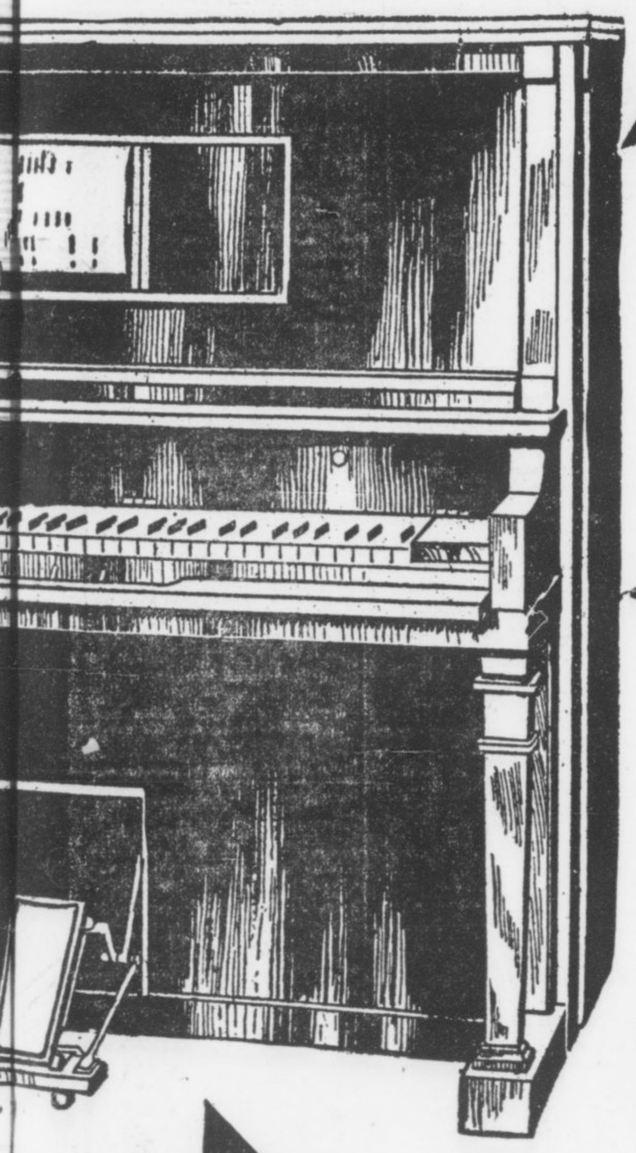
CH TO MATCH ROLLS OF MUSIC

unts to $15. The each, and the 12 re worth $10.50. layer-Piano with- usic? I want each get the Player

10

ONE YEAR'S TRIAL If I were not interested in the club members, I could unload a cheap player and then try to forget it. That is not the Weatherholt way of doing business. Try it a year. Then, if you want something else, you may exchange it and get credit for amount paid.

9



TWO-YEAR CONSERVATORY COURSE
For those who do not play the ordinary piano, but who want to learn, I have added this feature. I have arranged with a successful conservatory for these scholarships. The regular price is $80. Inasmuch as the Club Player is a Piano and Player-Piano combined, many like to understand music.

8

FREE LIFE INSURANCE I know that if those who purchase my Club Players live, they will pay for them. I want their families to have them in case of death. So I guarantee that every purchaser will live to pay for it. If he dies, I will give a receipt in full to his beneficiaries.

7

NO INTEREST Only those who have had experience with paying interest on deferred payments can appreciate this feature. The last payment is no more than the first under my plan. When interest is charged the last payment is a third more. In other words, I save each member $78 on each Player.

6

EBATE ON ALL PAYMENTS MADE UE Under this feature the cost of the Playced almost $50 more. I the Club Plan as attractive so I added this feature who should be reward-

$10.00 Puts This Player Piano in Your Home

I WANT everybody to know that this magnificent Player-Piano goes into your home as soon as the membership fee of $10—the first payment—is made. And it goes to your home ready to add to your happiness with everything to produce music equal to that of an accomplished artist. There are no extras to buy. Everything is furnished complete. When you tire of the 12 rolls of music I give with each Player-Piano, bring them back and exchange them for 12 other rolls from my free library of 5,000 rolls. This in itself is a privilege worth $10.50 a day. The 12 rolls are worth that amount, and you can change them every day or as often as you desire. Read every one of the Ten Features. Each one makes my Club Plan interesting. All of them together make it astounding, and demonstrate that this is an opportunity which is not often presented. It is an opportunity not to be overlooked by those who love music and want it in their homes. Remember that even though you do not know one note from another, you can play anything as well as an artist with this Player-Piano.

Free Club Features

Include saving of $161.50; one year's trial (exchange privilege); a ten-year guarantee with each piano; a free life insurance feature; terms of payment $2.50 per week, monthly payments may be arranged.

A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due; no interest; a two-year conservatory course (regular price $80); a free music exchange library; a selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music.

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WEATHERHOLT PIANO CO.,
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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*_____

FAIR PLAY ALONE CAN FIND TRUTH IN PHAGAN PUZZLE, DECLARES OLD REPORTER

Average Atlantan Believes Frank Is Guilty, but That Little Real Evidence Has Yet Pointed to Him as Slayer.

Stirring Defense by Wife and Attack on Solicitor Dorsey Are Two Striking Features of Week's Progress in Case.

By AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

I have thought a good deal during the past week about a fine young newspaper man I used to know some fifteen years ago, and particularly of the last thing he said to me before he died.

He was a Georgian, too. We had been college mates and fraternity mates, and all that sort of thing.

After we graduated, he plunged into newspaper work, and I studied law. I practiced—to a limited extent—that honorable profession for some four years, but abandoned it eventually for newspaper work, and when I plunged in also, I asked him how about it.

This is what he said: "There is only one thing about it. Work fast, get your facts straight, beat 'em if you can—but don't go off half-cocked. Don't get yourself where you have to take back things—but don't be afraid to take 'em back, if necessary—and be fair. The Golden Rule is, 'BE FAIR!' Unless you are fair, you will not respect yourself, and nobody else will respect you!"

Phagan Case Shows People Are Fair.

I find that most people ARE fair. I believe there is in the hearts of nine people in every ten one meets a desire to see his fellow-man get "a square deal." And I believe it more nowadays than I ever believed it before, for the progress of the Phagan investigation has reaffirmed my faith in my fellow-man.

The Atlanta Georgian was the first newspaper to give pause to the riot of passion, misunderstanding, misinformation and rank prejudice primarily set in motion by the slaying of little Mary Phagan.

Before the story had grown to large proportions, The Georgian, with all the emphasis at its command, begged for calm, and poise, and fairness. It invoked the SUPREMACY OF THE LAW—and I think it is entitled to have that said of it.

Governor's Appeal Cooled Passion.

Quick to appreciate the significance and the timeliness of this, the Governor of Georgia, in a ringing interview given to The Sunday American, approved The Georgian's attitude of fair play, and added his voice to that of The Georgian in its effort to hold fast to the LAW.

Since then the Phagan investigation has progressed with an ever-growing demand from the public for fair play—fair play for everybody, defense and prosecution.

And yet, to be strictly truthful, I must say that the man in the street believes Leo M. Frank guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan.

All that he has to base this belief upon are statements published in the newspapers, and some of these are worthless upon their face. Many of them are absurd. Many of them could not be introduced in court at all. Many of them are the mere opinions of unimportant people that would have no standing anyway.

The developments in the week just passed, while not distinctly favorable to Frank, were not unfavorable. Various affidavits made by Conley, affidavits and repudiation of affidavits made by Frank's cook, Minola McKnight, will, I feel reasonably sure, have no weight before a jury, if indeed the court ever permits them to go to a jury.

Must Weigh Words Of Conley and Cook.

And yet, if the statements of Conley and the cook could be corroborated, they would prove strong links in the chain of circumstantial evidence against Frank.

Let me say again, as I have so often said, that I am setting down here my own opinion only. I speak for no one but myself. I do not know the Franks or the Seligs. I do not know any of the persons whose names are mentioned as investigators or any of the detectives working on the case. I do not know Dorsey; and I know only just what you know, reader—what is published in the newspapers.

I do know, and you know, that the prosecution must prove him guilty of the crime, while the defense does not have to prove him innocent.

Now, I do not say that Frank is innocent. I do not say he is guilty. I do not know. I do not know what evidence Mr. Dorsey has, or to what his witnesses will testify, but I do know that such of it that has appeared in the newspapers would not be convincing legal evidence to me. Nor would I consider it very seriously if I was a member of the jury.

Dorsey May Be Holding Evidence.

Dorsey may have a great deal of important evidence that has not yet been made public. I shall be greatly surprised if he has not. I look for a great many sensations between now and the time of the trial.

It ought not to be difficult for Frank to prove his innocence, if he is innocent; and it will be well to remember that he must be considered innocent until the jury returns a verdict of guilty against him.

Frank will undoubtedly take the stand and make a statement in his own defense. He will be his own best witness. What he says, and how he says it, will have more influence with the jury than anything that may be said against him.

One of the most interesting events of the past week's developments, to my way of thinking, was the statement in defense of her husband given out by Mrs. Leo Frank.

It is not competent legal evidence of Frank's innocence, of course, for the wife can testify neither FOR nor AGAINST the husband in Georgia, but it had a powerfully steadying effect upon public opinion, and has served to give it additional poise and calm.

In part, it was a fine utterance in part it was a mistaken utterance, but withal it was an intensely human document, full of appeal for justice and righteous judgment—and, in a way, it cleared the atmosphere considerably.

Mrs. Frank May Have Crossed Lawyers.

Mrs. Frank, of all people, was the one person who COULD say the necessary word at a moment of tenseness and deep significance. To have left it unsaid would have been unwomanly and unwifely—and I have an idea she may have said it not because of her husband's legal advisers, but largely in spite of them.

They might have been willing for her to have given vent to her already too long repressed feelings, and to have vehemently protested her husband's innocence and incapability of the crime laid at his door—but they hardly would have permitted her to go the length she did in attacking the Solicitor.

And yet it is the very fact that she DID go so far in that direction that stamps her utterance with the mark of sincerity and genuineness!

It will avail her much to take her stand unfalteringly and in full confidence there beside her husband—it will avail her nothing to complain that the Solicitor is prosecuting the case against her husband with all the resourcefulness at his command.

The one thing she should do—the other thing the Solicitor should do.

It was a tactical mistake to assail Dorsey. He represents all the people. He should be, and I believe he has tried to be, a prosecutor—not a persecutor!

Dorsey, representing all the people, has a perfect right to get his evidence in any way he sees fit.

Dorsey Represnts All People in the Case.

Dorsey, I am sure, believes in fair play for the public and fair play for anyone accused of the murder of Mary Phagan!

Mrs. Frank, through weeks of intense trial and suffering, has held her peace. She permitted things to be said of her husband that to her must have seemed cruel in the extreme—and she never murmured. Finally, in a passionate outburst, she DID break her silence, and pleaded, for what? For fair play—just for fair play, that's all! For her statement amounts only to that, stripped of its naturally emotional construction.

Mother Asks Fairness For All Concerned.

There, on the other hand, is Mrs. Coleman—Mary Phagan's mother. Through weeks of heart-breaking gloom and grief, she has held HER peace. Giving vent early in the case to her unspeakable sorrow and horrified indignation, she soon recovered her equilibrium—and has asked since, for what? For fair play—just for fair play, that's all!

Men who are not going to permit women to try this case in the court room, officials who will not have one woman on the jury that tries Leo Frank for his life, nevertheless have been bellowing from the house tops things they knew, things they didn't know, things they never did, can or will know about the Phagan case—and a pretty nice mess they have made of it so far, too!

Facts, near-facts, nonsense and imagination—it has seemed to be a matter of every fellow talking for himself, and as much as possible, and the devil take the hindmost!

Happily, however, from out the mass of matter that has been printed during the past five weeks, the public has gathered abundant and abiding courage to suspend its judgment—to insist upon it that the Phagan case be settled eventually in COURT, in impartial and legal order.

In every article that I have written I have stated frankly my freedom from bias in discussing the matter. I do not wish to prejudice this case one way or the other—I am interested in it purely as an abstract proposition. What I say is just my own idea of things—it is binding upon nobody—it is not, in any degree, competent evidence in a court of law.

Average Atlantan Thinks Frank Guilty.

And yet the average man believes Frank guilty. It would be easy enough to make out a case proving Frank's innocence by putting yourself, say, in Frank's position, and reasoning thus:

"I, Leo Frank, shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon of April 26, killed a fifteen-year-old white girl, for some sinister purpose, not quite clear. I did it, notwithstanding my previous good character, my business reputation, my wife at home, my people, and my every sense of decency and humanity. Nevertheless, I did it, craftily and SECRETLY. After I had consummated my crime, I went forth deliberately, searched out an ignorant, drunken negro, acquainted him with many circumstances of my crime, and got him to write some cunning notes tending to turn away from me suspicion that likely never would have been directed toward me positively except for the negro's knowledge of crime furnished by me.

Secret Deliberately Given To Negro.

"I hired this negro, with money I never gave him, to help me hide the dead body, already as effectively hidden as the immediate necessity of the occasion required; and when he had helped me carry the dead body downstairs that I might just as well have carried myself, I told him good-bye, and said I would see him Monday and fix things up—maybe. After a while, however, I decided that I had not been thoughtful enough in securing only ONE witness against myself, so I concluded, along about 7 o'clock, to get up a few more. It had dawned upon me that perhaps the State MIGHT need seven or eight witnesses in order to accomplish my conviction.

"So between 7 and 10 that night, I called up a notorious woman, by me suspected of being known well to the police, and upon whom I thought I might depend to put the police wise promptly, and I told said notorious woman that I desired, or a matter of life and death, to bring a girl to her house, notwithstanding the fact that I knew said girl was dead, and had been for many hours.

"Of course, my idea was to acquaint the notorious woman with my crime, and maybe a half dozen others who might see me bring in the dead body, including the hackman likely employed to haul us.

Woman's Refusal Causes Chagrin.

"I tried three times to get this woman's permission to bring the girl's dead body there, and naturally my chagrin was great when she refused. I have noticed with pride that the de-tec-i-tiffs have solemnly, from time to time, pronounced me guilty of doing all the foregoing things, as I hoped they would, and I would now confess the entire crime, except for the fact that I just naturally like to tease de-tec-i-tiffs, and am of a somewhat mean and contrary disposition, anyway. To further establish my devilish ingenuity, however, it seems that I did all the things Conley says I did when I WASN'T EVEN THERE—which is a fact that should not be overlooked!"

Now, if you believe this you must find the murderer of Mary Phagan. Who comes first to your thought? Conley, of course.

Here's what MIGHT have happened on that fateful Saturday afternoon:

Negro Knew It Was Pay-Day.

The negro Conley was sitting at the foot of the stairs, near the open elevator shaft, when Mary Phagan came in to get her pay. He may have seen her go up the steps, and he did see her come down. He must have known that she had just been paid some amount of money, and probably had it in her little mesh bag, dangling from her wrist. As she came DOWN the steps, and passed toward the front door, her back was turned to the half drunken negro. The passageway was dark, for the gas was not burning and the front doors were closed, because of a holiday. The negro may have seized the girl from behind, choked her noiselessly into insensibility, snatched her purse—robbery probably being his primary impulse—and then chucked her body over into the open elevator shaft and down into the cellar below. He may then have passed down the ladder beside the elevator shaft, for it will be established that the elevator did not run the day Mary Phagan was killed, and into the cellar.

He may have dragged the body back to its last resting place in the factory, loosening the girl's hat and one of her shoes as he went.

Noticed Shoe; Forgot Parasol.

Noticing the shoe and the hat along the way, he went back and got them, and threw them over on the trash pile by the furnace—but HE DID NOT NOTICE THAT THE GIRL'S PARASOL WAS LEFT AT THE FOOT OF THE ELEVATOR SHAFT, INTO WHICH HE TOPPLED HER FROM ABOVE, and there it subsequently was found. Mary Phagan, hat, shoe and parasol may have been chucked down the elevator shaft. The hat and the shoe might come down from the second floor above, attached to the dead body, as the negro says, but the parasol could not have come down in the dead girl's hand.

How, then, DID the parasol get to the bottom of the elevator shaft, where it was found? If it didn't get there when Mary Phagan was first thrown there, how did it get there? It looks as if Conley may have overlooked a telltale bet in the parasol. After the murder had been consummated, the negro may have looked around for a means of escape. He need not hurry, for the factory was practically empty, and he, with his victim alone, was in the cellar.

First he picked up a piece of cord, of which there was plenty in the cellar, and put that around the dead girl's throat, then he wrote those stupid, ignorant, negro-like notes, hoping to avert possible suspicion from himself—and, finally, he pulled the staple from the back door, only a few feet away from the dead body, and made his escape from the factory. The girl's purse never has been found.

Guilt of Conley May Be Defense's Task.

And thus analyzing and theorizing, my readers will see it would not be a very difficult matter for the Frank defense to take up this line of reasoning. It seems orderly and rational. It may prove to be worthless.

Mrs. Frank and her relatives must remember that they are placed in a very extraordinary position. Whatever the detectives do in trying to unravel the crime, whatever the newspapers do in publishing rumors and gossip and statements about the mystery, would naturally cause them much suffering. I do not believe that Mr. Dorsey or any of the police officials or detectives would add one particle to the terrible burden that Mrs. Frank and her family have to bear.

But I do know the officials would not be doing their duty if they did not do all in their power to solve this terrible mystery. And it must be remembered that poor little Mary Phagan is dead. Somebody killed her! She had a right to her life, just as much as you or I, dear reader, have a right to ours; and the duty of the officials is to find the murderer, and to punish him as the law directs.

Meanwhile, let me say another final word—for fair play and suspension of judgment until the trial of the case.

Mrs. Frank Replies to Dorsey; Scores Torture Chamber Methods

Mrs. Leo Frank made public on Saturday the following letter, which explains itself:

Atlanta, Ga., June 7, 1913.

Editor Atlanta Georgian:

I think fairness to Mr. Frank requires that the public should clearly understand Mr. Dorsey's position as stated by him in his card in The Constitution of June 6, and repeated in the papers yesterday, in reply to my statement that he proposes to use testimony which comes from witnesses as the result of torture.

His real position, as gleaned from his card, can be stated in the following sentence which he employed:

"I have only to say, without in any wise taking issue with her premises as I might" * * * that "I welcome all evidence from any source that will aid an impartial jury, under the charge of the court, in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused."

That is to say, he thinks it unnecessary to waste time in disputing the fact that the detectives are procuring testimony from witnesses by torture. He considers this point immaterial. He believes he is thoroughly justified in using tortured testimony, if it is turned over to him, for he says: "I welcome all evidence from any source."

The Journal and The Constitution stated that he had my cook arrested and carried to his office and quizzed to such an extent as to drive her into hysterics, and that after this he sent her, screaming, to the police station, in the patrol wagon. After she left his office she was taken to the detective's torture chamber, and, according to The Atlanta Constitution, she there had the third degree applied to her to the point of exhaustion, after which she made an affidavit, which the detectives, or someone, immediately gave out to the papers.

The Solicitor had no charge against this cook and did not suspect her of any crime. Yet Mr. Dorsey waives this aside as a trivial matter, not worthy to be discussed by him, because he says: "I welcome all evidence from any source," clearly implying that he will take it from the torture chamber if it is offered to him.

That he and the detectives violated the criminal law in arresting my cook when they had no charge against her and when they suspected her of no crime, I am told by lawyers, admits of no doubt. But this, Mr. Dorsey thinks, need not be discussed by him.

While Mr. Dorsey thinks all is entirely proper, it is the next thing to an impossibility to believe that many persons in the community will agree with him. Indeed, I will be surprised if a single individual could be found who would agree with him that he should use, even in the newspapers, torture-chamber testimony to take away a man's life.

When Mr. Dorsey introduces this third-degree evidence to the jury, can it be supposed that he will at the same time tell the jury that it comes direct from the torture chamber?

It is our time to suffer now. Can anyone tell whose turn will come next?

I do not wish to be in any manner bitter toward Mr. Dorsey, even in my feelings, because it is so perfectly clear that his action is dictated by a serious mistake of judgment, and my only purpose is to let the community understand as thoroughly as I can, in the interest of fairness to my innocent husband, that Mr. Dorsey is proposing to use third-degree torture-chamber testimony in an effort to take his life, and that he thinks it is perfectly proper for him to do so.

Mr. Dorsey and the detectives know that I can not go on the witness stand and deny the affidavits they have published in the newspapers, wrung from my cook in the torture chamber by the third-degree process, because I am informed that under the law a wife will not be permitted to testify either for or against her husband. The law puts this absolute seal upon my lips, and my only recourse is in letting the community know the facts through the newspapers as far as I can.

I know I can not keep up with all the false affidavits and false rumors and innuendoes that have been so industriously put in the newspapers, but I feel that I should call attention in this instance to Mr. Dorsey's position, which he so boldly justifies.

MRS. LEO M. FRANK.

94 YEARS OLD, WINS 42 YEAR OLD U. S. CLAIM

ST. PAUL, June 7.—A claim for which Eli Pettijohn, ninety-four years old and Minnesota's oldest pioneer, had been fighting for forty-two years has just been allowed by the Government Court of Claims in part, and the aged man within another year will receive $8,400.

At his little white frame cottage near Minnehaha boulevard in Minneapolis, Mr. Pettijohn was informed of his good fortune by a reporter.

"Well, well! Can it be possible? I did not expect it," he exclaimed, and then laughed like a boy. "Well, well, sir, you gave me a surprise. Forty-two years is a long time to wait. I guess I'm a pretty good fighter after all. It's the only 'scrap' I ever did have, though. And now I have won it."

JUDGE HOLDS FALSEHOOD PROVES MAN'S SANITY

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—When a man 77 years old writes love letters the fact does not constitute evidence of mental incapacity.

Judge Ellison laid down that ruling in a decision handed down in the Kansas Court of Appeals.

The case was one from Boone County, in which a son sought to break his father's will. The love letters were introduced to show that the testator was incapable of making a will. In the letters the writer said he was only 65.

Judge Ellison held that this misrepresentation had nothing to do with the case. The fact that he was able to deceive, the judge said, showed that he was in possession of all his faculties.

PAYS DOG TAX, PET DIES; OWNER ASKS MONEY BACK

CHICAGO, June 7.—The unexpected demise of Teddy, a collie belonging to J. H. Hatch, Evanston, has brought up a question of finance which Hatch declares still is unsettled.

Dog licenses for 1912 were soon due and Hatch, feeling "flush," decided to surprise the license clerk by getting it ahead of time.

The next day Teddy departed this life. Irritated by such unfeeling conduct, Mr. Hatch sought to get back his $2. The license clerk merely grinned. Hatch sought his Alderman, William Foster Burns.

It was decided that the city of Evanston was not responsible for the death of the collie.

20,000 SPLASH IN PARK LAKE SINCE OPENING

Piedmont Is the Most Popular Place in Atlanta for Past Two Weeks, Says Gillespie.

Twenty thousand people have taken their morning and afternoon splash in Piedmont bathing lake since Atlanta's popular swimming place was opened less than a fortnight ago. New lockers and bath houses, the cement bottom and other improvements have proven great drawing cards, with the result the resort is more popular than in preceding seasons.

An average of 300 or 400 men and women take their early morning constitutionals in the lake, while anywhere from 500 to 1,000 grown-ups and children disport themselves in the waters every afternoon.

Dave Gillespie, superintendent of Piedmont Park, today said the lake was the best pleasure point in Atlanta and he was sure more than a thousand people had sought pleasure there every day since the opening. Early in the morning, at 5 o'clock, the bathers are out in force. Men and women, mostly business men with their wives and daughters, make up the early morning swimming set. In the afternoon school children go to the lake in companies and regiments, and men from the city swell the number of divers, treaders and dippers close to the thousand mark.

The automobile driveway around the lake has proven an added attraction. Hundreds may be found any afternoon under the cooling shade of the driveway watching the crowds swimming and playing.

ATLANTA IS THANKED BY FLOOD SUFFERERS

The Sunday American has received a communication from the Citizens' Relief Committee of Hamilton, Ohio, to thank the people of Atlanta for generous contributions to the flood sufferers.

L. P. Clawson, treasurer of the committee, said that because so many of the contributions came from persons who would not give their names he could only take this means of acknowledging thanks.

AMERICAN NATIONAL FEDERAL DEPOSITORY

Through action of the United States Treasury Department, the American National Bank has been designated a depository for funds of the United States. The American National long has been a depository for the State of Georgia, city of Atlanta and Fulton County.

Information that the American had been added to the list of bankers for "Uncle Sam" came in a letter Saturday to Robert F. Maddox, vice president. There is considerable competition among national banks for this honor.

TWO SLAYERS ARE PARDONED BY GOV. BROWN

Executive Thinks Woman and Man He Frees Might Have Been Justified.

Two pardons were granted in manslaughter cases by Governor Brown Saturday morning. In each instance the Chief Executive held that the circumstantial evidence under which both parties were convicted was sufficiently strong to indicate that the killing might be regarded as justifiable homicide. Martha Wooten and Clarence Richardson were the persons granted pardons.

Martha Wooten, who was given four years on a charge of manslaughter for killing a man in Rabun County in August, 1911, was recommended for pardon by the judge and other prominent officials of Rabun County. The statement was made to the Governor that "ordinarily she would have been acquitted by a jury of this crime." Plea of the defense at her trial was that the man had attacked her, that he was drunk, and that she was forced to kill him in self-defense. The prosecution alleged that she was selling whisky and had sold the man the whisky which had intoxicated him and was directly responsible for his condition.

The case of Clarence Richardson created quite a sensation. He was given four years for manslaughter in 1909. He comes from one of the most prominent families in Early county and the killing for which he was convicted grew out of a family row. His defense was that he did the killing to save his father's life, charging the man had an axe drawn on his father at the time he shot him. His father was indicted, but was cleared of the killing.

Evidence in the case tended to show that the man killed was under the influence of narcotics at the time of the shooting, and this helped develop the Governor's belief that it was really a case of justifiable homicide.

FREE THINKERS ASKED TO FORM ORGANIZATION

Free thinkers in every realm of thought, whether religious, political or secular, have been invited to a meeting in the library of the Independent Order of Beavers, 57 1-2 East Hunter Street, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, to form an organization. The invitation was issued by J. T. Dabney, J. B. Swearingen, W. C. Byers and Fred Schrimper.

Promoters of the organization announce it will not be devoted to religious study in particular, but to a general effort to discover the truth about whatever subject they choose to take up.

BANDIT IS WOUNDED IN REVOLVER BATTLE

CHICAGO, June 7.—A 16-year-old bandit, Michael Yanahan, was shot and probably fatally wounded in a revolver battle with the police in East Sixty-Second Street, after having robbed a saloon.

Homer Scott, 26, the youth's companion, was run down and captured unhurt.

DR. E. M. POTEAT TO PREACH AT TABERNACLE SUNDAY

Dr. E. M. Poteat will fill the pulpit of the Tabernacle Baptist Church both morning and night. Special music has been prepared.

SENATOR SMITH LAUDS SCHOOLS ON WARSHIPS

Declares Daniels' Plan to Teach Seamen Trades Will Make Recruiting Easy.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, declared today that he considered Secretary Daniels' policy of making United States battleships into public school houses one of the greatest things ever done by a Secretary of the Navy.

"This is one of the greatest opportunities for young men to see the world and at the same time obtain a technical education that could have been devised," Senator Smith said.

"There is every reason in the world why the work should be a success. Nowhere is the opportunity better to obtain an education in mechanical engineering than on a battleship. It is specially adapted to such training and, besides that, the opportunity to get knowledge of electrical engineering, wireless telegraphy and a host of allied subjects is unlimited.

"The teaching of such a course will mean that the department will have a waiting list within a year instead of having to solicit recruits for the service. For a man to go into the service and come out in three years equipped as a mechanical engineer is an advantage unparalleled in the country.

"And it will be no less splendid for the officers to act as teachers. It will be the best training they could get, and instead of the service being monotonous, it will be an inspiration."

PILGRIM'S CLASS OF YJUNG MEN HAVE ANNIVERSARY

Preaching at the Central Congregational Church will be dispensed with Sunday evening, and it its stead will be held the first anniversary exercises of the Pilgrim Class, the young men's division of the Sunday school, under the leadership of Mrs. George L. Hanscom.

Monday evening, in further celebration of the anniversary, the "Pilgrims" will have an informal reception and supper at the home of Mrs. Fuller, 521 Capitol Avenue, to which the Averill Class, the young women's section of the Sounday school, has been invited.

SPEEDS HIS RACER FOR LONE, DEAD SPECTATOR

DANVILLE, June 7.—Thinking it pecullar that a solitary spectar in the grandstand made no comment as he exercised his pacer on the track here, Dick Beard investigated and found the spectator was dead. He was identified as Dell Jones, aged 58, of Indianapolis.

Young Men Conduct Evening Service at Congregational Church

Music and Talks by Members of Pilgrim Class

Come and Hear What These Young Men Are Doing by Practical Christianity

FORFEITED LOAN PLEDGES

CASH OR TERMS

Loan No.	Article.	Loan Value.	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
3118T	Ring 2 3-4	$275.00	$550.00	$312.00
3024T	Ring 7-8	90.00	200.00	110.00
1542	Ring 1 c	70.00	150.00	82.50
1760	Cluster	175.00	300.00	205.00
1144	Dia. and Pearl	175.00	175.00	87.50
1805	Ring 3-8	50.00	87.50	55.00
1235	3 Stones	50.00	100.00	57.50
1662	Watch	10.00	18.00	12.00
2006	Ring D & P	9.00	24.00	12.50
1630	Watch & D.	35.00	90.00	48.00

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY, Inc.
14 AUBURN AVENUE
Watch Repairers Mfg. Jewelers
W. E. McMILLEN

White City Park Now Open

$10—WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND RETURN—$10.
On sale Thursdays. Through sleepers daily. Make reservations City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree SEABOARD.

GEORGIA MILITARY ACADEMY
THE SOUTHS MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED PREP SCHOOL
College Park, Eight Miles From Atlanta, Georgia
Fills every hour of a boy's life with wholesome mental development, body building, moral and social training, and preparation for a man's part in the world's work. A thoroughly disciplined, modernly appointed, attractive school for boys and young men—a gentleman's school, limited to about 125 boarding pupils, so grouped, as to give every teacher about 12 Cadets for tutoring and oversight at night. Delightful home life—a big happy family of successful, cultured teachers and pupils. Every sanitary convenience. Electric lights, steam heat, artesian water. Elevation nearly 1,200 feet, no malaria, perfect health.
Best Table Fare and prettiest School Campus in the South
Three regular Courses—Classical, Engineering, Commercial.
Member Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.
Active U. S. Officer in Charge of Military Department.
Classed A by U. S. War Department.
Parents urged to visit and compare the School with the best in America. COL. J. C. WOODWARD, A.M., Pres.

POISONOUS TABLETS Again Taken By Mistake!

From the Washington Times, May 25, 1913.

Another Fight Against Bichloride of Mercury

CHICAGO, May 25.—W. L. McCutcheon, an automobile salesman, who took three bichloride of mercury tablets, thinking they were aspirin, will not know for a week whether his mistake carries a death sentence. McCutcheon's case is almost identical with that of B. Sanders Walker, the Macon, Ga., banker, except in the amount of the dose. McCutcheon took three tablets of 41-56 grains each, while the Georgia man swallowed seven grains.

McCutcheon complained of feeling ill, and a friend suggested that he take some aspirin tablets. He took three from a box he believed to contain aspirin. He noticed a burning in his throat immediately after, and an investigation showed he had taken the mercury.

Dr. G. A. Hass said that at least five days would be necessary before it could be told how seriously the kidneys were affected.

The news item reproduced here cites only one of the many cases where poisonous antiseptic tablets have been taken by mistake with disastrous results.

Incidents of this kind are precluded by the use of

TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER
Absolutely Harmless

One 25c box makes 2 gallons of standard solution. For sale at all druggists. Send for booklet and free sample. For nearly thirty years physicians everywhere have recommended the use of Tyree's Antiseptic Powder because it is absolutely harmless.

TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER
sold by every druggist in the world
J. S. TYREE, Chemist - Washington, D.C.

GAY PRINCETON SENIORS BOAST TWO GIRLS EACH

Wilsonian Upper Classmen Admit That 203 Girls Have Imprinted Kisses on Their Lips.

FEMININITY ONE'S STUDY

One Collegian Has Room Papered With Billet Doux of Sixteen Young and Trusting Maidens.

"Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
"Men were deceivers ever——
"One foot in sea and one on shore,
"To one thing constant never.'

PRINCETON, June 7.—The full duplicity of the Princeton seniors has been exposed. Two hundred and six of them are writing to girls, and these 206 have on their correspondence lists FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE trusting maidens. One man boasts of SIXTEEN fair correspondents, and papers his room with their letters.

The 206 average two and a half girls apiece.

On the 206, 203 have—whisper it—KISSED their correspondents. The estimated number of girls kissed by the 203 is 1,792—or more. That's an average of about five apiece. The man with sixteen correspondents also holds the kissing record, with—oh, well, you wouldn't believe it, anyway.

These horrible figures were disclosed as a result of the recent canvass of the class, when each senior was put on his honor to answer truthfully questions put to him. From these answers statistics were compiled.

One Has a Clear Conscience.

Listen! Out of the 206, only one man admitted that girls are his favorite study!

The other 206 must settle with their conscience.

Listen once again! Out of those 579 trusting maidens who get weekly letters with a "Princeton" letterhead, only thirty-three have known the joys of a proposal. Nine succumbed, for the records show nine seniors are engaged and twenty-four have been rejected after doing their best.

Think of it—only nine engaged men out of 203 kissers.

These statistics shed a great light on the educational institutions of our country. They are commended to Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and the rest.

Here are some more figures for your edification.

One hundred and eighty-four seniors smoke.

Seventy-six learned in college.

Fifty-one quit in college.

Two hundred and nineteen believe dancing is all right and one of our most popular indoor sports.

Nineteen think it's immoral—especially the trots and hugs.

One hundred and ninety-two play cards.

Sixteen think it's wicked.

Fifty-six have been disciplined by the faculty.

Twenty-one have been "sent home."

Up to Harvard Now.

The average senior's expenses for the four years have been $4,216. The maximum expense has been $10,000 and the minimum $800.

The average age is twenty-two and a quarter. The maximum is twenty-nine and the minimum twenty-two. Think of the wreckage these young things have made with their letters and their kisses.

Twelve are self-supporting.

Fifty-eight are partially so.

Twenty-six have won their "P."

Sixty-five have won their "13."

Ninety-one wear glasses.

Fifty-seven put them on in college.

There's the record.

Can Harvard beat it?

Cowboy Lassoes Boy In Peril of Drowning

Expert of New Mexican Plain Improvises Lariat When Boy Falls From New York Pier.

NEW YORK, June 7.—It was a fortunate thing for John Finan, 6 years old, of 6 Dover Street, that John Lopez, of 168 South Street, was once a cowboy in New Mexico, for it was his dexterity with an improvised lasso that saved the boy from drowning yesterday afternoon when he fell into the East River at the foot of Roosevelt Street.

The boy was playing with companions on the pier at the foot of Roosevelt Street when he slipped at the edge of the pier and fell overboard. The cries of his playmates brought Lopez with 300 other persons to the pier. Lopez, who now works as a longshoreman, obtained a rope and making a noose in it, threw it over the head of the boy as he rose to the surface after going down twice. Then towing the lad to shore, others lifted him out before he was choked seriously by the noose.

Dr. Crane was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, but he found the boy with Lopez the center of an admiring throng. He took the lad home instead of to the hospital.

Pig and Preparation Gave Balkans War

Army Subsisted on Hogs Captured on March, and Were Ready to Fight, Is Expert's Theory.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Pigs and preparedness were the main factors in the success of the Balkan allies, according to official reports at the Army War College, and not deadly guns and marksmanship. A member of the staff said to-night:

"The reports show that pigs figured prominently in the campaign. It seems that the armies went through regions where pigs were a staple product, and the soldiers subsisted largely on pigs, saving a large item of transportation.

"The allied troops were drilled and disciplined, the officers trained and experienced. The Turks were lacking in everything in which their adversaries excelled."

Miss Barrymore Forsakes Stage for Her Children

Fritzi Scheff at Last Makes Answer to Her Critics

Two Noted Stars Show That the Life of the Actress Is Not All a Bed of Roses.

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, who will not allow the stage to interfere with her duty as a mother. Below is Miss Fritzi Scheff, who, after a long silence, answers all of her critics at once.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There are other things more to be desired in life than the career of a theatrical star, however great the star's magnitude. The stage is not a bed of roses, you awe-struck maidens must know.

The conclusion is announced almost simultaneously by two of the greatest stars, Ethel Barrymore, majestic Ethel Barrymore, and Fritzi Scheff, piquant little singer.

Miss Barrymore will forsake the sock and buskin. Miss Scheff rails at the theatrical world.

"A mother's work and a home is greater," said Miss Barrymore, today.

"Freedom from gossip and unfriendly tongues is better," said Miss Scheff, to-day.

Baby Wins Over Stage.

The mother instinct has steeled the heart of Miss Barrymore, most beloved actress, against her profession. To-day she said she may appear on the stage in New York hereafter, but never will she again take a road tour.

The decision was announced as she sat by the side of her baby daughter Ethel, who is ill from diphtheria in the Minturn Hospital. Miss Barrymore watches night and day over the child.

"A person never thinks of the stage in a moment like this," she said, patting the hand of the tiny sufferer. "Now, I know that I can never be away from my home for a single night.

"Possibly this means that I will give up the stage as a career. Certainly it means that I shall never go on tour again. I will appear in New York, and then only provided there is any manager who will present me realizing the conditions. I love the stage, but I love my children more, and I want to be with them when night comes, as any other mother would. I can't do this on the road, and so the tours must go. I shall not play even as far away as Philadelphia."

Feels Moment Coming.

Miss Barrymore in private life is Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt, the most devoted of mothers.

"This moment of decision I felt was coming," she said. "I knew that some day I would have to choose between the stage and my home. Now, the moment is here, and I gladly say that there is not the slightest hesitation."

Miss Barrymore's voice did not carry the slightest hint that the sacrifice she is making is great. However, it is estimated that her actual loss, because of her refusal to again go on tour, will be about $75,000 a year.

The receipts from some of her tours have amounted to as much as $400,000 and $500,000, her own profits, approximately a fourth of this, being $100,000 during a successful season. In New York the profits of a star rarely net over $25,000.

There will be another home tie for the great actress this summer.

Another baby is expected in the Colt home. Now, there is a son and a daughter, Samuel and Ethel.

Miss Fritzi Schiff, long-suffering, has called a halt on her critics. To-day she declared that she has been for years the victim of misrepresentation and of false report, which held her everything from a vixen to a wealthy nincompoop.

"How these reports ever started is beyond me to answer," she said.

"I am not unreasonable and impossible to manage.

"I am not temperamental beyond self-control.

"I am not jealous of associates.

"I am not irresponsible and untrustworthy.

"I am not a wealthy snob, nor am I inconsiderate of my associates.

"The truth is that I am a simple little woman, with homely instincts.

"As long as these reports were confined to the profession there was not great cause to worry. But they have reached the playgoing public, and I have to suffer. Now I will defend myself."

She did, and ably, speaking her mind with emphasis.

"It is likely that the reports began when I left grand opera for a career in comic opera," she said. "Then I was happy to talk to all newspaper men who were kind enough to talk to me. At that time I could talk little English, and a few of my interviews, I must confess, made me appear ridiculous when I was doing my best in the circumstances. Then Mr. Dillingham, under whose management I was playing, thought it best that I should give no more interviews. For several years, then, I was not taking advantage of a means of becoming intimately acquainted with the public.

Had Only Two Managers.

"As to the charge that I can not get along with managers, I can say that in eight years I have been in operetta I have had but two, Mr. Dillingham and the Shuberts. That doesn't look as if I were impossible, now does it?"

The little singer threw out her hands with a naive smile of appeal.

"I am a hard-working, self-reliant woman, of honest instincts, and grossly misunderstood with it. I have had to work hard all my life. I have never been able to stay in New York, waiting on some operetta that I like, as other prima donnas have. Consequently, I have never been able to obtain a show that approached 'Mlle. Modiste,' my first success, in popularity and desirability.

"They are charging that my reappearance in 'Mlle. Modiste' is a matter of 'coming back' after a spell of failure and degeneracy of talent and of youth. I did not 'come back.' I am still very young. I believe my friends will understand me when I say that I simply returned to a role in which the public seems to like me very much.

"I am very much misunderstood and misrepresented. I have self-confidence. I know my limitations and my abilities. And I am not what they have tried to make me out."

FRENCH MINISTER STARTS CRUSADE ON HATPINS

Special Cable to The Sunday American.

PARIS, June 7.—M. Thierry, the French Minister of Public Works, has sent a circular to the railway companies demanding that they shall put into force a regulation under which women may be prevented from wearing long hatpins.

CREMATED BODY HELD FOR DEBT

Ashes of English Officers Preserved Pending Settlement by His Kin.

LONG BRANCH, CAL., June 7.—A metal box eight inches long, five inches wide and three deep, containing the mortal remains of Colonel Alfred Logan, represents the novel reminder of the debt which Bert Paul, of this city, undertook when he bore the expense of the cremation which occurred following Colonel Logan's death at El Cajon, in June of last year.

Colonel Logan was a wealthy retired officer of the English army. In his will, which made no provision for the $185 necessary to have his body cremated, he asked that his ashes be consigned to the broad bosom of the Pacific. Paul, who is a well-known local real estate dealer, aundertook the task of complying with this last wish, but first he felt that he should be repaid for the money spent, which he could ill afford to lose. He has written the wealthy English relative of Colonel Logan, and as soon as their remittance arrives the ashes will be thrown to the four winds from the deck of a vessel, as Colonel Logan desired.

Juror's Snore Basis of New Trial Plea

Convicted Man Asks Rehearing Because One of His Judges Went to Sleep Thirteen Times.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—A "loud and raucous snore" formed the basis for a motion of a new trial filed here to-day in behalf of Lee Rial, alleged head of a "national bunco syndicate," who was convicted of having swindled G. P. Friosz, an Illinois farmer, out of $5,000 through a fake horse race.

The defendant asserted he had not been given a fair trial because one juror, George H. Peck, a millionaire realty operator of San Pedro, had fallen asleep and snored repeatedly during the trial, despite apparent efforts to keep awake by chewing gum and fanning himself. It was asserted that one day Peck went to sleep 13 times.

TEACHERS, WHO DANCE, ARE FOUGHT BY PATRONS

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 7.—Because several local church people here have registered complaints with the Board of Education, the appointment of several high school teachers who indulge in dancing are being held up.

Formal complaints have been made, and the petitioners say they will not send their boys and girls to school if the teachers are allowed to continue to dance. About two-thirds of the local high school teachers are attending dances regularly.

'POP CALLS' ON PEOPLE REVIVED BY 'LITTLE JOE'

Governor Brown Drops in On Northeast Georgia as Was Custom in Days of Old.

Governor and Mrs. Joseph M. Brown turned back the flight of time a few laps on Tuesday and Wednesday when they made something like a triumphal progress through Northeast Georgia in the neighborhoods of Carnesville and Franklin County.

Time was, and not so very long ago, when to see the Governor of Georgia face to face, and perhaps to shake his hand, especially when accompanied by the mistress of the Mansion, was rated an event altogether as important and quite as well worth while as seeing the President of the United States is to-day.

Of course, that was all back in the "good old days of States' rights," and that sort of thing, when a Governor was a Governor with a large "G" and didn't get his picture in the newspaper or the magazines often, and before the days of many railroads and quick means of communication.

Make Long Promised Visit.

Governor Brown had long promised to visit the good people of Franklin, and particularly to bring Mrs. Brown along, but for one reason and another things interfered, and by and by somebody reminded him that his term was nearing its end, and that if he intended breaking bread with the folks up that way, it was time he moved in that direction.

A promise is a promise with the Governor, and so he gathered together Mrs. Brown and Private Secretary Jesse Perry on Tuesday and he went up into that country, and everybody had the best sort of time, in the very old-fashioned ways so dear to the heart of the Chief Magistrate of the State.

At Commerce, the Governor was taken in hand, right off the train, and with his party was paraded, not ostentatiously, however, through the city, to the home of Colonel R. L. J. Smith, where that evening a reception was given in his honor.

Governor Pays Pop Calls.

Next day the Governor and his party drove over to Carnesville, which is not on the railroad, accompanied by a few friends from Commerce, and the delightful day before was repeated in essential details.

All along the way the Executive stopped and paid "pop calls" of two to four or five minutes, shook hands with the heads of the house, said a few words to the mistress in charge, and kissed all the babies tendered for gubernatorial inspection.

In Carnesville, the Governor departed from his usual custom, and actually delivered an address in the court house, which was listened to by a large crowd of men, women and children assembled from among the neighboring folks.

Everything was informal, and very simple, and quite like old times, when the Governor's father was Governor, touring the State and meeting the people face to face, hand to hand, and heart to heart.

At Lavonia, another little town over on the extreme edge of Franklin, the Governor and his party spent Wednesday night. The program of events followed the other occasions in great measure.

"I never had a better time in my life," said the Governor, discussing his trip after he arrived in Atlanta Thursday morning.

"I love to mingle with the people in just the way I met them in Commerce, in Carnesville and in Lavonia. There I see the true heart of Georgia, open as a book to the reading, generous, hospitable and honest."

4,000 Terrapin Rise To Dinner Bell Call

Delicacies of Chesapeake Bay Did Not Come To Be Eaten, but to Greet Governor.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—For the edification of Governor Goldsborough and his party, 4,000 terrapin showed their heads above the surface of their mud pond. It was not to see the distinguished party that the terrapin came to view, but to respond to the dinner bell, which turned out to be a false alarm. The demonstration occurred at the terrapin farm of Tawes & Co., at Crisfield.

"If my husband were here," said the absent watchman's wife, "he would feed them for you, but just to show you how they act I will ring the dinner bell."

Then she picked up several sleighbells on a string and shook them. Immediately above the surface of the mud there protruded some 4,000 little heads, making the pond look very much like a bed of asparagus.

ROADS WILL HIRE WOMEN AS ENGINEERS SAYS ORATOR

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Mrs. Clara Bradley, grand president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said in an address here that transportation companies soon may be employing women as engineers, conductors and even as firemen.

"Women have sufficient strength to operate the levers of oil burning engines which are coming into general use," said Mrs. Bradley. "It is not at all impossible that railroading will come to be a field of industry for them."

EXPELLED FROM BACHELOR CLUB FOR WISHING TO WED

FARRELL, PA., June 7.—William Owens, master doorkeeper of the Protective Bachelors' Club, of this city, is the first member of that ironclad institution to break his oath.

At least that is the story that the officers of the club tell. Following a stormy session last night Owens was "kicked out" because he admitted his "intentions" were to make a pretty, society girl his wife as soon as she would name a date.

White City Park Now Open

One Handed Woman Saves Glove Cost

Advertises for Partner, Who Has Lost Left Member, to Share Expense of Pair.

WANTED.
A woman who has lost her left hand. Must wear gloves, size 5 3-4 or 6. Write to Mrs. Annie Huntress Orcutt, No. 218 Howard Street, Melrose.

BOSTON, June 7.—If you are a woman who has lost the left hand you had better write at once to Mrs. Annie Huntress Orcutt, of 218 Howard Street, Melrose. She can save you money on gloves.

Fourteen years ago Mrs. Orcutt lost her right hand. She has an artificial hand in its place, but only wears it on special occasions. Consequently her left hand gloves wear out more quickly than do the gloves on her artificial right hand.

Up to a few weeks ago Mrs. Orcutt has been buying gloves with a Mrs. Hodgdon, of Somerville. The latter had lost a left hand, so it was a simple matter for the two women to go to a store, order a pair of gloves—Mrs. Orcutt taking the left glove and Mrs. Hodgdon the right.

Then came the puzzle, Mrs. Hodgdon had a death in the family and went into mourning. Mrs. Orcutt doesn't like black gloves, so there you are!

Surgeon Builds New Chin on Burned Child

After Many Weeks' Treatment Little Girl's Mouth, Shrivelled to Small Hole, Is Reshaped.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—After many weeks of treatment, the rebuilding of a little girl's chin and the restoration of her mouth, after they had been terribly distorted by burns, have been completed at a hospital here.

Her face was scarred to such an extent that when the wound healed only a small hole was left where the mouth had been. So small was the opening that the little finger could be inserted with difficulty. Nothing was left of the chin but the bone and a covering of scarred flesh.

A large flap of flesh was cut from the child's abdomen, one side being left attached to the body. Then a slit was made in the arm of the patient sufficiently large to allow the insertion of the raised end of the flesh on the abdomen. This was done to establish circulation in the abdominal flesh.

After weeks that part of the flesh attached to the abdomen was cut and the child's arm, with the flap of flesh growing to it, was raised and the part that formerly had been joined to the abdomen was joined to the lips and chin, from which the scarred flesh had been cut.

When the child was discharged from the hospital she could eat, talk and move her jaws as well as any of her companions. It is only upon close examination that the patchwork chin is seen.

Pastor Calls Eden Chapter Mere Myth

Unitarian Preacher Says That All "Post Mortem Christianity Must Go"—Wants Flag for Cross.

BOSTON, June 7.—"The Garden of Eden story and all the other things that have made up old Christianity, have got to go," said the Rev. Dr. Edward Cummings, pastor of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, before the forty-sixth annual convention of the Free Religious Association here to-day.

Dr. Cummings called all the teachings in the first two chapters of Genesis myths.

"These fables, or myths, as you wish to call them, must go," said Dr. Cummings. "We want to get rid of this story of the Garden of Eden. We want to get rid of this post mortem Christianity.

"It would have been better had there been no cross. We have made too much of the tragedy of the cross in our religion. In its place I would put a white flag upon every church, and on this white flag I would put a star. That star would stand for a new civilization. It would represent the Christ child, and that flag would stand over every poor tenement of Boston."

BOY RECEIVES $2,000,000 FOR CHANGING NAME

Real Grandfather Leaves Codicil Giving His Grandson Fortune if He Resumes Family Cognomen.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Henry Francis Shoemaker, multi-millionaire railroad financier, gravely ill at his home, Cedarcliff, at Riverdale, Ct., received word from Seattle that the suit brought by his son, Henry W. Shoemaker, to change the name of his five-year-old son back to Shoemaker had been won.

The elder Mr. Shoemaker recently added a remarkable codicil to his will, whereby the sum of $2,000,000 is left to his young grandson, Henry Perry, on condition that the lad's name be changed to Shoemaker.

The boy has been known as Henry Perry since he was legally adopted by Dr. Richard Perry, of Seattle, whom Mrs. Beatrice Barclay Shoemaker Perry married after her divorce from Henry W. Shoemaker.

The court annulled the adoption of the boy and restored his name to Shoemaker. Mrs. Perry was awarded the continued custody of the child.

HUSBAND TELLS COURT HIS WIFE DID COURTING

MT. VERNON, N. Y., June 7.—Mrs. Cora C. Hughes, who began an action against George Hughes, a wealthy resident of Poughkeepsie, for a separation, asked Justice Mills, in the Supreme Court, for $50 a week alimony and counsel fees pending the trial. Mr. Hughes is 70 years old and worth, his wife says, $200,000 while the plaintiff is 42 years old. Mr. Hughes, in his answer, says his wife did most of the courting and proposed to him.

ADAMLESS EDEN FOR 8,000 FARM COLONY WOMEN

Plan Is Outlined for Thousand-Acre Tract Near New York as Antidote for Loneliness.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The lonely, aimless life led by hundreds of women of means in New York was told by Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey yesterday afternoon, in outlining the plans of the Woman's Farm Colonization Society, before a meeting of the Woman's Press Club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Since the announcement of this farm colony was made a few weeks ago," said Mrs. Woolsey, "I have received upward of 8,000 letters, many from lonely women of means—widows, retired professional and business women—who said they would like to join for companionship as well as something to do.

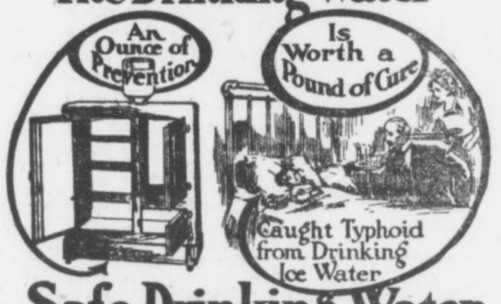
Mrs. Woolsey said the society had an option on 1,000 acres within 50 miles of New York, and that announcement of the location and details of this unique woman's experimental farm colony would be made within the next two weeks."

"The colony will be an Adamless Eden to begin with," said Mrs. Woolsey, "but this does not mean an anti-matrimonial policy is part of the farm colony program. Every woman will be self-supporting from the produce

UNKNOWN BABY GIRL FOUND IN CATHOLIC CHURCH PEW

HARRISBURG, June 7.—During an early morning service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, members of the choir found a baby only a few days old lying in one of the rear pews. Pinned to a small blanket, in which the little girl was wrapped, was a note requesting that the little one be taken to a Catholic priest, baptized Margaret Mary Vincent, and placed in a Catholic home.

Don't Put Ice in The Drinking Water



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Until June 10th we have decided to make our regular $10 set of **whalebone** teeth for $3.00.

Lightest and strongest plate known.

Guaranteed for 20 years. Call early and avoid the rush.

Gold Crowns	**$3.00**	White Crowns	**$3.00**
Bridge Work	**$3.00**	Special Open-Face	
Fillings	**25c and 50c**	Crown	**$2.00**

OUR OFFICES ARE COOL AND SANITARY

Eastern Painless Dentists

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR — **38½ PEACHTREE ST.** — NEAR WALTON

NEW YORK IS AT ENEMY'S MERCY, ASSERTS OFFICER

Army Man Writes in Infantry Journal That Eastern Metropolis Would Get First Blow.

U. S. SAFETY IS SCOFFED

Article Declares That Foreign Liners Could Land 150,000 Troops in Few Days.

"It is a popular fallacy in our country that our distance from probable enemies gives us security from attack. Nothing could be more foolish than this unthinking faith. India and the Transvaal were farther from England and Tonquin was farther from France than we are from Europe, but distance did not save those places from invasion and conquest. Distance alone will not grant us immunity from European aggression."

The words are those of Captain Hugh D. Wise, Third United States Infantry, writing in The Infantry Journal, the service magazine, published by the officers of the infantry arm of the United States Army. The title of the article is "Our Unpreparedness for War," and in his treatment of the question Captain Wise is both frank and cautious, for if there is any nation on earth unprepared for a great foreign war that nation, in the unanimous opinion of the officers of the regular army, is the United States, and among the first places to feel the iron hand of the conqueror would be New York, in the opinion of Captain Wise.

European Imbroglio Helps.

The fact that the complicated status of European politics renders European countries exceedingly cautious about embarking on war is, in the opinion of Captain Wise, a most fortunate circumstance for this country, yet, he adds, to "depend for our national safety upon such an uncertain thing as the status quo of European politics is too chimerical to be seriously considered."

"Of him who imagines that we can whip the world," adds Captain Wise, "let us ask whether he has ever coldly compared our military conditions and our fighting power with those of possible enemies? That we are vulnerable to foreign attack is a fact too well known to the great powers to warrant our trying to deceive them.

Now Third Naval Power.

Captain Wise then points out that the United States, so short a time ago the second, is now the third naval power, and that the gap between the American and the foreign fleets is gradually but surely widening. He then calls attention to the fact that both Germany and England have in their transatlantic trade vessels plying between American and their own ports which could at a single sailing bring to our shores 150,000 trained troops, equipped in every detail, and to oppose such armies we have in the United States 30,000 regular mobile troops and a little over 100,000 of the organized militia, the latter being, he continues, "as heterogeneous as the States from which they hail, and who vary in quality from those of a few States where they are fairly well equipped, to those of other States where they are in a chaotic military condition."

It would require at least six weeks to mobilize and concentrate our small first line on the Atlantic seaboard, Captain Wise continues, adding that "this is not a confidence-inspiring weapon with which to meet a powerful and well-trained adversary."

New York in Peril.

The author then goes on to show what would happen to New York and Washington and the large cities near them in the event of an invasion by a first-class foreign power.

"No serious blow," he says, "could be struck us below the Chesapeake Bay, nor could a paralyzing blow be dealt in New England. A blow in the South might mortify and sting, one in New England might pain or stun, but the knockout must hit us on our Middle Atlantic, and it is there that we must expect the punch."

After alluding to Washington and the cities of the Chesapeake, "whose easy capture and rich possibilities in contributions make them a tempting prize," and the additional fact that the possession of the head of the Chesapeake, "where the great trunk lines of railroads cross it, would not only stop the one-eighth of our domestic traffic which they carry, but also would strategically sever our Atlantic seaboard in twain," Captain Wise turns to New York.

"Great though," he says, "the commercial importance of this section may be, and great it is, yet it is small compared with that of the country about New York, whose wealth and whose financial influence are almost beyond estimate. Its capture would put into hostile hands a prize of incalculable value, not only because of the paralysis it would cause to the nation's business, but also because of the political pressure that this financial strain could be made to carry to the utmost parts of the land. But primarily the importance of New York is commercial, and if it is at our commerce that the enemy desires to strike, he will probably aim his blow at New York."

Mexican Deputies Fight Extra Session

Though Matters of Importance Are To Be Taken hp Grave Doubt of Quorum Exists.

MEXICO CITY, June 7.—There is decided opposition on the part of a number of Deputies to have an extra session of Congress called by President Huerta for Monday next, although the matters to be discussed are of paramount importance, one being a domestic $20,000,000 bond issue, and the other the authorization of the payment of a $3,000,000 indemnity for the Torreon Chinese massacre.

Since Congress adjourned last week members have scattered throughout the republic, some going to the United States at once. It will be impossible to get a quorum by Monday in any event, if they decide to meet at all, which is doubtful.

73 Years Old, Lives On Four Cents a Day

Massachusetts Man Declares That Heand Wife Have Solved High Cost of Living Problem.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 7.—The high cost of living problem has been somewhat solved by Marcus M. Wood, 73 years of age, of the little town of Webster, who issued a statemen to-day, claiming that he and his wife have lived on 4 cents a day for the last two months. A sample of the menu which is observed in the Wood home daily is:

Breakfast—Fried Indian meal pudding, butter, grape jelly, doughnuts and bread.

Dinner—Tomato soup, potatoes, buckwheat pudding, doughnuts, grape jelly, bread and butter, cracked wheat and milk.

Supper—Buckwheat cakes, gravy, butter, plum jelly, cracked wheat, milk.

According to Wood, the sum of $1,000 insures a person a comfortable living throughout his or her life, figuring, of course, at the rate of 4 cents a day for edibles served on the table.

Skates Put Under Court of Zanzibar

Champion Roller Performers Say King Made All His Courtiers Take Up Rink Sport.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Reynolds, champion roller skaters of the world, returned from British East Africa on the steamer Mauretania, having set the entire court of the Sultan of Zanzibar on wheels.

According to Mrs. Reynolds, the Sultan was so tickled by her exhibition of roller skating that he immediately ordered skates for every member of the court and commanded them to skate.

"Many of them were very fat and groggy on their legs," said Mrs. Reynolds. "Outside the palace is an incline some three or four miles long and once the courtiers got started they could not stop themselves. Some lost their balance and toppled over, incurring the wrath of the Sultan, who followed in an automobile with armed guards. The guards were told to prod with their spears the courtiers who stopped, and when we left after a three-week stay, the court was still roller skating."

Chilean Denies He's John D., or Insane

Nitrate Promoter, Who Arrives in New York With Big Retinue, Protests Against Wealth Reports.

NEW YORK, June 7.—"To quote me as stating that I am richer than Rockefeller must have been a joke of the newspaper men. I never said that. Everybody who knows me knows that I am not crazy."

This statement was made to-day by Henry Equekiel Ossio, of Chile, wealthy nitrate exporter. With Senora Ossio in his apartments at the Hotel Seville was Manuel Gonzales, Consul General from Costa Rica, who acted as interpreter.

"I am simply a man of industry. I have never tried to make men believe I am a millionaire," said the Chilean.

"If I travel with a number of attendants and secretaries it is because I need them."

Missing Peer Sought By Marconi Inquiry

Lord Murray Is Known to Have Bought Large Block of Shares of American Company.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Where is Lord Murray? is the question that is worrying Englishmen who are anxious to have the Marconi affair cleared up. Lord Murray is known to have bought a large block of American Marconi shares, and his testimony is urgently needed by the Marconi investigation committee.

The missing peer has been traveling in various South American countries since January 1, making oil contracts for his firm, but it has been impossible to get any word from him. His present whereabouts is uncertain, but it is believed he will shortly reach Guayaquil, Ecuador, or he may be there now.

Tan Shoes and Police Dog's Favorite Dish

Two Women Claim "Snooky Ookums," and He Fits Description of Each Supposed Owner.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Municipal Judge Williams to-day delayed final action in the civil war over the ownership of "Snooky Ookums," a Boston bullpup, valued at $1,000. Miss Helen Cann averred that the pup was given to her as a birthday present. She said she knows he is her dog because he always bites at tan shoes. Miss Mary Harney declared that the pup was intrusted to her care by an Italian sculptor. She identified "Snooky Ookums" by his habit of biting policemen.

The disputed $1,000 worth of dog was taken to the detective bureau, where he chewed into bits a pair of tan shoes left in an ante-room by one of the officers and sampled the trousers of three policemen.

KAISERIN BREAKS DOWN AFTER DAUGHTER'S WEDDING

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 7.—With the announceemnt that the German Empress will shortly go to Bad Homburg for a protracted treatment it became known to-day that the health of the Kaiserin is far from the best. She was exhausted by the excitement attendant on her daughter's wedding a few weeks ago, and since then she has been unable to attend her usual duties about the palace. The coming silver jubilee celebration, it is feared, will not tend to benefit her condition.

JAP WILL CARRY ATLANTA PRISON IDEAS TO NIPPON

Subject of Mikado, Recently Released From Pen, Profoundly Impressed With Methods.

The face of K. M. Takahashi beamed ecstasy, like that of a man who has just peeled off a wet bathing suit, when it looked out upon the bright sunlight on the lawn of the Federal penitentiary of Atlanta yesterday. For Takahashi, an eager little brown man, with the slender, quick fingers of an artist, was emerging to freedom after a year and a day spent in an American prison. Once he was a member of the kwazoku, or the noble class of Japan.

Now, having learned by his experience that there are things to be desired in prison life, he is going back to his own country to work for prison reform there, based on the administration of the Atlanta penitentiary. So much he admitted.

A man clad in the gray-blue suit of a convict looked up from the bit of stone he was chiseling, and waved his hand to the little Jap yesterday. "Good-bye, Count," he called. "Good luck!"

Count Waves Farewell.

Takahashi waved back, with a smiling jerk of his head.

Takahashi has been a spectacular figure in the Atlanta penitentiary for many months. Everybody knew the little Jap, and had for him a nickname, which varied from "Count" to "Togo," with a score of intermediate farms.

He came to Atlanta from New York, where he worked as an artist. In the course of his attempt to make a living in the land of his adoption he had painted postcards which the authorities adjudged "obscene matter." And so the wondering little brown man was put in prison. Men at the penitentiary say that Takahashi's smile did not come off all the year and a day of his term.

Knowing that he was an artist, Warden Moyer instructed Deputy Warden Hawkes to put Takahashi to work at something in his line. The little Jap smiled and went to work, strenuously. As a result, there are pictures everywhere in the prison, bright spots of color to liven the drab walls. A careful, intricate frieze design was executed by Takahashi around the walls of the central hall of the penitentiary. A handsome drop curtain, on which is painted a shimmering Venetian scene, hangs before the stage in the prison auditorium.

Drew for "Good Words."

"A Jap did that," the old prisoners tell the new prisoners who come.

"Good Words," the prison journal, was enriched by Takahashi's touch, and several cover designs bear his signature. The Giants, the 1912 champions of the penitentiary baseball league, proudly display a huge, hand-engrossed certificate of victory, the work of Takahashi.

Coming to the penitentiary a bewildered alien, not quite certain what he had done that was wrong, Takahashi became a philosopher and a student, according to Warden Moyer. He left quaint, bulky letters for the warden and the deputy warden, expressing his wonder that, after all, the prison was not a house of misery and bitterness. He has worked out theories of ideal prisons, he declared, and when he has developed them fully he will outline them for the sake of his own country.

Takahashi left Atlanta on an early afternoon train to the North.

McMillan to Lead Expedition to Arctic

Follower of Peary, Having Graduated From Harvard, Will Take Up His Polar Work.

BOSTON, June 7.—Donald B. McMillan, who accompanied Peary on his successful march to the North Pole, has finished his special graduate work at Harvard and is now preparing for the Arctic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to Crockerland, a trip which will take three years. McMillan is to be in charge of the party, which is to include seven white men. They will start from here July 5.

Besides McMillan there will be in the party Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, of Bangor, Me.; Ensign Fitzhugh Green, a recent graduate of Annapolis; Theodore Allen, another navy man, to be taken as wireless operator; W. E. Ekblow, of the University of Illinois, a geologist; Dr. M. C. Tanquay, of New York, a zoologist, and Z. V. Small, of Provincetown, a mechanic.

AMATEUR WILL COMMAND SIR THOMAS' CHALLENGER

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—It is understood that Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America cup will be commanded by W. H. Burton, one of the best-known amateurs in the yachting world. He lately owned "Octavia." His yachting career extends over nearly 30 years and he has sailed in more than 1,000 races. This will be the first time that any of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunters has been commanded by an amateur.

GATES' SON PICKED TO HEAD "BULLDOG" CLUB

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—Charles G. Gates, son of the late millionaire John W. Gates, who is spending most of his leisure time in Minneapolis these days playing golf, is going to get the surprise of his life in the near future, for the Minneapolis Bulldog Club is going to ask the young millionaire to join, and if he joins, he is going to be made president.

White City Park Now Open

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ALL RECORDS BROKEN During the First Week of Our Great First Annual Discount Sale

Every Customer SAVED From 20% to 50% On Each Purchase. Never Before Has Atlanta Seen Such Bargains.∴ ∴

Unless you were one of the thousands of fortunate ones who came to our store and saw the elegant NEW FURNITURE and the SLASHED PRICES marked in plain figures, you can not even IMAGINE what this great sale means. You have attended "Annual Sales" a dozen times, perhaps, but there you found bruised, shop-worn goods and left-over styles that no one else wanted. But our sensational FIRST ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE is distinctly different from what you've been accustomed to. Our business is yet but nine months old, and there is not a shop-worn piece or an undesirable style in the entire stock. Everything is bright, new and clean, and is plainly marked with our exceptionally low ORIGINAL PRICE and our ROCK-BOTTOM SALE PRICE. These goods were brought here from Grand Rapids, Michigan, the HOME of the best and most substantial Furniture in the world to-day. We have carefully selected the most desirable styles and finishes, and we placed our orders soon enough to get them at the OLD PRICES, which were just about TWENTY PER CENT LOWER than the present wholesale prices. And our original prices were considerably LOWER THAN YOU COULD HAVE BOUGHT THEM FOR ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE ENTIRE SOUTH.

But you're not too late. We bought enough to conduct this sale for a whole month, and we have duplicates of every one of the THOUSANDS of pieces that were sold to Atlanta's most wide awake and discriminating housewives during the first week of the sale. Many of the best styles, however, will surely be sold out early in the week, so if you want to get the choice of the greatest furniture values you ever saw, you had better come in early and take your pick before someone else gets what you want most.

Just look at these prices!

Brumby Porch Rocker with double woven cane seat. A regular $3.75 value for $2.75

KITCHEN CABINETS
$15 Cabinets, only.....$11.50
$20 Cabinets, only.....$15.00
$25 Cabinets, only.....$18.00
Sole Agents for the Famous McDOUGALL CABINETS

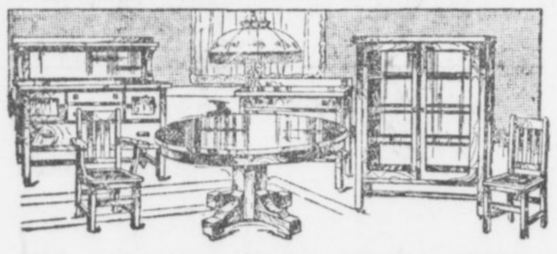
INDIANA Refrigerators
The best and most economical Refrigerators on the market
25 Per Cent Off

Fibre Rush and Willow Furniture Week

This Furniture has an air of elegance and refinement that makes the home most attractive. It will withstand the hardest usage, and long exposure to rain and weather will in no way harm it. It bends and yields readily to your weight, but will positively not break. It is the IDEAL Furniture for Porch or Living Room.

$29.00 Suits, Special, $21.00 | $49.50 Suits, Special, $37.50
$30.00 Suits, Special, $22.50 | $52.50 Suits, Special, $37.50
$35.00 Suits, Special, $24.00 | $60.00 Suits, Special, $45.00
ODD PIECES AT PROPORTIONATE REDUCTIONS

Famous "STURGIS"
Go-Carts and Baby Carriages
33⅓ Per Cent Off



Bargains in Dining Room Suits

Three-piece Suit in Early English or Craftsmaster Fumed Oak; beautiful design; 60-inch Buffet; 50-inch China Cabinet; 8-foot Extension Table with Duostyle lock. Priced originally at $195. Our First Annual Discount Sale price only..... $147.50

Just one 3-Piece Suit of Early English, positively HAND CARVED. The carved griffons uphold the top, making a very elegant appearance. 55-in. Buffet; 50-in. China Cabinet; 8-ft. Extension Table with Duostyle lock. Was cheap at $225.00. Our First Annual Discount Sale price, only..... $167.00

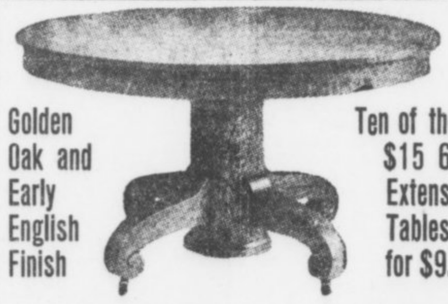
$65 3-Piece Suit; only 8 in stock.. $49.50
$75 3-Piece Suit; only 5 in stock... $55.00
Six $110 3-Piece Suits..... $80.00
Three $180 3-Piece Suits... $135.00
Two $198 Quartered Oak Suits; no veneer to peel..... $150.00
One $200 Solid Mahogany Suit. $155.00

TREMENDOUS SAVING ON RUGS

GENUINE AXMINSTER RUGS
$35 Values, - Now $25
$30 Values, - $22.50

ELEGANT SEAMLESS BRUSSELS RUGS
Size 9x12, Only $12.50

Proportionate Reductions Throughout the ENTIRE LINE



Golden Oak and Early English Finish

Ten of these $15 6-ft. Extension Tables for $9.95

Six $18.00 Early English and Golden Oak Extension Tables, special for our First Annual Discount Sale $12.50
Five $25.00 Early English, Fumed and Golden Oak Extension Tables. Our First Annual Discount Sale Price, only $18.50
Four $30.00 Early English or Golden Oak Tables to go during this great First Annual Discount Sale, for only $22.50
Two $40.00 Golden Oak Tables; Colonial style; this Sale $30.00
One $55.00 Claw-foot solid Quartered Oak Table; no veneer to peel $40.00
One $50.00 Scroll-foot Table with plank top and Duostyle lock $37.50
Two $70.00 solid Mahogany Tables fitted with Duostyle lock; only $52.50

Odd Dressers, Washstands, Chiffonieres, and Dressing Tables
25% Off
Some Discontinued Patterns as low as . . . 50% Off

87 More Empire National Springs
A genuine $4.00 Empire National Spring, known everywhere as the best Spring ever sold at this price. This sale price... $2.75

Only 18 Felt Mattresses Left
Full 50-pound Mattresses made expressly for us. Will positively not lump or pack. Special for this Sale, a regular $10.00 value for $6.50

$2.50 Box Seat Dining Chairs
We have these Chairs to match any furniture finish, and can furnish others at proportionate reductions. These $2.50 ones are only $1.48

Odd China Cabinets, Serving Tables and Buffets in all finishes from
25% Off
To
33⅓% Off

THIS $19 SOLID OAK CHIFFOROBE ONLY $12.50

This elegant Chifforobe has 5 deep drawers, large hat box, wide clothes closet for holding 6 to 8 suits, and represents convenience in perfection. It is a genuine BARGAIN at our First Annual Discount Sale price.

Five handsome $25 Chifforobes, special for this sale..... $18.00
Two $35 Chifforobes to go during this sale for..... $26.50
Three $45 Chifforobes very special..... $32.50
One elegant $60 Chifforobe, this sale special..... $35.00

This Massive $22.50 Brass Bed
Only $12.50

We will give you a written guarantee that this is positively the best Brass Bed that can be bought for anything like this price. It has heavy 2-inch continuous posts and 10 heavy fillers. The lacquer is as good as that on any bed selling as high as $85. This is the chance of a lifetime.

Fourteen $22.50 Brass Beds, special for this sale $12.50
Eight $27.50 Brass Beds, during this sale only $20.00
Four $30 Brass Beds, choice, only $22.50
Two $35 Brass Beds, for this sale only $25.00
Five $37.50 Brass Beds, very special $26.50
Four $40 Brass Beds, First Annual sale price $32.50
Three $50 Brass Beds, special for this sale $37.50
One $55 Brass Bed, for this sale, only $40.00
One $60 Brass Bed; 2-inch continuous posts $42.50
Two $70 Brass Beds; square posts $52.50

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MAIN SHEET—Part II.
ALL THE LATEST NEWS.

HEARST'S
SUNDAY AMERICAN

MAIN SHEET—Part II.
ALL THE LATEST NEWS.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1913.

PRESIDENT, AS CITIZEN, MAY REPLY TO ATTACK

Wilson Considers Casting Aside Title and Answering Charge He Also Is 'Lobbyist' in Person Before Senate Committee.

Indignation at White House High, and Chief Executive, It Is Expected, Will Give Sensational Testimony if He Does Appear.

Administration Ready to Produce Patronage List to Prove That 'Big Stick' Has Not Been Used to Obtain Votes for Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—As a result of the attack of Senator Townsend, of Michigan, on the "lobbying" of President Wilson, the Chief Executive to-day is considering casting aside his official title and testifying before the senatorial investigation committee as a private citizen, both as to what he knows of the lobbying interests and also to defend himself against the attacks of Republican Senators.

Senator Townsend's charges that the President himself is lobbying for the passage of the Underwood tariff bill have aroused great resentment at the White House. Secretary to the President Tumulty to-day said while he did not consider the Townsend charges specific enough to warrant an official reply from the President of the United States, he thought it likely that the President will testify as a private citizen.

Before deciding on such a step, however, the President will consult with several of his Senatorial advisers, and it is considered probable at the White House that he will appear before the lobby committee suddenly and without warning. It is admitted that his testimony would be sensational in the extreme, because he made a number of careful investigations of the lobby situation before issuing his denunciation of the lobbyists, which started the Congressional investigation.

Officials Defend President.

White House officials deny without reservation the charge that the President has used the "big stick of patronage" to force the adoption of his views or to obtain votes for the tariff bill. If this charge be pressed the White House is prepared to produce a list of the patronage already granted, which will show that Senators who have announced that they intend to vote against the bill have received exactly the same treatment in the matter of appointments as have those who intend to support the measure.

Committee Against Recalling Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Democratic Senators on the Overman lobby investigating committee to-day expressed the opinion that the admission of Senator Townsend that he had no specific information on which to base his accusation of lobbying against President Wilson has made it unnecessary to recall Senators who have testified.

"I see no reason for recalling those Senators who have testified," said Senator Reed, acting chairman of the investigating committee. "Senator Townsend's charge was based simply on the interest of the administration in the tariff bill. He has admitted that this interest was natural and that the acts of the administration merely followed precedents established by the parties in power since the creation of republican government. Personally, I shall not request any Senator to again testify on this matter."

Senator Walsh, the other Democratic member present to-day, seconded this view. Senators Cummins and Nelson were inclined to differ and Cummins has announced that he will bring to the attention of the committee facts regarding the shadowing of legislators by detectives. It is believed he will ask the recall of several Senators to question them along this line.

CHEROKEE LIFE SELLS INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS

ROME, GA., June 7.—Cherokee Life Insurance Company has sold its industrial business to the American National Life of Galveston, Tex., and will devote itself in future exclusively to the sale of old line insurance.

Street Car Crowd Attacks Man Who Slashes Girl's Coat

Denies in Court That He Made Attempt to Cut Off Hair of Young Woman.

NEW YORK, June 7.—After having been rescued from a crowd of angry street car passengers Edward F. Jones, 32 years old, of 152 Eckford Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct and was held in $500 bail for examination.

The complainant against Jones was Miss Celia Elting, 19 years old, of 182 Ninth Street, Long Island City. Miss Elting accused Jones of having ruined a new coat she had worn for the first time. The coat had been cut entirely up the back with either a sharp knife or scissors.

The incident happened in an open car of the crosstown line in which both were passengers. Jones occupied a seat behind Miss Elting, but she was not aware that her jacket had been cut into halves until the sleeves dropped down over her hands.

The screams of Miss Elting caused all the passengers to jump to their feet, and when she accused Jones he was punched and kicked by three indignant men until James Catterson, conductor, stopped the car at Manhattan and Norman Avenues and called Policeman Frank Kline, of the Greenpoint Avenue station. Kline saved Jones from further injury and took him to the station, where Miss Elting made a complaint.

When taken to court Jones denied that he had any intention of trying to steal Miss Elting's hair, which was coiled on the back of her head, and asserted that he knew nothing about the slashing of her coat.

"Woman's Dress to Drive World Insane"

Head of Sanitarium Declares It Is Only Question of Few Years Before Everyone Is Mad.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The world is rapidly going insane, and the present-day women's fashions are responsible for much of the immorality of the period. These statements were made by Dr. W. A. Ruble, president of the College of Medical Evangelists and superintendent of the Loma Linda (Cal.) Sanitarium.

Dr. Ruble declared that if insanity continued to increase at the rate it had, within the next hundred years there would be more insane people in the world than sane, and that the insane would set the few sane crazy.

Alcohol, he declared, was directly responsible for twenty per cent of the insane, and indirectly responsible for much more than that. This, together with the social evil, are the principal causes of insanity, he declared.

"There is not one person who is perfect mentally. We have lapses of memory, and this shows that we are not perfect mentally. Then why should we worry? There is none of us but what can overcome these difficulties. The habit of worry may be overcome."

$50 for 6 Kisses Is Price Fixed by Court

Exponent of Osculatory Art Pleads That He Didn't Know What He Was Doing.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Complaints from six women who declared that they had been seized, hugged and kissed in rapid succession by a strange man led to the arrest to-day of Dan J. Hayes on a charge of disturbing the peace.

"I was drunk and didn't know I was bothering anybody," was Hayes' meager defense to the police.

"Not so drunk that he didn't know a few things," was the counter charge of the arresting officers.

An investigation revealed that Hayes first appeared at Mercantile Place and Spring Street, and his affections are said to have been distributed indiscriminately on feminine pedestrians until officers stopped him at Sixth and Main Streets.

In Police Court Hayes pleaded guilty and was assessed $50 or fifty days in jail.

Fined for Nodding at Girl While Asleep

Young Man Told by Court He Should Control Actions Whether Slumbering or Awake.

CHICAGO, June 7.—"You must control your actions while asleep the same as if you are awake," said Judge Gemill when he fined Ernest Plath for annoying a young woman on a street car.

Miss Ethel Wood complained that Plath kept nodding at her and tipping his hat.

Plat said: "I was never so surprised in my life as when this woman called a policeman and had me arrested. I was tired out and asleep, and was just nodding in my sleep. My hat was hitting the back of the car and going up and down."

"Just $10," said the Court. "Keep awake."

EYES OF LOCKER CLUBS NOW ON APPEALS COURT

Closing of Rome's Model Organization as Nuisance Causes Uneasy Feeling in Georgia.

SERVICE CHECKS HELD VOID

Ruling Is That This Is Simply an Evasion of State Law, and Closing Order Issues.

Locker clubs throughout Georgia, including those more fashionable and exclusive social clubs that maintain lockers for the accommodation of their members, are looking forward anxiously to the forthcoming ruling from the State Court of Appeals, with respect to a recent decision rendered by Judge Moses Wright, of the Rome Superior Court Circuit.

The judge sustained an injunction petition permanently against the Hill City Club, upon the ground that the club in its method of operation was clearly a subterfuge provided for violations of the State prohibition law, and therefore might be closed as a nuisance by any citizen asking for a writ of injunction against it.

Such a proceeding was instituted by the Rome Law and Order League against the Hill City Club, and the club has been closed accordingly.

Up to Appellate Court.

The ruling of the Superior Court judge has been appealed, however, to the Court of Appeals for review, and upon the decision of that tribunal the entire test of the case turns.

The Hill City Club has been maintaining in good faith, so it contends, a locker club. The liquors therein are the individual property of the members, are ordered by the individual members, and kept for individual service.

These liquors are served from the lockers by club attaches, and for the service of the liquors the attaches are paid fees by the members severally—that is, when a waiter serves Member "A" a drink or a bottle of beer from "A's" locker, he receives for that service a check for two and one-half cents.

The judge held that the compensation of the attaches being dependent upon the quantity of the liquor served, the plan adopted by the club for compensating the servers of the drinks or the accumulating of a profit to the club from the dispensing of liquors amounted to an evasion of the prohibition law merely, and therefore was illegal.

The point for the court of review to settle, it will be seen readily enough, is whether a social club maintaining a locker system may compensate the help employed therein by service checks, if the membership so elects, rather than from some source of revenue other than that arising, either directly or indirectly, from the serving of intoxicating drinks.

Another Nail Ready.

If the court holds that the plan adopted by the Hill City Club is all right, locker clubs throughout the State will breathe easier. If it upholds Judge Wright's view, however, another nail will be driven in the lid which already sits pretty tight on locker clubs in Georgia, so the members thereof say.

The Rome Law and Order League, which brought about this issue, is one of the most unique organizations in the State, and has had a history of rather remarkable effective and aggressive activity.

Its first president was Seaborn Wright, of Rome, the statewide prohibition leader, and through him the league closed several months ago every social club in Rome maintaining a locker. He first moved against the Elks, and by writ of injunction put it out of business.

When the Elks closed a round dozen followed suit, and to-day there is not a locker club in business in Rome. There are no near-beer saloons, and soda water is tabooed on Sunday. If the lid is on tight anywhere on earth it is in Rome.

A few weeks ago, however, the Hill City Club came into existence, operating under a new plan, and for a time it did a flourishing business. Before long, however, the Law and Order League, through C. L. Wilkerson, got on its trail, with the result stated.

Club's Stock Confiscated.

It was closed under temporary injunction proceedings and its stock of liquors was confiscated. Later Judge Wright made the injunction permanent and now nothing can bring the club back to life, except a reversal of Judge Wright by some Court of Appeals.

The service check plan, outlawed by Judge Wright's decision, is in operation in a majority of the locker clubs of the State, and the outcome of this case therefore is most vital to them.

Pope Praises and Gives W. J. Burns A Special Blessing

Famous American Detective Calls Catholic Pontiff's Face Finest He Ever Saw.

ROME, June 7.—W. J. Burns, head of the American Detective Agency which bears his name, accompanied by his wife, had an audience with the Pope to-day.

Mr. Burns said afterward that the Pope's face was the finest he ever saw and he was deeply impressed by his appearance. The health of Pius X, Mr. Burns says, is good, and he shows no trace of his recent illness. He walks firmly and his voice is strong and clear.

The Pope entered the anteroom, and after a few words of welcome blessed the pilgrims, but when Mr. Burns was pointed out to him he approached and offered him his ring to kiss. He blessed some devotional articles which were carried by Mrs. Burns.

The Pope expressed his pleasure at meeting Mr. Burns, who, he said, had spent his life in aiding justice. He praised Mr. Burns' good work and gave him a special blessing.

Registering Cats Is Late Newport Fad

Organization Also Starts Movement for Raising Fund to Establish Drinking Fount for Horses.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Miss Edna Frame, assisted by Miss Hortense A. Boynton, secretary of the Newport Humane Research Association, and Miss Elizabeth Mackaye, of the Charity Organization, are the leading spirits in securing subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of a hygienic drinking fountain for horses, to be located on the Ocean Drive, near the home of Theodore M. Davis, the archaeologist.

The newest scheme is to register your pet cat under a name which may be supplied for you, such as Paderewski, Caruso or Tetrazzini, for which you pay the sum of 25 cents.

Miss Barbara Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, is much interested in the success of the undertaking. The idea is to impose a yearly tax on all pet animals.

Pencil Stub Left in Office Is Returned

Assistant Secretary of Navy Believes He Has Found Man for Whom Diogones Looked in Vain.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—There is a medal waiting here in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt for the most honest man in the world. He is A. L. Wechsler, a news agent of Watertown, N. Y. That he is the man Diogenes sought is proved by the receipt of a note from him inclosing the stub of a lead pencil. Here is the very note:

"Inclosed find your pencil which you left on the stand when you wrote a telegram."

Mr. Roosevelt sent the telegram from Watertown ten days ago.

HUSBAND ASKS DECREE TO ALLOW WIFE TO WED

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 7.—In order that his wife might marry Fred Jacobs, of Tiffin, a Big Four Railroad engineer, Charles S. Miller, at her request, according to his petition filed, is suing Blanche Miller for divorce.

The request for the suit, Miller declares, was embodied in a letter he received from Mrs. Miller a few days ago.

The Millers were married at Tiffin on Christmas Day, 1897, and have a daughter, Irene Idella, fourteen years old, of whom the father would have the custody.

Prince Adores His U. S. Fiancee

A Flower of Spring, He Says

Father Will Give Her a Castle

MISS MARIE LOUISE FREESE, of Los Angeles, who is to marry Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski, of Austria. The Prince is shown below.

Sulkowski-Freese Pact Promises To Be an International Love Match.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—To be called a "flower of spring" by an ardent lover who is a prince of the blood, to be promised a castle on the Danube or wherever she wants it by a doting father, to be a figure in a real international love match, is the lot of Miss Marie Louise Freese, the daughter of a Los Angeles millionaire.

Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski, of Austria-Hungary, whose engagement to Miss Freese is tentatively announced, to-day recalled the adoring estimate of American girls which he declared shortly after he came to this country.

"They are splendid, graceful, charming and fresh, like the flower of spring.

They "Have Him Going."

"Their sweetness, their trimness and the wonderful manner in which they wear their clothes have 'got me going,' as you would say.

"Their figures and their style surpass the Europeans. The dignity and grace and democracy I have found in so many is winning. I do not blame Europe's noblemen for coming to this side of the ocean to look for their wives."

Then there was a courtly, cavalier flourish of the Prince's hand toward a newspaper picture of Miss Freese.

"And now—" he said, and paused. A tender smile lighted his face; it was plain that this international marriage will be a love match.

Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski's "flower of spring" is the beautiful daughter of August Freese, who owns more land in Mexico than the entire territory of the State of Bremen, so dear to the heart of the Prince. The estate is largely rich agricultural lands in Sonora and Sinaloa, dotted with undeveloped gold and silver mines.

The Prince himself is a prize, even though he be a second son. The

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This Section.

ATLANTA PASTORS URGE PASSAGE OF LAW AGAINST MARRIAGE OF UNFIT PAIRS

Declare That Under the Present Statutes They Have No Authority to Refuse to Perform the Ceremony—Bill to Go Before Legislature.

The needs of laws in Georgia by which men and women who desire to marry should show first that they are fit, physically, mentally, morally, is urged by a number of Atlanta's most prominent clergymen.

Should a minister refuse to marry the unfit? The question was presented to several ministers who are known as thinkers and as leaders in thought. The answers were startlingly similar, revealing a line of reason, which, although independently worked out, tended toward the same end—the need of a legal basis for the determination of the unfit. Here are the conclusions:

The clergyman has not the right to declare arbitrarily that a person is unfit for marriage.

Without a law to support him, the clergyman can not demand or receive "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" from the persons he is about to marry, regarding their bodily, mental, or moral condition.

WHAT CONFRONTS THE MINISTER.

Many persons are unfit for marriage. But can the minister ascertain who is not?

And what is meant by the term "unfit?" How far does heredity go toward shaping the race? The question on which the interviews were based was met by a number of other questions, showing plainly that Atlanta's clergymen are thinking on the subject.

The promise was voiced that an attempt would be made in the summer session of the Georgia Legislature to obtain the passage of a law requiring a certificate of physical and mental fitness from each applicant for a marriage license.

Expressions from several of the clergymen interviewed are as follows:

By DR. A. R. HOLDERBY, Pastor of Moore Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Should a minister refuse to marry the unfit? Yes, I should say. If I knew one or both of a couple to be unfit, mentally, morally, physically, for the office of matrimony, I should refuse to marry them. I have done it upon occasions; and more, have refused to marry couples who I knew had eloped against the wishes of their parents.

But the clergyman is handicapped in reform along this line. He has no means of knowing the fitness of a couple except by acquaintance with them. He can not investigate, because he has no right by law. And thus the proposition becomes a matter of the desirability of a law to that end.

There will be such a law in Georgia before much time has elapsed. There will be a law requiring all applicants for marriage licenses to set forth a showing as to their mental and physical fitness. Recommendations as to moral fitness will be required, also, because criminals should not be allowed to marry. There are records to prove the evil effects of marriage between the morally unfit, effects which are visited upon generation after generation.

Will Appeal to Legislature.

The Sociological Society of Georgia has been working for a law like this for a long time. This year, it is likely, a bill will be introduced in the Georgia Legislature making provision for reform in the marriage laws.

Marriage statutes in Georgia are too lax. The divorce laws are too lax. Maybe the one follows the other, but it is true that many evils and much suffering will be eliminated with the adoption of a law requiring certificates of fitness. It will mean a better and a happier race.

Those physically unfit should not marry. But without a law to give him authority, how can a clergyman demand that men and women tell him of their physical condition.

The mentally unfit should not marry. Yet how can a clergyman investigate the mental condition of those who come before him, without the sanction of law?

The morally unfit should not marry. But there must be someone or some agency to inform the clergyman who is morally unfit. He cannot find out, unless he knows the person.

If he knows, then his course should be clear. I am sure that I should refuse to marry those whom I knew to be unfit.

By DR. W. W. MEMMINGER, Rector All Saints Episcopal Church.

Should a minister refuse to marry the unfit? This is a big question, too big to be answered absolutely and without qualification in its present stage of development. I would not undertake it now.

In its general aspects, the question and the answer is simple. The unfit should not marry. But who are the unfit? Do we know? A clergyman can not say that this man or that this woman or that is unfit. A very little while ago it was considered that the children of the union between two tuberculosis sufferers necessarily must be similarly affected. Now, I believe, many of the greatest authorities absolutely discountenance the

Plan To Go in Canoe From U. S. to Alaska

Voyagers Leave Seattle Harbor and Expect to Make Trip in Less Than Six Months.

SEATTLE, June 7.—Arthur D. Simpson and Forrest Clark, of San Diego, paddled out of Seattle harbor to-day in an 18-foot canvas canoe in which they expect to reach Nome, Alaska, going all the way by water except the distance between Skagway and the head of navigation on the Yukon, at White Horse, which must be traveled by the White Pass Railroad.

The voyagers will be in sheltered water nearly all the way, but there are open places on the inside passage and rapids in the Yukon that are full of peril. They expect to reach Skagway in thre months and to take less time in floating down the Yukon. The crossing of Norton Sound, from the mouth of the Yukon to Nome, is the most venturesome part of the cruise.

Bathrobe Shields "September Morn"

Art Dealer Dresses Famous Picture to Guard It From Hostile Critics and Police.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A small white bathrobe is the saving grace which protects Miss 'September Morn" from unkind criticism and action at the hands of the police.

In the windows of Jackson & Semmelmeyer, the art dealers, who first became entangled with the police by the display of the picture "September Morn" appeared yesterday.

Beneath the picture exhibited yesterday appeared the subcaption, "September Morn Under the New Pure Nude Law—and a Bathrobe."

Chicago Autos Kill 44 in Five Months

Bill Framed for State Legislature Is Aimed to Curb Death-Dealing Motors.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Coroner Hoffman is preparing a bill to be introduced in the Legislature to discourage automobilists from killing pedestrians. In the first five months of 1913 the Coroner's records show 44 persons in Chicago were killed by autos. In the same period last year 20 were killed.

Last month 13 deaths in the city were due to automobile accidents.

RAILWAY HEAD WILL NOT SAFEGUARD VETERANS

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has refused to comply with the request of Secretary of War Garirson that the road provide additional facilities for the veterans assembling at the Gettysburg celebration July 1 to 4. There is only a single track line running into the camp.

The secretary warns the public that no blame will attach to the War Department, which is in charge of the celebration, if a tragedy should result.

PASTOR MUST WED ANY PAIR UNDER GA. LAW

No Choice Is Left Them, No Discretion Given Them, in Performing Marriage Ceremony.

Continued From Page 1, This Section.

theory of hereditary tuberculosis. You see? Who are unfit?

The action recently taken by the Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta expressing the need of legislation looking to more strict marriage laws, probably was a step in the right direction. The matter is one for initial action by the State, and the clergymen should be glad to co-operate with the State in the matter.

It is a big question, and is becoming greater. But in the present stage it is not to be solved absolutely, I think. To say "I shall" or "shall not" I do not think I am ready. We don't know enough about it.

By REV. RICHARD O. FLINN, Pastor North Avenue Presbyterian Church.

A minister can not be a judge to decide arbitrarily who is fit and who is unfit for marriage. There are many persons who should not marry. But how is a minister to determine?

A law requiring a civil certificate of fitness is desirable. I should eagerly co-operate with the State in this statute, and I am sure that all other clergymen would.

The grossly immoral should not wed. Persons who have been divorced on purely technical grounds should not, generally, be married again. But what is to guide the clergyman? His request for certification of good character and of good behavior in the past most likely would be met with an indignant refusal, and he would have no right to press the matter. If he declined to perform the ceremony, the couple could go elsewhere, to a magistrate, probably, and be legally married. There must be a legal basis for investigation.

The victims of certain diseases should not marry. The mentally deficient surely should not be admitted to the office of matrimony. But the minister should not have the responsibility of ascertaining these things.

Suppose he would ask for a health certificate. His demand would be of no avail in many instances. To be truly effective, such a course must have the backing of law. I would welcome this law—any clergyman, I think, would, for the sake of a better world, and for the welfare of the race.

By REV. C. T. A. PISE, Rector of St. Philips Cathedral, Episcopal.

The plan of Dean Sumner, of Chicago, seems to me to be a step in the right direction. Dean Sumner has announced that all persons who desire to be married in the Cathedral must present a certificate showing freedom from communicable diseases, that the marriage must be performed in the presence of reliable persons known both to the clergymen and to the couple, and has prescribed other regulations throwing a safeguard about the couple, in every way.

A law requiring a medical certificate of fitness to be presented by the couple would be, I should think desirable. The clergyman now is not equipped to ascertain for himself the fitness of those who come before him for marriage, and there should be an authoritative expression on that score.

A good many changes in the general marriage customs might be desirable. Publicity to all marriages should be given. Clandestine marriages should be discountenanced in every way. A secret marriage is incalculable injury to the girl participating. And then there is much to be considered in this matter of marrying the unfit.

There are some who should not marry. But do we know who they are? Probably it would be best to consider and to study the question of what constitutes unfitness for marriage before an absolute avowal of purpose should be made. And even then a clergyman is not equipped to express a final judgment. There must be the expert judgment of a physician, and an expert standard of fitness that a well-advised law should bring.

There are some persons, surely, whom ministers should not marry. They are those who patently are not suitable, by reason of bodily, mental, or moral taint, for the office of matrimony. But who are the unfit in the last analysis? Do we know yet? The part that heredity plays has not been established finally, it would seem.

By DR. J. B. ROBINS, Pastor of Trinity Methodist Church.

A minister has no legal right, under the present circumstances, to refuse to marry a couple. He should have, because there are some who are unfit for marriage. And I believe firmly that there should be a law requiring a certificate of fitness from each applicant for matrimony. Many persons should not be married.

In a recent address before the graduating class of the Atlanta Medical College I voiced this opinion, telling the young men that our work toward developing a better, happier race should be co-operative in regard to the office of matrimony. And it will be. Some day soon, I have no doubt, every person who comes before me to be married will be required by law to show me that he is fit, physically, mentally, and maybe morally—particularly physically, because it is recorded that a large part of the deformities, the afflictions, the physical troubles of men and women and children of the world to-day is the result of the unfitness of their parents.

Now, with no laws to that end, the clergyman can not ask many vital questions that are necessary, or, if he asks them, he can not demand an answer. Sometimes I have asked questions, and have been answered, only to find later that the answers were not true. A clergyman can not know, and the need of a law which will provide him with the knowledge thus is evident.

With this question comes a bigger question—what is to be done with the unfit? That, of course, will be put up for solution soon.

ECCO CIGAR LIGHTER
Outside an absorbent holder, which makes it unbreakable. It is so constructed that the absorber can be withdrawn full length from the holder. One filling will last a month. Stays lighted and handy to carry. Extra flint with each lighter. Postpaid on receipt of price—25c.
Successful German Invention. Great Seller in Europe.
BELING & ANDRY, Augusta, Ga.

U. S. Central Figure Cares Not for Honor

"Well, I'm Durned," His Remark When Told His Farm Is Exact Middle of Country.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—The exact geographical center of the United States has been the source of much municipal heartburning in Western Kansas for many years. Fort Riley has claimed the spot more vigorously than most places, but a dozen or more farms, hamlets and towns have disputed the claim.

The nation's pivot, according to the Census Bureau, is located on a farm ten miles north of Smith Center, and the man who owns the land never suspected it. Neither did the tenant who tills the land. When the good news was broken to them they could hardly believe it and, once they were convinced, didn't seem to appreciate it.

Wyman Griffing was tinkering away at a broken lister when a stranger approached him with the information.

"Well, I'll be durned," was Wyman's first comment.

$2,500,000 Made by Melba in 25 Years

Diva's Income Has Increased From $100 a Week to $2,500 for Each Appearance.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Mme. Melba who is here to sing at Covent Garden next Saturday, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first appearance there. Since that time, it was declared to-day, Mme. Melba's glorious voice has yielded her a golden harvest of more than $2,500,000.

The prima donna made her initial bow to the London public in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Since then she has sung in every musical capital and great city of both the Old and New Worlds, and has given command performances before practically every crowned head of Europe.

Her first engagement as a singer was in Australia, where she gave four concerts a week for $100 per week. Later she sang in grand opera in Paris at the outset of her career, and received $1,000 a month. Today she receives $2,500 for each appearance in grand opera, and is booked for a five-months tour in America, commencing in August, for which she is to receive $200,000.

Office of Markets New Bureau of U. S.

Department of Agriculture Will Aid Farmer in Handling and Distributing His Products.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The "Office of Markets," a new branch of the Department of Agriculture, was opened to-day by Secretary Houston. It will have to do with the co-operative handling, marketing and distributing of farm products, the elimination of waste, looking to better prices for the producer and lower costs or better products for the consumer or manufacture. It will also look to proper credit facilities for farmers.

Charles J. Brand, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and for ten years in charge of investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture, will be in charge of the new office, which Congress has appropriated $50,000 to keep up.

SEEKS WIFE ON CLAIMED LIKENESS TO ROOSEVELT

MADISON, WIS., June 7.—Secretary of State Donald received a letter from a man who said that he looked like Roosevelt, except that he has "more human" teeth.

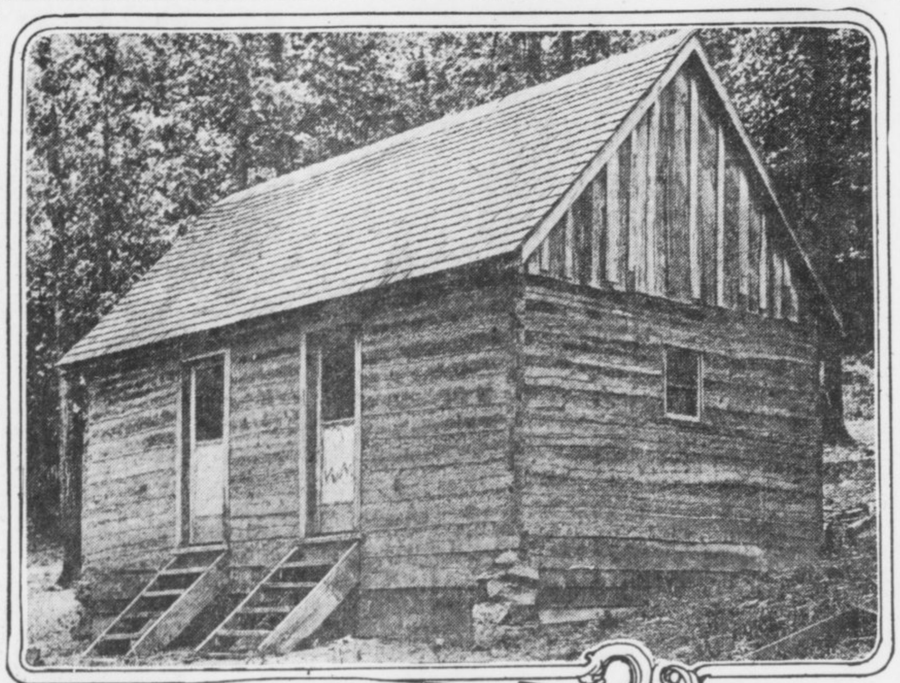
The letter was from Albert Monroe Graves, of Alberta, Canada, who is searching for a wife. In the absence of a photograph he sent a personal description of himself.

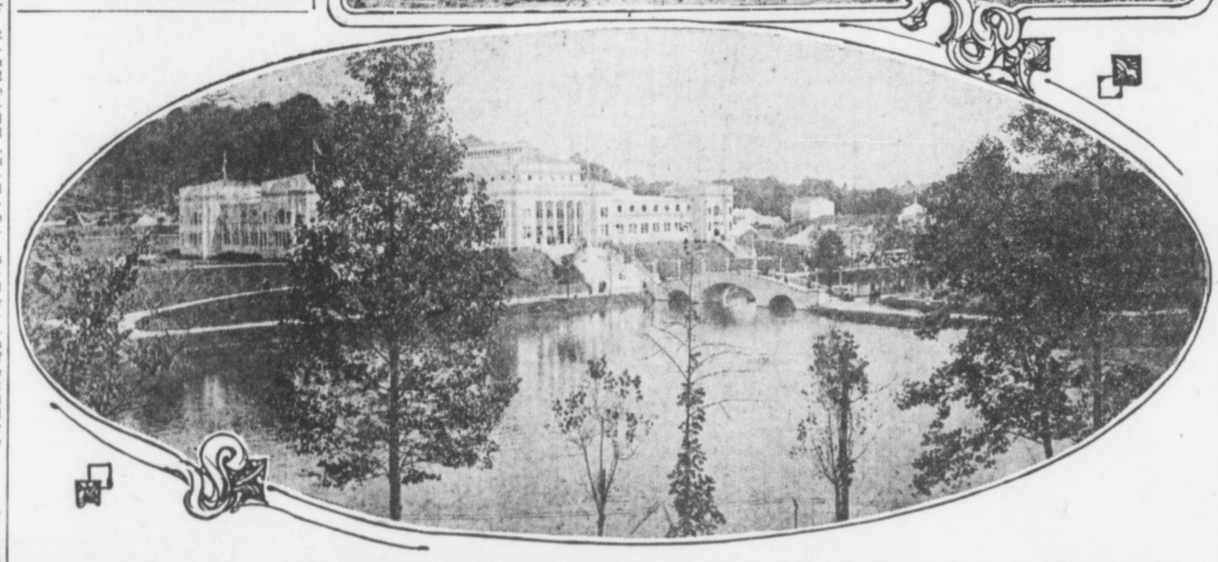
"I look like my personal friend, Roosevelt," wrote Graves, "except that my teeth are more human. I can lick Roosevelt at anything. I never failed to carry my own precinct and I was never licked by a Democrat."

Work on Great Exposition Rapidly Progressing

Whole South Joins in Knoxville Project

CABIN in which Admiral Farragut was born, near Knoxville. It is now on the exposition grounds. Below is the Liberal Arts Building, which is already completed.





TURK SQUADRON IN SMYRNA JUST A SIDE WHEELER

Foreign Naval Officers Are Greeted on Board by Salute of Tar's Tin Whistle.

Special Cable to The American.

SMYRNA, ASIA MINOR, via Constantinople, June 7.—American missionaries attached to the Christian College here are getting much amusement out of what they call the "Imperial Ottoman Navy."

During the war there has been a Turkish "battleship" in the harbor commanded by a gold laced Turkish Commodore. He is "some pumpkins" in Turkish society, but he knows about as much as an Iowa farmer when it comes to naval matters. There are also some first class fighting ships here from America, England, Germany, France and Austria.

Warship Sidewheeler.

The Turkish "battleship" is a "sidewheeler," and looks as if it had been brought from the United States about the close of the war of 1812. Every night she steams out about 400 yards into the harbor and pretends to guard Smyrna. But as soon as darkness falls she hikes to a safer place.

The captain of the big foreign ships have had lots of sport playing their big searchlights on her and scaring all hands. But strict decorum marks official visits, and the big guns are constantly booming salutes. These Turks like to smell powder burned in their honor. The American Consul was with the captain of the Tennessee when he made his official call on the Turkish Commodore.

Turk Tar Blew Salute.

As they boarded the Turkish boat, with full dress and military aides, instead of a salute of ten or fifteen guns, the Commodore excused himself and hustled a Turkish tar on deck with a toy whistle and had him blow the salutes while the crew stood at attention.

The Turks have a naval college down the coast somewhere, but they haven't even a rowboat there. They say the naval cadets have had a wharf built, and they sit on the end of it and hang their feet over the water.

PENTECOSTAL SERVICES AT THE OLD TABERNACLE

Special Pentecostal services will be held at Broughton's Old Tabernacle, corner Luckie Street and Tabernacle Place, all day Sunday, beginning with Bible study at 9:30 a. m.

Conservation To Be Taught by Exhibition With Development of Natural Resources.

KNOXVILLE, June 7.—National leaders of conservation, with Gifford Pinchot, dean of conservationists, as chairman, are busy planning the features of the National Conservation Exposition, which will be held here during the months of September and October. Under their direction the exhibits are well under way to complete installation, and in readiness for the opening of the great show.

The exposition is designed to promote the highest development and best use of the natural resources of the country, teaching conservation and development in all fields of human endeavor by means of object lessons. It will be national in scope, with the Southern States as its especial field.

Site in Beautiful Park.

The exposition site is three miles from Knoxville, in one of the most beautiful parks in the South, that nestles in the foothills of the great Smoky Mountains, picturesque, rolling, green, highly improved. The grounds embrace, with lakes and drives, over 100 acres, on which a plant has been erected at the cost of more than $2,000,000.

Eleven large exposition buildings together with a city of smaller buildings will house the exposition, and already have been practically completed. To fill these buildings will be exhibits from sixteen Southern States, all of which have created boards for directing the work, and all of which, to judge from letters received by the central organization, are cherishing hopes each to outdo the others in magnificence and economic value of its display.

Most significant of the buildings is the Southern building, the largest of the group. It is designed to hold and to show to the best advantage the multitude of manufactured products of the Southern States. In this building will be an exhibit of which every citizen of the South may be proud. Manufacturers in Atlanta, Baltimore, Nashville, Birmingham and other large cities in the South have taken space in the Southern building.

Land Show Planned.

Second only in size and importance to the Southern building is the Land building, in which the promoters of the exposition plan to have the greatest of land shows. On the lower floor of the Land building the land companies and land departments of railroads will have their exhibits attractively arranged. On the upper floor will be educational exhibits, including exhibits from the different experiment stations of the Federal Department of Agriculture. An annex to the Land building contains an auditorium whose seating capacity is 3,000. Every day during the exposition lectures, moving pictures and other educational and recreative features will be given.

Woman's part in the development of the South will be prominently displayed. The support of women toward arranging the exhibition has been enlisted, and Mrs. Horace Van-Devanter, of Knoxville, a daughter of Justice Lurton, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is chairman. The building devoted to the women's part in the exposition is one of the handsomest, built in old colonial style.

Wide Range of Exhibits.

The exposition is devoted to the exploitation of six general classes—the development of land, forests, water, wild animal life, minerals, and man. Under these departments a wide range of exhibits from every part of the country will be shown, illustrating the latest developments in scientific agriculture; the improvement of forest conditions, for the preservation of the lumber supply; the regulation of stream flow for power, navigation and domestic supply; and the reduction of floods and dirouths and every other phase of the development of the nation's economic and industrial resources.

T. A. Wright, of Knoxville, is president of the exposition, and W. M. Goodman, of Knoxville, is director general.

Life-Saving Station Is Opened at Tybee

Three Expert Guards to Watch Over Bathers at Popular Savannah Resort.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Under the supervision of E. Cook a life-saving station has been started at Tybee, with three life savers on duty all the time.

Cook has been in the life-saving corps for over five years, and has worked on some of the largest beaches on the coast. He is a first lieutenant in the United States Life Saving Corps. If sufficient encouragement is given at Tybee this season Cook probably will put up a life-saving station at Tybee to be in operation the year round.

New Treasury Agent Sent to Savannah

Arthur F. Maher, of Long Experience In Service, Relieves Cummings, Transferred.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Arthur F. Maher has arrived in Savannah to take charge of the office of the special agent of the treasury department. He succeeds Special Agent Cummings, who has been transferred to Chicago.

Maher has had a wide experience in the service. For a long time he was located in New York. Later he was transferred to the West on special duty. While in Des Moines, Ia., he was taken ill and for the last two months he has been recuperating at his home in Washington.

Maher is known to many Savannahians through former visits here.

KING'S FEAR OF MILITANCY PERIL TO SUFFRAGE

Queen Mary, Dread of Vote Hunters, Causes Strict Censorship of Invitations to Court.

By HERBERT TEMPLE
Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—If the Government should at last decide upon drastic measures to put an end to the criminal campaign of the suffragettes it will not be because the members of the Cabinet are afraid of appearing in a ridiculous light before the public. But because these mad female vote hunters have given the Royal family so many anxious hours that the King and especially Queen Mary have a most vivid idea of what the lives of the Czar and Czarina of Russia must be like.

The general public knows nothing of the countless attempts which the suffragettes have made to annoy the members of the Royal family, but which have all failed, thanks to the vigilance of the police and the secret service departments. Beyond the usual sentries on guard there is nothing to show that all the Royal residences are being most carefully guarded, but as a matter of fact they are all surrounded by a large number of detectives in all kinds of disguises, who will speedily pounce upon any person trying to enter the royal precincts without having legitimate business there.

Court Invitations Canceled.

When recently the third court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace the most extraordinary precautions were taken to keep out sympathizers of the militant suffragettes and a number of invitations sent to ladies in high society, known to favor votes for women, were cancelled at the last moment. Every card of admission was submitted to the authorities of Scotland Yard who made a careful investigation of the invitees' circle of acquaintances. The Palace itself was surrounded by a strong cordon of detectives who peered into every carriage as it approached, and inside nearly one-fourth of the footmen were detectives in disguise who had in advance been supplied with photographs of all the guests whom they did not know.

Queen Feared Kidnapers.

It was with considerable trepidation that Queen Mary went to Germany to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter, as she has recently been living in a constant fear that the suffragettes might take it into their heads to kidnap one of her children and all the time she was abroad the Queen was in constant communication with the Palace here by special direct wire.

That the suffragette London headquarters were raided was because it had just been discovered that they had planned to set fire to the beautiful "White Lodge" in Richmond Park, which contains so many mementoes of Queen Mary's childhood.

Atlanta to Invite Building Owners

Local Delegation Will Attend the National Convention in Cincinnati.

The Atlanta delegation from the local organization of Building Owners and Managers will leave on Monday night for Cincinnati to attend the convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers.

Among those who will attend are W. A. Jones, Empire Building; J. H. Draper, Grant Building and Third National Bank Building; F. S. Gibbs, Rhodes Building; M. R. McClatchey, Brown-Randolph Building; R. L. Lyons, Austell Building; H. S. Martin, office building specialist, Atlanta National Bank Building; C. F. Wilkinson, Candler Building. Forrest & George Adair will also send a representative. Several others will very probably attend.

The national association will be invited to hold their convention in Atlanta next year.

HOTEL WAS NOT RAIDED AS AT FIRST REPORTED

Alma Barrett and Mrs. F. J. Rathnaw, who were arrested in the Frankfort Hotel in South Pryor Street Thursday night, were taken into custody at the instigation of the hotel proprietor, who became suspicious of their conduct. The hotel was not raided by the officers, as at first reported. The hotel proprietor says he is trying in every way possible to keep his hotel clean and as the police say.

FRISCO RECEIVERSHIP ASKED IN TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 7.—The North American Trust Company, of New York, to-day applied in the Federal Court here for ancillary receivership of the Frisco Road properties in Tennessee, claiming the road is insolvent and owes them $4,000,000.

Judge McCall took the case under advisement.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from Jacobs' Pharmacy and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

Held Office 179 Times, Resigns Job When 78

Omaha Ancient Has Tasted Political Defeat but Once in Career, and Is a Republican.

OMAHA, June 7.—The champion office holder of the country has resigned because of old age and deafness. Eben K. Long, of Omaha, has been elected to office 179 times.

"And I never yet asked any man to vote for me," he says.

Mr. Long has been a candidate 180 times, and only once was he defeated, and that was so long ago that he has almost forgotten it. Many of his offices have been in fraternal lodges; others have been city and county offices. Fifty-five years ago he was elected to his first political office and not a year has passed since then that he has not drawn a salary from the public. But long before that he was elected to office in fraternal bodies.

Judge Long, now 87 years old, has been a justice of the peace in Omaha for the last twenty-one years, during which time 10,240 cases came before him for trial. Scarcely an election has been held in Omaha for half a century that the name Eben K. Long has not appeared on the Republican ticket. In "off" years, when his name was not on a political ballot he managed to get himself enrolled as a candidate in some order to which he belongs.

Eben K. Long was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1826. He says he expects to live to the century mark. "I'm only eighty-seven years old," he says, "but somehow I can't hear like I once could. For that reason I resigned as justice of the peace."

EDITOR FIGHTS CARNEGIE GIFT AS TAINTED MONEY

NEW CASTLE, IND., June 7.—Walter Scott Chambers, former president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, to-night launched a campaign against the proposed location of a Carnegie library in this city. He contends that the money used for such purposes is tainted and that the gift would necessitate an additional levy of 7 cents on $100 valuation of property.

Chambers also suggested that if the library is built a picture be placed therein, "done in oil, showing the men at toil, their wives prematurely aged and their children as they are found in steel mill districts."

The City Council refused to indorse the library movement.

PRINCESS BRIDE TO GET CASTLE FROM FATHER

Sutkowski-Freese Pact Promises To Be an International Love Match.

Continued From Page 1.

nephew of the Grand Duke of Biritz, he occupies an undisputed position in Austrian society, and he is a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, a royal military detachment.

Because of the law of primogeniture which obtains among the noble classes of Austria, the prince can not claim a castle. That belongs to his elder brother. But August Freese, with his millions, has promised his daughter and son-in-law-to-be a real castle if they want one.

Prince Stanislaus met Miss Freese several months ago, when the girl danced in a Kirmess festival. It was an Indian dance, and the daughter of the millionaire was beautiful. She had the poise of her German father, the vivacity of her Castillian mother and the charm of her American self—so the Prince declared to-day. He was attracted to the beautiful tall brunette immediately.

Miss Freese has lived in Los Angeles for seven years, and has attended finishing schools and colleges in California and in the East.

Royal Blessings Received.

All society awaits the marriage with eagerness. The ceremony will take place in St. Vincent's Church early in June, and will be a brilliant event. The blessings of the royal family in Austria have been showered on the young couple, and certainly the parents of the bride are gratified at the match.

VIVISECTIONIST HELD AS CRUEL TO ANIMALS

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Dr. Joshua Sweet, assistant professor of surgical research at the University of Pennsylvania, was held under $400 bail for trial by Magistrate Haggerty this afternoon on a charge of cruelty to animals in connection with the vivisection work of the university.

MATCHES KILL TWO CHILDREN.

BRAZIL, IND., June 7.—The two small children of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Knowles are dead as the result of eating heads of matches.

Getting Married In June?

STODDARDIZE!

BOTH the prospective Bride and Bridegroom should let us STODDARDIZE their clothes—and we'll make the garments look like brand-new for the honeymoon trip.

Men's Suits Dry Cleaned and Pressed for $1.

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*

MEN

A QUICK, SURE CURE IS WHAT YOU WANT

Come to Me and You Will Get It

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Stricture

CONSTIPATION, ULCERS, POLYPI, ALL RECTAL DISEASES. Also Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases, and give you FREE a physical examination. Every person should take advantage of this opportunity. A permanent cure is what you want.

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE

Impaired circulation or obstructions. Call on or write me and I will convince the most skeptical that Varicocele, Stricture and also Hydrocele can be cured in a few days, pain ceases, swelling subsides and obstruction removed, circulation is rapidly re-established, the cure is permanent.

Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Prostatic Diseases

Stricture, Straining, Pain in Back, Enlarged Glands, Nervousness, Swelling, Uric Acid, Irritation, Inflammation and Catarrhal Conditions.

FREE Consultation, Examination and Advice

You are under no obligations to take treatment unless my charges and terms are satisfactory. Medicine sent everywhere, in plain wrapper. All mailed, in plain envelope. Nothing sent C. O. D. unless ordered.

Pay Me for Cures Only

I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. You will find my charges very reasonable and no more than you are able to pay for skillful treatment. Consult me in person or by letter and learn the truth about your condition, and perhaps save much time, suffering and expense. I am a regular graduate and licensed, long established.

A VISIT WILL TELL IF YOU CAN BE CURED.—Many patients have been misinformed about their condition, or through unsuccessful treatment have become skeptical and think there is no cure for them. I want an opportunity to treat such cases and I will accept pay for my services as benefits are derived.

Remember, I cure you or make no charge. If your case is incurable I will frankly tell you.

I invite you to come to my office. I will explain to you my treatment for VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE,

Bacterin Vaccine for Men's Diseases

PROSTATIC DISEASE, Bladder, Urinary and Kidney Infections and RHEUMATISM at last give way to scientific treatment. PROF NEISSER'S BACTERIN VACCINE accomplishes for these diseases what the GREAT GERMAN REMEDY does for blood poison. If you have a long-standing, chronic, obstinate case and think you are incurable, come to me at once and I will positively cure you or you need not pay a cent. Easy terms.

"914" Cures Blood Poison

THE IMPROVED "606"

I use the newest and latest treatment for Blood Poison and Skin Diseases, Professor Ehrlich's (of Germany) NEOSALVARSAN or "914," the improved and all other latest cures recognized by the medical profession. Neosalvarsan and these improved remedies are absolutely safe and harmless and can be administered in the office painlessly and with absolutely no ill effects whatever or detention from business. This treatment is a recognized cure for this dreadful disease. Many have been cured. Furthermore, the United States Government has adopted this wonderful remedy.

CALL OR WRITE FOR INFORMATION REGARDING TREATMENT—Treatment and advice confidential. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 1.

DR. J. D. HUGHES, Opposite Third National Bank, 16½ N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

OLD RHYMES OF WEATHER BASED ON SCIENCE SAY FORECASTERS

Ancient Proverbs Are Especially Recommended to Communities, Which Do Not Get Bulletins.

SHAKESPEARE IS QUOTED

"Year of Snow, Fruit Will Grow" Declared Invaluable Along With Other Jingling Verses.

By HUGH S. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — The weather proverb, at which some scientists have presumed to sneer, has received the official approval of the United States Weather Bureau. The Government experts have decided that in general these proverbs are based on actual scientific phenomena, and can be depended on. They are especially recommended to the people in communities which do not receive official forecasts from the Bureau.

Says the Weather Bureau, in a paper written by W. J. Humphreys, Professor of Metereological Physics of the Bureau, and appearing in the year-book of the Department of Agriculture:

"Thus the fisherman to-day, as in the past, will weigh anchor and flee from the gathering storm when, to the unitiated, there is no indication of anything other than continued fair weather; and the woodsman, as did his remotest ancestors, will note significant changes and understand their warning messages when the average man would see no change at all, or if he did, would fail to comprehend its meaning."

Frost Year, Fruit Year.

Now to the proverbs themselves. Here are several:

Frost year,
Fruit year.

Year of snow,
Fruit will grow.

A year of snow,
A year of plenty.

"That these and similar statements commonly are true is evident from the fact that a more or less continuous covering of snow, incident to a cold winter, not only delays the blossoming of fruit trees till after the probable season of killing frosts," says Dr. Humphreys, "but also prevents that alternative thawing and freezing so ruinous to wheat and other winter grains. In short, as another proverb puts it:

"'A late Spring never deceives.'"

There is another class of proverbs, expressing almost the same meaning as those just given, but in a different way. Here are some of them:

January warm,
The Lord Have Mercy.

If you see grass in January,
Lock your grain in your granary.

January blossoms fill no man's cellar.

January and February
Do fill or empty the granary.

Built on Observation.

Many proverbs are built on the sure foundation of accurate observation and correct reasoning. For instance:

A red sun has water in his eye.

"The condition that most favors a red sun is a great quantity of dust—smoke particles are particularly good—in a damp atmosphere," says Dr. Humphreys. "Smoke alone in sufficient quantities will produce this effect, but it is intensified by the presence of moisture. A red sun, therefore, commonly indicates the presence of both the essential rain elements—that is, dust and moisture."

Dr. Humphreys cites another proverb of the same kind:

If red the sun begin his race,
Be sure the rain will fall apace.

Then there are many proverbs concerning the color of the sky at sunrise and sunset. Shakespeare said:

A red morn that ever yet betokened
Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field,
Sorrow to the shepherds, woe to birds,
Gusts and foul flaws to herdsmen and to herds.

Nearly everyone knows the old jingle:

Sky red in the morning
Is a sailor's sure warning;
Sky red at night
Is the sailor's delight.

Proverb From the Bible.

One of the most interesting proverbs quoted is the one which, according to Matthew, Christ used in answer to the Pharisees and Sadducees when they asked that He should show them a sign from Heaven:

He answered and said unto them, when it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather: for the sky is red.
And in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day: for the sky is red and lowering.

"If the evening sky, not far up, but near the Western horizon, is yellow-greenish, or some other short wave length color, then all the greater is the chance for clear weather," says Dr. Humphreys, "for these colors indicate even less condensation and, therefore, a dryer air than does red. Hence we can accept the following lines from Shakespeare as the expression of a general truth:

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow.

"If, however, the evening sky has none of these colors, but is overcast with a uniform gray, then we know that numerous water droplets are present, and that the dust particles, in spite of the heat they absorbed from sunshine, have become loaded with much moisture. Obviously then, to produce this effect the atmosphere at considerable elevations must be practically saturated, a condition that favors rain and justifies the familiar proverbs:

If the sun set in gray
The next will be a rainy day.

If the sun goes pale to bed
'Twill rain to-morrow, it is said.

Additional proverbs on sky colors are as follows:

Evening gray and morning red
Make the shepherd hang his head.

An evening gray and a morning red
Will send the shepherd wet to bed.

Evening red and morning gray
Two sure signs of one fine day.

Evening red and morning gray
Help the traveler on his way;
Evening gray and morning red
Bring down rain upon his head.

Indians Had Proverbs.

There are many proverbs foretelling rain and had weather by the appearance of solar and lunar halos and caronas, and Dr. Humphreys says: "As these form only when there is much moisture in the air and some condensation, the proverbs of this class are well founded."

The Zuni Indians have a proverb which says:

When the sun is in his house it will rain soon.

These proverbs, referring to the halo, are cited as being reliable:

Far burr, near rain.
The bigger the ring, the nearer the wet.

When the wheel is far the storm is n'ar:
When the wheel is n'ar the storm is far.

The appearance of the moon really depends on the conditions of the atmosphere, and proverbs based on phenomena of this nature are more or less sound and have much value. Thus:

Clear moon,
Frost soon.

Moonlit nights have the heaviest frosts.

Stars Accurate Forecasters.

Dr. Humpheys says the foregoing are true enough, because on the clearest night the cooling of the earth's surface by radiation is greatest, and most likely to cause precipitation.

A proverb of the stars, that furnishes a correct forecast, is the following:

When the stars begin to huddle,
The earth will soon become a puddle.

There is also some justification for such proverbs as the following, concerning the wind:

When the smoke goes West,
Gude weather is past;
When the smoke goes East,
Gude weather comes neist.

When the wind's in the South,
The rain's in its mouth.
The wind in the West
Suits everyone best.

As to the clouds, this proverb is scientifically correct:

The higher the clouds, the finer the weather.

"When the air is rather damp and the day is warm, great cumulus or thunderhead clouds are apt to form, as a result of strong convection, and produce frequent local showers. Hence the following proverb:

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed by frequent showers.

The manner in which the atmosphere conveys sound is also a guide to the weather. There is good reason to accept the proverb which says:

Sound traveling far and wide
A stormy day will betide.

And this one, concerning clearness of vision:

The farther the sight the nearer the rain.

A PHYSICIAN CURES HIS WIFE OF CONSUMPTION

With a Simple Home Treatment. Book Fully Describing the Treatment Sent Absolutely Free To Any Lung Sufferer.

DR. W. H. KNIGHT, of East Saugus, Mass., writes:

"My wife was down with Consumption, when I ordered the Lloyd treatment. She was very weak from night sweats, cough, and in a feverish condition. I noticed a change for the better after ten days' treatment, and from that time on up to three months, when the cure was completed. The Lloyd Treatment kills the Tubercle Bacillus in the blood and tissue, and it is the only remedy so far discovered that will do this. It is a preventive as well as a cure. It should be used by those who are run down, or those who fear the approach of Consumption. It can be truthfully said that for the cure and prevention of Consumption, it is the most wonderful treatment of the present age."

This is only one of hundreds of letters received from physicians and others reporting cases of consumption and lung trouble restored to health in all sections of the United States. We want to send every lung sufferer absolutely free my startling statements of Dr. W. H. Kiefer of Durham, Ohio; Dr. C. G. Pinckard, of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Ward, of Troy, Me., and many others who report results almost beyond belief, together with a valuable booklet on the cause, prevention and treatment of consumption and lung trouble.

If you are suffering from weakness, blood-spitting, gun-filled sensation, night sweats, chills, fever, loss of flesh, painful lungs, distressing cough, wasted body, loss of strength, write me to-day and I'll send you ABSOLUTELY FREE the sworn testimony of many who, after suffering with just such distressing symptoms, now state that they ARE CURED, strong, able to work, without ache or pain, happy, full of praise, after a few months' use of this simple home treatment. Send your name and address TO-DAY. JUDD Q. LLOYD, 5791 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Model School House To Be Built at Fair

Building at Conservation Exposition at Knoxville Will Have Latest Ideas in Architecture.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A model two-room rural school, with a workshop in the basement and an outdoor amphitheater for public gatherings, is to be erected as part of the school exhibition at the National Conservation Exposition, to be held during next September and October at Knoxville, Tenn.

The plans for this building are being drawn under the supervision of Dr. F. B. Dressler, expert on school hygiene of the United States Bureau of Education in this city.

The schoolhouse will be built according to the latest and most approved principles of school construction, and equipped with the best available furnishings. Adequate provision will be made in the building for work in manual training, home economics and agriculture.

Woodmen Plan to Buy Georgia Bonds

Sovereign Clerk Yates of Order Says That State Has Best Financial Laws in Entire Union.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—"Georgia has the best laws of any State in the Union governing the sale of bonds, and I am here to look into the advisability of investing more of the Woodmen of the World's reserve fund in Georgia bonds."

Sovereign Clerk J. T. Yates, of the Sovereign Camp, who handles the funds of the order in the United States, and who is secretary of the committee which places its investments, made this statement in an address before Mistletoe Camp No. 4, of Savannah.

"I am so favorably impressed," said Yates, "with the situation that there is little question in my mind that larger investments will be made at once."

Real Story Tellers Charm Atlanta Children

Well Told Tales Are Part of Modern Education

Men and Women Are in a League to Reach the Hearts of the Little Ones.

By TARLETON COLLIER.

Blue-eyed Anne Dupree Choate convulsively grasped as much of Piedmont Park turf as her two small fists could hold, and edged closer.

"And—?" she breathed, tensely. Her bobbed yellow hair crackled with excitement.

The easy voice of the story teller, carefully and truthfully following an Uncle Remus dialect, continued:

"De man drapped back on his pillow, but 'fo' long he feel supen and heard supen clawin' and scratchin' at de foot of de bed. Supen ketch hoit er de kivers, and clawed lak a cat a-climbin' up. De man rais' his haid up and look, and he see two bright eyes, lak balls er fire, lookin' right pine blank at him frum de foot er de bed. De varmint crawl up nigher and nigher on de man. He can see his little short years by de light er his eyes—"

Anne Gets No Sympathy.

"Ou-u-u-u-eeeee," said Anne Dupree. The grass gave way which her fingers held, and she fell on her back. Ten other children looked at her unsympathetically, impatiently, because the fall of Anne Dupree caused Mrs. Charles Goodman, the story teller, to pause for as long as two seconds in the course of her narrative.

It all occurred at an informal seance in Piedmont Park yesterday, at which Mrs. Goodman sought to explain, by demonstration, something of the work of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League, of which she is president. As she outlined it, the mission of the League is warmly human and fascinating, with its striving to teach children by an appeal to their hearts, their imagination, their nobility.

"The part that story telling plays in the education of the child is significant," she explained. "All modern teachers have come to realize the value of the expedient. Story telling for instruction, story telling for wholesome entertainment, story telling to ennoble the minds of children, story telling to catch their interest and hold it forever—all this is fostered by the League as one of the greatest single factors in education."

Every Child Is Reached.

Atlanta, together with the rest of the United States, she said, is witnessing the achievement of a tremendous vogue by the art of story telling. Every child in the public schools of the city has been reached, at one time or another, by accomplished story tellers, and in most schools, story telling has become established as a part of the curriculum, in the lower grades at least.

"Everybody is beginning to recognize the potency of able narration," she said. "Children in the schools and in the home are told first stories of fairies and fables. Then the lives and achievements of the heroes of history and mythology are related to them, stories of the epics and folklore, stories from the classics and from the Bible, stories of great books and great paintings and great inventions, stories of travel, adventure, biography, nature, the universe, of all life. And, it being done, a wonderful result is effected. The world is made interesting for the child, and idealized. Things which he should know are indelibly stamped on his mind. He becomes a creature of dreams and wholesome ambitions. And most of all, he is learning, learning, learning."

Story Tellers Developed.

It is the function of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League to develop and inspire story tellers, and to supply story tellers to schools and other institutions for occasional talks to the children. The league is a branch of the National Story Tellers' League, of which Richard T. Wyche, of New York, is president.

The Atlanta league was organized February, 1912, when Dr. Wyche came to Atlanta. Four persons, knowing of his work, met him in the Carnegie Library—Mrs. Charles Goodman, George B. Hinman, Mrs. A. M. Calkins and Miss Mary Barnwell. These were the beginners. At the second meeting there were nearly twenty persons. At the third, more than 100 were present, and all were enrolled as charter members of the organization. The obect of the league was outlined then: "To discover the best stories in literature, and to tell, not read, them to children and grown-ups as well." The prospectus continued:

"Atlanta is indeed fortunate in possessing some great authors of children's stories, among them the late Joel Chandler Harris, Miss Kate Massey, Miss Laura Wood, Miss Madge A. Bingham, Mrs. B. R. Stevens and Evangel R. Harrell. The Atlanta league is for the grown-ups to meet, to tell the stories to each other, and to perfect themselves before appearing before the children."

Atlantans Gain Fame.

As a result of the devoted working out of its mission, the league has furnished story tellers for the meetings of the Mothers' Congress, the churches, orphans' homes, rescue mission stations, and even to the juvenile court. George B. Hinman, the first president, has become popular as a story teller in Atlanta, and also at the summer school of the University of Virginia. Mrs. Charles Goodman, this year's president, was one of the charter members of the National Story Tellers' League of America, when it was organized at the summer school of the South, in Knoxville, several years ago. She also is a lifelong friend of Richard T. Wyche, its founder and president. It is recorded that Mrs. Goodman made an impression as a story teller when she gave the entire story of the Passion Play before the summer school of the South, in Knoxville, the summer of 1910.

On a recent visit to New York Mrs. Goodman addressed the Washington Heights Baptist Church, and the Knickerbocker Story Tellers' League of New York City.

Among those of the Atlanta league whose stories have been heard by their fellow members and by children of Atlanta upon more than one occasion are Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hinman, Miss Henriette Masseling, who is engaged as a story teller at the Carnegie Library; Miss Ray Klein, Mrs. W. A. Edwards, Miss Mary Barnwell, Mrs. George Selden, Mrs. R. E. Weatherly, Miss Meta Barker, Miss Viola Montsalvage, Miss Merrill-Hutchinson, Miss Laura Wood, Miss Virginia LaHatte, Mrs. W. A. Albright, Mrs. Jasper N. Bell, Miss Ruby Gaffey, Mrs. Geldie Lloyd, Mrs. F. C. Fitten and Mrs. R. R. Stevens.

Girl Excels in the Art.

And not to be forgotten in the list is Miss Anna Bell Moore. Anna Bell, a little girl not yet in her teens, has become inoculated with the germ of story telling. Mrs. Goodman said the child is a wonder. Hearing a story at school, she goes to the Southern Christian Home, one of Atlanta's orphans asylums, and relates it to the children who, with her, are cared for by the home.

"She has become a little bit of sunshine in the home," said Mrs. Goodman, "and has captivated every one."

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, matron of the home, said that the children are wildly enthusiastic over story telling.

"It means a lot to them and to their lives," she said. Mrs. R. E. Weatherly is the representative of the league at the home.

The members of the league meet once a month to tell stories among themselves, and to receive assignments to visit schools, orphan homes, or other places as the Mothers' Congress or some other body may request. At the league meetings, Mrs. Goodman said, are mothers who come to hear the stories that they may take the little bits of romance into their own homes and to their own children; school teachers, not members of the league, come for the same purpose.

New Wonders Evolved.

And after each meeting new wonders are evolved and new plans are laid for the delight of little boys and girls like Anne Dupree Choate and the others who were at Piedmont Park yesterday and who heard Mrs. Goodman.

The league members recognize a moral value in story telling, also. And because they see this, they sent George B. Hinman, one of the most forceful and entertaining members of their staff, to the Juvenile Court recently to talk to the wayward boys there about great men and great and noble deeds.

In every kindergarten in Atlanta there is a story teller, and a local training school for kindergarten instructors has established in its curriculum a course in vocal narration.

"The strange thing," said Mrs. Goodman, "is that it should be considered a new thing. Story telling for instruction, for moral development and for pleasure, is as old as man himself. Plato considers it, in his 'Republic,' mothers have always told stories to their children, men and women grown have always been ready to be thrilled, excited, entertained, by stories told or written. It is just now, though, that the art is coming into its own as a factor for great good."

Thrilling End Reached.

That is why Mrs. Goodman sat on the grass at Piedmont Park yesterday and smiled into the eager eyes of a dozen little children as she told her story from Uncle Remus. She came to the thrilling end.

"All dat's lef' of de man's house now is de rude heart-stone," she concluded, "and dey say dat when de moon rises roun' and red and shines down dat lonely hollow, and de win' blow, dat you can hear a voice in de win' dat say:

"'Tail-a-a-a-a-e-eeley-po-o-of and die in de distance."

Thomas Daniel, Jr., threw a protecting arm around Miss Catherine King. This is not to be considered scandalous, for Miss Catherine King was only four years old, and she was shuddering with delicious fear. And Thomas Daniel was every bit of seven, and a man. They were taking a trip into the romantic land of make-believe, and he was her chivalrous protector.

MRS. CHARLES GOODMAN, president of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League, telling an Uncle Remus tale to a group on the grass at Piedmont Park. From left to right the children are Ethel Hunter, Margaret Wade, Catherine King, and Anne Dupree Choate.

"GETS-IT" for Corns, and Away They Go!

"GETS-IT," the New-Plan Corn Cure, Gets Any Corn Surely, Quickly.

You'll say, "It does beat all how quick 'GETS-IT' got rid of that corn. It's almost magic!" "GETS-IT" gets

"Never Could Do This Before. 'GETS-IT' Made Every Corn Vanish Like Magic."

every corn, every time, as sure as the sun rises. It takes about two seconds to apply it. Corn pains stop, you forget the corn, the corn shrivels up, and it's gone! Ever try anything like that? You never did. There's no more fussing with plasters that press on the corn, no more salves that take off the surrounding flesh, no more bandages. No more knives, files or razors that make corns grow, and cause danger of blood poison. "GETS-IT" is equally harmless to healthy or irritated flesh. It "gets" every corn, wart, callous and bunion you've got.

"GETS-IT" is sold at all druggists at 25 cents a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. Sold in Atlanta by Jaeckel Pharmacy Company, Elkin Drug Co., Coursey & Munn, Gunter-Watkins Drug Company, E. H. Cone, Inc., Tipton & Co.

WOMAN KLEPTOMANIAC IS CURED BY OPERATION

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Jean Thurnhur, the young Berkeley woman whose commitment to the State Asylum, Patton, followed an ineffectual attempt to cure her of kleptomania by an operation upon her brain, may yet be compelled to stand trial for grand larceny.

A communication from the hospital authorities to the District Attorney said an examination of Mrs. Thurnhur's condition showed her to be of sound mind, and that she was about to be discharged from the institution.

When Presiding Judge McCormick, of the Superior Court, who is now in Sacramento, resumes his bench the question of prosecuting Mrs. Thurnhur will be presented to him.

BIG ATTORNEY'S WILL ADMITTED VOID BY HEIRS

General Counsel of Alton Railroad Draws Instrument Himself Which Is Palpably Faulty.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Robert Mather, who died on October 24, 1911, and was chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and general counsel for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, left an estate of $564,545, according to the transfer tax report filed yesterday.

The report shows that Mr. Mather, who was one of the best known railroad attorneys in the country, drew his own will, and that while it was valid in Illinois, where he lived prior to coming to New York, it was void in this State because of conflict with the statute limiting the extent to which an estate may be alienated.

A suit to have the will set aside was brought by the decedent's nephew, George Mather. The heirs agreed that the will was void, and joined in a petition to have it set aside and the estate distributed as if Mr. Mather had died intestate. Mr. Mather's heirs were his widow, Alice C. Mather; three brothers, James H., George and Edwin Mather, and a sister, Mrs. Alice Wood. The will left an income of $1,000 a year to each brother and $1,000 to the sister, and $1,000 to each of two nephews. The widow was left $10,000 a year.

FOR FAT FOLKS "FATOFF"

will allow you to use again the clothes laid away as TOO SMALL.
FAT POSITIVELY REDUCED,
by the safe, sure, simple, external "FATOFF" home treatment.

It's a simple treatment, which may be used by yourself in your own home.

There is positively NO EXERCISING, NO STARVING, NO MEDICINE.

"FATOFF" makes fat fade away from all parts where it is applied. It reduces the waist line, double chin, fat hips and fat necks. It keeps the skin smooth and youthful, the flesh firm and healthy and you may always have a slender and graceful figure.

"FATOFF" is recommended by doctors, nurses, society leaders, actresses, actors and business men and women who have used it because it is the only product which gives relief from the burden of fat.

"FATOFF" is an all American product and complies with all government requirements—not here for a season, but for all time. "FATOFF" for double chin (a chin reducing wonder). Special size, $1.50. FATOFF, full size, $2.50.

Tell your dealer to get it for you or send direct to

M. S. BORDEN CO., Mfrs.
69 Warren Street, New York.

Send for free booklet "L." Gives full particulars of actual results. Mailed in plain, sealed envelope.

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Those who dread having teeth extracted, filled or crowned, should call at my office and I will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that I can do it painlessly by the use of my Nitrous Oxide.

Fillings in Silver, Platinum and Amalgam, 50c.

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$5 A SET

Guaranteed for 20 years

They Never Slip or Drop. I Guarantee Them for 20 Years.

22-K Gold Crowns
Porcelain Crowns
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Lady Attendant and Ladies' Rest Room

Gold Dust Vulcanite Sets Do Not Make the Mouth Sore Nor Have Rubber Taste.

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DR. WHITLAW

73½ Whitehall Street

Entrance 73½ Whitehall St., Fourth Door from J. M. High Co. Over the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Store. Opposite Vaudette Theater. Reference: Central Bank and Trust Corporation.

INTERURBAN LINES TO GET CHAMBER'S AID

Will Secure Data for Capitalists Who Propose Connecting Atlanta With Other Cities.

A revival of interest among Atlanta capitalists in interurban railway development is expected to follow the action of President Wilmer L. Moore, of the Chamber of Commerce, in appointing an interurban railway development committee, and the tentative decision of James B. Duke to extend his line of electric railways, which traverse North and South Carolina, to Atlanta.

Heretofore all projects for constructing interurban railroads to connect Atlanta with outside points have been developed but little further than the discussion stage, but with the backing of the Chamber of Commerce committee it is thought sufficient capital can be secured to put at least a few of the projects through. The committee named by President Moore, composed of Hollins N. Randolph, chairman; Mel R. Wilkinson, Frederic J. Paxon, P. S. Arkwright and Fred Lewis, will render the promoters of interurban lines every possible assistance, both in obtaining information relative to the country to be tapped and in obtaining aid in the promotion of their enterprises. The expressed purpose of the committee and of President Moore in appointing it is to secure for Atlanta as early as possible the construction of electric railways connecting with important outside points.

Several interurban projects which now are being promoted probably will be taken up by the committee within a short time, and all that are practicable will be given assistance so far as lies within the power of the committee. Among these projects are the proposed line from Atlanta to Macon, with an extension to Albany or other South Georgia points; the line to Augusta, or a point on the Savannah River offering a possible junction with the Duke lines of North and South Carolina; a through line that will traverse the northeastern portion of the State, where there is now no railroad service whatever and that would bring to Atlanta all the rich trade of that section; and lines radiating in the direction of Chattanooga and West Point. On a few of these projects some of the preliminary surveying has been done, but the majority of them are still merely the talk of the promoters.

Atlanta Southern Terminus.

Recent developments indicate that the Duke lines may be the first electric railroad of any importance to enter Atlanta, and if plans said to be contemplated by the management of the road are carried out, Atlanta will become the southern terminus of the system. The movement to extend the Duke lines—the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Railroad—to Atlanta was started by the Chamber of Commerce of Anderson, S. C. A. committee from that body, acting under the authority of James B. Duke, president and financial backer of the system, is now gathering information relative to the country it proposes to tap, and this information will be referred to Mr. Duke for a final decision on the extension project.

The C. S. and A. is one of the few electrically operated railroads in the country whose trains can be switched on to the tracks of steam roads and drawn by locomotives. The talk of extending the system to Atlanta grew out of the completion of the system from Anderson to Durham, N. C., and the practical certainty that it will be extended to Norfolk, Va.

Two Routes Suggested.

The committee which will soon report to Mr. Duke and will in all probability be aided by the interurban committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, is investigating the relative practicability of two routes to Atlanta. Data on both routes will be submitted to Mr. Duke, who, if the project appeals to him, will make the selection. One route proposes a line from Anderson via Hartwell, Athens and Monroe to Atlanta, tapping one of the richest sections of Northeastern Georgia. The other, a more northern route, proposes to reach Atlanta through the railroad triangle, one base of which is Athens and the other Gainesville. Either of these routes would tap a rich country, with excellent promises of dividends.

Nun, Who Foretold Humbert's End, Dies

Sister Is Said To Have Prophesied Pope Pius' Election and Messina Earthquake.

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, June 7.—There has just died at Viterbo, Silver Maria Benedett a nun, whose real name was Miss Penelope Frey, and concerning whom many extraordinary stories are related. These are chiefly founded upon her alleged possession in a remarkable degree of the power of second sight.

Her supposed gift of prophecy was, according to general report, first exhibited in 1900, when she fortold to a horrified audience of members of the convent community the assassination of King Humbert.

So great was her fame that special permission was granted to her to receive pilgrims, who came to visit the convent. At another time she is said to have foretold the death of Cardinal Bebini, Bishop of Viterbo. The Bishop had sent a gift of tapers to the convent. On hearing this, Maria Benedetta said with deep emotion that she could see those very candles being used at the funeral of the givers. The elevation of Pius X, to the Papachair was also one of the events she correctly foretold.

Lastly, she was credited with having warned the nation of the Messina earthquake.

Nat Is Touched by Love's Spark

Goodwin Tells of His Fifth Wife

NAT C. and the new Mrs. Goodwin, who was Miss Marjorie Moreland. This photograph was taken just after their marriage.

Fights Own Image in Window as Burglar

Patrolman Smashes Glass in Battle With Himself When He Tried to Arrest Robber.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Fighting one's self as a burglar as reflected in a pane of glass is the novel experience to-day of Patrolman Kaner of the Mulberry Street Station. While looking into the store window of a drug establishment at No. 272 the Bowery he saw his own reflection.

He thought it was a man inside, and in no time his stick had crashed into the glass of the door and he was climbing through. Once inside, Kaner looked toward the rear. He jerked out his revolver and fired, and this time a section of the glass partition suffered.

By this time there was a good deal of excitement on that part of the Bowery. Word of a big robbery reached the police station and the reserves came on the run, headed by Captain Kinsler.

First Complete Report of Doings in Matrimonial Race Arrives.

Nat Goodwin, tied with DeWolf Hopper in the race for the matrimonial stakes with five marriages each, says he is willing to wager his fortune "that he will beat Hopper at the finish."

Said Nat:

"Hopper may have beaten me as to time, but I'm willing to stake all my mining stock that from the standpoint of love, home-making proclivities and beauty, he needed that handicap, and that I'll beat him at the finish."

At the time he said this the famous comedian declared that he "knew love for the first time." How Nat felt and what he said and did on his wedding day are told in the first real story of his fifth wedding to reach Atlanta. This story came yesterday from Los Angeles:

Judge Quickly Summoned.

Justice Summerfield and Clerk Sparks had been summoned to the Goodwin residence by the bridegroom. They made the trip in his limousine, which awaited their pleasure at noon, the Saturday hour when State and county employees are at leisure for the next 36 hours.

A horde of eager newspaper reporters and photographers had stormed these individuals for facts. All they could say was they had been invited to Goodwin's home, prepared to administer their rites of office. This occasioned a chase of Goodwin's limousine, containing Justice Summerfield and Sparks, from the court house to the noted actor's very door.

Sun streamed through the windows as Chauffeur Jack Roberts, shielding them from a battery of cameras, ushered them in. The heavy lace curtains in the parlor, into which they had been conducted, were drawn, but the sashes were raised. The indescribable invitation of the surf, which had attracted a thousand-odd bathers, asserted itself through the opened spaces. Mr. Goodwin proffered a hearty handshake to his official aides-to-be at the ceremony.

His Happiest Day.

"Gentlemen," he vouchsafed, "this is a wonderful day. It is actually the happiest day in my experience, and that is the experience of a man who knows his world.

"I know to-day the sensation afforded when the spark of love is successfully struck in the heart of man for the first time."

He offered cigars and cigarettes around. Then he answered the call of the surf as it boomed and boomed through the opened windows by plucking aside the curtain net.

"What a day for a plunge! What a day for a plunge! All I could do to resist it this morning——"

His remark was abruptly broken by the patter of feet on the stairs behind him. There peeped into view a radiant woman, with the face of a child, barring the eyes, blue and wondrously large and bespeaking rapturous inclination and intelligence.

Charm spellbound the chosen coterie, gathered to witness and officiate at the ceremony, at the low but perfectly modulated call:

"Nat, Shimizu just announced you are ready. Shall I come down?"

The matinee idol took three steps, with outstretched arms. Miss Moreland, with elfish elusiveness, escaped, and Mr. Goodwin recovered himself in good shape, but was forced to chuckle and exclaim:

"Dear, you are wonderful!"

Wears a Slashed Gown.

She wore a French slashed tailored Lucille gray crepe gown, pumps and hose to match, and a pink Georgette hat, studded with similarly colored imitation rosebuds. In the girdle was a shower bunch of bride roses of the same color.

Sparks quickly made out the marriage license. Justice Summerfield then linked the hands of bride and bridegroom and put in their places Mrs. Louise Engel Soher, matron of honor, and Ralph Morgan, son of William J. Morgan, millionaire realty operator of Milwaukee, and best man.

Preliminary to the vows, Justice Summerfield asked in humorous vein whether or not he should leave out the word "obey."

"Put it in by all means," ordered the bridegroom, with the best of his stage affectation of gruffness. A laugh went up.

"Repeat it in his part, too," ordered Miss Moreland, and again there was mirthful rejoinder.

INSURANCE FIRM FINDS MAN THOUGHT DEAD 13 YEARS

PITTSBURG, June 7.—After being missing for 13 years, during which time he was legally declared dead by the courts of Westmoreland County, and his wife secured a divorce on the ground of desertion, representatives of a New York life insurance company report that they have found Ira J. Fuller, former treasurer of New Kensington borough.

The statement that Fuller is alive in a Western State came as a surprise to persons interested in the suit of the wife against the insurance company for the face value of her husband's $10,000 policy, with interest.

Mrs. Fuller's suit against the insurance company was tried a year ago and resulted in a verdict against the wife.

ONLY HEALTHY PUPILS BE ALLOWED TO GRADUATE

INDIANA, PA., June 7.—Dr. James E. Ament, the principal, issued orders to-day that each of the 300 students in the Indiana State Normal School would have to secure a certificate of perfect health before diplomas would be awarded.

Dr. Ament said he was but carrying out section 1320 of the School Code which expressly provides that all applicants for diplomas to teach in Pennsylvania must be examined by a reputable physician and produce certificates of health before they are eligible for diplomas.

IN WAR ON FLIES ATLANTA PUPILS HAVE ENLISTED

Public Schools Join in a Campaign to Swat the Insects Out of Existence.

Consternation was thrown into the ranks of Atlanta's vast army of flies last week when it was learned that the school children of the city had been enlisted in a campaign to wipe them out of existence. Each one of the several billion flies, from commander down to keeper of the commissary, blinked each of his thousand—more or less—eyes in direct alarm.

The worst became known yesterday. Then it was that the school authorities made known that prizes not only had been offered but had been awarded to the scholars mapping out the best plan for a wholesale slaughter of the entire fly army. The officers, the rank and file were aghast at the sanguinary crusade planned by these human beings.

And how eagerly the children responded. They not only discussed in their compositions the most effective manner of putting a summary end to the legions of insects, but they treated in learned phrase of the origin of the pests.

Louise Woodruff Declares War.

Louise Woodruff, of the eighth grade of the Peeples Street School, uttered a decisive declaration of war the very first thing she did.

"The fly is among our worst enemies," she asserted with finality. "We should do everything we possibly can to fight it. The fly is a great carrier of disease. We are slow to recognize this because we can not catch him in the act, but these pesky insects have claimed their victims by the hundreds, even by the thousonds, and under tragic circumstances. Flies come into contact with all kinds of disease germs and then transfer them to healthy animals or persons. Many diseases attributed to impure water and milk originate through flies."

Miss Woodruff, while as anxious as anyone for the prompt extermination of the army of flies, laid much of the blame for the flies' existence upon the human race itself, and declared that the fly virtually had been invited to come and take up its abode with man.

"Speaking broadly," she said, "man has made the house-fly; it has developed along with the human dwelling. It thrives simply because we afford it food, protection and breeding places.

"The first thing to do is to destroy its breeding places. The next thing is to shut it out of the homes, dwellings and places where foods are stored or sold. Keep everything clean and sanitary. Screen all windows and doors. Look after your garbage cans and see that they are well sprinkled with lime or kerosene oil."

Swat the Fly! He Urges.

M. L. Willingham, of the ninth grade, Center Hill School, wrote:

"The fly is a deadly enemy to humanity. Besides being unhealthful, because it is unclean, it spreads disease broadcast by carrying germs. Flies should never be allowed about a patient with a contagious disease. Any such disease may be scattered by the fly. By feeding on the waste matter from the sick room they procure a number of germs and deposit them elsewhere. The deadly disease, consumption, is being spread daily by the fly. It will feed on the spittle of the patient and spread the dangerous germ wherever he goes.

"Flies carry the germs of diphtheria and typhoid fever and often cause babies to have intestinal diseases. They light on persons and infected excretions and then carry the millions of bacteria on their bodies and legs to other persons and food on which they next alight, thereby leaving millions of germs behind."

Excellent advice as to the best methods of fly prevention is found in the essay of Mildred Chandler. She said:

"The first thing in fly prevention is to destroy its breeding places. In doing this, stables and barnyards should be kept clean and dry. By spreading the manure on the fields regularly reduces the number of flies to one-tenth, or even one-hundredth, of what they are on the average. After the breeding places have been destroyed, the next step is to shut it out. No one shold be without screens, and they should be put up before they begin to hatch. Above all, 'swat the fly' if it does creep in."

"Sprinkle chloride of lime around the garbage can, and screen all receptacles for manure," is the good advice of Josephine Colbert.

The Prize-Winning Essays.

The prize-winning essays in the various schools were written by the following pupils: Fifth and sixth grades of the Fulton County schools, Ralph Morris, sixth grade, Lakewood Heights School; fifth and sixth grades of the Atlanta public schools, Josephine Colbert, sixth grade Ira Street School; seventh and eighth grades Fulton County schools, Mildred Chandler, eighth grade, Lakewood Heights School; seventh and eighth grades, Atlanta public schools, Louise Woodruff, eighth grade, Peeples Street School;, ninth and tenth grades, Fulton County schools, M. L. Willingham, ninth grade, Center Hill School; Atlanta High School, Alice R. Cooper, first grade B, Girls' High School; seventh and eighth grades, colored schools of Atlanta, Alice Keebler, eighth grade, Yonge Street School; fifth and sixth grades, colored schools of Atlanta, Jimmie LeSueur, fifth grade, Yonge Street School.

WOOD INNOCENT OF CONSPIRACY IN DYNAMITING

No Verdict in Case of Atteaux, but Collins Is Convicted on Two Counts.

BOSTON, June 7.—"Not guilty" for William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, was the verdict of the jury in the Lawrence dynamite case returned in the Suffolk Superior Court at 9:55 o'clock to-day, after the jury had been out since 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the case of Frederick E. Atteaux, manufacturer of mill supplies, the jury disagreed.

Dennis J. Collins, a Cambridge dog fancier, was found guilty on two counts.

The three defendants were tried jointly upon charges in fifteen counts of conspiracy to plant dynamite in Lawrence during the big textile strike of last year.

The court room was crowded when the jury came in. The three defendants were sitting outside the rail. Wood was chatting with his counsel, members of his family and friends at the left side of the room. Atteaux was sitting by Wood.

The jurymen were pale and dishevveled, like men who had wrestled all night in earnest argument.

Probe Jury Tampering.

Even before the jury reported, District Attorney Pelletier set on foot a rigid investigation of the charges of Juror Morris Shuman that he had been approached with an offer of a good job or of $300 if he would "vote right" in the trial.

The police have the names of six men they believe to be connected with the case. John Doe warrants were to be asked for, and one or more of these men were expected to be arrested before night. When Assistant Clerk John Campbell called each defendant by name the three men rose and stood inside the rail. Then the clerk called for the verdict from the foreman of the jury, saying:

"What say you as to Mr. Wood on the first count?"

"Not guilty," replied Foreman Wesser, distinctly.

Wood's eyes brightened and his lips began to form themselves for a smile.

The verdicts on the defendant counts followed in order, the result in each count being given first for Wood, then for Atteaux, then for Collins.

Six Counts Against Each.

The indictment charged each man in six counts with conspiracy to plant dynamite in Lawrence in the big textile strike in order to discredit the strikers. The defendant counts were practically different descriptions of the same act. The reading of the verdicts took fully three minutes. The tabulated result was as follows:

Wood was found not guilty on all six counts.

The jury disagreed on Atteaux on all but the sixth count, and that count was not considered, because Judge Crosby had directed the jury to return verdicts of not guilty for all three defendants on the sixth count.

Collins was found guilty on the first and second counts and not guilty on the other four.

The defendants had to wait until fifteen counts were reported upon before each man knew how his separate case stood in the eyes of the law and the jury.

Clear Swamp Land, Chatham County Is Told

Engineer Claims Removal of Trees and Brush Will Make That Section Arable.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—"Clear the swamp lands of Chatham County and the County will be as dry as a coast County possibly can be; it will be as healthy as the highest inland Counties, and its soil will not be surpassed in richness."

This statement was made by Percy Sugden, engineer and surveyor, whose work has carried him to every point in the County, and whose observations have led him to the belief that it is merely a question of a short time when all the rich and valuable lands of Chatham will be reclaimed and put in a state of cultivation. According to Sugden the County Commissioners have about completed a system of drainage that will relieve the lowlands of water, and all that remains is to clear away the trees and undergrowth.

"It is a strange fact," said Sugden, "that people believe lands will dry out more readily if trees are allowed to remain. The way to dry up swamp lands is to cut away the trees and undergrowth so the wind and sun can reach them. That is all that is needed now in Chatham County."

Sugden says that a great deal of this work is going on, but more particularly in the suburban communities surrounding Savannah.

Frog, Two Feet High, Perils B. & O. Road

Trainmen Mistake His Evening Cry, and Stop Trains, Thinking It Is Some Unknown Danger Signal.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—The militant suffragettes of England are to-day humbled as bugaboos by a huge frog, two feet high, which instills fear in the hearts of Baltimore and Ohio trainmen by the manner in which he nearly caused several wrecks.

The hoarse croak of said Mr. Frog, which had any siren horn ever invented beaten, was heard on numerous occasions by the trainmen, who, mistaking it for the blast of a danger signal, pulled sundry and one emergency cords, causing trains to stop in such a sudden manner as to endanger the lives of the passengers, to say nothing of the wear and tear in the expense appropriation set aside for the maintenance of way department.

After this had occurred several times, and various officials, from the division superintendent down to the most humble trackwalker, had been threatened with dismissal, an investigation to find the culprit was started, with the result that the frog with the siren croak was located, many jobs saved, and the solution of all the road's trouble explained.

WOMEN GIVE UP FINERY TO STOP BIRD CRUELTY

Members of Guild Will Wear Nothing Produced by Death or Torture of Living Thing.

We wear no kid gloves.

We wear no leather—shoes, slippers, or belts.

We wear no aigrettes, wings, or quills.

We wear no tortoise shell or ivory.

We wear nothing that is produced by the torture or death of a living thing.

These are the fundamental principles of the "Millenium Guild," a new Boston organization devoted to spread the principle of universal love.

The members wear silk or cotton gloves, cloth shoes, ribbons or artificial flowers on their hats, and celluloid, rubber or amber combs. They eat no meat, and in every act of their daily life carry out their principle.

Mrs. Maud R. L. Sharpe, of 79 Commonwealth Avenue, is leader of the guild. It meets at her home, in a room where the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," hangs upon the wall.

There are scores of women who have made this sacrifice of personal finery to their beliefs. Mrs. Sharpe said:

Cruelty Cause of Many Crimes.

"Jessie Pomeroy would never have perpetrated his crimes but for his experience in cutting up the flesh of animals for food. It is the every day cruelty to animals—the cruelty that we all accept as necessary, which is responsible for most of the ills of the present day.

"Don't wear furs. Don't wear kid gloves. Don't decorate your hats with feathers, aigrettes, breasts, wings and quills taken from slain birds.

"Don't wear any leather. Don't wear any tortoise shell or ivory. If we say that we love, and then go around with an aigrette in our hats for adornment, we have but a small conception of the depth and the meaning of love.

Must Change Diet.

"If we are to change the moral side of life, we are not simply to get into a higher way of thinking, but likewise into a change of diet.

"Is life to be dependent upon slaughter? Can we not live without flesh? Can we not live and be comfortable without furs and marabouts? Can we not give up many of the things that are considered essential to fashion, and be more simple in our manners of dressing?

"Women can get their rights in this world if they make their power and influence evident in the children around their own homes. There is really nothing that a mother cannot do, or any woman who is touched with the higher sense of moral guidance in the world."

Mob Fights to Lynch Driver Who Kills Boy

Women and Children Battle Beside Men for Vengeance After Accident in New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Around the crushed form of a four-year-old boy lying on the pavement in front of 340 West Twenty-sixth Street, men and women, and even children, fought last night in an effort to take a man's life as the price of the child's.

The man was Dominick Chirallo, of Hoboken. His truck, loaded with bags of waste paper, had run over and killed four-year-old Patrick Tassano, of 337 West Twenty-sixth Street. He crouched under the seat, his truck a fort and the bags of paper a breastwork, while the mob stormed around him.

Policeman Schlusing heard the clamor two blocks away. He came running and rapping for help. Joined by two brother officers, he tore his way through the crowd and took charge of the terrified Chirallo.

The policemen cleared a space around the wagon, while the angry mothers and fathers raged, shouted and threw missiles. Then, with a sudden rush, they whisked their prisoner through a vulnerable part of the packed circle and gained the door of a drug store, to which the dead child had been carried.

Policeman and prisoner were knocked through the door by the leaders of the cheated mob, who came crushing in after them. The parents of the child were in the store and lent fuel to the crowd's rage.

Finally the police gained a back room with their prisoner, and Schlusing managed to slip out with him and reach the Seventeenth Street station. His record was taken and he was transferred to West Thirtieth Street, to be locked up on a charge of homicide.

The police found witnesses who said the driver was in no wise to blame for the death of the boy.

BAND CONCERT IN PARK IS OFF; NO FUND TO PAY

Park Chairman Cochran Raps the Street Railway for Meagerness of Donations.

There will be no band concert at Grant Park Sunday afternoon.

There is no money with which to pay the musicians.

Chairman J. O. Cochran, of the Park Board, is disappointed, and expresses his feelings about it.

"The thousands who have looked forward to the enjoyment of the concert by the Fifth Regiment Band at Grant Park Sunday afternoon will be sorely disappointed," he said.

"The Georgia Railway and Electric Company, which in the past has appropriated small sums to pay for the band, has failed to make its appropriation for this season.

"The company paid for the two concerts which were given last Sunday and the Sunday previous, because the city was forced to pay for the crematory this year and, therefore, was not in a position to assist, and the company is not inclined to do anything, although it receives all the financial benefits of these concerts, receiving the cash fares of thousands and tens of thousands of persons each Sunday who are attracted to the park on account of the music rendered by this splendid municipal band.

"The assistance the Georgia Railway and Electric Company has given the park commissioners for music has been a mere bagatelle.

"Judging from conversations I have had with the officers of the company, they are willing to pay for music at Piedmont, but not at Grant Park.

"The Park Board has made Piedmont Park exceedingly popular this year by the increased bathing facilities, and did it without the aid of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, and I for one will not stand for this company's attempts to kill Grant Park by refusing to pay for music there. I am not in favor of popularizing one park at the expense of another."

Divorce Cost Up $10, Marriage 50 Cents

Law In Statistical Information Raises Cost of Wedlock and Separation in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—Marriages cost 50 cents more than they did in Kansas and divorces have jumped $10. These are permanent prices.

The advanced quotations on divorces may be dodged, but the increase in marriage costs can not.

The advance in marriage licenses—they are now $2.50—is due to the curiosity of the State. The State insists on knowing the age of every one getting married, and the application and return must be filed with the registrar of social statistics in Topeka. The extra 50 cents goes to him. And no "over 18" business—the way many women have given their age—will be accepted.

White City Park Now Open

$10—WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH—$10.

Round-trip tickets on sale Thursdays; good ten days. Through sleepers daily. Wrightsville Beach better than ever. SEABOARD.

Dancing Lessons By an Expert

Dancing at Lakewood. Prof. A. Ehrlich, graduate of New York Normal College of Dancing, will open classes for children's artistic fancy dancing and physical culture on Tuesday, June 10, 1913, at 10 a. m. Mothers are requested to come before or on the same day to make arrangements. Course in dancing, $5.00. Classes for children in the morning from 10 a. m. to 12. Three times per week. Also lessons for adults at any hour.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY — CATARRH OF THE BLADDER Relieved in 24 Hours. Each Capsule bears the name MIDY. Beware of counterfeits.

"Who's Ahead"

The winner is always the person who possesses a keen appetite, and enjoys perfect digestion—whose liver is active and bowels regular. The sickly person lacks the stamina and strength necessary to win. They should try

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It tones, strengthens and rebuilds the entire system.

Begin To-day. Avoid Substitutes.

Wonderful Treatment for Corns, Callouses and All Sore Feet.

Millions of people who endure daily torture from sore feet will welcome the information that there is now a simple treatment that positively and quickly cures foot ailments of all kinds. You can say goodbye to corns and callouses; bunions; swollen, aching, bad smelling and sweaty feet. This treatment works right through the pores and removes the cause of the trouble. Use it once and your feet feel delightful; use it for a week and your foot troubles will be a thing of the past. "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." Amazing results follow. Calocide was formerly confined to doctors' use, but now any druggist will supply it. If he does not have it in stock he can get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. A twenty-five-cent package is said to be enough to put the worst feet in fine condition.

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Former Physical Culture Director of the Y. M. C. A.

EDUCATORS OF NATION FLOCK TO DEDICATION

Most Brilliant Commencement in Georgia's History Promised at Close of 128th Term.

SENATOR LEWIS IS ORATOR

Week Will Be Round of Social Events and Ceremonies of Students and Alumni.

ATHENS, June 7.—With hundreds of visiting friends and alumni present from all over the South, the University of Georgia begins the commencement exercises which mark the closing of the 128th year of its service to the State next Friday, June 13, when, as usual, the social side of the week of gayety will be drawn together at the Pan-Hellenic dance and the play by the "Thalians."

Many of the old grads will be back to renew old friendships and to mingle at class reunions. Those of '93, '88, '08 and '03 have planned reunions and will be on hand to answer the rollcalls again, and local friends and alumni are making preparations to royally entertain them. Besides living over the merry college days, the visitors who gather in Athens at this commencement will be present at the dedication of another handsome building that is to mark the substantial growth of Georgia's State University. The George Foster Peabody Hall is to be dedicated on the 12th while the work on the new Alumni Hall is progressing rapidly.

Lewis to Make Address.

Some of the most distinguished speakers of the day are to make addresses. Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, of Mulberry Street Methodist Church, Macon, delivers the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, makes the baccalaureate address on commencement day, June 18.

June 9 the board of visitors, with Professor VanHoose, of Rome, chairman, meets, and June 12 the board of trustees meets, and on the same day at 11 o'clock Peabody Hall will be dedicated, Dr. H. H. Horne, dean of New York University, making the address.

On Friday night the "Thalians" present "A House on the Sands," a play written and dramatized by Edgar B. Dunlap, of Gainesville, a member of the "Thalian" Club and a senior of this year. This is the first time in its twenty years of theatrical life that the club has ever attempted a play written by a Georgia student and one of its own members. The plot is on politics worked out with a love story underlying it, and has Georgia as its setting. James M. Lynch is the main character, while Miss Mary Lyndon and Misses May and Elizabeth Smith are the popular young women to take parts.

Pan-Hellenic Dance Feature.

After the play is over the Pan-Hellenic dance at the Moss Auditorium, which is always an elaborate affair and the largest attended of any of the commencement functions, and is the one occasion of the gay week when the Red and Black boys try to outdo themselves at entertaining.

Saturday evening at 8 o'clock will be the sophomore declamations in the chapel. Ten members of the sophomore class will contest for the handsome sophomore cup. The speakers are Charles Jacobson, of Tennille; Walter Jenkins, of Valdosta; George Donoldson, of Statesboro; Clark Howell, of Atlanta; Stephen Mitchell, of Atlanta; J. E. Wood, of Savannah; Julian Walker, of Screven; T. N. Hendricks, of Nashville; Albon Reed, of Athens, and James Ray, of Atlanta.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Ainsworth will deliver the commencement sermon, which will be followed on Monday morning by undergraduate day, representatives speaking from G. N. I. C., Tech, Dahlonega, the normal school, the medical department at Augusta and the different departments of the university in Athens. E. B. Dunlap, of Gainesville, will represent Franklin College. Frank Garrison, of Cornelia, will represent the agricultural department.

In the afternoon will be the military exercises in which the companies will compete for the company prizes and the cadets for the medal offered for the best drilled man.

Debate Monday Night.

On Monday night will be the annual champion debate between Phi Kappa and Demosthenian Literary Societies. The subject is, "Resolved, That the Philippines Should Be Granted Self-Government Within Ten Years." Demosthenian has the affirmative and is represented by C. C. Davis, of Covington, and Virgil Adams, of Marietta. Phi Kappa is represented by Charles McDaniel, of Atlanta, and Russell Patterson, of Athens. Phi Kappa and Demosthenian diplomas will also be awarded Monday night.

Tuesday, June 17, is alumni day, and in the morning will be the alumni address by Eugene Black, of Atlanta, and the luncheon, presided over by E. H. Calloway, of Augusta, president of the alumni association.

Tuesday, June 17, in the afternoon, will be the awarding of the sophomore cup, the address to be made by Cam B. Dorsey, of Atlanta, a member of the class of 1903. Junior orations will also be delivered.

The speakers are Victor Victor, of Atlanta; Ira Funkenstein, of Athens; Leroy Michael, of Athens; Ting Fang Lew, of Wenchow, China; George Harrison, of Atlanta, and D. K. McKamy, of Dalton.

Hundreds to Get Degrees.

On Wednesday, the 18th, with usual pomp and ceremony, faculty and seniors clad in caps and gowns, will occur the graduating exercises when nearly a hundred young men will be awarded their diplomas, following the address of Hon. James Hamilton Lewis.

The different prizes offered in the various departments and for numerous honors will be awarded and so far as the commencement proper is concerned the exercises will come to a close. Ernest L. Jackson, of Athens, has been awarded the highest honor in the gift of his fellow classmen and will appear as valedictorian. George L. Williams, of Lawrenceville, and Hill Freeman, of Newnan, are also senior speakers.

The honor graduates are the three speakers of the class who are to appear on graduation day, Messrs. Jackson, Freeman and Williams.

These exercises will be interspersed by numerous social functions which will make the week a crowded one with delightful affairs of interest to the college set from all parts of the State. In the morning will be the different exercises. In the afternoons receptions and dinner parties, and in the evenings the dances given by the German Club will take place. Friday evening is the Pan-Hellenic, followed by the fancy dress ball on Saturday night. Monday evening is the Junior hop, and the Law prom on Tuesday. The week comes to a close with the senior dance on Wednesday night. All the dances are to be held in the Moss Auditorium, which will be gorgeously decorated in red and black colors.

"Sphinx" Banquet Monday.

Another important social and literary attraction as well of the week will be the "Sphinx" banquet at the Georgian Hotel on Monday evening. This exclusive honorary club, whose annual banquet brings together a hundred or more of the most prominent alumni of the University every year. Every one who attends is accompanied by a lady friend, which marks the function socially.

The members of the senior classes who are to be awarded diplomas are as follows:

Post-graduates, Master of Arts—Miss Mary D. Lyndon, Athens; J. L. Newborn, Broxton; C. H. Newsome, Eatonton; C. H. Stone, Athens.

Master of Science—R. W. Allen, Thomaston; R. R. Childs, Athens; B. H. Hunnicutt, Brazil, South America; C. M. Kelger, Athens; E. T. Miller, Columbus.

Bachelor of Arts—B. B. Bivins, Grovania; Charles J. Bloch, Macon; W. H. Woswell, Penfield; Brantley Callaway, Augusta; Charles E. Caverly, Jr., Atlanta; Forrest Cumming, Griffin; Edgar B. Dunlap, Gainesville; R. H. Freeman, Newnan; Howard B. Harmon, Gainesville; E. L. Jackson, Athens; James G. Johnson, Garfield; M. K. Johnson, Garfield; David W. Johnson, Jr., Atlanta; Louis Koplin, Atlanta; Thomas J. Lance, Choestoe; T. S. Moise, Jr., Savannah; Edward Morganstern, Atlanta; H. R. McLarty, Douglasville; Joseph Lamar Parrish, Athens; J. L. Robinson, Atlanta; B. L. Segall, Collins; William H. Smith, Gainesville; R. T. Stevens, Elberton; S. H. Wiley, Sparta; George L. Williams, Lawrenceville; Joseph Yampolsky, Atlanta.

Bachelor of Science—A. F. Autrey, LaGrange; S. T. Brewton, Claxton; W. E. Campbell, Atlanta; Frank Carter, Atlanta; E. P. Clark, Hephzibah; Hugh Conklin, Atlanta Z. S. Cowan, Atlanta; H. A. Crane, Savannah; W. B. Ingram, Reynolds; J. W. Lindsey, Savannah; E. F. McCarty, Atlanta; C. C. McCrary, Royston; George H. Noble, Atlanta; Grady Padgett, Reidsville; D. R. Peacock, Eastman; G. A. Sancken, Augusta; Gus York, Quartz.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering—M. W. Fitzpatrick, Jeffersonville; R. T. Goodwin, Jr., Athens; W. B. Hill, Athens; T. F. Jones, Mansfield; H. G. Kelley, Monticello; Florentino Pina, Havana, Cuba; Estabon Pina, Havana, Cuba; E. I. Ransom, Augusta; Rhodes Slade, Columbus.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture—R. L. Ballard, Forest Park; W. T. Bennett, Maxeys; W. J. Boyet, Morris Station; F. D. Garrison, Cornelia; R. P. Howard, Barnesville; Julian Liddell, Atlanta; H. H. Rothe, Athens; L. S. Watson, Loganville; J. B. Williams, Fort Valley; Wilbe Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; J. G. Woodruff, Dacula; Lloyd Worrell, Barberton, Transvaal, Africa; John Law Young, Canton, China.

Bachelor of Law—M. H. Allen, Milledgeville; D. C. Belser, Montgomery, Ala.; A. O. Bray, Norwood; P. F. Brock, Commerce; M. W. Cauble, Atlanta; O. M. Cheney, Valdosta; L. H. Covington, Cartersville; W. A. Cunningham, Athens; M. T. Deen, Waycross; S. K. Dick, Atlanta; R. D. Duke, Newborn; F. A. Gillen, Maxeys; C. W. Gunnels, Bronwood; Hiles Hamilton, Rome; H. C. Hutchens, Rome; M. H. Lanier, Metter; J. M. Lynch, Florence, S. C.; D. T. McKinnon, Atlanta; W. A. Mann, Milner; L. A. Mills, Savannah; John Morris, Hartwell; C. H. Newsome, Eatonton; R. M. Nicholson, Watkinsville; R. S. Raiford, Atlanta; H. L. Rogers, Reidsville; D. A. Russell, Carrollton; F. M. Scarlet, Brunswick; H. T. Singleton, Edison; Parke Skelton, Hartwell; Eugene Spradlin, Newnan; W. M. Thomas, Athens; O. J. Tolnas, Brunswick; Roy Wallace, Rutledge; H. G. Wood, Jasper.

Pharmacy Graduates—R. E. Butterly, Wrightsville; A. L. Norman, Norman Park; W. A. Orr, Washington; H. G. Parrish, Brooklet; M. Rivera, Pila, Philippine Islands.

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We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

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One-Legged Beggar Gets Rich at Trade

Mendicant Exhibits Canceled Mortgage and Roll of Bills When Brought Before Court.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7.—E. L. Jones, who gave his address as Yankton, S. Dak., was found begging to-day on the Boardwalk. Ordered away, he went to Atlantic Avenue. There Detective Charles Apple found him seated on the sidewalk.

Jones has only one leg and can contort that so that he looks like a hopeless cripple. He let policemen lift him into the patrol wagon. In court he was fined $20.

"I'm satisfied if you are," said he. "I took in more than a hundred right here. Have a smoke," and he pulled out a roll of bills and some good cigars.

Next he showed the police a canceled mortgage for $10,000, dated 1906.

Singer Who Jilted Spreckels Again Free

Mary Adele Case Wins Suit Against Nephew of Victor Metcalf, Who She Married Unexpectedly.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The marriage of Mary Adele Case Beam, one of the most gifted singers of this century, was ended at Santa Ana, Cal., last Friday by divorce. Three years ago, after a meteoric rise to fame in Paris, Mary Adele Case became engaged to Claus Spreckels, foreswore marriage to millions for her art and then, six months later, astonished the world by marrying Willard Beam, nephew of Victor Metcalf, then Secretary of the Navy.

Well-known young Athens society women. At the top is Miss Mattie DuBose, while in the lower picture is Miss Martha Phinizy.

Civic Body to Fight Tariffs For Insuarnce

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Joseph F. Gray, executive officer of the Chamber of Commerce, has called a meeting of the insurance committee of the chamber for Thursday afternoon Some time ago it was decided to investigate insurance rates and risks in Savannah. This will be the first meeting of the committee.

It is intended to conduct a thorough probe into fire insurance rates of Savannah and territory under the jurisdiction of the Southeastern Tariff Association. It is alleged that local rates, charged by companies forming the rate board of the association, are unreasonably high.

It is the belief that rates throughout the Southeastern States are unreasonable in comparison with tariffs charged for fire protection in other parts of the country.

An insurance rate expert probably will be employed by the committee. If it is found that conditions complained of actually exist and the tariff association declines to correct them, it is declared the fight will be taken to the Interstate Commerce Commission and if relief is not gained there to the Supreme Court of the United States.

To Erect Monument On Eloper's Grave

MOUNTAIN HOME, ARK., June 7.—A handsome monument is to be erected on the grave of Albert Gilbert, a youth of Mountain Home, Ark., who died recently from the effects of pneumonia contracted from swimming a river while eloping with Miss Pearl Lowrey, of this city.

The elopement was accompanied by extremely sensational features, and the young folks were the object of a search that extended all over Northwest Arkansas for three days and nights.

The girl's father sent word to the authorities to place his daughter under arrest. Upon hearing of his action, the girl and boy started toward Yellville to obtain a license.

While searching for the County Clerk, the Sheriff took their horses. The youth secured fresh horses and started with his bride toward Harrison. One night they slept in a cave, and on another they crawled into a freight car. Near Cotter the boy swam White River four times to get his bride and horses across. One of the horses refused to swim, and Gilbert placed the girl on the other horse and swam with them through the icy waters.

Upon his return home Lowrey forgave him. Shortly afterward he was stricken with pneumonia and died.

Page Already Liked in London As Ambassador

British Paper in Commenting Says England Prefers Scholar Type to Rich Society Man.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Although Ambassador Walter H. Page, in accordance with custom, refrained from taking any part in London life until he presented his credentials to the King, it is learned from various sources that he has made a highly favorable impression on those with whom he has been brought into contact since his arrival.

Not the least of his gifts is said to be a sense of humor. Among the many recent comments on the new Ambassador The Nation's is notable. This Liberal weekly suggests that England follow America's example in the selection of representatives at Washington.

It says: "Washington is the last city in the world where an Ambassador of the reserved, angular species, all stiffness and conventions, can make headway. So far, indisputably, the best representative that this or any other country has sent to America was Mr. Bryce, and the real reason why he achieved so remarkable a triumph was that he was far removed from the ordinary professional diplomat and approximated very closely the sort of men the United States is accustomed to send to London.

"The American Ambassadors here have been as emphatically Ambassadors to the people as to the Court or Whitehall or the West End.

"Mr. Bryce in his seven years of service laid the foundations of a not dissimilar prestige at Washington, and, invaluably assisted by Mrs. Bryce, the British Embassy became in his hands what the American Embassy in London was in the hands of Lowell, Hay, and Choate.

"Mr. Page in London is certain to prove a reversion to the type of scholar diplomat that, before the coming of the millionaires, was America's distinctive and most agreeable contribution to international intercourse."

Log Book of Historic Sloop "Polly" Found

Record of Ancient Privateer Will Clear Up Obscure Points in Early American History.

BOSTON, June 7.—Following close on the sale of the historic 108-year-old private schooner Polly to Alfred Johnson, of No. 14 Arlington street, comes the announcement that the original log of the historic old vessel has been found in possession of a granddaughter of the boat's commander in the War of 1812.

Doubtful matters concerning the early history of the United States navy may be cleared up with the overhauling of these records.

Captain Jedthusa Upton, of Salem, commanded the Polly during the war, when the little privateer gained for herself a historical record that is familiar to the whole New England coast, and has made her looked upon as the seed from which the American navy sprang.

During the War of 1812 she was sloop-rigged. She captured several big British mercantmen and was herself captured while on a daring expedition off the Maine coast by the British frigate Phoebe.

White City Park Now Open

NOTED PASTOR DELIVERS TECH CLASS SERMON

In Caps and Gowns Faculty and Seniors Will March to St. Luke's to Hear Dr. Green.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Georgia School of Technology will take place this morning at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, on Peachtree Street. The sermon will be delivered by Dr. Thomas E. Green, of Chicago, one of America's famous lecturers and divines.

The processional from the Georgia School of Technology will be in full academic regalia. The faculty and members of the senior class will wear caps and gowns, with the insignia of their degrees. The procession will form at the North Avenue church house at 10 a. m., and will march thence along North Avenue to Peachtree Street to St. Luke's Church.

Opens Commencement Week.

Beginning Monday, the quarter-centennial commencement celebration will be in full swing. The meeting of the board of trustees will take place at 11 o'clock Monday morning. At 3:30 p. m. United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton will deliver the annual literary address in Tech Y. M. C. A. auditorium. From 5 to 7 p. m. Monday Dr. K. G. Matheson will give the annual president's reception, and at 8 p. m. the junior promenade will take place on the campus. The campus will be brilliantly and beautifully lighted with electrical display. There will be refreshments and dancing in the crystal palace.

Program for the Week.

The program for the remainder of the week follows:

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. Alphonse 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.

Girls Quit School To Buy Pianos Not to Work, Says Bulletin

Survey of Conditions at Worcester, Mass., Shows That Few Use Earnings to Help Families.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The idea that children leave school to go to work, because their parents need the money, is vigorously combatted in a bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. The authors of the bulletin have made a careful study of trade and labor conditions among girls in Worcester, Mass., preliminary to the establishment of a trade school for girls. They find that from one-half to three-fourths of the girls at work in the factories could have had further schooling if they had wanted to or if their parents had cared to insist upon it.

The survey showed that the number of girls between 14 and 15 years of age who leave school is constantly increasing. During the past five years many more girls between those ages left the Worcester schools than can be accounted for by increase in population. Only about 17 per cent. of them had finished the grammar schools; most of them left in the sixth and seventh grades.

Why did the girls leave school? Various reasons were assigned by the girls themselves. Some thirty girls said they "did not like school;" "could not get along with the teacher;" were not promoted; or wanted to go to work. Two were working to help pay for a piano. Still another girl was taking music lessons and contributing to the payment on the piano.

FINDS LONG LOST BROTHER HIS ROOMMATE IN HOTEL

CRAIG, COL., June 7.—Fate took a hand to-day in the affairs of Joseph Foster, of Kansas City, and helped him find, in a spectacular fashion, a brother who had been missing for 14 years.

Foster arrived in Steamboat Springs and registered at the hotel which was crowded. Later another guest came in and was assigned a cot in the room with Foster, who granted permission to share the room.

He turned on the light to see what his roommate looked like and discovered that the stranger was his brother, whom he had not seen in 14 years. They sat up the remainder of the night and renewed their acquaintance.

DR. STOCKS REGAINS PERFECT HEALTH.

After Long Vacation Returns to City This Week and Resumes Practice June 9th.

To My Former Friends and Patrons: I beg to announce that I will resume my practice on June 9. Office on seventh floor Atlanta Trust Building, 140 Peachtree St. Bell phone Ivy 4292. C. L. Stocks, Dentist.

Leaves Wife as Hostage When He Loses Purse

Young Husband Goes to Buy Wedding Feast and Finds He Had Lost Money.

DENVER, June 7.—If you were to bring your intended bride from another State to get married in Denver and, after much difficulty, including an abridged beauty sleep of the marriage license clerk and the preacher, you finally got married and, when you went to pay for your wedding supper, you found that you had left your pocketbook in a telephone booth blocks from the strange restaurant where you first discovered its loss, now, what would you do?

Leaves Bride In Cafe.

You would probably leave your wife as a hostage and payment to the suspicious proprietor and hotfoot it after the lost pocketbook.

That is just what Henry A. Powson, of Cheyenne, did last night. Powson brought his girl, Miss Christine Anna Anderson, from Cheyenne to Denver to get married and had to call up the license clerk and the preacher, the Rev. G. A. Brandell, from the public pay station in the City Hall. He also left his pocketbook in the pay station.

Later, at the Manhattan Restaurant, he discovered his loss and his wife had to remain as hostage for his return while he did the double-quick stunt to the pay station after the vanished coin receptacle.

Luckily it was after night and he found the money just where he had laid it down.

Also he flew in the face of Providence by neglecting to take Otto Thum's advice and let his wife carry his pocketbook at such future time as she may want to telephone for a preacher.

U. S. Boy Wouldn't Sing British Hymn

Canadian Teacher Thrashes American Pupil and Inquiry Is Demanded by Parents of Child.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., June 7.—Complaint will probably be made today to the Ontario Minister of Education because Miss Lillian Jackson, a public school teacher, strapped Hugh, eleven-year-old son of H. H. Wilson, Superintendent of the Ontario Power Company, who came here six years ago from the United States, when the boy refused to sing "God Save the King" with other members of the class.

It was the first time since the boy had attended a Canadian school that he had been commanded to sing the British hymn. He refused point blank. Ontario teachers are permitted to chastise children as a parent would, according to the provincial law.

Hugh will now be sent to school on the American side, and an investigation will be demanded.

COL. ROOSEVELT BAD SHOT SAYS DARING DIANA

Huntress Back From Wilds of Africa Says T. R. Left Poor Reputation as Marksman.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Mrs. Ralph M. Shaw, 1365 Astor Street, is a brave woman. Just recently Mrs. Shaw returned from the wilds of Uganda, in the jungle regions of East Africa, where she proved her courage in many an encounter with the beasts of the forest.

Yesterday, however, Mrs. Shaw proved her bravery in more striking manner. With the news fresh on the wires from Marquette, Mich., telling of the winning by Theodore Roosevelt of a $10,000 libel suit, carrying with it damages of 6 cents, just because Editor Newett had made unfounded statements about the Colonel, Mrs. Shaw, without an apparent tremor of fear, declared that Colonel Roosevelt as a hunter of big game was something of a humbug, and that, moreover, the Colonel "couldn't shoot."

Colonel Advertises Country.

"British East Africa is a wonderful country," said Mrs. Shaw. "It is as big as the United States west of the Mississippi. There are only 300 whites in the entire country and two hotels of six rooms each. The big game hunting has received a lot of attention since the coming of Roosevelt, and many persons who had never before known of the perfectly game beasts to be found in that country are flocking to it.

"Roosevelt, however, has gained a reputation which he has not earned. According to Cunningham and Tarton, who assisted Roosevelt in his travels, he is a very poor shot. While he is considered a very bad marksman, he bears a good reputation as a sportsman.

Big Danger Is Fever.

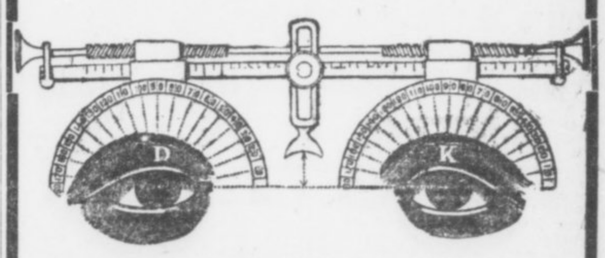
"The means of transportation in the country are poor. There's not a mile of railroad track in the inner country. It is impossible to travel by mule or horses, as the tsetse fly means instant death to either animal. Those who penetrate the jungle must secure an army of 'beaters,' who act as pathfinders.

"The principal danger to the tourist is the blackwater fever. A person in perfectly normal health in the morning may be stricken during the day and die instantly.

"The trip was interesting, and a woman can make the trip in perfect safety, with only a few more dangers than encountered at home."

Your Eyes Your Most Valuable Asset

They bring the greatest joys of the world! Nature's warning is gentle at first. Perhaps your eyes ache when you read and the words become blurred. Perhaps you see little spots before your eyes after reading or working for some time—if so, Nature is sounding a warning. **Don't wait until it is too late.** If taken care of in time, a simple pair of rest glasses will perhaps suffice. **See us to-day for an examination.** Examining and Fitting Eyes has been our specialty for many years. We offer you this long experience. Come in to-morrow and we will tell you frankly if you need glasses. An experienced oculist in charge.



SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CHILDREN'S EYES.

WE INVITE A COMPARISON OF PRICES, AS WE POSITIVELY DO NOT PAY COMMISSIONS TO ANYONE.

L. N. HUFF OPTICAL CO. (Inc.)

Builders of Fine Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

70 Whitehall——Two Stores——52 W. Mitchell

McMILLAN BROS. SEED CO.

DEALERS IN POULTRY SUPPLIES.

"THE LAYING HEN IS THE PAYING HEN." We keep your poultry in prime condition and increase the fertility of your eggs.

POULTRY FOODS.

Purina Scratch	25c per 19 lbs.	$2.25 per 100
Rice Special Baby Chick	25c per 8 lbs.	2.50 per 100
Chicken Chowder Egg Mash	25c per 8 lbs.	2.50 per 100
Beef Scraps	25c per 7 lbs.	3.25 per 100
Wheat Bran	25c per 12 lbs.	1.75 per 100
Wheat Shorts	25c per 10 lbs.	2.00 per 100
Chipped Oats	25c per 8 lbs.	.75 per bu.
Yellow Corn	25c per 12 lbs.	1.00 per bu.
Wheat	25c per 8 lbs.	1.50 per bu.
Oyster Shells and Grit	25c per 15 lbs.	1.00 per 100

Disinfect your houses and rid your hens of the lice and mites. Keep in mind that you cannot make a lousy hen lay, matters not what you feed her. As fast as you put the fuel inside her, the lice suck the life blood from the outside.

Bee Dee Dip, 50 cents size, will make 20 gallons.	
Bee Dee Dip, $1.00 size will make 40 gallons.	
Dr. Bess Dip	35c quart can
Nox-I-cide	35c pint can
Nox-I-cide	60c quart can
Chloro Naptholeum	50c quart can
Hand Sprays	50c each

We are ready at all times to impart any information that will help the poultryman. Give us a trial.

M'MILLAN BROS. SEED CO.

(ARCH) (BOB)

No. 12 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

(The Journal's Old Building.)

BELL PHONE 3076. ATLANTA 203.

HELEN FRICK'S FIDO IS CANINE SOCIAL CENSOR

Richest Girl's Pet Is Four-Legged Blue Book of Exclusive Boston North Shore.

HAS OWN SPECIAL MENU

Passes on All Guests at Home of Mistress and Eats Meals From Silver Plate.

BOSTON, June 7.—Helen Frick, the richest girl in America, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, of Prides Crossing, has thrown to one side her other pets—cats and canaries and big dogs—in favor of a little black and white cockerel spaniel, who goes by the commonplace name of Fido.

Yet Fido isn't at all a commonplace dog. It is said of him that he is the only dog in the world who can tell at a glance whether a person has blue blood in his veins, or only the red gore of us common folks. Fido is one of our best little social censors—with an even keener sense of discrimination than Samuel Hooper-Hooper, the Back Bay's acknowledged authority on "Who's Who."

The things it takes Hooper-Hooper a day or two of delving into family history to discover, Fido can tell at a smell.

Proud of Dog.

No wonder Miss Frick is proud of her dog. He's not only a walking Blue Book, but he's the most coddled and cuddled puppy in the world. Here, for instance, is his regular menu:

Milk.
Lamb chops with minced kidneys.
Ice cream.

Here's another:

Cream.
Chicken wings and kidneys.
Pineapple sherbet.

Fido isn't particular about his meals—not at all. He only insists that kidneys figure somewhere on the bill of fare. Give him his kidneys and he goes about his duties of passing upon the social standing of callers at the Frick estate with due gravity and courtesy. Deny him his kidneys and he becomes a yapping, ill-behaved little pup till he gets them.

Fido lives in Miss Frick's own room. He has a specially thick, imported Persian rug—dog-size—for his bed. His food is served on silver plated dishes—or sometimes, if the family is using the plate, on specially secured tin.

North Shore Favorite.

Miss Frick is a favorite along the North Shore—although she doesn't go in much for society. Her usual summer plan is to invite a group of working girls out to camp on the Frick estate for a week or two. Fido was only a puppy last summer, and didn't develop his keen sense of the social fitness of things till last winter at Miss Frick's home in Pittsburg. Now the North Shore is waiting to see whether his disapproval of the unpedigreed working girls will force Miss Frick to give up her camp and go into real society again.

Fido is always with his mistress—at home, walking, autoing, boating or driving. He sits beside her or at her feet. Other dogs he ignores. It is only when a stranger approaches, that he bestirs himself.

One sniff at the stranger's heels, and Fido either barks or wags his tail. If he wags his tail the stranger's social standing is established. If he barks, the poor stranger is socially banned.

Chinese Millionaire Returns Home to Die

Worn by Work of Amassing American Dollars Celestial Goes Back to Native Orient.

SPOKANE, June 7.—Worn out and enfeebled from 40 years of wealth amassing in America, Sing Ho, Chinese millionaire and probably the richest member of his race in the Spokane country, will leave in a few days to spend his last days in China. Wah Tong, a younger man, will accompany him as nurse and bodyguard.

Sing Ho has not seen his wife in 12 years. He came to America 30 years ago and started railroad contracting. The Twin Wo Company, of which he has been the directing genius, has 2,000 laborers under its control, and its operations include contracting for the labor of a large part of the Canadian Pacific construction.

The company, which is capitalized for about $2,000,000 owns one of the largest hotels in Portland. Sing Ho has a son at Hope, Idaho. The son will remain in this country, but as is usual with Chinese business concerns, the executive office vacated by the father falls to the man best qualified to fill it rather than to the son because of relationship.

WOMAN, LONG DEAF, HEARS WHEN TEETH ARE PULLED

SPOKANE, June 7.—Deaf in one ear for over five years, the hearing of Miss A. Comley, of 605 South Ivory Street, was fully restored a few hours after the removal of two teeth.

"It is the most agreeable surprise I ever experienced," said Miss Comley to-day.

"For the last five years I have been stone deaf. I had two decayed teeth in the upper jaw, and three days ago I had them removed."

THE POPULAR RESORT FOR ATLANTANS.

Better this season than ever. $10 Wrightsville Beach and return, on Thursdays. Season tickets and through sleepers daily. Make reservations now. SEABOARD.

Ponies Waiting for Boys and Girls Contest Entries Are Still Open

AMBROSE B. TRIBBLE, of Lithonia, one of the leading contestants for a pony outfit, shown with a prize he hopes to win.

Race Has Hardly Started—Contestants Are Invited to Drive.

This is an excellent time to enter The Georgian and American's pony outfit contest.

The contest manager wishes to emphasize the fact that the race hardly has started. A few more eager boys and girls will be welcomed. Maybe some of the children are regretting that they did not make a trial for one of the handsome prizes. If so, they should drop in for a talk with the contest department. There it will be made plain to them how easy it will be to jump in and wrest the lead from the present strongest contestants, unless they "speed up" ahead of their present gait.

At any rate, a cordial invitation is extended to all the boys and girls and their relatives to visit the contest department. Little difficulties will be smoothed away, advice will be given, and, where possible to do so without showing any partiality, assistance will be offered.

At the same time, a cordial invitation is extended to the contestants to visit the stockyards and see the twelve ponies and the harness and carts which go with them.

The ponies are exercised daily, and [illegible] the most of the children who are in the race may not [illegible] in advance the thrill of pleasure which comes from driving the little fellows and riding behind them.

Among other things, the contest department has organized itself into an information bureau. Any question which the contestants, or prospective contestants may ask, will be answered promptly.

Meanwhile, do not forget that the time for entering the contest has been extended to June 30, and it is by no means late. In fact, it is early, as developments will prove.

Twelve ponies and complete outfits are offered as prizes. They are worth the most active endeavor, and besides the prizes offered, the children who enter will gain experience which will be of inestimable value to them in business life.

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.

Zion City Puts Ban On Plain Apple Pie

"Shun It as You Would a Rattlesnake," Is Voliva's Warning to His Followers.

ZION CITY, ILL., June 7.—A boycott on the American national delicacy—the pie—has been declared by Wilbur Glenn Voliva, chief of the Zionists.

"Shun an apple pie as you would a rattlesnake," he told his followers in Zion City.

The overseer gathered his flock about him to tell them how they should behave on their visit to Chicago. He told them to put Sousa, pie and fried potatoes behind them, the latter two because they contained hog fat.

White City Park Now Open

Fear Chicken Famine From Roar of Guns

Farmers Around Hampton Roads Assert Government Tests of Explosives Will Damage Eggs.

NORFOLK, June 7.—The new explosive which the Government has been testing off Hampton Roads lately is undoubtedly sufficient to drive the armor plate it hit on the ram Katahdin clear through that vessel.

But a result unlooked for lies in the assertion of farmers of this vicinity that there will be a shortage of spring chickens in Washington on account of the heavy detonations. The chicken farmers have formulated a complaint, declaring they have suffered great losses in the destruction of hundreds of unhatched chickens and turkeys as a direct result of the jarring of the surrounding country.

SCULPTURE TO TELL PROGRESS IN CANAL ZONE

History of American Development Will Be Depicted in Stone at Panama Pacific Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The sculpture of the Panama-Pacific Exposition will carry out the note of the exposition in celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal. The spirit of achievement as exemplified by America's work at Panama will be idealized through the works of a number of America's greatest sculptors, who are now engaged in completing the models.

Figures of the early explorers of the oceans, statuary symbolizing the struggle to pierce the rocky backbone of the continents, masses of glorified workmen, the human bulwark of the canal and the great groups idealizing the crowning success at Panama will be among the important sculptural works that will bring home to everyone the world significance of the Panama Canal.

Statuary On Vast Scale.

The statuary will be executed upon a vast and wonderful scale and in its complete presentation of sculptural art will carry forward the work of the great expositions of the past, each of which has marked a distinct advance in the popular appreciation of sculpture.

The sculptural plan will be easy for any one to comprehent. The sculpture is designed to form a sequence from the moment the visitor first enters the main gates of the exposition until he has made the circuit of the exposition courts and of the enclosing walls. Entering from the city by the main gate the visitor will first be confronted with a huge equestrian fountain symbolizing the creation of the Isthmian waterway between the oceans.

The fountain will be outlined against the opening of the 110-foot archway of the Administration Building which will rise to a height of 400 feet. An epic equestrian group representing Energy, the Lord of the Isthmian Way will be the main motif of the fountain. A colossal figure of a splendid nude youth mounted upon a Homeric horse will be depicted as advancing steadily through the waters of the dam.

Canal Workers Pictured.

The pedestal itself will be extremely simple, recalling the constructive elements of the canal and will be planned to permit the flowing of water down its sides in four great vertical sheets which will empty into a large horizontal basin. Grouped in serried ranks about the piers of the pedestal beside the falling waters will be figures of canal workers. In the basin before the pedestal an exultant Victory will be perched upon a huge winged sea monster.

Passing beneath the arch of the Administration Building the visitor in 1915 will arrive in the vast oval courtyard of the Court of Sun and Stars, around which colonnades sweep to the right and to the left.

Before the sightseer, 1,500 feet to the north, will be a vision of the flashing waters of San Francisco Bay seen through the 300-foot wide entrance of the Court, with the column of Victory on the waterfront standing out as its central feature. On the west side of the court will be the great triumphal arch, the Arch of the Setting Sun, 160 feet high and cleft by an archway 90 feet in height. On the east side of the Court of Sun and Stars will be seen an arch of equally magnificent proportions, the great Arch of the Rising Sun.

$1,000 an Hour Fight Saves $1,000,000 Crop

Scientific Methods in Smudging Preserve Pears and Apples of Rogue River Section of Oregon.

MEDFORD, June 7.—A thousand dollars an hour is what it costs to fight frost in the Rogue River Valley. But when the protection to a $1,000,000 pear or apple crop is considered, this amount is a low rate of insurance.

Blossom time is frost fighting season and continues until about this time. Last year there was practically no smudging. This year there have been two nights thus far when it was necessary for the fruit grower to slip out of bed at 3 a. m. and keep the oil pots burning until breakfast time.

Professor O'Gara, County pathologist, is commander-in-chief of the frost fighters. The professor is also head of the weather bureau. When the dew point is low and the barometer indicates fair weather, Prof. O'Gara sits in his conning tower on top of the Garnett Corey Building, with the weather appliances in one hand and the telephone in the other, and directs the battle.

As there are rarely more than three nights a season when the smudging has to be carried on, and as this method of frost fighting has practically eliminated loss during the blooming season from low temperature, smudging pots have become as much a part of the fruit growers' equipment as spray pumps and pruning shears. In 1911, alone the loss from frost was estimated at $75,000, so an insurance averaging $5,000 a year is considered a small item.

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.

SPIRITUALISTS SUE POLICE FOR HALTING SEANCE

Detectives Attend Materialization and Arrest the Clairvoyants When Spirits Appear.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In two actions filed in the Supreme Court, Mrs. Helen Moore, a spiritualist, of 328 West Twenty-second Street, and her daughter Niobe, seventeen years old, seek to recover $30,000 damages for alleged false arrest and personal injury from George F. Higgins and George Neary, detectives on Inspector Gillen's staff; Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, detective, and Adele D. Preiss, a police matron.

The actions are based on the arrest of the woman and her daughter on May 10, when they were conducting a materializing seance, and which the defendants attended in the guise of devotees. At the seance, when a spirit was materializing, the detectives seized Mrs. Moore and her daughter and after a fight, in which others in the circle joined, both were taken to the West Thirtieth Street police station and charged with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Subsequently, when Mrs. Moore and her daughter were arraigned in Magistrate Murphy's court, both were discharged on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient to convince the Magistrate that they had transgressed the law. Mrs. Moore consulted with her lawyers, with the result that the prepared papers in two actions, one for $20,000 in the case of Miss Moore for alleged false arrest and injuries asserted to have been suffered when struck with a blackjack and another for $10,000 for alleged false arrest in the case of Mrs. Moore.

Pastor Would Edit U. S.-Canada History

Declares Future Generations Should Know True Relations Between Countries During Revolution.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 7.—An unusual official statement respecting the relations between the United States and Canada was made here at the close of the annual session of the conference of the Methodist Church of British Columbia.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, general superintendent of the church in Canada, referring to the good work undertaken by the recent New York meeting to celebrate a century of peace between Britain and Canada and the United States, declared that the histories used in the United States should be changed to show the rising generation what was the true state of affairs in connection with early troubles.

He said that the war which ended in the independence of the United States had not been a popular one in the old country. It had been brought on by what was known as the "King's party," and the great statesman, Pitt, had spoken time and again against the attitude of Britain. In England they could not get soldiers to fight against the new American States, so unpopular was the war feeling, and for the first time in the history of Britain mercenaries had to be hired to fight the battles of the empire.

Dr. Chown insisted that text books for school use ought to be revised, especially in Canada, to include these facts.

LAWYER MUST DECIDE "WHEN IS A PIG A HOG"

ST. PAUL, June 7.—"When is a pig a hog?"

This question has been asked William J. Stevenson, Assistant Attorney General, by a citizen of Hendricks Minn. After inquiring regarding certain exemption matters, the writer says:

"Now, can you tell me when a pig is a hog? How old and of what weight has it to be to be a hog, or is a pig born a hog? Now, a lamb is not born a sheep, and a pup is not born a dog. When is a pig a hog?"

Mr. Stevenson will study the matter closely before answering.

SEA ELEPHANT MEAT SOLE DIET OF EXPEDITION

Two Small Boat Crews Given Up as Dead in Antarctic Found on Glacier.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 7.—Tales of hardships endured by Robert C. Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, with his companions, on a sea elephant hunt in the Antarctic are brought to this port by Vincent Landin, second mate of the brig Daisy.

The expedition left New York in June, 1912, for New Georgia, a British island about 600 miles south of Cape Horn. Two of the crew died on the way down.

Sea elephant meat, said Landin, was served three times a day. The officers and even Mr. Murphy, the scientist, had but one slice of bread a meal. One day in January two boats, with six men in each, were sent after sea elephants. They were overtaken by a storm and were given up for lost.

Later in the day Mr. Murphy went ashore to look for scientific specimens. Climbing a hill he saw the missing boats' crew clinging to a glacier. He gave the alarm and all were saved.

Landin says he and Mr. Murphy left the Daisy at the Barbadoes on the homeward voyage.

SOCIETY PHOTOS MADE BY STEPHENSON AND M'CRARY

The beautiful pictures on the society pages, of the Sunday American this week were made especially for this edition. The photograph of Mrs. Harry English and of Miss Harriet Cole were made by McCrary, and that of Miss Margohorita Carter, by Stephenson. The group pictures were posed by staff photographers.

Geraldine Farrar Remembered Her Childhood Promise

(Stirring Stories of Great Musicians. No. 6.)

A VAST stage, a brilliant audience; and, in a corner, in the gloom, an old man—alone.

The curtain rose, dancers fluttered and disappeared, and then—her sapphire satin flashing in the rays of a thousand lights—came a slender, beautiful figure.

For a moment she stood silent; then—lingeringly, dreamily, the first languorous notes fell, soft as the remembrance of a lost caress. She was singing "Juliet."

The old man stood curiously moved; for it was his child singing there in the great Metropolitan Opera House.

A high, clear note sounded—and then a sudden madness of applause. Jewelled women leaned forward in raptures of acclaim. Distinguished men shouted aloud their joy. A new world was at a singer's feet.

The young singer's eyes seemed to miss the throng. They were in a corner where an old man stood—an old man whose eyes glistened, and who understood.

His daughter was fulfilling a promise made years before in their old New England home. She was sharing her great triumph with him alone. Geraldine Farrar did not forget. * * *

Nearly all children "hum" things to themselves when they are tiny—have *natural music taste*, in fact.

Parents listen, smiling, but merely think it "cute." Through thoughtless neglect they often allow that instinct for music to die. They shut *actual happiness* out of the child's life—perhaps a great career.

A good piano will develop your child's "music sense." A cheap piano, through "cheap" false tones, will develop poor music standards. For the brain-cells connecting with the ear take bad "sound habits" they can't get rid of. That's how men learn to talk badly, to sing badly. False-toned pianos create bad "sound habits."

Give your child a chance, by giving him or her a

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO

whose beautiful tone is *standard* tone. Franz Liszt and Johann Strauss vouched for it. Pope Pius X presented it with a Papal medal.

It's our business to show you how you can *afford* to give your child his chance. Drop in at the store and learn about our Easy Buying Plan, whereby your child can be receiving his musical education during the time you're saving to give him one. Don't put it off and forget.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY
(Established 1839)
50 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Georgia.

WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

PLAN DINNER TO FORWARD HOME GOODS EXPOSITION

Atlanta Manufacturers to Banquet June 24, When Permanent Exhibit Project Will Be Launched. Definite Building Plan in Hand.

Guarantee of 100 Participants and 40,000 to 50,000 Feet of Floor Space Regarded as Necessary for Beginning of Big Display.

Atlanta manufacturers are to join in a great dinner on the night of Tuesday, June 24.

The object of the dinner is to formulate definite plans for the contemplated permanent exhibit of Atlanta-made goods.

At this banquet, Brooks Morgan will submit a definite proposal, and manufacturers will be asked to indicate what amount of floor space they are willing to take.

One hundred exhibitors and 40,000 or 50,000 square feet of floor space are necessary for a proper beginning.

Th Chamber of Commerce believes it will be a simple matter to get a guarantee of this extent or more.

Mr. Morgan and Wilmer L. Moore, president of the Chamber of Commerce, with Walter G. Cooper, secretary of the Chamber, held a conference at the Capital City Club Thursday, principally to hear Mr. Morgan's report of the result of his activity in behalf of the exhibit plan and to cooperate with him in any way he desired.

He reported that he has several propositions from owners of buildings; that these offers can not be held open indefinitely, and that prompt action is necessary. A meeting of manufacturers, he declared, is necessary, and a dinner was fixed upon as the best method of getting them together and discussing the plan.

The dinner idea was approved by the finance committee, which is practically identical with the executive committee, and next day was approved by the board of directors.

"I hope a decision is reached soon," said one manufacturer during the week. "I am preparing to make exhibits of my product in High Point, N. C., and in Grand Rapids, Mich. Now, I don't want to send away all my best displays if there is a chance that the permanent exhibit will be installed in Atlanta."

Brooks Morgan is anxious that the idea be made clear to everyone that it is not only the manufacturers who should be interested, but the real estate owners, the bankers, and men in all lines of business.

He says:

"The Southern people, and especially the Atlanta people, must be trained along the line of patronizing home industries. Our people do not seem to realize the importance of Atlanta as a manufacturing center, and our 600 factories, comparatively speaking, show a very small business. Their output must be increased, and thus their pay rolls.

"The officers of the Chamber of Commerce, realizing that a serious condition is confronting us, hit upon the plan to start this permanent exhibit of the Atlanta manufacturers, believing that this exhibition would open the eyes to Atlanta's position as a manufacturing center, far more decidedly than did the Manufacturers' Exposition, which was held in the Auditorium in August of last year, and which drew such a phenomenal and enthusiastic crowd.

People Do Not Realize Strength.

"If the people of Atlanta could but realize the quality of the furniture, shoes, neckties, suspenders, underwear, paints, and steel products, that are being made in Atlanta, it would only be a short time until the output of our manufactories would begin to increase, and thus increase our pay rolls, and importance as a manufacturing center.

"This exhibit, would not only attract and interest citizens of Atlanta, but it would attract and interest the citizens of the entire South.

"An exhibition of this kind, placed in one building, where a prospective customer could see samples of everything he might want in a half day's time, would bring hundreds of buyers to Atlanta, who now never think of coming.

"Manufacturers' samples are so widely scattered, that too much time would be consumed by calling at each of the plants.

Chattanooga Show Gets Ten New Plants in City, Setting Atlanta Example

"THE Chattanooga Manufacturers' Exhibit shows what pluck and ability will do for a city. It has been the means of locating 10 new factories at Chattanooga and all of them were new spokes in the wheel, as Secretary Bunn expresses it.

"In addition it has done much to establish the reputation of the city as a manufacturing center. This means, of course, a wider trade area. One of the best results has been to give the home folks an idea of the extent and variety of their industries. It is said that 15,000 of them attended the New Year reception at the display rooms. Incidentally the exhibit has maintained itself and paid most of the expense of the traffic bureau, which is run by the same association under Mr. Bunn's direction.

"In addition to that there has been enough income to pay a sinking fund of about 10 per cent per annum on the bonds which were sold to buy the building.

"In the meantime the property has doubled in value in four years and Mr. Bunn is talking about making it the nucleus of a fund to erect a fifteen-story building.

"The manufacturers of Chattanooga were from Missouri. They had to be shown. The brains and energy of Mr. Bunn pushed it through to success.

"At the outset the enterprise was called a 'pipe dream,' but the dream came true.

We have had two temporary exhibits of Atlanta products, one in 1902 at the fair, and one in 1912, at the Auditorium. Both were pronounced successes, and both had to be pushed to secure the participation of manufacturers, just as was the case at Chattanooga.

"A permanent exhibit in Atlanta on a large scale is entirely feasible, and with any sort of management will easily finance itself."—WALTER G. COOPER, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

New Atlanta Drink "Catches On" Fast

Atlanta has a new drink.

Although it originated in Detroit, this now is its home. Within a short time, every process from compounding its essence to putting it up in bottles and siphons will be done in Atlanta.

The drink is "Crystal Mist" ginger ale, which has its home at 307 Peachtree Street.

C. E. Willson is manager. Joseph Breyer, inventor of the formula, will be here within a few weeks. J. M. Barron is sales manager.

"Crystal Mist" has caught hold. Fourteen places in the city now are serving the beverage. Some of the leading clubs are serving it in siphons. It is tanked with distilled water, then carbonated, to be drawn ready for use. Then some of the soda fountains are buying it in syrup form and mixing it with plain carbonated water.

RAW SILKS GOING UP.

Reelers of raw silk at Yokohama have again advanced prices on tram stock as a result of the heavy demand from Europe. Canton cables that most of the first crop is sold there and that the reelers are holding prices very high. Shanghai is firm because of the rise in exchange. Prices at Milan continue to mount, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., grand extra Piedmont bringing 49 to 50 lire, and extra classical 46 to 47 lire. There is no change in the situation here.

THOUSANDS OF DEALERS ASKED TO VISIT CITY

Southern Merchants' Convention to Eclipse Predecessors if the Plans of Promoters Carry.

Enthusiastic preparation is under way for the Southern Merchants' Convention to be held in Atlanta August 4, 5 and 6.

Directors of the Atlanta Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have named officers and committees for the convention. Bolling H. Jones will be chairman in charge of all preparations. R. O. Crouch, of Griffin, will be vice president, as will W. E. Ragan.

The committee on program will meet Monday to outline the subjects for discussion at the convention. Topics of interest to all dealers, but particularly to the retail dealer in the smaller towns, will be taken up at the sessions in Taft Hall.

Engraved invitations are to be sent out to many thousands of dealers throughout the South. It is hoped to make this convention even more successful than the two previously held.

Funds for entertainment of the visitors will be raised by a canvass among Atlanta jobbers, and no difficulty is expected in this direction.

Committees named follow:

Finance Committee—Willis E. Ragan, chairman; C. H. Arnold, J. L. Baldwin, B. M. Blount, Leonard Brown, J. S. Dougherty, Harry C. Fisher, L. E. Floyd, Sig Guthman, E. M. Hudson, J. R. Little, C. W. McClure, A. C. McHan, J. K. Orr, Jr., F. J. Paxon, Meyer Regenstein, J. D. Robinson, Ralph Rosenbaum, W. O. Stamps, T. N. Stewart, W. A. Ward.

Program—Bolling H. Jones, chairman; H. E. Choate, R. O. Crouch of Griffin, C. W. McClure, E. G. Thomas, J. W. Vaughn of Cartersville.

Baseball—H. S. Collingsworth, chairman; Lynn Fort, J. R. Little, E. M. Hudson.

Theater—Meyer Regenstein, chairman; L. E. Floyd, E. G. Thomas, Jerome Silvey.

Entertainment—Willis E. Ragan, chairman; Preston Arkwright, W. J. Blalock, Beaumont Davison, H. C. Fisher, Louis Gholstin, Frank Hawkins, Clarence Haverty, Clyde L. King, Gordon P. Kiser, R. F. Maddox, T. D. Meador, H. Y. McCord, J. K. Orr, Jr., Meyer Regenstein, E. L. Rhodes, J. D. Robinson, C. I. Ryan, W. A. Speer, W. O. Stamps, T. N. Stewart, S. A. Swann, R. S. Wessels, H. B. Wey, W. H. Wyatt, W. A. Ward.

Has New Compound TO Protect Tires

Invented by an Atlantan, made in Atlanta, distributed from Atlanta, and soon to be sold all over the United States through a campaign of publicity of national scope, "Vulcorine" is one of the most interesting products of the city.

"Vulcorine" is a substance which heals punctures, up to a twenty-penny spike, in automobile tires.

With it goes a guarantee that if the tire is injured, the owner gets a new tire. An additional guarantee of "satisfaction, or your money back without question," will be adopted as soon as proper arrangements can be made.

CITY'S GROWTH AIDS FORTUNES OF BIG CONCERN

Rise in Value of Dougherty-Little-Redwine Building Makes Great Improvements Possible.

Ten years old, and prospering beyond the dreams of the founders, the Dougherty-Little-Redwine Co. will move from its present establishment, 63-65 North Pryor, to its own building, 90-92 South Pryor, November 1.

The history of the firm is interesting as illustrating the growth of Atlanta, and especially its increasing importance as a distributing center.

Just a decade ago, lacking a few months, J. R. Little, L. A. Redwine and J. S. Dougherty, trusted employees of John Silvey & Co., withdrew from that firm to set up in business for themselves. Everyone wished them well, when they leased the building they now occupy, though it was rather an ambitious project for a new firm to take a structure of six floors and a basement, 57x150 in the front and 115x150 in the rear. Within a year, however, the firm bought the building for $120,000.

Stock of the concern was fixed at $300,000, of which $150,000 was common stock, and $150,000 was preferred, and secured by the building.

This spring, the building was sold for $70,000 profit. Meanwhile, the firm had prospered so well that the preferred stock was retired, the Dougherty interest bought out, and a surplus had been created large enough to put up the new building. The stock now is $150,000, fully paid.

Although Mr. Dougherty, former president of the firm, withdraws to devote his time to the wholesale hat business, aiding in establishing the Silvey & Dougherty Hat Co., the style of the Dougherty-Little-Redwine Co. will remain the same. The business will be confined to dry goods and notions and men's furnishings.

Officers are: President, J. R. Little; vice president, L. A. Redwine; secretary-treasurer, H. D. Carter; directors, G. W. Little, Baltimore; Dr. H. F. Harris.

Ready-to-Wear Line Popular in South

Introduced two years ago among Atlanta jobbers, ready-to-wear lines are meeting with considerable favor throughout Atlanta territory.

In ready-to-wear lines are included ladies' and children's wraps and suits, including rain coats; ladies' shirtwaists, muslin underwear, boys' wash suits, and ladies' and children's dresses.

"I believe we were the first Atlanta jobbers to enter this line," says P. D. Yates, vice president of Ridley-Williamson-Wyatt Co.

WILLOW-WARE SHOP IS ALONE IN SOUTH

Five new families—thrifty, hard-working, orderly—have come to Atlanta since January 1, through the efforts of one factory.

The factory itself came here through the efforts of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

It is the only plant of its kind in the South.

It promises to grow to much greater proportions, and if a tangle with the United States Immigration Bureau can be straightened out with satisfaction to all concerned, the most desirable class of workmen, skilled in a trade, will be brought to Atlanta from Europe.

This is taken as a concrete example of the value of genuine promotion work to a city.

The factory is the Bombayreed Manufacturing and Importing Company.

Founded in what the manager, Edwin K. Moore, describes as a "hole in the wall" in Columbia, S. C., it has grown to an establishment requiring at the present time 25,000 feet of floor space, at 56-58 Auburn Avenue and 82-84 Ivy Street.

How Factory Started.

The concern began by making jardinieres of Bombay reed, which at that time, six years ago, were something of a novelty, though now almost a staple.

Mr. Moore was agent for an express company. A friend who launched the business interested him in it. Soon he found it so engrossing and so full of promise of future growth, that he cut loose from the express company and devoted his entire time to the manufacturing plant.

There came a time when a decision was necessary. Either the business must be moved if it was to grow, or it must stay in Columbia and not grow. Mr. Moore's partner was "wedded" to Columbia. Mr. Moore therefore bought him out. Then he wrote to various cities—St. Louis, New Orleans, Birmingham and Atlanta, among others, stating his proposition, and asking what inducements would be made to him to move.

Atlanta Uses Telegram.

Others ignored his letter, or answered indifferently. But Atlanta telegraphed. He came for a conference. At a called meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the situation was gone over thoroughly, and in one morning, most of the stock was subscribed by Atlanta's leading men.

A small factory in Edgewood Avenue grew out of this, four years ago. The company quickly outgrew jardinieres and baskets, and now these are but side lines, while the manufacture of willow furniture is the most important line of industry.

Basket-making is a trade which Americans will not or cannot learn. It requires patience and skill. It is a well paid occupation, carried on with clean materials and in clean surroundings. Wages run from $20 to $30 per week. The occupation is healthful. Still, bitter and expensive experience has taught Mr. Moore that Americans cannot learn, or if they do make some progress, they will not remain in the trade.

The best basket makers come from the great centers of the industry abroad. Rudnek, Galitcia and Morkowitz, cities in Austria, are the principal centers. The workmen are steady, sober and industrious.

"Every one of them has a savings account," says Mr. Moore.

"The only trouble is their scarcity. I could use three times as many men now, if I could only get them. The five new families, I hope, will attract others. Atlanta could wish for no better class of immigrants.

Chance For Georgia Farmers.

"American willow is absolutely the best," says Mr. Moore. "But it cannot be had, except in very limited quantities. It brings 8½ cents a pound now, and soon will bring ten cents, I am afraid.

"It would be a valuable crop for Georgia farmers. The stuff grows on the worst land, where other crops cannot be raised. Willow requires no cultivation. The shoots spring up from the roots, and when they are high as a man's head, should be cut. They are soaked in a stream, then steamed and peeled, tied in bundles and sold. That is all there is to marketing the crop. I only wish Georgia farmers with waste lands would take it up. I can use all they will supply me with, at market prices, which as I remarked, are advancing. There's money in it for some farmer. It does not take much willow to make a pound, you know."

The Bombayreed Manufacturing Importing Company is the only one of its kind South of New York. Most of the other factories making willow furniture and kindred products are in New York State. They are so few, and skilled labor is so scarce, that it is found more profitable to import certain brands of fancy baskets, which could just as well be made in the United States.

Atlanta-made willow-ware is sold all over the United States, including the most famous retail stores of New York and Chicago.

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.

SAY WHEN!

In some sections of the West the rainfall is mighty unaccommodating to the farmers. For six months it will rain nearly every day and then will come another six months without a drop.

Only by means of costly irrigation can they raise a crop.

Their soil is, in itself, above the average in fertility. The total rainfall during a year is ample, but the trouble is they DON'T GET IT WHEN THEY NEED IT.

Now some merchants have that same trouble in regard to their stock of shoes.

They put a lot of money into shoes every year. They may get good shoes too, but they don't make as much money as they ought.

Why?

They don't have the RIGHT STYLES in the selling sizes at the RIGHT TIME.

The Red Seal Shoe Factory right here in Georgia has solved this problem for thousands of the South's best merchants.

A half-million-dollar stock of the very newest styles is at your service. Why not use it?

It will mean for you Quick Shipments—Low Freights—a bigger shoe business on a smaller stock, better kept.

Red Seal Shoes are the best known and best spoken of line in the South to-day.

Postal brings catalog or salesman without obligation on your part.

Mail orders on way same day.

J. K. ORR SHOE COMPANY
RED SEAL FACTORY
ATLANTA

MADE IN ATLANTA

VARNISH APPLIED WITH A CLOTH

Let our demonstrator show you. a cloth. Runs to a free surface. No hard work to apply. Only use 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.

Offices: 603-4 Forsyth Building. Phone 3131 Ivy.
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For sale by Alexander-Seewald Co. and King Hardware Co.

ALL HANDS POINT TO BIG 4 PEANUT PRODUCTS

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Peanut Products

FOR SURE and STEADY PROFITS

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DIXIE PICKLE AND PRESERVING CO.

Manufacturers of

Pure Apple and Distilled Vinegar, Catsup, Pickles, Mustard, Pepper Sauce, Sauer Kraut, Jelly, Etc.

CANNED GOODS

364 to 378 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

VOLLMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MAKERS OF FINE JEWELRY

Special Designs in Platinum

Engravers *Diamond Setters* *Watchmakers*

Specialists in Jewelry Repairing

THE ONLY FACTORY OF ITS KIND SOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER

We are the largest manufacturers of Stationery, Tablets and School Supplies South of New York City, operating the only factory of its kind in the South. Our new 500-page Catalog illustrating these and other lines will be ready soon. Ask for a copy, Mr. Merchant.

MONTAG BROTHERS

Manufacturers--Importers--Jobbers

10-12-14-16-18-20 Nelson St. ATLANTA

4,000 STRONG THE MERCHANTS ARE COMING

They'll Be Atlanta's Guests the First Two Weeks of August.

Let's All Whirl in and Get Ready NOW to Get Busy THEN!

Committees will see you this week. Receive them cordially and generously; they're doing a big piece of work for YOU and ATLANTA. Be nice to them. Co-operate. You'll be helping yourself most of all. Pipe this: Atlanta is going to make this the biggest, brightest and most convincing Convention of Merchants ever seen in this country.

COATS OFF, EVERYBODY, AND DOWN TO BUSINESS!

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

BROOKHAVEN TO BE HOMELIKE IS MADDOX PLAN

Grounds Are Being Planted With Flowers, Shrubs, Trees and Grass by Capital City Club.

Immediate plans of the Capital City Club members for the improvement of their newly acquired Brookhaven property are to make it just a home, an intimate familiar place in which to lounge. The plans for the present are not too ambitious.

"We are trying to make the country club attractive," said Robert J. Maddox, President of the Capital City Club, outlining the work yesterday.

To that end the greatest expenditure has been made toward the purchase of flowers, potted plants, shrubs and young trees. Perfect driveways, smooth grass plots and flowers everywhere are the ends desired. Benches and swings under the trees are being installed, broad awnings are being stretched to make attractive al fresco chambers, and Brookhaven already has become a place where tired business men can "loaf and invite the soul," where younger business men, not yet tired, can come to find absolute relaxation.

Golf Course Improved.

Considerable work also has been done on the golf links, although it is not the plan of the club to extend the course beyond the nine holes at present. The greens have been improved near to perfection, and little faults here and there remedied.

"Altogether it is getting to be more homelike," said Mr. Maddox, "and as a result the Capital City Club is prospering, its membership having grown by 100 since the Brookhaven estates were taken over."

M. J. Stamp, 170 Gordon Street, has been appointed superintendent of the country club, and under his direction a cafe service has been installed. Mr. Stamp has a record of many years service with railroad dining cars, and the club members expect delectable returns from his appointment to the position of superintendent.

Club Members Delighted.

Club members feel that the natural facilities of the club are not to be improved to any great extent. In this class is included the lake, whose advantages have drawn numbers to the club since its adoption by the Capital City members. Each afternon its surface is dotted with bathers.

Ultimately, probably, the club house will be enlarged and the golf course will be extended, but plans for the present include neither of these moves.

Forgotten Island Annexed by Hungary

Territory Is Taken Over by One Prefect and Two Officers of Emperer Franz Josef.

Special Cable to The American.

VIENNA, June 7.—It has just become known that the little island of Ada Kaleh, situated in the River Danube, near the Iron Gate of Orsova, has been formally annexed by Hungary.

Ever since the year 1878 the island has been virtually in Hungarian hands, as since 1879 a garrison has always held the place. It is a picturesque island, with about 2,000 Turkish inhabitants, and was "forgotten" at the time of the Berlin treaty.

The formal annexation was accomplished when a prefect and two Hungarian officers from Orsova arrived at the island and, in spite of the protest of the Turkish Governor, declared it to be annexed to Hungary.

The annexation was carried out in view of the Balkan peace preliminaries, which handed over to the Balkan allies all the Turkish possessions west of the Enos Midia line. The smallness of the island made it inexpedient to insert a special clause in the draft peace treaty. There is no reason to fear that its formal annexation will raise international difficulties.

Kaiser Is Victim of Robbery on Train

German Railroad Authorities Are Busy in Endeavor to Shift Responsibility on the Other Man.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Kaiser has been the victim of robbery in his private railway train. It has just become known that the police are watching for the thieves who stole two crocodile leather traveling bags, mounted with gold, containing articles of the Kaiser's personal use. The bags disappeared during his majesty's recent journey from Strassburg to Wiesbaden.

The newspaper states that a lively controversy is in progress between the railway authorities of Strassburg, Metz and Wiesbaden with regard to the "responsibility" for the theft, each district headquarters claiming that the incident occurred in the other's jurisdiction.

WOODEN CANNON PROVE SUCCESSFUL IN HAYTI

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Anyone familiar with the construction of modern weapons of warfare and the high explosive used in them, would naturally suppose a cannon made of wood would be of little or no value as a weapon.

Wooden cannon have been used with considerable success, nevertheless, in recent revolutions in Cuba, in Hayti and in the Dominican republic.

The wood used in the construction of these crude weapons is a very tough variety, having a twisted grain that coils about the log in such a way that to split the timber with the ordinary means is almost impossible.

These crude cannon have been used with success in a number of instances, and it is astonishing the number of times they may be fired before they burst or become otherwise disabled.

AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE MOST BEAUTIFUL HEADS, SAYS FAMOUS ETCHER, M. HELLEU

Monsieur Paul Helleu, the famous French etcher, who for years has been seeking beauty, has declared that American women have prettier heads than any other women on earth. And as a sample of beautiful American heads, he points to his etching of Lady Decies, who was formerly Vivien Gould, of New York. He gives as a reason for the beauty of the American women the fact that this is the great "melting pot." "I am a beauty hunter," says Helleu, "and I find the highest type of beauty in America. We have always been told that American women are cold and that their hearts are dry, but it is false." Below is shown Monsieur Helleu and his etching of Lady Decies.

300-Pound Doctor Stuck in Phone Booth

Friends Have to Chop Physician Out When He Gets Hurry Call to Minister to Patient.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In Joseph Burger's cafe at 20 Avenue C, a group of men who call themselves "The Midnight Students of Burger College," were feasting early yesterday morning, when a telephone call came for Dr. Isidore Zippert, of 451 East Fourth Street, one of the students. Dr. Zippert, who weighs 305 pounds, hurried to the telephone booth and managed to squeeze inside.

The call was from one of Dr. Zippert's patients, and the physician told him that he would visit him at once. When he tried to get out through the narrow door of the booth, Dr. Zippert discovered that it was much harder to get out than it had been to get in, and after several minutes of frantic effort his body was wedged fast in the door frame.

Dr. Zippert's cries brought several of his friends to his aid, who after a vain attempt to pull him through, got an ax and chopped the frame out nearly half an hour after he entered the booth. The physician was faint from his exertions but hastened to his patient.

SKELETON OF PREHISTORIC CHILD FOUND IN FRANCE

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, June 7.—A skeleton, described as that of a prehistoric child, has been unearthed by M. Louis Didon, a scientist of Perigueux, in the department of the Dordogne, during excavations on the banks of the River Vezere. Round the neck of the skeleton was a necklace composed of a large number of sea shells.

Widow Weds Again, Gives Up $250,000

Left Fortune by Husband With Provision That She Never Marry, but Can't Resist Suitor.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Believing that a husband, if worth anything, is worth at least $250,000, Mrs. Cora Virginia Evans Morrison, of Columbus, O., eloped from that city to Chicago, and became Mrs. Cora Virginia Evans Fletcher, and thus forfeited half of her right to an estate of $600,000.

Mrs. Fletcher was the widow of Colonel Walter Morrison, a real estate operator of Columbus, who left more than $500,000 to his widow. He died in 1896, and gave all his money to the widow with the provision that she should not marry again. If she did she was to receive only half of the money.

That was seventeen years ago, and Mrs. Morrison scarcely gave a thought to changing her widow's weeds for brighter colors until R. F. Fletcher, a general electrical contractor, became acquainted with her and asked her to marry. Mrs. Morrison and Mr. Fletcher decided to leave Columbus and be married. Mrs. Fletcher says she is the happiest woman in the world, and did not care a fig for the old $250,000 anyhow.

JUDGE TALKS 211 WORDS A MINUTE IN CHICAGO

SPOKANE, June 7.—Dictating extemporaneously at the rate of 211 3-9 words a minute for nine consecutive minutes, Federal Judge Frank H. Dudkin is credited by Spokane court reporters with a world's speed record in delivering charges to juries.

Judge Rudkin, in instructing the jury in the personal injury suit of Leslie Gray against the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, pronounced 1,904 words in nine minutes, his charge being wholly extemporaneous. No errors in grammar were made. Judge Rudkin's instructions are notoriously rapid and for years have been the dread of court reporters.

Drinks in Tablets Invade Dry Maine

Whisky, Cocktails, Gin and Other Favorite Beverages Sold in Lozenge Form in Prohibition State.

BANGOR, June 7.—A Maine Sheriff might find a barrel of beer or even a jug of whisky, but he can't find a beer lozenge or a cocktail tablet any more than he could discover a needle in a haystack and over that glad fact the thirsty of this State are to-day rejoicing.

For the tabloid drink drummer has come to Maine, and he is doing a rushing business in condensed drinks of all kinds, from plain whisky to Martini and Manhattan cocktails, and from beer to gin fizzies. The drummer carries a considerable stock of the tablets with him, for immediate demands, and arranges for further and unlimited supplies by mail.

The tablets come in little paper boxes or glass bottles of a dozen each, and the price varies. A small vial of one kind of tablets, costing 13 cents, dissolved in a gallon of water, with other ingredients costing 50 cents added, makes a gallon of what passes for whisky—total cost 63 cents. It is not whisky that would appeal to a connoisseur, but it burns and bites all the way down.

BYZANTINE ROBE AND CROWN GO TO GRECIAN KING

Special Cable to The American.

ATHENS, June 7.—News has reached here that the monks of Mount Athos are considering the question of sending to Athens the imperial robe and crown which belonged to the Byzantine Emperors John Tsimiskis and Nikephoros Phocas, to be used at the coronation of King Constantine. These historical relics are kept at the great monastry of Lavra.

The robe is made of beaten gold, and weighs 50 pounds. The crown is enriched with precious stones. This crown will probably become the crown of Greece.

ROULETTE AND POKER VANISH FROM PANAMA

Gambling, Once Popular Amusement of Canal Employees and Natives, Disappears.

PANAMA, June 7.—Men who up to yesterday sat around in the cantinas and cafes of Panama and Colon and threw dice for drinks are to-day reduced to the necessity of "counting out," because the Government of the Republic of Panama has put into effect a law against the shaking of dice. Even the possession of dice by a public drinking place is forbidden. Only the lottery now remains of all the many gambling devices that were permitted in Panama prior to the American occupation. The lottery will persist a few years longer and then it too must go.

So far as gambling is concerned Panama and Colon are now model cities. One of the articles of the constitution of Panama forbids gambling in any form, and roulette, which flourished here up to 1904, was closed down in that year. In 1911 stud poker was forbidden and a year later all forms of poker were put under ban.

Goethals Bars Poker.

Col. G. W. Goethals, the autocrat of the Canal Zone, holds every Sunday morning a court for grievances at Culebra, and in one of these sittings it came to his ears that some of his "subjects" were causing their wives and themselves great unhappiness by losing large sums of money at poker.

He intimated to the Government of Panama that he would appreciate it if the poker games were closed, because they were interfering with the interest of some of the canal employees in their work and the games were stopped.

A sirocco of civic virtue seems to have dried up Panama and Colon, when one compares those cities of today with the same places a few years ago. Bull fighting or baiting was a popular pastime up to 1909, and even such exciting combats as a bull against a lion were advertised.

In 1909 Panama passed a law forbidding all such amusements. Cock fighting remained, however, and this was a great Sunday attraction in both Colon and Panama. In the latter city the big arena near the north bastion of the old city wall was crowded every Sunday. In 1911 even this form of amusement was forbidden.

Prizefighting Permitted.

Prizefighting is still permitted, but the enterprise is entirely in the hands of Americans, and Americans attend the shows. The Panamanan does not care for boxing bouts and looks with utter contempt on the American who can reconcile such brutality with civilized living.

After July 1 liquor selling will be prohibited in the Canal Zone and the nearest oases will be Panama and Colon. It is not likely that the prohibition wave will overflow those cities, and therefore the usual Saturday and Sunday night recreation of the canal builders will not be interfered with.

Must Quit Raising Onions or Preaching

Lutheran Authorities Rule Culture of Odoriferous Vegetable Too Strong for the Clergy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Lutheran Ministerium, the supreme body of that congregation, at its closing session of the one hundred and sixty-fifth annual convention, decided that hereafter ministers of that denomination must not engage in any outside work. Two particular cases were cited. One was that of a minister who acted as an undertaker, and the other that of a minister who raised onions, presumably for market.

The ministerium decided that this calling was too strong for the pulpit.

Other cases were cited, but these were the things that the church objected to most. One minister had been ordained 37 years and, in that time, has preached three sermons. But this was not as flagrant a case as of the man who raised onions.

If they violate the rule passed today they will have to turn over their credentials to the presiding official of the ministerium.

Police Protection For Paris Gamblers

Politicians Are Charged With Having Interest in Popular Greencloth Establishments.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, June 7.—In a discussion of a proposal in the budget to alter the tax on public gaming houses the French Chamber of Deputies has become involved in an atmosphere of scandal.

The charges, which are so far anonymous, are to the effect that French politicians have personal interests in the casino of Enghien, near Paris. Further, it is said that several private gambling houses in Paris are under "high protection" and are raided by the police only after ample warning of the time of the raid has been given to the management. These statements put the house in an uproar of demand for the names of the deputies concerned.

M. Georges Berry read a report on the casino at Enghien, which, he stated, had been rendered by a special police official to the directors of the Sureté, the French Scotland Yard. In this report the commissary says: "We have a complete list of the persons who have an interest in the budget of the casino. Should any employee be prosecuted intervention on his behalf flows into the police offices."

FATHER GAVE CARNEGIE BOOK GIVING IDEAS

Steel Master's Parent, One of Dunfermline Weavers, Was a Library Donor, Too.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—While the City Council was holding its regular meeting Councilman Enoch Rauh was handed a letter. He opened it with the usual fear and trepidation a Councilman experiences in receiving official communications. But he was surprised to discover a note signed by Andrew Carnegie informing him of a gift of $150,000 for an addition to the Northside Carnegie Library.

Although the announcement had been made earlier in the day that the Laird would enlarge the "mother" library of the chain of public institutions founded throughout the country, the letter adds a personal touch to the gift. Since the old Allegheny library was the first to be erected by Carnegie in the United States, and has been followed by between 2,400 and 2,500 similar institutions, the Steel King's communication is of particular interest.

New Applications.

Even while he was dictating the missive, as can be noted from the postscript, an armful of new applications "a foot high" was brought in—requests for most everything from organs to libraries. The letter follows, simplified spelling and all:

"After consultation with Messrs. Walker, Wilkins and Eggers it gav me great pleasure to inform them I would remit $150,000 as work progresses, for the proposed extension of the Allegheny Library Bilding. The Allegheny library was the first erected by me in the United States. She may be considered the mother of between twenty-four and twenty-five hundred libraries throuout the English speaking world, which number is constantly increasing.

"I came to library bilding thru the example of my father, who was one of seven weavers in Dunfermiline who combined their books, a few volumes each, and lent them to their poorer nabors. No part of my work has given me more intense satisfaction than the bringing of books to the masses of the people. As Carlyle has said, a collection of books 'is the poor man's university.'

"The pioneer stands commemorated by the statue in front of your library. He it was who opened his collection of books every Saturday to working boys, of whom fortunately, I was one. Pittsburg and Allegheny were then separate communities somewhat jealous of each other; today I rejoice they are united and each has its library bilding.

Nobly Maintained.

"Nobly hav they both maintained them. From every point of view I derive intense satisfaction—the seed planted has produced a fruitful harvest.

"Thanking you and the other members of the board and the staff of the library and rejoicing in your success, I am always, your faithful fellow citizen.

(Signed) "ANDREW CARNEGIE."

"P. S. Having just dictated the above Bertram rises and brings an armful of application for organs and libraries, etc., the pile a foot high, foolscap size and embracing just about one hundred application all collected for favorable action this morning. So the good work goes on.

"A. C."

Candle Light Land Letting Is Revived

Curious Old Custom, Described by Pepys Kept Alive by Famous Antiquary Landlord.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—The curious old custom described by Pepys of letting land by candle auction still survives in the Berkshire village of Aldermaston, the squire of which is a well-known antiquary, C. E. Keyser.

The custom was observed a few days ago in the letting of some meadow land called "Church Acre," which was bequeathed several centuries ago to the vicar and church wardens of the parish, the proceeds of the triennial letting being devoted to defraying church expenses.

A wax candle was lighted and a pin inserted in it one inch below the flame. Bidding was then started and ended the moment the inch candle was burned and the pin dropped out.

Waits 42 Years for Her Soldier Love

German Woman Dies After Standing in Principal Berlin Street in Vain Vigil for Sweetheart.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 7.—The death has taken place here of a woman who, for 42 years in sunshine and rain, has waited in Unter den Linden, the chief street in Berlin, for the return of her soldier love.

The woman, who was known as "Linden Julie," was the only person whom the police allowed to stand still on the pavement in the Linden. It is said that her mind became deranged when her lover failed to return after the Franco-German war of 1871. Another version is that her lover, an army captain, deserted her and went to America, and she was awaiting his return.

TEN-DAY $10 TICKETS TO WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH ON SALE EVERY THURSDAY.

Season tickets on sale daily. Through sleepers. Make reservations in advance. SEABOARD.

Human Mummy Held Security for Loan

Owner Says Gigantic Remains Were Found in Cave in Northern Minnesota by Lumbermen.

SEATTLE, June 7.—George Rubison, 1104A Fifth Avenue, Seattle, is the more or less proud possessor of a gigantic human mummy, that is puzzling doctors, he says, and fascinating such few anthropologists as have examined it. Rubison is a yard switchman for the Great Northern, who received the mummy from a Norwegian friend named Rudd as security for a loan. Rudd went broke and left the mummy with Rubison.

Rubison says the giant was found in a cave in Northern Minnesota by three brothers who were lumber cruising near the Canadian boundary. Discolored by long burial, nude except for a pair of discolored moccasins and a veil or head drape of dried and hairy skin, the body retains its human contour and did not disintegrate when carried into fresh air.

Its enormous size is its most startling distinction, for it measures, Rubison declares, eight feet seven and one-half inches from crown to sole. It is perfect anatomically. Rubison keeps his uncanny guest in a great coffin-like box of heavy pine boards with a glass front.

He is not averse to displaying it to scientists.

FIRST BLIND MAN TO FLY THINKS HE'S ON OCEAN

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, June 7.—For the first time on record an aeroplane ascent was made at Chartres by a blind man, who took a trip as a passenger. The man, who is an organist, said on alighting that his impression during the flight was the same as if he had been on the sea.

Western Ranchman May Become Peer

Muncaster Family of England Seeks Male Heir Among American Relations—Farmer Has Claim.

GREELEY, COL., June 7.—From the non-pretentious position of a Weld County farmer to a titled and honored standing as Lord Muncaster, of England, is the stride that may be taken by J. L. Pennington, a farmer living North of the city, if he urges his claims.

The Muncaster family is one of the wealthiest of Great Britain, and possesses large estates and special castles. The present Lord and Lady Muncaster recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They have no children, nor has Lord Muncaster's brother, the Hon. Joseph Allen Pennington. For these reasons Lord Muncaster has been tracing the American descendants of the family.

A member of the household went to Maryland from England and settled there. The immediate family of J. L. Pennington consisted of his father and an uncle, who were descendants of the original Maryland settler.

At Muncaster Castle there is carefully preserved a glass bowl given an ancestor by Henry VI, and called the "Luck of Muncaster." An old legend says that as long as the bowl is intact the family will never want for a male heir, and it is now believed that America will furnish the scion to keep the house from becoming extinct.

To dress informally does not mean to dress carelessly—the Woodrow is a smart raised toe style that young fellows will like.

This is a happy compromise between the extreme radicalism of the usual "high toe" styles and the more conservative English custom shapes. The toe is somewhat narrow, very graceful, and is raised quite a bit at the end. The last provides ample room at the ball, or treading surface, and the spring of the sole allows comfort for the man who does quite a lot of walking. The heel is moderate in height.

Woodrow Patent and King Calf Blucher Oxfords

$4.50

REGALS

REGAL SHOE STORE

L. J. WING, Prop. 6 WHITEHALL ST.

Low round trip fares North and West

Commencing June 1st and daily thereafter round trip tickets over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will be sold at greatly reduced fares to all the principal lake, mountain and sea shore resorts and to many of the larger cities in the North and West. These tickets will be good returning until October 31st, and bear liberal stop-over privileges. Round trip fares from Atlanta are

Cincinnati	$19.50	Mammoth Cave	$17.40
Charlevoix	38.08	Marquette	45.70
Chautauqua Lake Pts.	34.30	Milwaukee	31.75
Chicago	30.00	Minneapolis	43.20
Colorado Springs	47.40	Niagara Falls	35.85
Denver	47.40	Petoskey	38.08
Detroit	29.00	Put In Bay	28.00
French Lick Springs	21.70	Salt Lake City	60.40
Indianapolis	22.80	St. Louis	25.60
Louisville	18.00	Toronto	38.20
Mackinac Island	39.50	Yellowstone Park	67.60

These are but a few of the points. There are a great many others and we will be pleased to give full information upon application. Proportionately low fares from other points in Georgia.

L&N

Let Us Arrange Your Vacation Trip

CITY TICKET OFFICE

4 Peachtree St. PHONES Atlanta 178 Bell - 1088 ATLANTA

NOTICE

If you have any difficulty in buying Hearst's Sunday American anywhere in the South notify Circulation Manager, Hearst's Sunday American, Atlanta, Ga.

HEARST'S

SUNDAY AMERICAN

EXTRA

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1913.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GINNING CHANGE CAN ALONE END COTTON WASTE, ASSERTS EXPERT

Farmers of South Now Wasting Between $25,000,000 and $70,000,000 Annually.

STORAGE IS RECOMMENDED

General Warehouse System, Gradual Marketing of Crop and Official Grading Necessary.

By HUGH S. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—These are some of the reforms which the cotton growers of Georgia, the second largest producing State, and of the other cotton growing sections of the South, must adopt if they hope to check the annual loss of $25,000,000 to $70,000,000 which they now suffer, according to Charles J. Brand, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in charge of Farmers' Co-operative Cotton Handling and Marketing:

Farm storage of seed cotton for two to five weeks.

Proper shelter for all bales retained on the farm.

Drying cotton before delivery for ginning.

Better cleaning of cotton.

Use of modern equipment.

Establishment of general warehouse system.

Gradual marketing of crop.

Adoption of official grades.

Better compressing, and use of gin compress.

Complete new system of assessing tare and making tare calculations.

Enactment and enforcement of uniform laws covering weights and measures.

Lint Improved by Storage.

The luster and strength of the lint is greatly improved by farm storage, according to Mr. Brand. "In some experiments conducted by the office of Cotton Standardization, an increase of several per cent in strength was noted in the case of cotton stored in the barns compared with the same growth of cotton ginned immediately. That the luster of the fiber is improved by a sweating out process is not surprising, and it is possible that both of these beneficial results may be due to the slight diffusion of the soil in the seed through the mass of the cotton."

Other benefits to be obtained are a reduction in the time wasted by men and teams in hauling the seed cotton to the ginnery and standing in line awaiting their turn, and in the maintenance of uniformity of the individual farmer's cotton. As ginning is done at present, a farmer with a good grade of cotton who follows a farmer with a poor grade may get a plate of the poorer cotton, varying from a few to 20 pounds in weight, on his good bale. As a result of this careless method, the buyer, sampling both sides of the bale, calls it a "mixed" bale and refuses to pay what it is really worth.

Seed Kept Pure.

Furthermore, farm storage enables the farmer to keep his seed pure, and it insures a more even distribution of moisture through the mass of seed cotton.

While many bad practices at the gin can be blamed on the ginner, there are some for which he is not responsible, and which must be brought home to the farmer. The worst of these is the delivery of cotton for ginning which is too damp to gin properly.

Another is an excess of dirt in the cotton. Mr. Brand says it is regretable that a great deal of sand and earth is considered perfectly legitimate, as the grade of the cotton and hence the price given for it depend to some extent on the presence of this waste.

"The most important step to be taken in the direction of permanent improvement in cotton marketing conditions is the establishment of a general warehouse system, and gradual marketing of the crop," says Mr. Brand.

Banks Must Support Growers.

"Growers must have the interest and support of their local banks in a far greater measure than is now the case. Negotiable warehouse receipts, covering adequately insured cotton that has been graded, stapled and properly certified, should command their confidence and furnish a tangible opportunity for co-operation between the producer and the banker.

"The latter craves active accounts, the frequent 'turning over' of money, collections, exchange and other revenue producing forms of banking ac-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Street Car Crowd Attacks Man Who Slashes Girl's Coat

Denies in Court That He Made Attempt to Cut Off Hair of Young Woman.

NEW YORK, June 7.—After having been rescued from a crowd of angry street car passengers Edward F. Jones, 32 years old, of 152 Eckford Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct and was held in $500 bail for examination.

The complainant against Jones was Miss Cella Elting, 19 years old, of 182 Ninth Street, Long Island City. Miss Elting accused Jones of having ruined a new coat she had worn for the first time. The coat had been cut entirely up the back with either a sharp knife or scissors.

The incident happened in an open car of the crosstown line in which both were passengers. Jones occupied a seat behind Miss Elting, but she was not aware that her jacket had been cut into halves until the sleeves dropped down over her hands.

The screams of Miss Elting caused all the passengers to jump to their feet, and when she accused Jones he was punched and kicked by three indignant men until James Catterson, conductor, stopped the car at Manhattan and Norman Avenues and called Policeman Frank Kline, of the Greenpoint Avenue station. Kline saved Jones from further injury and took him to the station, where Miss Elting made a complaint.

When taken to court Jones denied that he had any intention of trying to steal Miss Elting's hair, which was coiled on the back of her head, and asserted that he knew nothing about the slashing of her coat.

"Woman's Dress to Drive World Insane"

Head of Sanitarium Declares it Is Only Question of Few Years Before Everyone Is Mad.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The world is rapidly going insane, and the present-day women's fashions are responsible for much of the immorality of the period. These statements were made by Dr. W. A. Ruble, president of the College of Medical Evangelists and superintendent of the Loma Linda (Cal.) Sanitarium.

Dr. Ruble declared that if insanity continued to increase at the rate it had, within the next hundred years there would be more insane people in the world than sane, and that the insane would set the few sane crazy.

Alcohol, he declared, was directly responsible for twenty per cent of the insane, and indirectly responsible for much more than that. This, together with the social evil, are the principal causes of insanity, he declared.

"There is not one person who is perfect mentally. We have lapses of memory, and this shows that we are not perfect mentally. Then why should we worry? There is none of us but what can overcome these difficulties. The habit of worry may be overcome."

$50 for 6 Kisses Is Price Fixed by Court

Exponent of Osculatory Art Pleads That He Didn't Know What He Was Doing.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Complaints from six women who declared that they had been seized, hugged and kissed in rapid succession by a strange man led to the arrest to-day of Dan J. Hayes on a charge of disturbing the peace.

"I was drunk and didn't know I was bothering anybody," was Hayes' meager defense to the police.

"Not so drunk that he didn't know a few things," was the counter charge of the arresting officers.

An investigation revealed that Hayes first appeared at Mercantile Place and Spring Street, and his affections are said to have been distributed indiscriminately on feminine pedestrians until officers stopped him at Sixth and Main Streets.

In Police Court Hayes pleaded guilty and was assessed $50 or fifty days in jail.

Bathrobe Shields "September Morn"

Art Dealer Dresses Famous Picture to Guard It From Hostile Critics and Police.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A small white bathrobe is the saving grace which protects Miss "September Morn" from unkind criticism and action at the hands of the police.

In the windows of Jackson & Semmelmeyer, the art dealers, who first became entangled with the police by the display of the picture "September Morn" appeared yesterday.

Beneath the picture exhibited yesterday appeared the subcaption, "September Morn Under the New Pure Nude Law—and a Bathrobe."

EYES OF LOCKER CLUBS NOW ON APPEALS COURT

Closing of Rome's Model Organization as Nuisance Causes Uneasy Feeling in Georgia.

SERVICE CHECKS HELD VOID

Ruling Is That This Is Simply an Evasion of State Law, and Closing Order Issues.

Locker clubs throughout Georgia, including those more fashionable and exclusive social clubs that maintain lockers for the accommodation of their members, are looking forward anxiously to the forthcoming ruling from the State Court of Appeals, with respect to a recent decision rendered by Judge Moses Wright, of the Rome Superior Court Circuit.

The judge sustained an injunction petition permanently against the Hill City Club, upon the ground that the club in its method of operation was clearly a subterfuge provided for violations of the State prohibition law, and therefore might be closed as a nuisance by any citizen asking for a writ of injunction against it.

Such a proceeding was instituted by the Rome Law and Order League against the Hill City Club, and the club has been closed accordingly.

Up to Appellate Court.

The ruling of the Superior Court judge has been appealed, however, to the Court of Appeals for review, and upon the decision of that tribunal the entire test of the case turns.

The Hill City Club has been maintaining in good faith, so it contends, a locker club. The liquors therein are the individual property of the members, are ordered by the individual members, and kept for individual service.

These liquors are served from the lockers by club attaches, and for the service of the liquors the attaches are paid fees by the members severally—that is, when a waiter serves Member "A" a drink or a bottle of beer from "A's" locker, he receives for that service a check for two and one-half cents.

The judge held that the compensation of the attaches being dependent upon the quantity of the liquor served, the plan adopted by the club for compensating the servers of the drinks or the accumulating of a profit to the club from the dispensing of liquors amounted to an evasion of the prohibition law merely, and therefore was illegal.

The point for the court of review to settle, it will be seen readily enough, is whether a social club maintaining a locker system may compensate the help employed therein by service checks, if the membership so elects, rather than from some source of revenue other than that arising, either directly or indirectly, from the serving of intoxicating drinks.

Another Nail Ready.

If the court holds that the plan adopted by the Hill City Club is all right, locker clubs throughout the State will breathe easier. If it upholds Judge Wright's view, however, another nail will be driven in the lid which already sits pretty tight on locker clubs in Georgia, so the members thereof say.

The Rome Law and Order League, which brought about this issue, is one of the most unique organizations in the State, and has had a history of rather remarkable effective and aggressive activity.

Its first president was Seaborn Wright, of Rome, the statewide prohibition leader, and through him the league closed several months ago every social club in Rome maintaining a locker. He first moved against the Elks, and by writ of injunction put it out of business.

When the Elks closed a round dozen followed suit, and to-day there is not a locker club in business in Rome. There are no near-beer saloons, and soda water is tabooed on Sunday. If the lid is on tight anywhere on earth it is in Rome.

A few weeks ago, however, the Hill City Club came into existence, operating under a new plan, and for a time it did a flourishing business. Before long, however, the Law and Order League, through C. L. Wilkerson, got on its trail, with the result stated.

Club's Stock Confiscated.

It was closed under temporary injunction proceedings and its stock of liquors was confiscated. Later Judge Wright made the injunction permanent and now nothing can bring the club back to life, except a reversal of Judge Wright by some Court of Appeals.

The service check plan, outlawed by Judge Wright's decision, is in operation in a majority of the locker clubs of the State, and the outcome of this case therefore is most vital to them.

O. Dammit Wants His Name Changed

Does Not Know Whether Friend Is Just Hailing Him or Indulging in Anathema.

ELMSFORD, N. C., June 7.—Orlando Dammit of this village wishes to change his name and has started proceedings to that end. Dammit says that his name has caused him a great deal of worry. For instance, it is a common thing to hear some friend shout:

"Dammit! Come here a second, will you?"

Then again, Dammit says that it is rather awkward for him when his name is being called at lodge meetings. The secretary goes down the list of names and when he comes to his says:

"O. Dammit!"

Half the time, Dammit says, he doesn't know whether his name is being called or whether the secretary has made a blot on the books and is merely giving vent to his feelings.

"I'm getting sick of it," says Dammit. "Good heavens, it was bad enough when I went to school. I played on the football team and whenever I made a good play the fellows used to give me a long cheer. It went something like this: 'Rah, rah, rah, hoo—ray! Dammit! Dammit! O, Dammit!'"

Registering Cats Is Late Newport Fad

Organization Also Starts Movement for Raising Fund to Establish Drinking Fount for Horses.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Miss Edna Frame, assisted by Miss Hortense A. Boynton, secretary of the Newport Humane Research Association, and Miss Elizabeth Mackaye, of the Charity Organization, are the leading spirits in securing subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of a hygienic drinking fountain for horses, to be located on the Ocean Drive, near the home of Theodore M. Davis, the archaeologist.

The newest scheme is to register your pet cat under a name which may be supplied for you, such as Paderewski, Caruso or Tetrazzini, for which you pay the sum of 25 cents.

Miss Barbara Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, is much interested in the success of the undertaking. The idea is to impose a yearly tax on all pet animals.

300-Pound Doctor Stuck in Phone Booth

Friends Have to Chop Physician Out When He Gets Hurry Call to Minister to Patient.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In Joseph Burger's cafe at 20 Avenue C, a group of men who call themselves "The Midnight Students of Burger College," were feasting early yesterday morning, when a telephone call came for Dr. Isidore Zippert, of 351 East Fourth Street, one of the students. Dr. Zippert, who weighs 305 pounds, hurried to the telephone booth and managed to squeeze inside.

The call was from one of Dr. Zippert's patients, and the physician told him that he would visit him at once. When he tried to get out through the narrow door of the booth, Dr. Zippert discovered that it was much harder to get out than it had been to get in, and after several minutes of frantic effort his body was wedged fast in the door frame.

Dr. Zippert's cries brought several of his friends to his aid, who after a vain attempt to pull him through, got an ax and chopped the frame out nearly half an hour after he entered the booth. The physician was faint from his exertions but hastened to his patient.

Prince Adores His U. S. Fiancee

A Flower of Spring, He Says

Father Will Give Her a Castle

MISS MARIE LOUISE FREESE, of Los Angeles, who is to marry Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski, of Austria. The Prince is shown below.

Sulkowski-Freese Pact Promises To Be an International Love Match.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—To be called a "flower of spring" by an ardent lover who is a prince of the blood, to be promised a castle on the Danube or wherever she wants it by a doting father, to be a figure in a real international love match, is the lot of Miss Marie Louise Freese, the daughter of a Los Angeles millionaire.

Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski, of Austria-Hungary, whose engagement to Miss Freese is tentatively announced, to-day recalled the adoring estimate of American girls which he declared shortly after he came to this country.

"They are splendid, graceful, charming and fresh, like the flower of spring.

They "Have Him Going."

"Their sweetness, their trimness and the wonderful manner in which they wear their clothes have got me going,' as you would say.

"Their figures and their style surpass the Europeans. The dignity and grace and democracy I have found in so many is winning. I do not blame Europe's noblemen for coming to this side of the ocean to look for their wives."

Then there was a courtly, cavalier flourish of the Prince's hand toward a newspaper picture of Miss Freese.

"And now—" he said, and paused. A tender smile lighted his face; it was plain that this international marriage will be a love match.

Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski's "flower of spring" is the beautiful daughter of August Freese, who owns more land in Mexico than the entire territory of the State of Bremen, so dear to the heart of the Prince. The estate is largely rich agricultural lands in

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

HOW DID PAINTER DIE? IS PUZZLE IN $1,178,000 INSURANCE MYSTERY

Coroner's Jury Expected, However, to Decide Whether Rich Florida Churchman Ended Own Life or Went Accidentally to His Death.

$1,000,000 INSURANCE TAKEN ON LIFE SINCE FEBRUARY 1

Friends Scout the Suicide Theory, but Others Point to the Suspicious Features of Strange End of the Jacksonville Civic Leader and Politician.

By COLE E. MORGAN.

JACKSONVILLE, June 7.—When the Coroner's jury meets again early next week it is promised that the mystery in the death of Edward Okle Painter, the wealthy fertilizer manufacturr, politician, civic leader and churchman, will be cleared. Painter was drowned in the St. Johns River on the morning of May 22, and for more than two weeks Jacksonville has been debating whether he deliberately committed suicide, jumpd in the river whlie temporarily insane, or accidentally fell off the ferryboat on which he was crossing the river.

On the result of the Coroner's investigations and the inquest verdict will, to an extent, depend whether or not leading life and accident insurance companies of the country will pay the $1,178,000 or more insurance carried on Painter's life. Because of the great amount of insurance the suicide theory has arisen and stands foremost in the mind of the general public, but adherents to one of the other two theories are steadfast in their declarations that he did not take his own life or end it while mentally unbalanced.

$1,000,000 SINCE FEBRUARY 1.

The most significant feature in connection with the great amount of insurance is that a million dollars of it was secured since Febrnary 1—just four months ago—the total amount being almost ten times the estimated value of all of Painter's business and property holdings and the annual premiums of approximately $60,000 more than double his income, estimated at $25,000 per year.

Circumstances surrounding his death, aside from the insurance, tend to substantiate the suicide theory. When he toppled off the ferryboat Duval into the river, Painter was en route from his city office in Jacksonville to his fertilizer plant in South Jacksonville. He had passed a railing and stepped over two safety chains to the very edge of the deck when passengers and crew saw him hit the water. He was an expert swimmer and at Fernandina was recognized as without an equal in water sports. Yet he went down with hands above his head as though making no effort to regain the boat.

DID NOT GRASP LIFE LINE.

A pleasure launch was nearby and the occupant raced to his rescue, throwing a life line that fell across his arms, but Painter did not grasp it. The contention of those claiming that his death was an accident is that he fell off in an attack of apoplexy. A friend who was with him declares he became nauseated, went to the edge of the boat and was attacked by a severe fit of coughing that brought on apoplexy and caused him to lose his balance. This, the accident theorists contend, explains why he did not swim or grasp the life line.

The insanity theory is that Painter became obsessed of a mania for insurance and when companies began refusing to write additional policies he became despondent and sought death, while not mentally responsible. The latter theory has fewest champions. Suicide or accident is the main question.

A likely motive for suicide is suggested in reports that Painter had been checkmated in financial plans he had afoot to double the capital stock and surplus of the E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company, of which he was president and directing power, to a total book value of $700,000. The plan, it is stated, was to sell a new stock issue, which, because of his high business standing and his enormous insurance as a protection to the company, would find a ready market. He was known in Jacksonville and throughout Florida and South Georgia as a remarkably successful business man who had built up his fortune from a nominal start.

BANKS BELIEVED IN HIM.

The Jacksonville banks accepted his notes and other negotiable paper as the safest of private securities, because of his unquestioned integrity. But when the insurance companies shut down on him by rejecting applications actually made for $125,000 more insurance, he doubtless realized that he had gone the limit in that direction. The policies secured were all made payable either to the fertilizer company, his estate, his wife or his daughter.

A stockholders' meeting had been called for this week to declare a 15 per cent dividend on the outstanding issue, but because of his death this was not done. The stockholders will

DAUGHTER RUNS GREAT BUSINESS PAINTER LEAVES

Whole City Is Stirred Over the Unusual End of Wealthy Manufacturer.

Continued From Page 1.

meet after the inquest is concluded, when future plans of the company will be perfected. State Senator Conrad has been named acting president by the directors pending the election of a permanent head.

When it became known in Jacksonville that Painter had drowned, there was a wild scramble to recover his body. Practically every undertaker in Jacksonville had a boat on the river, and with grappling hooks the men aboard dragged for three hours until the body was brought up. Moulton and Kyle were successful. The body was taken to their morgue and there is where a hasty autopsy was performed before the Coroner's jury had viewed the body.

Detectives Start Inquiry.

Two physicians representing the family started removing the heart, lungs, stomach, brain and kidneys before the State had a representative present. These organs were shipped immediately to Baltimore, but before they could be delivered there by the express company the Coroner had been in telegraphic communication with that city and delivery was held up until he could direct to whom delivery should be made. The shipment was made in less than twelve hours after Painter lost his life. No sooner had it become known in Jacksonville that Painter was dead than insurance agents notified their home offices and detectives and other investigators were dispatched to Jacksonville by the first trains.

They investigated the case thoroughly and suspicions of suicide developed. One theory advanced in insurance circles was that Painter had been taking chloral or some other drug and that this so weakened him that self-destruction became the result.

The jury impaneled to sit in the case is composed of men of prominence in Jacksonville. The members are:

J. C. Connally, spring bed manufacturer.

A. E. Barber, officer of a wholesale grocery company.

Charles H. Howard, big river man and prominent Odd Fellow.

J. C. Albritton, restaurant proprietor.

H. G. Hopkins, real estate dealer.

H. R. Culley, Jr., editor of a Jacksonville paper.

Painter Was Prominent.

Painter occupied an enviable position in Jacksonville. He was a public official as Port Commissioner; a civic leader as chairman of the Board of Trade's foreign commerce committee; a charity worker as secretary of the Children's Home Society; a reformer as secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League, and a churchman as a deacon in the fashionable Riverside Baptist Church. His position as Port Commissioner has already been filled by the election of Zach Anderson, and on the Board of Trade commerce committee by the election of Dr. W. H. Stinson. His successors in the other places are yet to be named.

Painter, a native of New York, 52 years old, came to Florida in 1877. Ten years later he was editing an agricultural paper at Deland. Through that medium he became interested in fertilizers, and in 1898 located in Jacksonville to manufacture such products. Three years later he incorporated the present company. As his only daughter, Miss Okle Painter, grew up, he took her into his office and gave her a thorough business training, so that she has of recent years been one of the directing powers of the business. Since his death she has assumed the business responsibilities for the family.

EDITOR FIGHTS CARNEGIE GIFT AS TAINTED MONEY

NEW CASTLE, IND., June 7.—Walter Scott Chambers, former president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, to-night launched a campaign against the proposed location of a Carnegie library in this city. He contends that the money used for such purposes is tainted and that the gift would necessitate an additional levy of 7 cents on $100 valuation of property.

Chambers also suggested that if the library is built a picture be placed therein, "done in oil, showing the men at toil, their wives prematurely aged and their children as they are found in steel mill districts."

The City Council refused to indorse the library movement.

HUSBAND ASKS DECREE TO ALLOW WIFE TO WED

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 7.—In order that his wife might marry Fred Jacobs, of Tiffin, a Big Four Railroad engineer, Charles S. Miller, at her request, according to his petition filed, is suing Blanche Miller for divorce.

The request for the suit, Miller declares, was embodied in a letter he received from Mrs. Miller a few days ago.

The Millers were married at Tiffin on Christmas Day, 1897, and have a daughter, Irene Idelia, fourteen years old, of whom the father would have the custody.

MOTOR RACES

Grand opening June 6. Ten races. Start 8:30 p. m. Admission 25c. Grandstand 25c extra.

Old Circus Grounds

The Georgian-American Pony Contest
VOTE COUPON

Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian

Pony Contest Vote Coupon, Sunday, June 8, 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, June 8, 1913.
GOOD FOR 30 VOTES.

Voted For ....

Address ....

Voted By ....

School Boys' and Girls' Ballot

COTTON REFORM URGED TO COME THROUGH GINS

Expert Aims to Prevent "Water-Packed" and Plated Bales of Fleecy Staple.

Continued From Page 1.

tivity. The interior buyer's account has a greater earning capacity for the bank than has the farmer's; hence its preference. A uniform and efficient warehouse system would not reduce the amount of banking business in the interior, but would spread it over a longer period.

"Neither would it prevent legitimate middlemen handling the crop and their functions are necessary and must be performed by someone. The support of the banking interest could be so handled as to attract a large short-time loan business to insured warehouse cotton at reasonable rates. Southern bankers handling cotton accounts can do more for the cotton industry than almost any other element."

Ginning Changes Necessary.

In conclusion Mr. Brand says:

"The most desirable and far reaching reforms and improvements must be based upon changes in ginning practice and must involve laying an increased responsibility upon the ginner.

"'Water packed' and 'plated' bales are wholly preventable, and it should be a misdemeanor to produce such a package. The ginner should also be liable in damages to the owner of the cotton thus injured. Gin cut cotton results either from operating defective equipment, which competent gin inspection could remedy or condemn, or from ginning cotton when too damp.

"The ginner can readily detect the latter conditions and should not be permitted to gin wet cotton even at the request of the valued customer. As a matter of fact most of the wet cotton offered is 'rent cotton,' or cotton already pledged as the sole security for debts and in the quality of which the grower no longer feels an interest. In such cases the interests of the creditor are entitled to legal protection at the gin.

Samples Determine Grade.

"Uniformity in size of bale and in style and quality of covering can come only through the unanimous action of ginners by agreement or by legal requirement. Samples taken at the gin and protected by suitable regulations can be made a satisfactory basis for determining grade and staple and will remove the necessity of cutting the bale for sampling in primary markets.

"Coupled with a proper grading system the ginner's sample would be made to furnish an acceptable basis for every necessary transaction between producing and consuming organizations, eliminating the cutting and consequent robbing and deterioration of bales, obviating the patching and resultant changes in tare at compress points, removing the most common grounds for claims, and reducing to a minimum the city crop, which is a needless tax on the industry.

Gin Handles Entire Crop.

"Through the gin the entire crop must pass and at that point the cotton first comes within the reach of official or trade regulations. From the gins can come the only conclusive statistics of the crop. Through the ginner alone can the careless, ignorant, or dishonest producer be effectively reached. The gin plant is in short, the vital point in the cotton handling situation and offers an effective agency through which to bring about improved conditions.

"Well organized, responsible cooperative growing and handling associations, acting in concert with the other elements of cotton trade, can ultimately bring about improvements that will save millions of dollars."

RIVER TAKES AWAY FARM; NOW OWNER RENTS LAND

ATCHISON, KAN., June 7.—Joseph Frakes, who four years ago owned a 260-acre farm near here, will cultivate a rented farm this year, as all his own place has been washed away by the Missouri River.

Two months ago 20 acres of his land remained, but the last acre of this recently dropped into the river.

PRINCE'S BRIDE TO GET CASTLE FROM FATHER

Millionaire's Daughter Already Has Royal Blessings on the International Match.

Continued From Page 1.

Sonora and Sinaloa, dotted with undeveloped gold and silver mines.

Can Not Claim a Castle.

The Prince himself is a prize, even though he be a second son. The nephew of the Grand Duke of Birlitz, he occupies an undisputed position in Austrian society, and he is a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, a royal military detachment.

Because of the law of primogeniture which obtains among the noble classes of Austria, the prince can not claim a castle. That belongs to his elder brother. But August Freese, with his millions, has promised his daughter and son-in-law-to-be a real castle if they want one.

Prince Stanislaus met Miss Freese several months ago, when the girl danced in a Kirmess festival. It was an Indian dance, and the daughter of the millionaire was beautiful. She had the poise of her German father, the vivacity of her Castillian mother and the charm of her American self—so the Prince declared to-day. He was attracted to the beautiful tall brunette immediately.

Miss Freese has lived in Los Angeles for seven years, and has attended finishing schools and colleges in California and in the East.

Royal Blessings Received.

All society awaits the marriage with eagerness. The ceremony will take place in St. Vincent's Church early in June, and will be a brilliant event. The blessings of the royal family in Austria have been showered on the young couple, and certainly the parents of the bride are gratified at the match.

Prince Stanislaus to-day announced plans for the honeymoon.

"After the wedding," he said, "we shall travel for some months, going first to Paris and maybe other European capitals, and then to Vienna, where I must report for duty with my regiment. Our home will be in Vienna for a time. Whether or not I retire from the army, and where our home will be if I leave the army has not been considered."

Alaska Town Faces Meat Famine Peril

People Plead With Authorities to Suspend Game Laws as They Go on Vegetable Diet.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, June 7.—Fairbanks is facing an acute meat famine. All beef, pork, mutton and cold storage stock of poultry has been sold out and no meat of any kind will be available until June 10, when the first steamer from the foot of Lake La Barge is expected to reach Fairbanks with forty head of cattle.

The unprecedented shortage is believed to be due to the small shipments of last summer.

Governor Clark has been appealed to by wire for suspension of the game laws, thus permitting the killing of ducks and geese now flying Northward to the breeding grounds. The season closed in March.

Within a week there will not be a pound of fresh meat in this camp.

TEACHERS, WHO DANCE, ARE FOUGHT BY PATRONS

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 7.—Because several local church people here have registered complaints with the Board of Education, the appointment of several high school teachers who indulge in dancing are being held up.

Formal complaints have been made, and the petitioners say they will not send their boys and girls to school if the teachers are allowed to continue to dance. About two-thirds of the local high school teachers are attending dances regularly.

COL. ROOSEVELT BAD SHOT SAYS DARING DIANA

Huntress Back From Wilds of Africa Says T. R. Left Poor Reputation as Marksman.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Mrs. Ralph M. Shaw, 1365 Astor Street, is a brave woman. Just recently Mrs. Shaw returned from the wilds of Uganda, in the jungle regions of East Africa, where she proved her courage in many an encounter with the beasts of the forest.

Yesterday, however, Mrs. Shaw proved her bravery in more striking manner. With the news fresh on the wires from Marquette, Mich., telling of the winning by Theodore Roosevelt of a $10,000 libel suit, carrying with it damages of 6 cents, just because Editor Newett had made unfounded statements about the Colonel, Mrs. Shaw, without an apparent tremor of fear, declared that Colonel Roosevelt as a hunter of big game was something of a humbug, and that, moreover, the Colonel "couldn't shoot."

Colonel Advertises Country.

"British East Africa is a wonderful country," said Mrs. Shaw. "It is as big as the United States west of the Mississippi. There are only 300 whites in the entire country and two hotels of six rooms each. The big game hunting has received a lot of attention since the coming of Roosevelt, and many persons who had never before known of the perfectly game beasts to be found in that country are flocking to it.

"Roosevelt, however, has gained a reputation which he has not earned. According to Cunningham and Tarton, who assisted Roosevelt in his travels, he is a very poor shot. While he is considered a very bad marksman, he bears a good reputation as a sportsman.

Big Danger Is Fever.

"The means of transportation in the country are poor. There's not a mile of railroad track in the inner country. It is impossible to travel by mule or horses, as the tsetse fly means instant death to either animal. Those who penetrate the jungle must secure an army of 'beaters,' who act as pathfinders.

"The principal danger to the tourist is the blackwater fever. A person in perfectly normal health in the morning may be stricken during the day and die instantly.

"The trip was interesting, and a woman can make the trip in perfect safety, with only a few more dangers than encountered at home."

Grieving Dog Sent To Master in West

Touched by Pet's Misery Over Separation, Friends Ship Faithful Animal to California.

CALICO ROCK, ARK., June 7.—Bruce, the faithful old shepherd dog of Owen Raud, was sent speeding to California and the master for whom he mourned, and a number of Calico Rock boys experienced a warm glow in the region of their hearts when they thought of the happiness that was in store for Bruce when he met his master in California.

About two months ago E. N. Raud's Sons, a mercantile firm of this place, was dissolved, and Owen Raud, one of the members, moved to Cotton, Cal. He left Bruce, who is 15 years old and has known no other master.

Poor old Bruce was pitiable. The old dog wandered disconsolately about town, always hunting his master. Every one wanted to be kind to the old fellow, and any home in town would have been open to him. But old Bruce was broken-hearted. He refused to make new friends.

Touched by the dog's misery, some one proposed that a collection be taken to send Bruce to California after his master. The suggestion met with enthusiastic approval. The hat was passed around, and it required but a few minutes to secure enough money.

One of the old dog's friends made a crate, furnished it with enough food to last him a week, and Bruce was started on his 2,000-mile journey to rejoin his master.

Child Gets $1,000 For Being Whipped

Judge Rules That Even Foster Parents Have No Right to Practice Brutility.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—Foster parents may administer corporal punishment to children, but if that punishment is excessively brutal, the child may recover damages. That was the tenor of a decision by the Kansas City Court of Appeals. Lucile Dix, 11, was suing Elizabeth Martin, a farmer's wife, of Cooper County, Missouri. The case came to the court here on appeal.

Lucile lived with her grandparents. She went to the Martins to spend the summer. Mrs. Martin, the testimony showed, beat her so severely that the child's back did not heal for several weeks.

Judge Johnson, who wrote the opinion in the case, held that even granting that she was a foster parent the child was entitled to the $1,000 verdict on account of the excessive brutality of the whipping.

RICH MAN GOES TO WORK AS PANAMA CANAL DIGGER

CHICO, June 7.—Charles McLennon, prominent business man of this city, goes to Panama to-morrow for the purpose of taking one day's employment in the big ditch for the sole purpose of being able to say he helped build it. He will become a cement mixer for 24 hours and expects to make good at the job. He will be accompanied by Frank Morehead, who will look on and enjoy a vacation.

U. S. Duchess Angers Londoners
Her Grace of Marlborough Sad
Charity Speech Not Understood

The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York. She has stirred London charitable circles.

Question of Cleanliness Is Raised So "Missis Duke" Is Quizzed in Paper.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Unwittingly the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, has stirred up a hornet's nest in her eagerness to do good among the poor. For years she has been most active in charity. She has endowed institutions to benefit the working classes, especially the women; she has gone into the slums frequently to relieve distress; she has enlisted the co-operation of the rich and the mighty in her benevolent enterprises, and has won warm praise for what she has accomplished from Queen Mary, who has sometimes been with her on errands of mercy in the East End.

One evening recently the Duchess made a speech at a meeting in the interest of the St. Pancras School for Mothers, of which she is a generous patron, and her well intended remarks have called forth much inconsiderate, unkind criticism in the public press.

King's Aunt Involved.

To make matters worse, Princess Christian, an aunt of King George, presided at the meeting and there is nothing more distasteful to royalties than to be mixed up in a controversy, especially if it has a political tinge.

The expressions of the Duchess which seem to have aroused the most resentment were these:

"Enough has been written to show that our system of education has failed to turn out better workmen, more competent mothers, more self-reliant men and women. Lessons in mothercraft have to be supplemented by rudimentary instruction in cooking and housework, while personal and domestic hygiene also are unknown factors."

Dr. Marion Phillips, the General Secretary of the Women's Labor League, complains in this fashion:

"What can you cook without stoves? And what percentage of the working people have stoves? Evidently the Duchess does not know that in some districts the cooking has to be done entirely on an ordinary open fireplace.

Calls Her Uninformed.

"Would the Duchess be able to do anything better than the average working woman in those circumstances? You need to be careful and very clever indeed to cook anything well without a stove or other utensils. The Duchess is very well meaning but uninformed. Personal hygiene is not much more practicable among workingmen who only have the clothes they stand up in and must stay in bed while the wife washes her husband's only shirt."

Captain Jessel, a Unionist Member of Parliament for St. Pancras, criticised the Duchess and other speakers for talking rank socialism on the subject of the duty of the State to the individual and the insufficiency of the present rate of wages.

"Questions for Missis Duke."

A newspaper which prints the replies to Her Grace publishes also an article entitled: "Some questions for Missis Duke." They are:

Exactly how well can you cook?

Could you keep yourself clean in a slum?

Do you know as much as your maids of the science of personal and domestic hygiene?

Could you make a tenement in the East End glorious with a bar of yellow soap and a wornout scrubbing brush?

Do you make and mend the dresses of your family?

Could you patch a pair of unpatchable trousers?

Do you look after the Duke and see he is trim and tidy?

Would you care to polish him up when he returned grimed through with the dirt of a factory?

Could you keep clean if you hadn't a bath?

Do you know everything about that science of motherhood whereof you talk so eloquently?

Then the newspaper comments on the Duchess's ideas thus:

"Advice? Yes, from a practical housewife and mother who has to do it a workingwoman is willing to take it, but not the patronage of a Duchess. Do not, implore Your Grace, preach from your luxuriously upholstered pedestal the practice of these virtues of which the workingwomen know as much as you."

Because She Is American.

It is evident that the Duchess' critics are resentful because they imagine that she, as an American, criticises the English workingwomen with a national bias. This, of course, is most unjust, as the Duchess is now entirely English in her point of view.

Miss Porttock, the Lady Sanitary Inspector of the East End, indignantly declares:

"It is not true that poor English mothers are willfully dirty or careless. Nearly always they are anxious to do well by their children, and it is positively miraculous that they succeed even so well as they do under the wretched conditions. If the Duchess of Marlborough really desires first-hand knowledge of how the poor live it will be quite easy for me to show her homes where cookery is practically impossible."

The Duchess explains:

"I was entirely misunderstood. I know well the miserable living conditions among the English workingwomen and have worked for years for their betterment in my own small way."

MOB FIGHTS TO LYNCH DRIVER WHO KILLS BOY

Women and Children Battle Beside Men for Vengeance After Accident in New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Around the crushed form of a four-year-old boy lying on the pavement in front of 340 West Twenty-sixth Street, men and women, and even children, fought last night in an effort to take a man's life as the price of the child's.

The man was Dominick Chirallo, of Hoboken. His truck, loaded with bags of waste paper, had run over and killed four-year-old Patrick Tassano, of 337 West Twenty-sixth Street. He crouched under the seat, his truck a fort and the bags of paper a breastwork, while the mob stormed around him.

Policeman Schlusing heard the clamor two blocks away. He came running and rapping for help. Joined by two brother officers, he tore his way through the crowd and took charge of the terrified Chirallo.

The policemen cleared a space around the wagon, while the angry mothers and fathers raged, shouted and threw missiles. Then, with a sudden rush, they whisked their prisoner through a vulnerable part of the packed circle and gained the door of a drug store, to which the dead child had been carried.

Policeman and prisoner were knocked through the door by the leaders of the cheated mob, who came crushing in after them. The parents of the child were in the store and lent fuel to the crowd's rage.

Finally the police gained a back room with their prisoner, and Schlusing managed to slip out with him and reach the Seventeenth Street station. His record was taken and he was transferred to West Thirtieth Street, to be locked up on a charge of homicide.

The police found witnesses who said the driver was in no wise to blame for the death of the boy.

WOMAN KLEPTOMANIAC IS CURED BY OPERATION

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Jean Thurnhur, the young Berkeley woman whose commitment to the State Asylum, Patton, followed an ineffectual attempt to cure her of kleptomania by an operation upon her brain, may yet be compelled to stand trial for grand larceny.

A communication from the hospital authorities to the District Attorney said an examination of Mrs. Thurnhur's condition showed her to be of sound mind, and that she was about to be discharged from the institution.

When Presiding Judge McCormick, of the Superior Court, who is now in Sacramento, resumes his bench the question of prosecuting Mrs. Thurnhur will be presented to him.

LEAVES WIFE AS HOSTAGE WHEN HE LOSES PURSE

Young Husband Goes to Buy Wedding Feast and Finds He Had Lost Money.

DENVER, June 7.—If you were to bring your intended bride from another State to get married in Denver and, after much difficulty, including an abridged beauty sleep of the marriage license clerk and the preacher, you finally got married and, when you went to pay for your wedding supper, you found that you had left your pocketbook in a telephone booth blocks from the strange restaurant where you first discovered its loss, now, what would you do?

Leaves Bride In Cafe.

You would probably leave your wife as a hostage and payment to the suspicious proprietor and hotfoot it after the lost pocketbook.

That is just what Henry A. Powson, of Cheyenne, did last night. Powson brought his girl, Miss Christine Anna Anderson, from Cheyenne to Denver to get married and had to call up the license clerk and the preacher, the Rev. G. A. Brandell, from the public pay station in the City Hall. He also left his pocketbook in the pay station.

Later, at the Manhattan Restaurant, he discovered his loss and his wife had to remain as hostage for his return while he did the double-quick stunt to the pay station after the vanished coin receptacle.

Finds Money in Booth.

Luckily it was after night and he found the money just where he had laid it down.

Also he flew in the face of Providence by neglecting to take Otto Thum's advice and let his wife carry his pocketbook at such future time as she may want to telephone for a preacher.

Fined for Nodding at Girl While Asleep

Young Man Told by Court He Should Control Actions Whether Slumbering or Awake.

CHICAGO, June 7.—"You must control your actions while asleep the same as if you are awake," said Judge Gemill when he fined Ernest Plath for annoying a young woman on a street car.

Miss Ethel Wood complained that Plath kept nodding at her and tipping his hat.

Plat said: "I was never so surprised in my life as when this woman called a policeman and had me arrested. I was tired out and asleep, and was just nodding in my sleep. My hat was hitting the back of the car and going up and down."

"Just $10," said the Court. "Keep awake."

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BECAUSE IT IS CLOTHED IN REALISM

Reaching the summit of excellence by the exercise of indestructible confidence, indefatigable patience and inexorable fidelity to ideals and traditions

BECAUSE IT IS TRUE TO NATURE

Time is fast obliterating from the face of nature the figures of the west composing its chief characteristics and historic interest

BECAUSE OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION

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MEN AND CITIES MUST WORK AS ONE FOR HEALTH

Community Hygiene and Personal Hygiene Are Dependent on Each Other Says Dr. Storey.

THE LAW DISEASE'S ENEMY

Regulations as to Habits, Foods, and Recreation of People Alone Protect Body Politic.

By DR. THOMAS A. STOREY, Professor of Hygiene College of the City of New York.

Community hygiene and personal hygiene are so dependent upon each other that a successful standard in one is not possible without a successful standard in the other. Man and communities of men build their hygiene out of the same habits. All hygiene, personal or community, is the product of wise habits of nourishment; wise habits of excretion; wise habits of exercise, recreation and rest, and wise plans for the avoidance of and defenses against the causes and carriers of disease.

The health of the human body depends upon the health of every one of the multitude of tissue cells out of which the human body is made. Millions of these cells are specialized into the muscle masses. Other cells in like number are specialized in the nervous tissue. Still other cells are specialized in the bony tissue. Still other of these cells are specialized for other purposes.

Cells Total Millions.

In total, these various tissue cells number a great many millions. The health of these cells is the basis of the health of the body. If any of these cells are nto in a healthy condition the body cannot be in a healthy condition.

The health of all these tissue cells depend upon their nourishment; upon their being freed from the injurious influences of their excretions; upon their receiving adequate rest; upon their being properly exercised, and upon their being protected from the influences of the living things that cause disease in mankind.

On the other hand, the tissue cells themselves depend upon the habits of the individual of which they are a part for their nourishment, their relief from the injurious effects of their excretions, their exercise, their rest, and their protection against the living things that cause disease. This means that the man that does not take care of his nourishment, including the foods he eats, the oxygen he breathes and the water he drinks, will not have well-nourished tissue cells.

Individual and Community.

The same relationship that exists between the human body and the millions of cells of which it is made is found in the relationship between the community and the hundreds of thousands or millions of individual human beings which, taken together, form the community. The community cannot be a healthy, virile or efficient community unless the individuals who together form that community are healthy, virile individuals, and the individual depends for his health upon the habits of the community of which he is a part just as the tissue cell depend for its health upon the health habits of the body of which it is a part.

In the first place, the individual human being depends upon the world of human beings for his very knowledge of accurate facts bearing upon the nature of disease, its causes, its carriers and his defenses against those causes and carriers.

And so in our great communities we recognize this fact and make provision in various ways for the health education of the individual and the community. We establish public schools. We build colleges. We create universities. We form clinics, laboratories and hospitals. Through all these various sources we secure knowledge of all mankind.

Schools Aid in Work.

Here in New York City our public schools give a certain amount of instruction concerning health to something like seven hundred thousand school children. In this same great community various important citizens' organizations are busy distributing information concerning many of the special phases of hygiene.

The Board of Health is sending nurses to instruct poor mothers concerning the care and feeling of children. The Merchants' Association is educating the public concerning the dangers from the house fly as a carrier of disease.

The playground associations are teaching the influence of sunshine, fresh air and recreation upon human health. The Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is aiming to make common a knowledge of the main facts concerning the cause, the carriers and defenses that operate in tuberculosis.

In the second place, the individual depends upon the community for clean, wholesome food. If it were not for community enterprise making it possible to bring large quantities of food to a great city from far distant sources, it would not be possible for large cities to exist.

It would be impossible for the individual living in a great city to secure wholesome food if the community did not provide organized supervision for the purpose of keeping unclean and diseased foods out of the markets. The community of New York City has established a Board of Health which is empowered to inspect foods intended for consumption in that city. In a recent year this Board of Health destroyed more than fifteen thousand quarts of milk and over twenty million pounds of other food as unfit for human consumption.

Community Keeps Air Clean.

In a great community the air the individual breathes is kept cleaner through the operation of community laws suppressing the smoke nuisance, preventing the excess of soot in the air, eliminating irritating and poisonous gases and chemical fumes. The dust nuisance is abated with the activities of the Street Cleaning Department.

Our larger communities provide their citizens with parks at great public expense, partly at least for the purpose of giving those citizens opportunity to secure the health benefits of sunshine, fresh air and recreation.

In the third place, the health of the individual in a community depends upon the habits and standard which the community has adopted for the removal of community excretions. The municipality that constructs an adequate and effective sewer system is very likely to have less community disease and more community health than the municipality which has made no successful effort to free its population from the dangers of disease from such sources.

In the fourth place, the individual in the community depends upon community law for his exercise and his recreation. The great mass of people who labor depend upon legal enactment for reasonable hours of labor. Where the communities fail to get together and pass such laws the opportunity for the masses to secure exercise, recreation and adequate rest have been small.

And, finally, the individual depends upon the community for protection against the causes and carriers of disease. The human being is the most dangerous and the most important carrier of disease. In all our large communities boards of health have been established for the protection of the community against those individuals in the community who from time to time are sick with contagious diseases, and who because of their careless habits may disseminate about them through their various excretions the living things that cause disease.

In a recent year in New York City the Board of Health recorded over sixteen thousand cases of diphtheria which were isolated under its regulation for the protection of the community against that disease. In that same year there were isolated eighteen thousand cases of scarlet fever and thirty-five thousand cases of measles.

The health of the community like the health of an individual depends upon good habits of nourishment, including food, oxygen and water; good habits of excretion, good habits of exercise, wise habits of rest and a careful and reasonable avoidance of the causes and carriers of disease.

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"FATOFF" is recommended by doctors, nurses, society leaders, actresses, actors and business men and women who have used it because it is the only product which gives relief from the burden of fat.

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Boy, 18, Stepfather To Sons, 16 and 19

Youth Defeats Father for Hand of Widowed Housekeeper Who Admits He's 45 Years.

STERLING, ILL., June 7.—Richard Lewis, 18 years old, through the peculiar workings of matrimony, will be stepfather to a son who is a year older than himself, and hold the same relation to a boy who is two years his junior.

Lewis is the son of a wealthy farmer whose property adjoins this city, and he eloped with Mrs. Hazel Chapin, 45 years old, who has been housekeeping in the Lewis home.

Mrs. Lewis died five years ago, and the elder Lewis was to have married his housekeeper.

Mrs. Chapin has two sons, 19 and 16 years old, both of them larger than her husband.

NEW BLOOD IS CALLED DIXIE'S GREAT NEED

Speakers Tell Educational Conference That Inbreeding Is Section's Most Dangerous Peril.

The need of new blood in Southern farming communities and the fact that the South is at present suffering from inbreeding in its farm life was pointed out recently in an address before the Conference for Education in the South at Richmond, Va., by Leonard G. Robinson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of this city. Mr. Robinson was selected to address the conference on each of the three days of its sessions.

The South, Mr. Robinson said, not only gets little new blood by accessions from the outside, but loses the best blood of its agricultural communities by migration of its youth to the more attractive life of the cities.

Must Avoid Inbreeding.

"The law of variation has long been a recognized principle in agriculture," said Mr. Robinson. "Every farmer knows that animal in-breeding must be carefully avoided. The same is true with plants. Even the soil must have its variation in the form of crop rotation. Is it not possible, therefore, that agriculture is suffering from the lack of variation in its most important element—the human element—from the facilities.

"The city gets its new blood by accessions from the country, and it is a fact that many of the most successful men in the city are country bred. The country, on the other hand, not only gets little new blood from the outside, but sends to the city thousands of its most energetic sons and daughters as its annual tribute to industrial progress. The result is a lack of variation in the country population. What farming, therefore, needs is a constant accession of new blood, or, if I may so term it, temperamental hybridization. This is true not alone of the South, but of farming the world over.

"Unquestionably Southern agriculture would profit very much by the adoption of better and more scientific farming methods. There is also no doubt but that Southern agriculture is suffering for the lack of new blood.

South Needs Foreigners.

"But what the South needs most is men. It needs the painstaking Teuton, the stolid Slav, the impressionable Latin, the nimble-witted Hebrew.

"The South needs them to develop its vast untold natural resources, to reclaim its swamps and deserts, to supply the much needed farm labor, and to constitute its body politic of home-owning, independent farmers—the anchorage in every crisis of State and nation. You may not want all of them. You may have your preferences. But heaven knows you need them.

"No section of this great country of ours can surpass the South for soil and climate. No section presents so many advantages to the thrifty would-be farmer. But there are conditions in the South that call for change, evils that must be remedied, before settlers in appreciable numbers can be induced to cast their lot with it."

JUDGE TAKES JURY TO MOVING PICTURE SHOW

DENVER, June 7.—Judge Rothgerber gave a jury and his bailiff, clerk and stenographer a rare treat shortly after opening court. He gave a recess and ordered the jury to accompany him in a body to a moving picture show. They remained through an entire act of the show.

They did not discuss the merits of it, but on their return discussed the stairway which leads to the balcony of the theater.

An action was being tried between the Brown Iron Works Company and the Queen City Iron and Wire Company over material furnished in the construction of the stairway. The plaintiff says the defendant did not comply with the contract. It was to get practical knowledge of the situation that Judge Rothgerber and the others went to the theater for a personal examination.

Real Story Tellers Charm Atlanta Children

Well Told Tales Are Part of Modern Education

Men and Women Are in a League to Reach the Hearts of the Little Ones.

By TARLETON COLLIER.

Blue-eyed Anne Dupree Choate convulsively grasped as much of Piedmont Park turf as her two small fists could hold, and edged closer.

"And—?" she breathed, tensely. Her bobbed yellow hair crackled with excitement.

The easy voice of the story teller, carefully and truthfully following an Uncle Remus dialect, continued:

"De man drapped back on his piilow, but 'fo' long he feel supen and heard supen clawin' and scratchin' at de foot of de bed. Supen ketch holt er de kivers, and clawed lak a cat a-climbin' up. De man rais' his haid up and look, and he see two bright eyes, lak balls er fire, lookin' right pine blank at him frum de foot er de bed. De varmint crawl up nigher and nigher on de man. He can see his little short years by de light er his eyes—"

Anne Gets No Sympathy.

"Ou-u-u-u-eeeee," said Anne Dupree. The grass gave way which her fingers held, and she fell on her back. Ten other children looked at her unsympathetically, impatiently, because the fall of Anne Dupree caused Mrs. Charles Goodman, the story teller, to pause for as long as two seconds in the course of her narrative.

It all occurred at an informal seance in Piedmont Park yesterday, at which Mrs. Goodman sought to explain, by demonstration, something of the work of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League, of which she is president. As she outlined it, the mission of the League is warmly human and fascinating, with its striving to teach children by an appeal to their hearts, their imagination, their nobility.

"The part that story telling plays in the education of the child is significant," she explained. "All modern teachers have come to realize the value of the expedient. Story telling for instruction, story telling for wholesome entertainment, story telling to ennoble the minds of children, story telling to catch their interest and hold it forever—all this is fostered by the League as one of the greatest single factors in education."

Every Child Is Reached.

Atlanta, together with the rest of the United States, she said, is witnessing the achievement of a tremendous vogue by the art of story telling. Every child in the public schools of the city has been reached, at one time or another, by accomplished story tellers, and in most schools, story telling has become established as a part of the curriculum, in the lower grades at least.

"Everybody is beginning to recognize the potency of able narration," she said. "Children in the schools and in the home are told first, stories of fairies and fables. Then the lives and achievements of the heroes of history and mythology are related to them, stories of the epics and folklore, stories from the classics and from the Bible, stories of great books and great paintings and great inventions, stories of travel, adventure, biography, nature, the universe, of all life. And, it being done, a wonderful result is effected. The world is made interesting for the child, and idealized. Things which he should know are indelibly stamped on his mind. He becomes a creature of dreams and wholesome ambitions. And most of all, he is learning, learning, learning."

Story Tellers Developed.

It is the function of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League to develop and inspire story tellers, and to supply story tellers to schools and other institutions for occasional talks to the children. The league is a branch of the National Story Tellers' League, of which Richard T. Wyche, of New York, is president.

The Atlanta league was organized February, 1912, when Dr. Wyche came to Atlanta. Four persons, knowing of his work, met him in the Carnegie Library—Mrs. Charles Goodman, George B. Hinman, Mrs. A. M. Calkins and Miss Mary Barnwell. These were the beginners. At the second meeting there were nearly twenty persons. At the third, more than 100 were present, and all were enrolled as churches, orphans' homes, rescue mission stations, and even to the juvenile court. George B. Hinman, the first president, has become popular as a story teller in Atlanta, and also at the summer school of the University of Virginia. Mrs. Charles Goodman, this year's president, was one of the charter members of the National Story Tellers' League of America, when it was organized at the summer school of the South, in Knoxville, several years ago. She also is a lifelong friend of Richard T. Wyche, its founder and president. It is recorded that Mrs. Goodman made an impression as a story teller when she gave the entire story of the Passion Play before the summer school of the South, in Knoxville, the summer of 1910.

On a recent visit to New York Mrs. Goodman addressed the Washington Heights Baptist Church, and the Knickerbocker Story Tellers' League of New York City.

Among those of the Atlanta league whose stories have been heard by their fellow members and by children of Atlanta upon more than one occasion are Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hinman, Miss Henriette Massellng, who is engaged as a story teller at the Carnegie Library; Miss Ray Klein, Mrs. W. A. Edwards, Miss Mary Barnwell, Mrs. George Selden, Mrs. R. E. Weatherly, Miss Meta Barker, Miss Viola Montsalvage, Miss Merrill-Hutchinson, Miss Laura Wood, Miss Virginia LaHatte, Mrs. W. A. Albright, Mrs. Jasper N. Bell, Miss Ruby Gaffey, Mrs. Geldie Lloyd, Mrs. F. C. Fitten and Mrs. R. R. Stevens.

Girl Excels in the Art.

And not to be forgotten in the list is Miss Anna Bell Moore. Anna Bell, a little girl not yet in her teens, has become inoculated with the germ of story telling. Mrs. Goodman said the child is a wonder. Hearing a story at school, she goes to the Southern Christian Home, one of Atlanta's orphans' asylums, and relates it to the children who, with her, are cared for by the home.

"She has become a little bit of sunshine in the home," said Mrs. Goodman, "and has captivated every one."

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, matron of the home, said that the children are wildly enthusiastic over story telling.

"It means a lot to them and to their lives," she said. Mrs. R. E. Weatherly is the representative of the league at the home.

The members of the league meet once a month to tell stories among themselves, and to receive assignments to visit schools, orphan homes, or other places as the Mothers' Congress or some other body may request. At the league meetings, Mrs. Goodman said, are mothers who come to hear the stories that they may take the little bits of romance into their own homes and to their own children; school teachers, not members of the league, come for the same purpose.

New Wonders Evolved.

And after each meeting new wonders are evolved and new plans are laid for the delight of little boys and girls like Anne Dupree Choate and the others who were at Piedmont Park yesterday and who heard Mrs. Goodman.

The league members recognize a moral value in story telling, also. And because they see this, they sent George B. Hinman, one of the most forceful and entertaining members of their staff, to the Juvenile Court recently to talk to the wayward boys there about great men and great and noble deeds.

In every kindergarten in Atlanta there is a story teller, and a local training school for kindergarten instructors has established in its curriculum a course in vocal narration.

"The strange thing," said Mrs. Goodman, "is that it should be considered a new thing. Story telling for instruction, for moral development and for pleasure, is as old as man himself. Plato considers it, in his 'Republic,' mothers have always told stories to their children, men and women grown have always been ready to be thrilled, excited, entertained, by stories told or written. It is just now, though, that the art is coming into its own as a factor for great good."

Thrilling End Reached.

That is why Mrs. Goodman sat on the grass at Piedmont Park yesterday and smiled into the eager eyes of a dozen little children as she told her story from Uncle Remus. She came to the thrilling end.

"All dat's lef' of de man's house now is de rude heart-stone," she concluded, "and dey say dat when de moon rises roun' and red and shines down dat lonely hollow, and de win' blow, dat you can hear a voice in de win' dat say:

"'Tal-a-a-a-a-a-eeley-po-o-o!' and die in de distance."

Thomas Daniel, Jr., threw a protecting arm around Miss Catherine King. This is not to be considered scandalous, for Miss Catherine King was only four years old, and she was shuddering with delicious fear. And Thomas Daniel was every bit of seven, and a man. They were taking a trip into the romantic land of make-believe, and he was her chivalrous protector.

A GROUP on the grass in Piedmont Park. From left to right, Ethel Hunter, Margaret Wade, Catherine King, Anne Dupree Choate and Mrs. Charles Goodman, the story teller.

Kansas Gov. Calls Halt on Legislating

Says Commonwealth Has So Many Progressive Laws it Will Take Years to Catch Up.

TOPEKA, June 7.—Governor George Hodges would have the Kansas Legislature cease meeting for 5 or 10 years so that the State could catch up with the laws now on its statute books. For six years now Kansas Legislatures have been passing the most progressive enactments in the country. Here are some of the "first things" Kansas did and which other States are copying:

Kansas blue sky law, copied by 17 States.

Abolished common drinking cup, copied by 28 States and Government.

Abolished common roller towel.

Created first small debtor's courts where lawyers and fees are unknown.

Provided efficiency test for all bank employees.

Provided first rating bureau for fire insurance.

"Let the Legislature disband for a number of years until the State catches up," said the Governor. "We have a greater number of progressive laws upon our statute books than any other commonwealth."

Low Pay in Country Drives Girls to City

Laundress Tells Missouri Senators She Could Make but 75 Cents a Week as Rural Domestic.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The low wages paid to girls working as domestics in the country was given to-day as a reason why girls prefer work in the city rather than in the rural districts.

Testimony to this effect was given by the Missouri Senate Wage Investigating Commission. State Senator Wilson asked a girl employed in a laundry here why girls did not leave the city and do domestic work in "good homes at $5 and $7 a week and board."

"I just came from the country," replied the girl. "I never knew a girl in the country, working as a domestic, who could make more than 50 or 75 cents a week. That's why I came to the city—because I did not wish to work for such small wages. I don't want to go back to the country."

The girl testified that she lives with her brother and keeps house for him. Her wage at the laundry is $6 a week, if she works full time.

Minnesota Income To Be $200,000,000

Law Authorizing State To Lend Money and Tax on Ore to Make Wealth Tremendous.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—The financial position of the State of Minnesota is extraordinary. That State is the possessor of the bonds of many other commonwealths. A constitutional amendment was adopted authorizing the State to lend to municipalities and schools. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis, which are badly in need of money, can obtain funds from the State treasury on a 4-per-cent basis.

The income from the State school trust fund will reach $5,000,000 per year within the next decade. It will be nearly $2,000,000 the present year. And then the State has a large income from iron mine royalties which last year was $5,000,000, and this year will perhaps be twice that amount.

It is estimated that the average amount of ore mined in the next 36 years, for which period the State has contracts with various lessees, will be 7,000,000 tons and the aggregate royalties will be $63,000,000. The State Auditor considers it conservative to estimate an income of $200,000,000 within a period of 40 years.

WOMEN CAUGHT BY TIGHT SKIRTS IN SEA OF SYRUP

Happens at Hour of Washington's Fashionable Parade When Barrel of Sticky Stuff Spreads.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The crowd that frequents the soda fountain at the drug store at the corner of F and Fifteenth Streets, just across from the Treasury Building, where women in their new gowns leave the street cars to commence the parade up fashionable F Street, had a grand time for two hours to-day.

A barrel of syrup dropped from the tail end of a transfer wagon, the head of the barrel came out, and fifty gallons of juice covered about 200 square feet of sidewalk.

Five women wearing tightfitting skirts, went down almost in a heap when they struck the syrup. The tight skirts kept them from skating through, as the men did.

Soon an army of drug clerks were out "shooing" the people around the slick spot and escorting those who fell into the store to have their clothes cleaned.

Three men who dashed to the rescue of women lost their feet and went down with them.

Twenty-six skirts and fourteen men's suits suffered. Several women whose skirts were a little high and who wore up-to-date summer underoutfits declined the offer of drug store help and hurried home.

MAN'S LOVE PLEADED AS RECEIPT FOR $8,500 LOAN

DETROIT, June 7.—Miss Florence Bliss, formerly of Oxford, Mich., who was defendant in a suit begun to-day, by William Latham, of Kankakee, Ill., to recover $8,500, testified in her own behalf. She admitted receiving money, but said it was a gift, declaring she and Latham had been engaged. She produced a letter in which Latham was credited with writing: "I enclose this $100 to pay for your engagement ring."

Latham who is seventy-five years old and is said to be almost a millionaire, contends the $8,500 was merely a loan. Miss Bliss has a $100,000 breach of promise suit pending against him.

The two first met while traveling on a train.

Feet Tired-- So Tired?

TIZ Makes Sick Feet Well No Matter What Ails Them.

Send at Once for Free Trial Package.

TIZ acts at once and makes tired, aching, swollen feet remarkably fresh and sore proof.

It's the sure remedy, you know, for everything that gets the matter with your feet. It's for sore feet and for sweaty, bad-smelling feet, and for corns, callouses and bunions, too.

"For years I have been troubled with sore and tender feet; suffered intense pains. Have had the assistance of physicians without relief. I bought a box of TIZ, which worked a perfect cure, as it did with a great many of my friends. I would not be without it."—A. F. Dreutzer, Chicago.

TIZ is not a powder. Powders and other foot remedies clog up the pores. TIZ draws out all poisonous exudations which bring on soreness of the feet, and is the only remedy that does.

You'll never limp again or draw up your face in pain, and you'll forget about your corns, bunions and callouses. You'll feel like a new person. There are two kinds of people in the world—those that get what they want, and those that get what someone else wants to give them. Be firm—when you ask for TIZ, get it and laugh at the substitute.

TIZ is for sale at all drug stores, department and general stores at 25 cents per box, or it will be sent you 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.

RHEUMATISM COMES FROM CONDITIONS WHICH CAN BE REMEDIED

But Local Applications on the Skin Cannot Get at the Cause of Your Suffering.

Just a bilious attack and a slight deposit of uric acid. Now calomel and similar mercurial purgatives do not dissolve and expel the uric acid sediment that forms from undigested, fermenting foods, and when this poisonous acid is not expelled it accumulates quickly, thickens the blood and settles in joints and muscles. The joints and muscles then become stiff.

An attempt to cure this rheumatism must be directed toward removing uric acid from blood and tissues, breaking up the crystalline urates already formed and preventing new deposits.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is remarkably successful in the treatment of rheumatism. It dissolves uric acid out of the tissues, holds it in solution and expels it in the urine. It thoroughly cleanses the system of fermentation and purifies the blood. It will give prompt relief in all cases of rheumatism resulting from uric acid poisoning.

If you are suffering with rheumatism, try JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately. It will relieve you more promptly and surely than anything else. Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. Insist on the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If your druggist can not supply you full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, Atlanta.—(Advt.)

NEW YORK IS AT ENEMY'S MERCY, ASSERTS OFFICER

Army Man Writes in Infantry Journal That Eastern Metropolis Would Get First Blow.

U. S. SAFETY IS SCOFFED

Article Declares That Foreign Liners Could Land 150,000 Troops in Few Days.

"It is a popular fallacy in our country that our distance from probable enemies gives us security from attack. Nothing could be more foolish than this unthinking faith. India and the Transvaal were farther from England and Tonquin was farther from France than we are from Europe, but distance did not save those places from invasion and conquest. Distance alone will not grant us immunity from European aggression."

The words are those of Captain Hugh D. Wise, Third United States Infantry, writing in The Infantry Journal, the service magazine, published by the officers of the infantry arm of the United States Army. The title of the article is "Our Unpreparedness for War," and in his treatment of the question Captain Wise is both frank and cautious, for if there is any nation on earth unprepared for a great foreign war that nation, in the unanimous opinion of the officers of the regular army, is the United States, and among the first places to feel the iron hand of the conqueror would be New York, in the opinion of Captain Wise.

European Imbroglio Helps.

The fact that the complicated status of European politics renders European countries exceedingly cautious about embarking on war is, in the opinion of Captain Wise, a most fortunate circumstance for this country, yet, he adds, to "depend for our national safety upon such an uncertain thing as the status quo of European politics is too chimerical to be seriously considered."

"Of him who imagines that we can whip the world," adds Captain Wise, "let us ask whether he has ever coldly compared our military conditions and our fighting power with those of possible enemies? That we are vulnerable to foreign attack is a fact too well known to the great powers to warrant our trying to deceive them.

Now Third Naval Power.

Captain Wise then points out that the United States, so short a time ago the second, is now the third naval power, and that the gap between the American and the foreign fleets is gradually but surely widening. He then calls attention to the fact that both Germany and England have in their transatlantic trade vessels plying between American and their own ports which could at a single sailing bring to our shores 150,000 trained troops, equipped in every detail, and to oppose such armies we have in the United States 30,000 regular mobile troops and a little over 100,000 of the organized militia, the latter being, as continues, "as heterogeneous as the States from which they hail, and who vary in quality from those of a few States where they are fairly well equipped, to those of other States where they are in a chaotic military condition."

It would require at least six weeks to mobilize and concentrate our small first line on the Atlantic seaboard, Captain Wise continues, adding that "this is not a confidence-inspiring weapon with which to meet a powerful and well-trained adversary."

New York in Peril.

The author then goes on to show what would happen to New York and Washington and the large cities near them in the event of an invasion by a first-class foreign power.

"No serious blow," he says, "could be struck us below the Chesapeake Bay, nor could a paralyzing blow be dealt in New England. A blow in the South might mortify and sting, one in New England might pain or stun, but the knockout must hit us on our Middle Atlantic, and it is there that we must expect the punch."

After alluding to Washington and the cities of the Chesapeake, "whose easy capture and rich possibilities in contributions make them a tempting prize," and the additional fact that the possession of the head of the Chesapeake, "where the great 'trunk lines of railroads cross it, would not only stop the one-eighth of our domestic traffic which they carry, but also would strategically sever our Atlantic seaboard in twain," Captain Wise turns to New York.

"Great though," he says, "the commercial importance of this section may be, and great it is, yet it is small compared with that of the country about New York, whose wealth and whose financial influence are almost beyond estimate. Its capture would put into hostile hands a prize of incalculable value, not only because of the paralysis it would cause to the nation's business, but also because of the political pressure that this financial strain could be made to carry to the utmost parts of the land. But primarily the importance of New York is commercial, and if it is at our commerce that the enemy desires to strike, he will probably aim his blow at New York."

PROFESSOR SAYS SCIENCE HAS DESTROYED MORALS

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—"The dignity and majesty of the law has lost its meaning in the United States," said Dr. William J. Hudson, professor of philosophy at the University of Missouri, in an address here last night.

"There is too great a lack of respect for laws and morals," he continued. "We are drifting into a state of demoralization. We have lost our morals in biology. Science has been allowed to usurp our belief in morals and religion until now we are willing to explain everything by animal nature.

"Laws unless backed by public opinion are spineless. The church is the conscience of the State, but it has not been alive to its duty. The new investigation committees could do as far as they liked if public opinion were united on the question."

Mrs. Benton McMillin May Join U. S. Diplomats

Husband Is Likely To Be the Minister to Peru

Mrs. Benton McMillin, beautiful wife of Tennesseean who is likely to become United States Minister to Peru.

$1,000 an Hour Fight Saves $1,000,000 Crop

Scientific Methods in Smudging Preserve Pears and Apples of Rogue River Section of Oregon.

MEDFORD, June 7.—A thousand dollars an hour is what it costs to fight frost in the Rogue River Valley. But when the protection to a $1,000,000 pear or apple crop is considered, this amount is a low rate of insurance.

Blossom time is frost fighting season and continues until about this time. Last year there was practically no smudging. This year there have been two nights thus far when it was necessary for the fruit grower to slip out of bed at 3 a. m. and keep the oil pots burning until breakfast time.

Professor O'Gara, County pathologist, is commander-in-chief of the frost fighters. The professor is also head of the weather bureau. When the dew point is low and the barometer indicates fair weather, Prof. O'Gara sits in his conning tower on top of the Garnett Corey Building, with the weather appliances in one hand and the telephone in the other, and directs the battle.

As there are rarely more than three nights a season when the smudging has to be carried on, and as this method of frost fighting has practically eliminated loss during the blooming season from low temperature, smudging pots have become as much a part of the fruit growers' equipment as spray pumps and pruning shears. In 1911 alone the loss from frost was estimated at $75,000, so an insurance averaging $5,000 a year is considered a small item.

THIRTY-THIRD GIRL IN ONE LINE BORN TO FAMILY

LAWRENCEBURG, IND., June 7.—Thirty-three girls in a straight line of descent, without the birth of a boy, was marked to-day when a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Silas W. Jackson, of this city. This baby is the eleventh daughter of an eleventh daughter, and the proud parents believe she should develop some remarkable traits.

The record of the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, none of whom ever gave birth to a boy, is considered remarkable and perhaps the only one of its kind in the world, or at least that portion of the world where vital statistics are kept.

Wife of Former Governor of Tennessee Who Starred in Recent Pageant in Nashville Expects to Add Brilliancy to Embassy.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—Among the number of American women who will represent their country socially in foreign lands during the present Democratic administration will probably be Mrs. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, wife of the former Governor of this State, and for many years Democratic leader in the National House. The administration is favorably considering the appointment of her distinguished husband as Ambassador to Peru. He will almost certainly be tendered some diplomatic post.

The youth and beauty of Mrs. McMillin made the capital of Tennessee the center of social activity in the South during the administration of her husband. With unexcelled wit and diplomacy she exerted her powerful influence in his behalf as a stepping stone to his political preferment until now he is one of the most talked of men in his section, which is sure to be recognized in the distribution of federal patronage during the present Democratic regime.

Mrs. McMillin an Actress.

Mrs. McMillin is an actress of no mean ability. She recently took the leading role in a Greek pageant given here in which she was supported by a cast of 800 of the most beautiful young women and talented young men in the State. The pageant play was written specially for the occasion by Sidney Hirsch, a young playwright of Tennessee. It is said that Nashville possesses the only correct reproduction of the Parthenon to be found in the world to-day, and as a consequence produced a setting for a pageant of this kind that would not have been possible in any other city in the country. The scenic production was therefore brilliant, and this, coupled with the histrionic ability of Mrs. McMillin, made the pageant a magnificent success.

The 800 draped and sandaled youths and maidens produced the play on the wide lawn of Centennial Park, with a stately temple rising behind as a leading feature of the background. With them were seen gallant chariot horses, lines of sacred bulls garlanded for the temple rites, 300 sheep grazing on the wide plain, and 1,500 pigeons carried by priestesses of the temple to be loosened to fly over the heads of the spectators. It was an artistic and spectacular performance never before equaled in the history of the South.

Ambitious for Husband.

Mrs. McMillin's appearance in the leading role of the pageant was of particular interest because of the fact that her husband is slated for a diplomatic post, to which she will accompany him. Mrs. McMillin is as ambitious for her husband as he is for his own success. Mrs. McMillin is a woman not only of physical beauty, but of great personal magnetism. She is as brilliant as she is beautiful.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from Jacobs' Pharmacy and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

ROULETTE AND POKER VANISH FROM PANAMA

Gambling, Once Popular Amusement of Canal Employees and Natives, Disappears.

PANAMA, June 7.—Men who up to yesterday sat around in the cantinas and cafes of Panama and Colon and threw dice for drinks are to-day reduced to the necessity of "counting out," because the Government of the Republic of Panama has put into effect a law against the shaking of dice. Even the possession of dice by a public drinking place is forbidden. Only the lottery now remains of all the many gambling devices that were permitted in Panama prior to the American occupation. The lottery will persist a few years longer and then it too must go.

So far as gambling is concerned Panama and Colon are now model cities. One of the articles of the constitution of Panama forbids gambling in any form, and roulette, which flourished here up to 1904, was closed down in that year. In 1911 stud poker was forbidden and a year later all forms of poker were put under ban.

Goethals Bars Poker.

Col. G. W. Goethals, the autocrat of the Canal Zone, holds every Sunday morning a court for grievances at Culebra, and in one of these sittings it came to his ears that some of his "subjects" were causing their wives and themselves great unhappiness by losing large sums of money at poker.

He intimated to the Government of Panama that he would appreciate it if the poker games were closed, because they were interfering with the interest of some of the canal employees in their work and the games were stopped.

A sirocco of civic virtue seems to have dried up Panama and Colon, when one compares those cities of today with the same places a few years ago. Bull fighting or baiting was a popular pastime up to 1909, and even such exciting combats as a bull against a lion were advertised.

In 1909 Panama passed a law forbidding all such amusements. Cock fighting remained, however, and this was a great Sunday attraction in both Colon and Panama. In the latter city the big arena near the north bastion of the old city wall was crowded every Sunday. In 1911 even this form of amusement was forbidden.

Prizefighting Permitted.

Prizefighting is still permitted, but the enterprise is entirely in the hands of Americans, and Americans attend the shows. The Panamanan does not care for boxing bouts and looks with utter contempt on the American who can reconcile such brutality with civilized living.

After July 1 liquor selling will be prohibited in the Canal Zone and the nearest oases will be Panama and Colon. It is not likely that the prohibition wave will overflow those cities, and therefore the usual Saturday and Sunday night recreation of the canal builders will not be interfered with.

Cowboy Lassoes Boy In Peril of Drowning

Expert of New Mexican Plain improvises Lariat When Boy Falls From New York Pier.

NEW YORK, June 7.—It was a fortunate thing for John Finan, 6 years old, of 6 Dover Street, that John Lopez, of 168 South Street, was once a cowboy in New Mexico, for it was his dexterity with an improvised lasso that saved the boy from drowning yesterday afternoon when he fell into the East River at the foot of Roosevelt Street.

The boy was playing with companions on the pier at the foot of Roosevelt Street when he slipped at the edge of the pier and fell overboard. The cries of his playmates brought Lopez with 300 other persons to the pier. Lopez, who now works as a longshoreman, obtained a rope and making a noose in it, threw it over the head of the boy as he rose to the surface after going down twice. Then towing the lad to shore, others lifted him out before he was choked seriously by the noose.

Dr. Crane was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, but he found the boy with Lopez the center of an admiring throng. He took the lad home instead of to the hospital.

Tears Won't Help the Gray Hairs

But the proper care and treatment will. And right now when the first few white threads are beginning to glisten is the time for action.

Stop pulling out the gray hairs or you will make yourself white-headed. Your hair is losing vitality. USE

Robinnaire Hair Dye

No, it isn't a vulgar bleach or artificial coloring. It is a restorative that simply renews the natural color and life and luster of the hair, and makes it soft and beautiful. Non-sticky, and does not stain skin or scalp.

TRY IT. Your hair needs it. Prepared for light, medium and dark brown and black hair. Trial size 25c, postpaid 31c; large size 75c, by mail 83c. Pure and harmless.

FOR SALE BY

All Jacobs' Stores

And Druggists Generally.

PRIEST PLACES BAN ON TURKEY TROT IN PARISH

Declares He will Eject Anyone Who Indulges in Any of the Present Dances.

BANGOR, June 7.—Members of St. Johns Catholic Parish, one of the most populous in Maine, have been forbidden from the pulpit to indulge in the turkey trot the tango, the squirrel squirm or any other of the "ragging" dances.

Father Garrity denounced certain exhibitions which he had seen young men and girls of the parish indulging, and declared that any of his parishioners who engaged in it in St. Johns Hall will be ejected at once.

Present Dancing Pernicious.

"Dancing may be an innocent form of amusement, or it may be pernicious, especially as it is carried on at present," said Father Garrity. "The tendency of the times is to drag down the moral standard, and nowhere is this better illustrated than in some of the dances permitted nowadays. These dances are ruinous to all sense of decency and morality. Any Catholic girl or young man who takes part in them is not in a fit state for the reception of the sacraments. The least than can be expected of Catholics is that they maintain outward respectability and decorum. Those who violate all sense of decency by taking part in these dances are not even keeping up to that standard.

Fathers Should Take Stand.

"It is for each one of you to commence the fight against it. You can do more than the civil authorities. Use your influence with your families and those under your control. The father has more influence over his daughter, generally, and the mother's influence counts for most with the son. Fathers, then, should safeguard to the best of their ability the morals of their daughters, and mothers should watch over their sons.

ROADS WILL HIRE WOMEN AS ENGINEERS SAYS ORATOR

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Mrs. Clara Bradley, grand president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said in an address here that transportation companies soon may be employing women as engineers, conductors and even as firemen.

"Women have sufficient strength to operate the levers of oil burning engines which are coming into general use," said Mrs. Bradley. "It is not at all impossible that railroading will come to be a field of industry for them."

Surgeon Builds New Chin on Burned Child

After Many Weeks' Treatment Little Girl's Mouth, Shrivelled to Small Hole, Is Reshaped.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—After many weeks of treatment, the rebuilding of a little girl's chin and the restoration of her mouth, after they had been terribly distorted by burns, have been completed at a hospital here.

Her face was scarred to such an extent that when the wound healed only a small hole was left where the mouth had been. So small was the opening that the little finger could be inserted with difficulty. Nothing was left of the chin but the bone and a covering of scarred flesh.

A large flap of flesh was cut from the child's abdomen, one side being left attached to the body. Then a slit was made in the arm of the patient sufficiently large to allow the insertion of the raised end of the flesh on the abdomen. This was done to establish circulation in the abdominal flesh.

After weeks that part of the flesh attached to the abdomen was cut and the child's arm, with the flap of flesh growing to it, was raised and the part that formerly had been joined to the abdomen was joined to the lips and chin, from which the scarred flesh had been cut.

When the child was discharged from the hospital she could eat, talk and move her jaws as well as any of her companions. It is only upon close examination that the patchwork chin is seen.

4,000 Terrapin Rise To Dinner Bell Call

Delicacies of Chesapeake Bay Did Not Come To Be Eaten, but to Greet Governor.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—For the edification of Governor Goldsborough and his party, 4,000 terrapin showed their heads above the surface of their mud pond. It was not to see the distinguished party that the terrapin came to view, but to respond to the dinner bell, which turned out to be a false alarm. The demonstration occurred at the terrapin farm of Tawes & Co., at Crisfield

"If my husband were here," said the absent watchman's wife, "he would feed them for you, but just to show you how they act I will ring the dinner bell."

Then she picked up several sleighbells on a string and shook them. Immediately above the surface of the mud there protruded some 4,000 little heads, making the pond look very much like a bed of asparagus.

HELD OFFICE 179 TIMES, RESIGNS JOB WHEN 78

Omaha Ancient Has Tasted Political Defeat, but Once in Career and Is a Republican.

OMAHA, June 7.—The champion office holder of the country has resigned because of old age and deafness. Eben K. Long, of Omaha, has been elected to office 179 times.

"And I never yet asked any man to vote for me," he says.

Mr. Long has been a candidate 180 times, and only once was he defeated, and that was so long ago that he has almost forgotten it. Many of his offices have been in fraternal lodges; others have been city and county offices. Fifty-five years ago he was elected to his first political office and not a year has passed since then that he has not drawn a salary from the public. But long before that he was elected to office in fraternal bodies.

Judge Long, now 87 years old, has been a justice of the peace in Omaha for the last twenty-one years, during which time 10,240 cases came before him for trial. Scarcely an election has been held in Omaha for half a century that the name Eben K. Long has not appeared on the Republican ticket. In "off" years, when his name was not on a political ballot he managed to get himself enrolled as a candidate in some order to which he belongs.

Eben K. Long was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1826. He says he expects to live to the century mark. "I'm only eighty-seven years old," he says, "but somehow I can't hear like I once could. For that reason I resigned as justice of the peace."

EPCO CIGAR LIGHTER

Contains an absorbent holder, which makes it unleakable. It is so constructed that the absorber can be withdrawn full length from the holder. One filling will last a month. Sure lighter and handy to carry. Extra flint with each lighter. Postpaid on receipt of price—50c.

Successful German Invention. Great Seller in Europe.

BELING & AMORY, Bayonne, N. J.

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2 TRAINS DAILY
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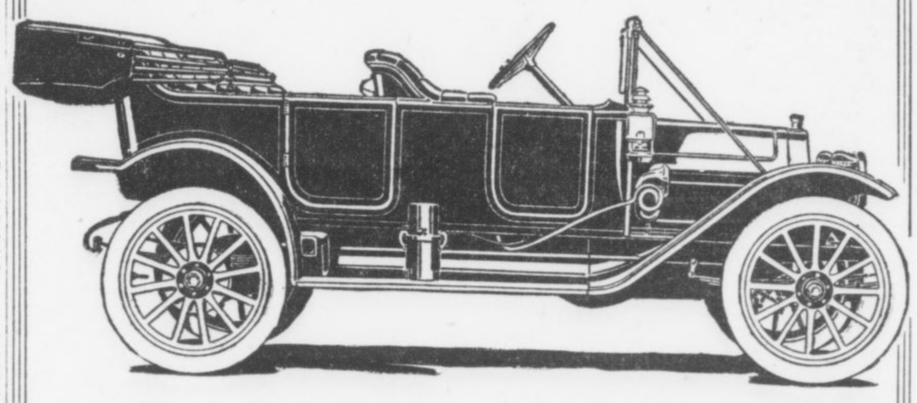

For the sweet girl graduate, the pretty June bride---for party, tea or reception---call

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A LUXURIOUS Automobile---where style and comfort are combined, and where the service is the best. Careful, courteous chauffeurs and special attention to patrons.

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Our cars are clean, new and up to date

GAY PRINCETON SENIORS BOAST TWO GIRLS EACH

Wilsonian Upper Classmen Admit That 203 Girls Have Imprinted Kisses on Their Lips.

FEMININITY ONE'S STUDY

One Collegian Has Room Papered With Billet Doux of Sixteen Young and Trusting Maidens.

"Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
"Men were deceivers ever——
"One foot in sea and one on shore,
"To one thing constant never.'

PRINCETON, June 7.—The full duplicity of the Princeton seniors has been exposed. Two hundred and six of them are writing to girls, and these 206 have on their correspondence lists FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE trusting maidens. One man boasts of SIXTEEN fair correspondents, and papers his room with their letters.

The 206 average two and a half girls apiece.

On the 206, 203 have—whisper it—KISSED their correspondents. The estimated number of girls kissed by the 203 is 1,792—or more. That's an average of about five apiece. The man with sixteen correspondents also holds the kissing record, with—oh, well, you wouldn't believe it, anyway.

These horrible figures were disclosed as a result of the recent canvass of the class, when each senior was put on his honor to answer truthfully questions put to him. From these answers statistics were compiled.

One Has a Clear Conscience.

Listen! Out of the 206, only one man admitted that girls are his favorite study!

The other 206 must settle with their conscience.

Listen once again! Out of those 579 trusting maidens who get weekly letters with a "Princeton" letterhead, only thirty-three have known the joys of a proposal. Nine succumbed, for the records show nine seniors are engaged and twenty-four have been rejected after doing their best.

Think of it—only nine engaged men out of 203 kissers.

These statistics shed a great light on the educational institutions of our country. They are commended to Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and the rest.

Here are some more figures for your edification.

One hundred and eighty-four seniors smoke.

Seventy-six learned in college.

Fifty-one quit in college.

Two hundred and nineteen believe dancing is all right and one of our most popular indoor sports.

Nineteen think it's immoral—especially the trots and hugs.

One hundred and ninety-two play cards.

Sixteen think it's wicked.

Fifty-six have been disciplined by the faculty.

Twenty-one have been "sent home."

Up to Harvard Now.

The average senior's expenses for the four years have been $4,216. The maximum expense has been $10,000 and the minimum $800.

The average age is twenty-two and a quarter. The maximum is twenty-nine and the minimum twenty-two. Think of the wreckage these young things have made with their letters and their kisses.

Twelve are self-supporting.

Fifty-eight are partially so.

Twenty-six have won their "P."

Sixty-five have won their "13."

Ninety-one wear glasses.

Fifty-seven put them on in college.

There's the record.

Can Harvard beat it?

Pig and Preparation Gave Balkans War

Army Subsisted on Hogs Captured on March, and Were Ready to Fight, Is Expert's Theory.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Pigs and preparedness were the main factors in the success of the Balkan allies, according to official reports at the Army War College, and not deadly guns and marksmanship. A member of the staff said to-night:

"The reports show that pigs figured prominently in the campaign. It seems that the armies went through regions where pigs were a staple product, and the soldiers subsisted largely on pigs, saving a large item of transportation.

"The allied troops were drilled and disciplined, the officers trained and experienced. The Turks were lacking in everything in which their adversaries excelled."

"Who's Ahead"

The winner is always the person who possesses a keen appetite, and enjoys perfect digestion—whose liver is active and bowels regular. The sickly person lacks the stamina and strength necessary to win. They should try

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It tones, strengthens and rebuilds the entire system.

Begin To-day. Avoid Substitutes.

Miss Barrymore Forsakes Stage for Her Children

Fritzi Scheff at Last Makes Answer to Her Critics

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, who will not allow the stage to interfere with her duty as a mother. Below is Miss Fritzi Scheff, who, after a long silence, answers all of her critics at once.

Two Noted Stars Show That the Life of the Actress Is Not All a Bed of Roses.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There are other things more to be desired in life than the career of a theatrical star, however great the star's magnitude. The stage is not a bed of roses, you awe-struck maidens must know.

The conclusion is announced almost simultaneously by two of the greatest stars, Ethel Barrymore, majestic Ethel Barrymore, and Fritzi Scheff, piquant little singer.

Miss Barrymore will forsake the sock and buskin. Miss Scheff rails at the theatrical world.

"A mother's work and a home is greater," said Miss Barrymore, today.

"Freedom from gossip and unfriendly tongues is better," said Miss Scheff, to-day.

Baby Wins Over Stage.

The mother instinct has steeled the heart of Miss Barrymore, most beloved actress, against her profession. To-day she said she may appear on the stage in New York hereafter, but never will she again take a road tour.

The decision was announced as she sat by the side of her baby daughter Ethel, who is ill from diphtheria in the Minturn Hospital. Miss Barrymore watches night and day over the child.

"A person never thinks of the stage in a moment like this," she said, patting the hand of the tiny sufferer. "Now, I know that I can never be away from my home for a single night.

"Possibly this means that I will give up the stage as a career. Certainly it means that I shall never go on tour again. I will appear in New York, and then only provided there is any manager who will present me realizing the conditions. I love the stage, but I love my children more, and I want to be with them when night comes, as any other mother would. I can't do this on the road, and so the tours must go. I shall not play even as far away as Philadelphia."

Feels Moment Coming.

Miss Barrymore in private life is Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt, the most devoted of mothers.

"This moment of decision I felt was coming," she said. "I knew that some day I would have to choose between the stage and my home. Now, the moment is here, and I gladly say that there is not the slightest hesitation."

Miss Barrymore's voice did not carry the slightest hint that the sacrifice she is making is great. However, it is estimated that her actual loss, because of her refusal to again go on tour, will be about $75,000 a year.

The receipts from some of her tours have amounted to as much as $400,000 and $500,000, her own profits, approximately a fourth of this, being $100,000 during a successful season. In New York the profits of a star rarely net over $25,000.

There will be another home tie for the great actress this summer.

Another baby is expected in the Colt home. Now, there is a son and a daughter, Samuel and Ethel.

Miss Fritzi Scheff, long-suffering, has called a halt on her critics. To-day she declared that she has been for years the victim of misrepresentation and of false report, which held her everything from a vixen to a wealthy nincompoop.

"How these reports ever started is beyond me to answer," she said.

"I am not unreasonable and impossible to manage.

"I am not temperamental beyond self-control.

"I am not jealous of associates.

"I am not irresponsible and untrustworthy.

"I am not a wealthy snob, nor am I inconsiderate of my associates.

"The truth is that I am a simple little woman, with homely instincts.

"As long as these reports were confined to the profession there was not great cause to worry. But they have reached the playgoing public, and I have to suffer. Now I will defend myself."

She did, and ably, speaking her mind with emphasis.

"It is likely that the reports began when I left grand opera for a career in comic opera," she said. "Then I was happy to talk to all newspaper men who were kind enough to talk to me. At that time I could talk little English, and a few of my interviews, I must confess, made me appear ridiculous when I was doing my best in the circumstances. Then Mr. Dillingham, under whose management I was playing, thought it best that I should give no more interviews. For several years, then, I was not taking advantage of a means of becoming intimately acquainted with the public.

Had Only Two Managers.

"As to the charge that I can not get along with managers, I can say that in eight years I have been in operetta I have had but two, Mr. Dillingham and the Shuberts. That doesn't look as if I were impossible, now does it?"

The little singer threw out her hands with a naive smile of appeal.

"I am a hard-working, self-reliant woman, of honest instincts, and grossly misunderstood with it. I have had to work hard all my life. I have never been able to stay in New York, waiting on some operetta that I like, as other prima donnas have. Consequently, I have never been able to obtain a show that approached 'Mlle. Modiste,' my first success, in popularity and desirability.

"They are charging that my reappearance in 'Mlle. Modiste' is a matter of 'coming back' after a spell of failure and degeneracy of talent and of youth. I did not 'come back.' I am still very young. I believe my friends will understand me when I say that I simply returned to a role in which the public seems to like me very much.

"I am very much misunderstood and misrepresented. I have self-confidence. I know my limitations and my abilities. And I am not what they have tried to make me out."

CREMATED BODY HELD FOR DEBT

Ashes of English Officers Preserved Pending Settlement by His Kin.

LONG BRANCH, CAL., June 7.—A metal box eight inches long, five inches wide and three deep, containing the mortal remains of Colonel Alfred Logan, represents the novel reminder of the debt which Bert Paul, of this city, undertook when he bore the expense of the cremation which occurred following Colonel Logan's death at El Cajon, in June of last year.

Colonel Logan was a wealthy retired officer of the English army. In his will, which made no provision for the $185 necessary to have his body cremated, he asked that his ashes be consigned to the broad bosom of the Pacific. Paul, who is a well-known local real estate dealer, aundertook the task of complying with this last wish, but first he felt that he should be repaid for the money spent, which he could ill afford to lose. He has written the wealthy English relative of Colonel Logan, and as soon as their remittance arrives the ashes will be thrown to the four winds from the deck of a vessel, as Colonel Logan desired.

Juror's Snore Basis of New Trial Plea

Convicted Man Asks Rehearing Because One of His Judges Went to Sleep Thirteen Times.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—A "loud and raucous snore" formed the basis for a motion of a new trial filed here to-day in behalf of Lee Rial, alleged head of a "national bunco syndicate," who was convicted of having swindled G. P. Friosz, an Illinois farmer, out of $5,000 through a fake horse race.

The defendant asserted he had not been given a fair trial because one juror, George H. Peck, a millionaire realty operator of San Pedro, had fallen asleep and snored repeatedly during the trial, despite apparent efforts to keep awake by chewing gum and fanning himself. It was asserted that one day Peck went to sleep 13 times.

CLEVELAND
THE SCENIC WAY
WITH DINING CARS
L&N

ADAMLESS EDEN FOR 8,000 FARM COLONY WOMEN

Plan Is Outlined for Thousand-Acre Tract Near New York as Antidote for Loneliness.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The lonely, aimless life led by hundreds of women of means in New York was told by Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey yesterday afternoon, in outlining the plans of the Woman's Farm Colonization Society, before a meeting of the Woman's Press Club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Since the announcement of this farm colony was made a few weeks ago," said Mrs. Woolsey, "I have received upward of 8,000 letters, many from lonely women of means—widows, retired professional and business women—who said they would like to join for companionship as well as something to do.

Mrs. Woolsey said the society had an option on 1,000 acres within 50 miles of New York, and that announcement of the location and details of this unique woman's experimental farm colony would be made within the next two weeks."

"The colony will be an Adamless Eden to begin with," said Mrs. Woolsey, "but this does not mean an anti-matrimonial policy is part of the farm colony program. Every woman will be self-supporting from the produce

One Handed Woman Saves Glove Cost

Advertises for Partner, Who Has Lost Left Member, to Share Expense of Pair.

WANTED.
A woman who has lost her left hand. Must wear gloves, size 5 3-4 or 6. Write to Mrs. Annie Huntress Orcutt, No. 218 Howard Street, Melrose.

BOSTON, June 7.—If you are a woman who has lost the left hand you had better write at once to Mrs. Annie Huntress Orcutt, of 218 Howard Street, Melrose. She can save you money on gloves.

Fourteen years ago Mrs. Orcutt lost her right hand. She has an artificial hand in its place, but only wears it on special occasions. Consequently her left hand gloves wear out more quickly than do the gloves on her artificial right hand.

Up to a few weeks ago Mrs. Orcutt has been buying gloves with a Mrs. Hodgdon, of Somerville. The latter had lost a left hand, so it was a simple matter for the two women to go to a store, order a pair of gloves—Mrs. Orcutt taking the left glove and Mrs. Hodgdon the right.

Then came the puzzle. Mrs. Hodgdon had a death in the family and went into mourning. Mrs. Orcutt doesn't like black gloves, so there you are!

FRENCH MINISTER STARTS CRUSADE ON HATPINS

Special Cable to The Sunday American.

PARIS, June 7.—M. Thierry, the French Minister of Public Works, has sent a circular to the railway companies demanding that they shall put into force a regulation under which women may be prevented from wearing long hatpins

BOY RECEIVES $2,000,000 FOR CHANGING NAME

Real Grandfather Leaves Codicil Giving His Grandson Fortune if He Resumes Family Cognomen.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Henry Francis Shoemaker, multi-millionaire railroad financier, gravely ill at his home, Cedarcliff, at Riverdale, Ct., received word from Seattle that the suit brought by his son, Henry W. Shoemaker, to change the name of his five-year-old son back to Shoemaker had been won.

The elder Mr. Shoemaker recently added a remarkable codicil to his will, whereby the sum of $2,000,000 is left to his young grandson, Henry Perry, on condition that the lad's name be changed to Shoemaker.

The boy has been known as Henry Perry since he was legally adopted by Dr. Richard Perry, of Seattle, whom Mrs. Beatrice Barclay Shoemaker Perry married after her divorce from Henry W. Shoemaker.

The court annulled the adoption of the boy and restored his name to Shoemaker. Mrs. Perry was awarded the continued custody of the child.

Pastor Calls Eden Chapter Mere Myth

Unitarian Preacher Says That All "Post Mortem Christianity Must Go"—Wants Flag for Cross.

BOSTON, June 7.—"The Garden of Eden story and all the other things that have made up old Christianity, have got to go," said the Rev. Dr. Edward Cummings, pastor of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, before the forty-sixth annual convention of the Free Religious Association here to-day.

Dr. Cummings called all the teachings in the first two chapters of Genesis myths.

"These fables, or myths, as you wish to call them, must go," said Dr. Cummings. "We want to get rid of this story of the Garden of Eden. We want to get rid of this post mortem Christianity.

"It would have been better had there been no cross. We have made too much of the tragedy of the cross in our religion. In its place I would put a white flag upon every church, and on this white flag I would put a star. That star would stand for a new civilization. It would represent the Christ child, and that flag would stand over every poor tenement of Boston."

UNKNOWN BABY GIRL FOUND IN CATHOLIC CHURCH PEW

HARRISBURG, June 7.—During an early morning service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, members of the choir found a baby only a few days old lying in one of the rear pews. Pinned to a small blanket, in which the little girl was wrapped, was a note requesting that the little one be taken to a Catholic priest, baptized Margaret Mary Vincent, and placed in a Catholic home.

What Is a Doctor's Duty?

Should It Be First for His Patients' Good, or for the Doctor's Selfish Interest?

By DR. WM. M. BAIRD

I HAD something to say a couple of weeks since about the ethics that should guide a Doctor's practice, and it would surprise many to know how some look upon this subject, and the point of view many physicians take of it. At the same time these men are looked upon in the community as model men, and would resent any imputation that would reflect on their honesty or morality.

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

A medical friend called on me a few days ago and insisted that a doctor was justified in giving a patient a certain line of treatment if the patient insisted on having it, even though the Doctor knew it was not needed, for, said he, "the patient will get it from some one, and I might as well have the fee as some one else."

I insist that a Doctor is never justified in giving anything to a patient unless he is confident it is for the patient's good. It is really surprising how many men pay money for treatment that is useless, and in many instances does actual harm.

A man called on me yesterday who had been laid up in bed a couple of years ago for four months, and during that time had sounds passed to his bladder causing excruciating pain and distress, and the passage of sounds in his condition was absolutely vicious.

Another man writes me that he is by advice of a Doctor using permanganate of potash solution, the Doctor having told him the trouble was very slight and the potash solution would cure that in a few days. In the first place the permanganate of potash solution has been practically discarded by everyone of prominence in this line of work, and Doctors who follow fads without knowing the why and wherefore of things still keep on using and still keep doing their patients harm rather than good.

A gentleman called on me yesterday for an examination and I found him suffering from a serious nervous affection, eyes badly affected, and in fact, a physical wreck.

Now listen to the line of reasoning by the Doctor. The patient complained first with certain symptoms which I believe can be clearly credited to long continued LaGrippe and exposure to cold, but because these symptoms sometimes occur following Specific Blood Poison, the Doctor concludes he ought to have "606," which he proceeded to give, assuring the patient that this would end his troubles.

"606" was given and two Doctors worked over the patient for hours afterward to save his life, and at the present time his condition can fairly be attributed to the 606. As a matter of fact, the reasoning of the Doctor was bad, very bad, and his giving a dangerous drug on a chance of hope that it might do good was bad judgment to say the least.

A gentleman called on me recently to have a certain operation which he didn't need. Now many physicians would have performed it at once and justified their course by saying, "Well, he wants it, and if he wants it, I might as well have the fee for it as to let him go to some one else."

All of which I think is a decidedly bad, in fact, a vicious code of ethics to guide a doctor.

By my outspoken denunciation of some of these things during the past few years, I have incurred the enmity of some of these fakers, but I call attention here to the fact that they have stopped. Take for instance the violet ray treatment for stricture; which at once ceased to exist when I turned the light upon it, the five-day cure of certain diseases is no longer flaunted to the public vision, and it is only a question of time when "606" will be in the scrap pile, as it practically is at present, for two-thirds of that given is a fake preparation, for the operator has no desire to use the genuine when he knows it is dangerous.

I know of one instance where a man advertises to give it, and claims to have given it hundreds of times, and to a friend he confided he had never given it but once, and then the effects of it on the patient nearly scared him silly, and from that time he injects colored water and then tells the patient he must take medicine also. Why in the world, if it is a cure, should the doctor give other medicine afterward?

Sometime ago a patient called on me in a decided neurasthenic condition with vital powers very much exhausted and requested me to give him antitoxin, as he had reasoned it out by some process of false reasoning that this might be beneficial. Of course I refused, but he went to a surgeon, who administered it, or at least made the patient believe he did, and the ultimate result can well be imagined. The patient afterward returned to me and is to-day entirely well, but still continues to "cuss" the Doctor who gave him what he wanted given.

Commercialism is hurting the medical profession, for there is not a day goes by but what I hear patients who have consulted and been treated by many physicians giving the Doctors anything but a good reputation, and the keynote of their opinion was invariably that all the Doctors thought of was the fee.

No one questions but what the Doctor should be paid for his service, but fair remuneration for proper service should be all anyone should ask, and in the end I believe it will pay best.

For over 30 years I have devoted my whole time to my specialty, and anyone interested I shall be pleased to see at my office any day between 9 and 6:30. Sundays and Holidays, 10 to 12.

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 .....

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State .....

HELEN FRICK'S FIDO IS CANINE SOCIAL CENSOR

Richest Girl's Pet Is Four-Legged Blue Book of Exclusive Boston North Shore.

HAS OWN SPECIAL MENU

Passes on All Guests at Home of Mistress and Eats Meals From Silver Plate.

BOSTON, June 7.—Helen Frick, the richest girl in America, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, of Prides Crossing, has thrown to one side her other pets—cats and canaries and big dogs—in favor of a little black and white cockerel spaniel, who goes by the commonplace name of Fido.

Yet Fido isn't at all a commonplace dog. It is said of him that he is the only dog in the world who can tell at a glance whether a person has blue blood in his veins, or only the red gore of us common folks. Fido is one of our best little social censors—with an even keener sense of discrimination than Samuel Hooper-Hooper, the Back Bay's acknowledged authority on "Who's Who."

The things it takes Hooper-Hooper a day or two of delving into family history to discover, Fido can tell at a smell.

Proud of Dog.

No wonder Miss Frick is proud of her dog. He's not only a walking Blue Book, but he's the most coddled and cuddled puppy in the world. Here, for instance, is his regular menu:

Milk.
Lamb chops with minced kidneys.
Ice cream.

Here's another:

Cream.
Chicken wings and kidneys.
Pineapple sherbet.

Fido isn't particular about his meals—not at all. He only insists that kidneys figure somewhere on the bill of fare. Give him his kidneys and he goes about his duties of passing upon the social standing of callers at the Frick estate with due gravity and courtesy. Deny him his kidneys and he becomes a yapping, ill-behaved little pup till he gets them.

Fido lives in Miss Frick's own room. He has a specially thick, imported Persian rug—dog-size—for his bed. His food is served on silver plated dishes—or sometimes, if the family is using the plate, on specially secured tin.

North Shore Favorite.

Miss Frick is a favorite along the North Shore—although she doesn't go in much for society. Her usual summer plan is to invite a group of working girls out to camp on the Frick estate for a week or two. Fido was only a puppy last summer, and didn't develop his keen sense of the social fitness of things till last winter at Miss Frick's home in Pittsburg. Now the North Shore is waiting to see whether his disapproval of the unpedigreed working girls will force Miss Frick to give up her camp and go into real society again.

Fido is always with his mistress—at home, walking, autoing, boating or driving. He sits beside her or at her feet. Other dogs he ignores. It is only when a stranger approaches, that he bestirs himself.

One sniff at the stranger's heels, and Fido either barks or wags his tail. If he wags his tail the stranger's social standing is established. If he barks, the poor stranger is socially banned.

Chinese Millionaire Returns Home to Die

Worn by Work of Amassing American Dollars Celestial Goes Back to Native Orient.

SPOKANE, June 7.—Worn out and enfeebled from 40 years of wealth amassing in America, Sing Ho, Chinese millionaire and probably the richest member of his race in the Spokane country, will leave in a few days to spend his last days in China. Wah Tong, a younger man, will accompany him as nurse and bodyguard.

Sing Ho has not seen his wife in 12 years. He came to America 30 years ago and started railroad contracting. The Twin Wo Company, of which he has been the directing genius, has 2,000 laborers under its control, and its operations include contracting for the labor of a large part of the Canadian Pacific construction.

The company, which is capitalized for about $2,000,000 owns one of the largest hotels in Portland. Sing Ho has a son at Hope, Idaho. The son will remain in this country, but as is usual with Chinese business concerns, the executive office vacated by the father falls to the man best qualified to fill it rather than to the son because of relationship.

Doctor Tells How to Shed Bad Complexion

We can not restore degenerated facial tissue any more than we can restore a lost limb. It is useless to attempt to convert a worn-out complexion into a new one. The rational procedure is to remove the complexion instead—remove the devitalized cuticle. Not by surgical means, however, as the underlying cutis is too thin, too tender, to withstand immediate exposure. Applying ordinary mercolized wax will gradually absorb the offending cuticle. By degrees, a new, youthful skin appears; a skin soft and delicately tinted as a rose petal.

No lady need hesitate to try this. Procure an ounce of mercolized wax of the druggist. Spread on a thin layer before retiring, removing this in the morning with soap and water. In from one to two weeks the complexion is completely transformed.

An approved treatment for wrinkles is provided by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half-pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in the solution brings prompt and remarkable results.—Dr. Rupert Mackenzie in Popular Medicine.

Ponies Waiting for Boys and Girls
Contest Entries Are Still Open

AMBROSE B. TRIBBLE, of Lithonia, one of the leading contestants for a pony outfit, shown with a prize he hopes to win.

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.

Race Has Hardly Started—Contestants Are Invited to Drive.

This is an excellent time to enter The Georgian and American's pony outfit contest.

The contest manager wishes to emphasize the fact that the race hardly has started. A few more eager boys and girls will be welcomed. Maybe some of the children are regretting that they did not make a trial for one of the handsome prizes. If so, they should drop in for a talk with the contest department. There it will be made plain to them how easy it will be to jump in and wrest the lead from the present strongest contestants, unless they "speed up" ahead of their present gait.

At any rate, a cordial invitation is extended to all the boys and girls and their relatives to visit the contest department. Little difficulties will be smoothed away, advice will be given, and, where possible to do so without showing any partiality, assistance will be offered.

At the same time, a cordial invitation is extended to the contestants to visit the stockyards and see the twelve ponies and the harness and carts which go with them.

The ponies are exercised daily, and there is no reason why most of the children who are in the race may not experience in advance the thrill of pleasure which comes from driving the little fellows and riding behind them.

Among other things, the contest department has organized itself into an information bureau. Any question which the contestants, or prospective contestants may ask, will be answered promptly.

Meanwhile, do not forget that the time for entering the contest has been extended to June 30, and it is by no means late. In fact, it is early, as developments will prove.

Twelve ponies and complete outfits are offered as prizes. They are worth the most active endeavor, and besides the prizes offered, the children who enter will gain experience which will be of inestimable value to them in business life.

Zion City Puts Ban On Plain Apple Pie

"Shun It as You Would a Rattlesnake," Is Voliva's Warning to His Followers.

ZION CITY, ILL., June 7.—A boycott on the American national delicacy—the pie—has been declared by Wilbur Glenn Voliva, chief of the Zionists.

"Shun an apple pie as you would a rattlesnake," he told his followers in Zion City.

The overseer gathered his flock about him to tell them how they should behave on their visit to Chicago. He told them to put Satan, pie and fried potatoes behind them, the latter two because they contained hog fat.

Fear Chicken Famine From Roar of Guns

Farmers Around Hampton Roads Assert Government Tests of Explosives Will Damage Eggs.

NORFOLK, June 7.—The new explosive which the Government has been testing off Hampton Roads lately is undoubtedly sufficient to drive the armor plate it hit on the ram Katahdin clear through that vessel.

But a result unlooked for lies in the assertion of farmers of this vicinity that there will be a shortage of spring chickens in Washington on account of the heavy detonations. The chicken farmers have formulated a complaint, declaring they have suffered great losses in the destruction of hundreds of unhatched chickens and turkeys as a direct result of the jarring of the surrounding country.

SCULPTURE TO TELL PROGRESS IN CANAL ZONE

History of American Development Will Be Depicted in Stone at Panama Pacific Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The sculpture of the Panama-Pacific Exposition will carry out the note of the exposition in celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal. The spirit of achievement as exemplified by America's work at Panama will be idealized through the works of a number of America's greatest sculptors, who are now engaged in completing the models.

Figures of the early explorers of the oceans, statuary symbolizing the struggle to pierce the rocky backbone of the continents, masses of glorified workmen, the human bulwark of the canal and the great groups idealizing the crowning success at Panama will be among the important sculptural works that will bring home to everyone the world significance of the Panama Canal.

Statuary On Vast Scale.

The statuary will be executed upon a vast and wonderful scale and in its complete presentation of sculptural art will carry forward the work of the great expositions of the past, each of which has marked a distinct advance in the popular appreciation of sculpture.

The sculptural plan will be easy for any one to comprehent. The sculpture is designed to form a sequence from the moment the visitor first enters the main gates of the exposition until he has made the circuit of the exposition courts and of the enclosing walls. Entering from the city by the main gate the visitor will first be confronted with a huge equestrian fountain symbolizing the creation of the Isthmian waterway between the oceans.

The fountain will be outlined against the opening of the 110-foot archway of the Administration Building which will rise to a height of 400 feet. An epic equestrian group representing Energy, the Lord of the Isthmian Way will be the main motif of the fountain. A colossal figure of a splendid nude youth mounted upon a Homeric horse will be depicted as advancing steadily through the waters of the dam.

Canal Workers Pictured.

The pedestal itself will be extremely simple, recalling the constructive elements of the canal and will be planned to permit the flowing of water down its sides in four great vertical sheets which will empty into a large horizontal basin. Grouped in serried ranks about the piers of the pedestal beside the falling waters will be figures of canal workers. In the basin before the pedestal an exultant Victory will be perched upon a huge winged sea monster.

Passing beneath the arch of the Administration Building the visitor in 1915 will arrive in the vast oval courtyard of the Court of Sun and Stars, around which colonnades sweep to the right and to the left.

Before the sightseer, 1,500 feet to the north, will be a vision of the flashing waters of San Francisco Bay, seen through the 300-foot wide entrance of the Court, with the column of Victory on the waterfront standing out as its central feature. On the west side of the court will be the great triumphal arch, the Arch of the Setting Sun, 160 feet high and cleft by an archway 90 feet in height. On the east side of the Court of Sun and Stars will be seen an arch of equally magnificent proportions, the great Arch of the Rising Sun.

WOMAN, LONG DEAF, HEARS WHEN TEETH ARE PULLED

SPOKANE, June 7.—Deaf in one ear for over five years, the hearing of Miss A. Comley, of 605 South Ivory Street, was fully restored a few hours after the removal of two teeth.

"It is the most agreeable surprise I ever experienced," said Miss Comley to-day.

"For the last five years I have been stone deaf. I had two decayed teeth in the upper jaw, and three days ago I had them removed."

"GETS-IT" for Corns, and Away They Go!

"GETS-IT," the New-Plan Corn Cure, Gets Any Corn Surely, Quickly.

You'll say, "It does beat all how quick 'GETS-IT' got rid of that corn. It's almost magic!" "GETS-IT" gets

"Never Could Do This Before, 'GETS-IT' Made Every Corn Vanish Like Magic."

every corn, every time, as sure as the sun rises. It takes about two seconds to apply it. Corn pains stop, you forget the corn, the corn shrivels up, and it's gone! Ever try anything like that? You never did. There's no more fussing with plasters that press on the corn, no more salves that take off the surrounding flesh, no more bandages. No more knives, files or razors that make corns grow, and cause danger of blood poison. "GETS-IT" is equally harmless to healthy or irritated flesh. It "gets" every corn, wart, callous and bunion you've got.

"GETS-IT" is sold at all druggists at 25 cents a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, Elkin Drug Co., Coursey & Munn, Gunter-Watkins Drug Company, E. H. Cone, Inc., Tipton & Co.

SPIRITUALISTS SUE POLICE FOR HALTING SEANCE

Detectives Attend Materialization and Arrest the Clairvoyants When Spirits Appear.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In two actions filed in the Supreme Court, Mrs. Helen Moore, a spiritualist, of 338 West Twenty-second Street, and her daughter Niobe, seventeen years old, seek to recover $30,000 damages for alleged false arrest and personal injury from George F. Higgins and George Neary, detectives on Inspector Gillen's staff; Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, detective, and Adele D. Preiss, a police matron.

The actions are based on the arrest of the woman and her daughter on May 10, when they were conducting a materializing seance, and which the defendants attended in the guise of devotees. At the seance, when a spirit was materializing, the detectives seized Mrs. Moore and her daughter and after a fight, in which others in the circle joined, both were taken to the West Thirtieth Street police station and charged with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Subsequently, when Mrs. Moore and her daughter were arraigned in Magistrate Murphy's court, both were discharged on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient to convince the Magistrate that they had transgressed the law. Mrs. Moore consulted with her lawyers, with the result that the prepared papers in two actions, one for $20,000 in the case of Miss Moore for alleged false arrest and injuries asserted to have been suffered when struck with a blackjack and another for $10,000 for alleged false arrest in the case of Mrs. Moore.

Pastor Would Edit U. S.-Canada History

Declares Future Generations Should Know True Relations Between Countries During Revolution.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 7.—An unusual official statement respecting the relations between the United States and Canada was made here at the close of the annual session of the conference of the Methodist Church of British Columbia.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, general superintendent of the church in Canada, referring to the good work undertaken by the recent New York meeting to celebrate a century of peace between Britain and Canada and the United States, declared that the histories used in the United States should be changed to show the rising generation what was the true state of affairs in connection with early troubles.

He said that the war which ended in the independence of the United States had not been a popular one in the old country. It had been brought on by what was known as the "King's party," and the great statesman, Pitt, had spoken time and again against the attitude of Britain. In England they could not get soldiers to fight against the new American States, so unpopular was the war feeling, and for the first time in the history of Britain mercenaries had to be hired to fight the battles of the empire.

Dr. Chown insisted that text books for school use ought to be revised, especially in Canada, to include these facts.

LAWYER MUST DECIDE "WHEN IS A PIG A HOG"

ST. PAUL, June 7.—"When is a pig a hog?"

This question has been asked William J. Stevenson, Assistant Attorney General, by a citizen of Hendricks, Minn. After inquiring regarding certain exemption matters, the writer says:

"Now, can you tell me when a pig is a hog? How old and of what weight has it to be to be a hog, or is a pig born a hog? Now, a lamb is not born a sheep, and a pup is not born a dog. When is a pig a hog?"

Mr. Stevenson will study the matter closely before answering.

SEA ELEPHANT MEAT SOLE DIET OF EXPEDITION

Two Small Boat Crews Given Up as Dead in Antarctic Found on Glacier.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 7.—Tales of hardships endured by Robert C. Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, with his companions, on a sea elephant hunt in the Antarctic are brought to this port by Vincent Landin, second mate of the brig Daisy.

The expedition left New York in June, 1912, for New Georgia, a British island about 600 miles south of Cape Horn. Two of the crew died on the way down.

Sea elephant meat, said Landin, was served three times a day. The officers and even Mr. Murphy, the scientist, had but one slice of bread a meal. One day in January two boats, with six men in each, were sent after sea elephants. They were overtaken by a storm and were given up for lost.

Later in the day Mr. Murphy went ashore to look for scientific specimens. Climbing a hill he saw the missing boats' crew clinging to a glacier. He gave the alarm and all were saved.

Landin says he and Mr. Murphy left the Daisy at the Barbadoes on the homeward voyage.

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.

Geraldine Farrar Remembered Her Childhood Promise

(Stirring Stories of Great Musicians. No. 6.)

A VAST stage, a brilliant audience; and, in a corner, in the gloom, an old man—alone.

The curtain rose, dancers fluttered and disappeared, and then—her sapphire satin flashing in the rays of a thousand lights—came a slender, beautiful figure.

For a moment she stood silent; then—lingeringly, dreamily, the first languorous notes fell, soft as the remembrance of a lost caress. She was singing "Juliet."

The old man stood curiously moved; for it was his child singing there in the great Metropolitan Opera House.

A high, clear note sounded—and then a sudden madness of applause. Jewelled women leaned forward in raptures of acclaim. Distinguished men shouted aloud their joy. A new world was at a singer's feet.

The young singer's eyes seemed to miss the throng. They were in a corner where an old man stood—an old man whose eyes glistened, and who understood.

His daughter was fulfilling a promise made years before in their old New England home. She was sharing her great triumph with him alone. Geraldine Farrar did not forget.

* * *

Nearly all children "hum" things to themselves when they are tiny—have *natural music taste*, in fact.

Parents listen, smiling, but merely think it "cute." Through thoughtless neglect they often allow that instinct for music to die. They shut *actual happiness* out of the child's life—perhaps a great career.

A good piano will develop your child's "music sense." A cheap piano, through "cheap" false tones, will develop poor music standards. For the brain-cells connecting with the ear take bad "sound habits" they can't get rid of. That's how men learn to talk badly, to sing badly. False-toned pianos create bad "sound habits."

Give your child a chance, by giving him or her a

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO

whose beautiful tone is *standard* tone. Franz Liszt and Johann Strauss vouched for it. Pope Pius X presented it with a Papal medal.

It's our business to show you how you can *afford* to give your child his chance. Drop in at the store and learn about our Easy Buying Plan, whereby your child can be receiving his musical education during the time you're saving to give him one. Don't put it off and forget.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY
(Established 1839)
50 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Georgia.

OLD RHYMES OF WEATHER BASED ON SCIENCE SAY FORECASTERS

Ancient Proverbs Are Especially Recommended to Communities, Which Do Not Get Bulletins.

SHAKESPEARE IS QUOTED

"Year of Snow, Fruit Will Grow" Declared Invaluable Along With Other Jingling Verses.

By HUGH S. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — The weather proverb, at which some scientists have presumed to sneer, has received the official approval of the United States Weather Bureau. The Government experts have decided that in general these proverbs are based on actual scientific phenomena, and can be depended on. They are especially recommended to the people in communities which do not receive official forecasts from the Bureau.

Says the Weather Bureau, in a paper written by W. J. Humphreys, Professor of Metereological Physics of the Bureau, and appearing in the year-book of the Department of Agriculture:

"Thus the fisherman to-day, as in the past, will weigh anchor and flee from the gathering storm when, to the unitiated, there is no indication of anything other than continued fair weather; and the woodsman, as did his remotest ancestors, will note significant changes and understand their warning messages when the average man would see no change at all, or if he did, would fail to comprehend its meaning."

Frost Year, Fruit Year.

Now to the proverbs themselves. Here are several:

Frost year,
Fruit year.

Year of snow,
Fruit will grow.

A year of snow,
A year of plenty.

"That these and similar statements commonly are true is evident from the fact that a more or less continuous covering of snow, incident to a cold winter, not only delays the blossoming of fruit trees till after the probable season of killing frosts," says Dr. Humphreys, "but also prevents that alternative thawing and freezing so ruinous to wheat and other winter grains. In short, as another proverb puts it:

"'A late Spring never deceives.'"

There is another class of proverbs, expressing almost the same meaning as those just given, but in a different way. Here are some of them:

January warm,
The Lord Have Mercy.

If you see grass in January,
Lock your grain in your granary.

January blossoms fill no man's cellar.

January and February
Do fill or empty the granary.

Built on Observation.

Many proverbs are built on the sure foundation of accurate observation and correct reasoning. For instance:

A red sun has water in his eye.

"The condition that most favors a red sun is a great quantity of dust—smoke particles are particularly good—in a damp atmosphere," says Dr. Humphreys. "Smoke alone in sufficient quantities will produce this effect, but it is intensified by the presence of moisture. A red sun, therefore, commonly indicates the presence of both the essential rain elements—that is, dust and moisture."

Dr. Humphreys cites another proverb of the same kind:

If red the sun begin his race,
Be sure the rain will fall apace.

Then there are many proverbs concerning the color of the sky at sunrise and sunset. Shakespeare said:

A red morn that ever yet betokened
Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field,
Sorrow to the shepherds, woe to birds,
Gusts and foul flaws to herdsmen and to herds.

Nearly everyone knows the old jingle:

Sky red in the morning
Is a sailor's sure warning;
Sky red at night
Is the sailor's delight.

Proverb From the Bible.

One of the most interesting proverbs quoted is the one which, according to Matthew, Christ used in answer to the Pharisees and Sadducees when they asked that He should show them a sign from Heaven:

He answered and said unto them, when it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather: for the sky is red.

And in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day: for the sky is red and lowering.

"If the evening sky, not far up, but near the Western horizon, is yellow-greenish, or some other short wave length color, then all the greater is the chance for clear weather," says Dr. Humphreys, "for these colors indicate even less condensation and, therefore, a dryer air than does red. Hence we can accept the following lines from Shakespeare as the expression of a general truth:

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow.

"If, however, the evening sky has none of these colors, but is overcast with a uniform gray, then we know that numerous water droplets are present, and that the dust particles, in spite of the heat they absorbed from sunshine, have become loaded with much moisture. Obviously then to produce this effect the atmosphere at considerable elevations must be practically saturated, a condition that favors rain and justifies the familiar proverbs:

If the sun set in gray
The next will be a rainy day.

If the sun goes pale to bed
'Twill rain to-morrow, it is said.

Additional proverbs on sky colors are as follows:

Evening gray and morning red
Make the shepherd hang his head.

An evening gray and a morning red
Will send the shepherd wet to bed.

Evening red and morning gray
Two sure signs of one fine day.

Evening red and morning gray
Help the traveler on his way;
Evening gray and morning red
Bring down rain upon his head.

Indians Had Proverbs.

There are many proverbs foretelling rain and bad weather by the appearance of solar and lunar halos and caronas, and Dr. Humphreys says: "As these form only when there is much moisture in the air and some condensation, the proverbs of this class are well founded."

The Zuni Indians have a proverb which says:

When the sun is in his house it will rain soon.

These proverbs, referring to the halo, are cited as being reliable:

Far burr, near rain.
The bigger the ring, the nearer the wet.

When the wheel is far the storm is n'ar;
When the wheel is n'ar the storm is far.

The appearance of the moon really depends on the conditions of the atmosphere, and proverbs based on phenomena of this nature are more or less sound and have much value. Thus:

Clear moon,
Frost soon.

Moonlit nights have the heaviest frosts.

Stars Accurate Forecasters.

Dr. Humpheys says the foregoing are true enough, because on the clearest night the cooling of the earth's surface by radiation is greatest, and most likely to cause precipitation.

A proverb of the stars, that furnishes a correct forecast, is the following:

When the stars begin to huddle,
The earth will soon become a puddle.

There is also some justification for such proverbs as the following, concerning the wind:

When the smoke goes West,
Gude weather is past;
When the smoke goes East,
Gude weather comes neist.

When the wind's in the South,
The rain's in its mouth.
The wind in the West
Suits everyone best.

As to the clouds, this proverb is scientifically correct:

The higher the clouds, the finer the weather.

"When the air is rather damp and the day is warm, great cumulus or thunderhead clouds are apt to form, as a result of strong convection, and produce frequent local showers. Hence the following proverb:

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed by frequent showers.

The manner in which the atmosphere conveys sound is also a guide to the weather. There is good reason to accept the proverb which says:

Sound traveling far and wide
A stormy day will betide.

And this one, concerning clearness of vision:

The farther the sight the nearer the rain.

$10—WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND RETURN—$10.

On sale Thursdays. Through sleepers daily. Make reservations City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree. SEABOARD.

U. S. Central Figure Cares Not for Honor

"Well, I'm Durned," His Remark When Told His Farm Is Exact Middle of Country.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—The exact geographical center of the United States has been the source of much municipal heartburning in Western Kansas for many years. Fort Riley has claimed the spot more vigorously than most places, but a dozen or more farms, hamlets and towns have disputed the claim.

The nation's pivot, according to the Census Bureau, is located on a farm ten miles north of Smith Center, and the man who owns the land never suspected it. Neither did the tenant who tills the land. When the good news was broken to them they could hardly believe it and, once they were convinced, didn't seem to appreciate it.

Wyman Griffing was tinkering away at a broken lister when a stranger approached him with the information.

"Well, I'll be durned," was Wyman's first comment.

SEEKS WIFE ON CLAIMED LIKENESS TO ROOSEVELT

MADISON, WIS., June 7.—Secretary of State Donald received a letter from a man who said that he looked like Roosevelt, except that he has "more human" teeth.

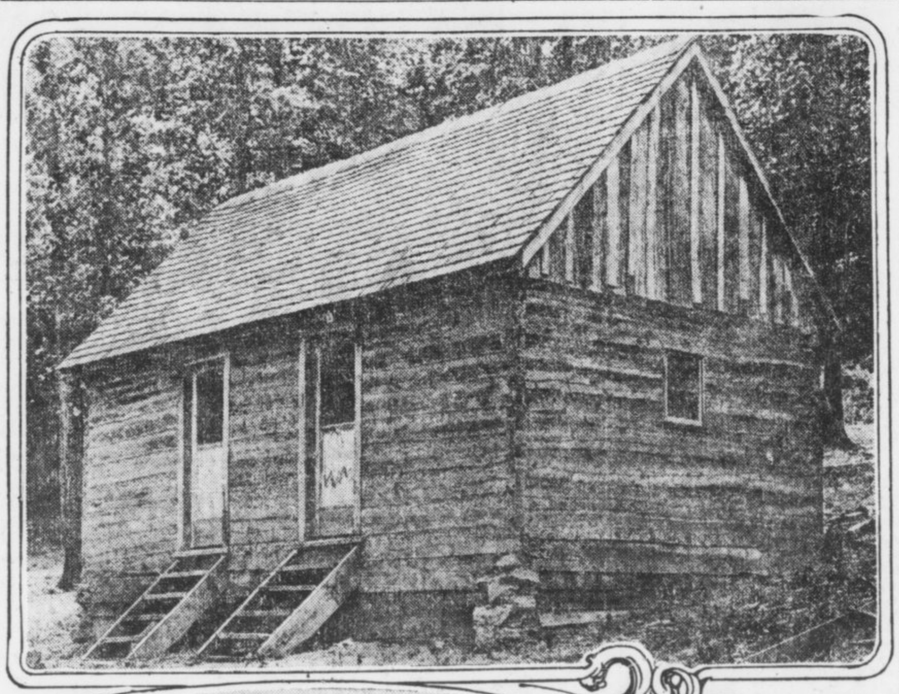
The letter was from Albert Monroe Graves, of Alberta, Canada, who is searching for a wife. In the absence of a photograph he sent a personal description of himself.

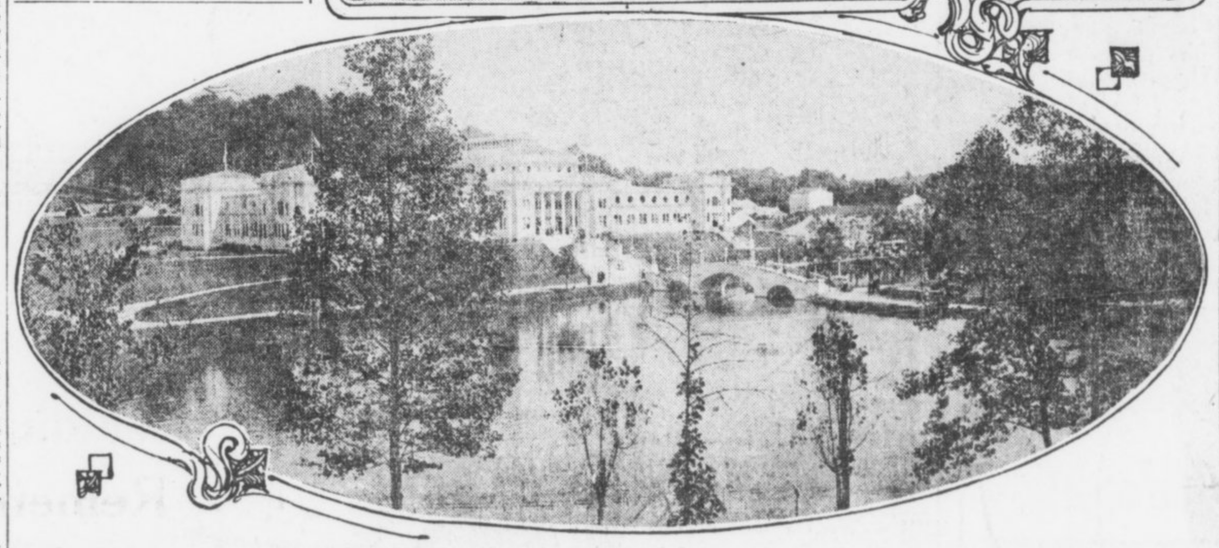
"I look like my personal friend, Roosevelt," wrote Graves, "except that my teeth are more human. I can lick Roosevelt at anything. I never failed to carry my own precinct and I was never licked by a Democrat."

Work on Great Exposition Rapidly Progressing

Whole South Joins in Knoxville Project

CABIN in which Admiral Farragut was born, near Knoxville. It is now on the exposition grounds. Below is the Liberal Arts Building, which is already completed.





Conservation To Be Taught by Exhibition With Development of Natural Resources.

KNOXVILLE, June 7.—National leaders of conservation, with Gifford Pinchot, dean of conservationists, as chairman, are busy planning the features of the National Conservation Exposition, which will be held here during the months of September and October. Under their direction the exhibits are well under way to complete installation, and in readiness for the opening of the great show.

The exposition is designed to promote the highest development and best use of the natural resources of the country, teaching conservation and development in all fields of human endeavor by means of object lessons. It will be national in scope, with the Southern States as its especial field.

Site in Beautiful Park.

The exposition site is three miles from Knoxville, in one of the most beautiful parks in the South, that nestles in the foothills of the great Smoky Mountains, picturesque, rolling, green, highly improved. The grounds embrace, with lakes and drives, over 100 acres, on which a plant has been erected at the cost of more than $2,000,000.

Eleven large exposition buildings together with a city of smaller buildings will house the exposition, and already have been practically completed. To fill these buildings will be exhibits from sixteen Southern States, all of which have created boards for directing the work, and all of which, to judge from letters received by the central organization, are cherishing hopes each to outdo the others in magnificence and economic value of its display.

Most significant of the buildings is the Southern building, the largest of the group. It is designed to hold and to show to the best advantage the multitude of manufactured products of the Southern States. In this building will be an exhibit of which every citizen of the South may be proud. Manufacturers in Atlanta, Baltimore, Nashville, Birmingham and other large cities in the South have taken space in the Southern building.

Land Show Planned.

Second only in size and importance to the Southern building is the Land building, in which the promoters of the exposition plan to have the greatest of land shows. On the lower floor of the Land building the land companies and land departments of railroads will have their exhibits attractively arranged. On the upper floor will be educational exhibits, including exhibits from the different experiment stations of the Federal Department of Agriculture. An annex to the Land building contains an auditorium whose seating capacity is 3,000. Every day during the exposition lectures, moving pictures and other educational and recreative features will be given.

Woman's part in the development of the South will be prominently displayed. The support of women toward arranging the exhibition has been enlisted, and Mrs. Horace Van-Devanter, of Knoxville, a daughter of Justice Lurton, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is chairman. The building devoted to the women's part in the exposition is one of the handsomest, built in old colonial style.

Wide Range of Exhibits.

The exposition is devoted to the exploitation of six general classes—the development of land, forests, water, wild animal life, minerals, and man. Under these departments a wide range of exhibits from every part of the country will be shown, illustrating the latest developments in scientific agriculture; the improvement of forest conditions; for the preservation of the lumber supply; the regulation of stream flow for power, navigation and domestic supply; and the reduction of floods and dreuths and every other phase of the development of the nation's economic and industrial resources.

T. A. Wright, of Knoxville, is president of the exposition, and W. M. Goodman, of Knoxville, is director general.

Human Mummy Held Security for Loan

Owner Says Gigantic Remains Were Found in Cave in Northern Minnesota by Lumbermen.

SEATTLE, June 7.—George Rubison, 1104A Fifth Avenue, Seattle, is the more or less proud possessor of a gigantic human mummy, that is puzzling doctors, he says, and fascinating such few anthropologists as have examined it. Rubison is a yard switchman for the Great Northern, who received the mummy from a Norwegian friend named Rudd as security for a loan. Rudd went broke and left the mummy with Rubison.

Rubison says the giant was found in a cave in Northern Minnesota by three brothers who were lumber cruising near the Canadian boundary. Discolored by long burial, nude except for a pair of discolored moccasins and a veil or head drape of dried and hairy skin, the body retains its human contour and did not disintegrate when carried into fresh air.

Its enormous size is its most startling distinction, for it measures, Rubison declares, eight feet seven and one-half inches from crown to sole. It is perfect anatomically. Rubison keeps his uncanny guest in a great coffin-like box of heavy pine boards with a glass front.

He is not averse to displaying it to scientists.

Plan To Go in Canoe From U. S. to Alaska

Voyagers Leave Seattle Harbor and Expect to Make Trip in Less Than Six Months.

SEATTLE, June 7.—Arthur D. Simpson and Forrest Clark, of San Diego, paddled out of Seattle harbor to-day in an 18-foot canvas canoe in which they expect to reach Nome, Alaska, going all the way by water except the distance between Skagway and the head of navigation on the Yukon, at White Horse, which must be traveled by the White Pass Railroad.

The voyagers will be in sheltered water nearly all the way, but there are open places on the inside passage and rapids in the Yukon that are full of peril. They expect to reach Skagway in three months and to take less time in floating down the Yukon. The crossing of Norton Sound, from the mouth of the Yukon to Nome, is the most venturesome part of the cruise.

Model School House To Be Built at Fair

Building at Conservation Exposition at Knoxville Will Have Latest Ideas in Architecture.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A model two-room rural school, with a workshop in the basement and an outdoor amphitheater for public gatherings, is to be erected as part of the school exhibition at the National Conservation Exposition, to be held during next September and October at Knoxville, Tenn.

The plans for this building are being drawn under the supervision of Dr. F. B. Dressler, expert on school hygiene of the United States Bureau of Education in this city.

The schoolhouse will be built according to the latest and most approved principles of school construction, and equipped with the best available furnishings. Adequate provision will be made in the building for work in manual training, home economics and agriculture.

FATHER GAVE CARNEGIE BOOK GIVING IDEAS

Steel Master's Parent, One of Dunfermline Weavers, Was a Library Donor, Too.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—While the City Council was holding its regular meeting Councilman Enoch Rauh was handed a letter. He opened it with the usual fear and trepidation a Councilman experiences in receiving official communications. But he was surprised to discover a note signed by Andrew Carnegie informing him of a gift of $150,000 for an addition to the Northside Carnegie Library.

Although the announcement had been made earlier in the day that the Laird would enlarge the "mother" library of the chain of public institutions founded throughout the country, the letter adds a personal touch to the gift. Since the old Allegheny library was the first to be erected by Carnegie in the United States, and has been followed by between 2,400 and 2,500 similar institutions, the Steel King's communication is of particular interest.

New Applications.

Even while he was dictating the missive, as can be noted from the postscript, an armful of new applications "a foot high" was brought in—requests for most everything from organs to libraries. The letter follows, simplified spelling and all:

"After consultation with Messrs. Walker, Wilkins and Eggers it gav me great pleasure to inform them I would remit $150,000 as work progresses, for the proposed extension of the Allegheny Library Bilding. The Allegheny library was the first erected by me in the United States. She may be considered the mother of between twenty-four and twenty-five hundred libraries throuout the English speaking world, which number is constantly increasing.

"I came to library bilding thru the example of my father, who was one of seven weavers in Dunfermilne who combined their books, a few volumes each, and lent them to their poorer nabors. No part of my work has given me more intense satisfaction than the bringing of books to the masses of the people. As Carlyle has said, a collection of books 'is the poor man's university.'

"The pioneer stands commemorated by the statue in front of your library. He it was who opened his collection of books every Saturday to working boys, of whom fortunately, I was one. Pittsburg and Allegheny were then separate communities somewhat jealous of each other; today I rejoice they are united and each has its library bilding.

Nobly Maintained.

"Nobly hav they both maintained them. From every point of view I derive intense satisfaction—the seed planted has produced a fruitful harvest.

"Thanking you and the other members of the board and the staff of the library and rejoicing in your success, I am always, your faithful fellow citizen.

(Signed) "ANDREW CARNEGIE."

"P. S. Having just dictated the above Bertram rises and brings an armful of application for organs and libraries, etc., the pile a foot high, foolscap size and embracing just about one hundred application all collected for favorable action this morning. So the good work goes on. "A. C."

Widow Weds Again, Gives Up $250,000

Left Fortune by Husband With Provision That She Never Marry, but Can't Resist Suitor.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Believing that a husband, if worth anything, is worth at least $250,000, Mrs. Cora Virginia Evans Morrison, of Columbus, O., eloped from that city to Chicago, and became Mrs. Cora Virginia Evans Fletcher, and thus forfeited half of her right to an estate of $500,000.

Mrs. Fletcher was the widow of Colonel Walter Morrison, a real estate operator of Columbus, who left more than $500,000 to his widow. He died in 1896, and gave all his money to the widow with the provision that she should not marry again. If she did she was to receive only half of the money.

That was seventeen years ago, and Mrs. Morrison scarcely gave a thought to changing her widow's weeds for brighter colors until R. F. Fletcher, a general electrical contractor, became acquainted with her and asked her to marry. Mrs. Morrison and Mr. Fletcher decided to leave Columbus and be married. Mrs. Fletcher says she is the happiest woman in the world, and did not care a fig for the old $250,000 anyhow.

Drinks in Tablets Invade Dry Maine

Whisky, Cocktails, Gin and Other Favorite Beverages Sold in Lozenge Form in Prohibition State.

BANGOR, June 7.—A Maine Sheriff might find a barrel of beer or even a jug of whisky, but he can't find a beer lozenge or a cocktail tablet any more than he could discover a needle in a haystack, and over that glad fact the thirsty of this State are to-day rejoicing.

For the tabloid drink drummer has come to Maine, and he is doing a rushing business in condensed drinks of all kinds, from plain whisky to Martini and Manhattan cocktails, and from beer to gin fizzies. The drummer carries a considerable stock of the tablets with him, for immediate demands, and arranges for further and unlimited supplies by mail.

The tablets come in little paper boxes or glass bottles of a dozen each, and the price varies. A small vial of one kind of tablets, costing 13 cents, dissolved in a gallon of water, with other ingredients costing 50 cents added, makes a gallon of what passes for whisky—total cost 63 cents. It is not whisky that would appeal to a connoisseur, but it burns and bites all the way down.

City Begins Fight For Better Babies

Columbus, Ohio, Club Women Start Movement for Exhibitions of the Youngsters.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 7.—Columbus to-day began a campaign for better babies. The first exhibit to youngsters will be June 2 under auspices of the Goldman Guild. Others will follow, the winners being qualified to take part in the sweepstakes test this fall at the State Fair.

Behind the movement is the entire list of women's clubs of Columbus, directed by Mrs. Maude M. Milbus. Other cities in the State are expected to take similiar action and the gathering of prize winning babies, scored under national rules, will form a new exhibit at the State Fair.

Any lusty youngster may be entered. Grades on scientific lines of human perfection will determine the winners.

EXPELLED FROM BACHELOR CLUB FOR WISHING TO WED

FARRELL, PA., June 7.—William Owens, master doorkeeper of the Protective Bachelors' Club, of this city, is the first member of that ironclad institution to break his oath.

At least that is the story that the officers of the club tell. Following a stormy session last night Owens was "kicked out" because he admitted his "intentions" were to make a pretty, society girl his wife as soon as she would name a date.

BIG ATTORNEY'S WILL ADMITTED VOID BY HEIRS

General Counsel of Alton Railroad Draws Instrument Himself Which Is Palpably Faulty.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Robert Mather, who died on October 24, 1911, and was chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and general counsel for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, left an estate of $564,546, according to the transfer tax report filed yesterday.

The report shows that Mr. Mather, who was one of the best known railroad attorneys in the country, drew his own will, and that while it was valid in Illinois, where he lived prior to coming to New York, it was void in this State because of conflict with the statute limiting the extent to which an estate may be alienated.

A suit to have the will set aside was brought by the decedent's nephew, George Mather. The heirs agreed that the will was void, and joined in a petition to have it set aside and the estate distributed as if Mr. Mather had died intestate. Mr. Mather's heirs were his widow, Alice C. Mather; three brothers, James H., George and Edwin Mather, and a sister, Mrs. Alice Wood. The will left an income of $1,000 a year to each brother and $1,000 to the sister, and $1,000 to each of two nephews. The widow was left $10,000 a year.

HUSBAND TELLS COURT HIS WIFE DID COURTING

MT. VERNON, N. Y., June 7.—Mrs. Cora C. Hughes, who began an action against George Hughes, a wealthy resident of Poughkeepsie, for a separation, asked Justice Mills, in the Supreme Court, for $50 a week alimony and counsel fees pending the trial. Mr. Hughes is 70 years old and worth, his wife says, $200,000, while the plaintiff is 42 years old. Mr. Hughes, in his answer, says his wife did most of the courting and proposed to him.

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES
CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
Relieved in 24 Hours
Each Capsule bears the name SAP MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

DONT BE A WEAKLING

Stooped Shoulders One of the Symptoms!

A LACK OF "POISE" REFLECTS DIRECTLY ON A LACK OF PRIDE. Anybody can "slink" along with stooping shoulders and sunken chest—it's the EASIEST way. It requires a little mental exertion aside from the usual tax of the business or social grind to keep our "check rein" tightened, our head up, chin out, chest extended and shoulders thrown back.

The "KOMFORT BRACE"

is made for folks who may have become indifferent to the greatest law of health—DEEP BREATHING—and the "KOMFORT BRACE" is the monitor that relieves you of any extra mental strain to remind you how you ought to walk, stand, sit and breathe. This wonderfully simple health brace is simply wonderful. It keeps you in "perfect poise" and adds materially to your well being, and to your being well. Stooped shoulders, sunken chests and shortened breath are vulnerable points that invite lung trouble.

The "KOMFORT BRACE" is made in all necessary sizes for men, women and children. Write to-day for full particulars. The "KOMFORT BRACE" sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1.50.

Address
Komfort Brace Co.
CANDLER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

CHICAGO
CHOICE OF ROUTES AND GOOD SERVICE
L&N

ATLANTIC BEACH HOTEL

Open for the season of 1913 on Saturday, May 31, under the management of Mr. Henry M. Stanford, manager of the Tampa Bay Hotel.
Splendid service on the American and European plans by the finest staff of stewards, chefs and attendants in the United States.
The following rates will be in force:

AMERICAN PLAN

One person in a room, $21 a week and upward.
Two persons in one room, $35 a week and upward.

EUROPEAN PLAN

One dollar a day and upward, without private bath.
Two dollars a day and upward, with bath.
A special week-end rate of Five Dollars, including dinner Saturday evening and breakfast Monday morning.
Special sea food dinner served every day, One Dollar.
The Atlantic Beach is without an equal as a resort hotel. Located on the finest beach in the world, with splendid facilities for surf bathing and automobiling. Table service unsurpassed and unattempted before. Rooms delightful and comfortable. Cooling breezes. Good train service to Jacksonville, where close connections are made from every point in the South.
Make your reservations now.

ATLANTIC BEACH HOTEL
Address Dept. M. Atlantic Beach, Florida

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHO

My Sensational Club Offer Makes It Possible For Every Home in the South to Have a Player-Piano. ::

$650 Player for $488.50

$10.00 Down---$2.50 Per Week

FOR the first time in the musical history of the South it is possible for EVERYBODY to own a high-class Player-Piano. The Weatherholt Club of 400 members solves the problem of music for every home. This plan, on which I have been working for months, puts the price of a $650 Player-Piano to a point where even piano dealers themselves have been surprised. It is more than unusual. It is really sensational. If my Player-Piano Club consisted of only a dozen members, I could never arrange for such a price and such terms. It is the gigantic nature of the proposition which makes my plan possible. It is easy to see that 400 lovers of music co-operating together in purchasing their Player-Pianos can get better prices and terms than with each one acting independently at different times. It is merely the principle of co-operation applied in a practical manner to the Player-Piano business. I know it is revolutionary, but that it is popular is evidenced by the widespread interest shown by people of Atlanta and the South. At the present rate of enrollment all of the 400 memberships will be gone before the time limit expires.

Free Club Features

Include saving of $161.50; one year's trial (exchange privilege); a ten-year guarantee with each piano; a free life insurance feature; terms of payment $2.50 per week, monthly payments may be arranged.

A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due; no interest; a two-year conservatory course (regular price $80); a free music exchange library; a selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music.

All These Accompany in Writing the Sale of Every Club Player-Piano

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.

1

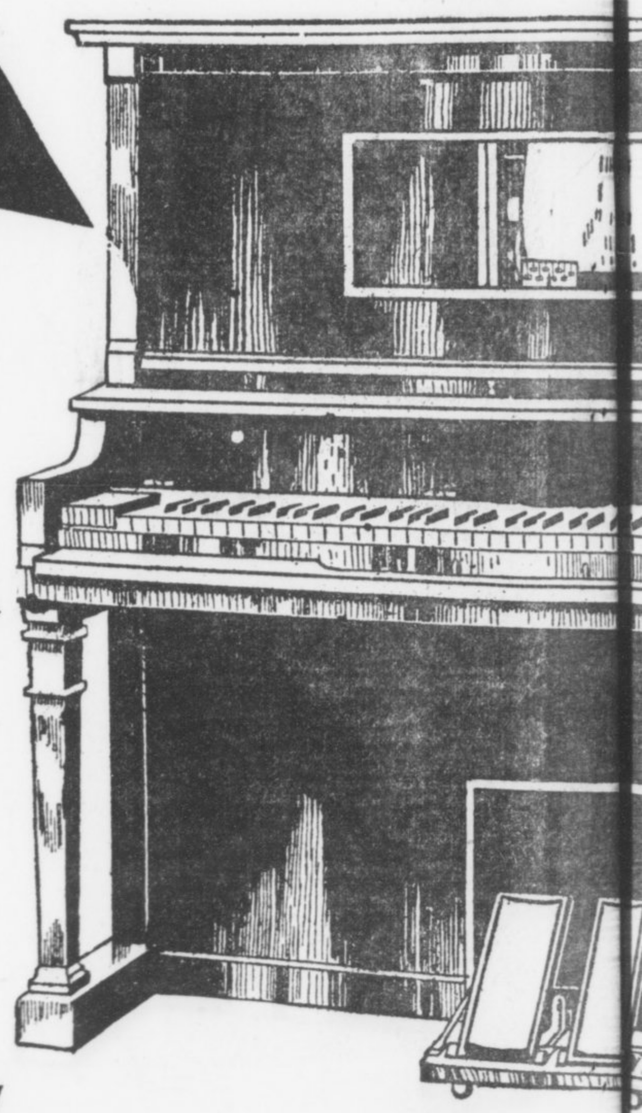
SAVING OF $161.50 If you bought this Club Player-Piano in the open market, you would pay $650.00 for it. By my Gigantic Club Plan of 400 members co-operating together, I am able to offer this Player at $488.50. But this is only the first saving.

SELECTED BENC... PLAYER AND 12 R...

This feature amou... benches cost $4.50 ... rolls of music ar... What good is a Pla... out a bench or mus... Club Member to ... fully equipped.

2

FREE MUSIC EXCHANGE LIBRARY This is one of the greatest features ever offered. It means that I give each Club Member $10.50 worth of music every day. I give 12 rolls of music worth that with each Player free. Then these may be exchanged every day if desired for other music in my 5,000-roll library.



3

TEN-YEAR GUARANTEE There are lots of Player-Pianos I could sell for considerably less money and make more profit. But I wouldn't guarantee them for ten days, to say nothing of ten years. I KNOW the Weatherholt Club Player and the people who have been making it for years. That's why I GUARANTEE IT FOR TEN YEARS.

4

TERMS OF PAYMENT, $2.50 PER WEEK These terms are cheaper than renting an ordinary Player. Why rent an inferior Player when you can OWN a high-class one for less money? These terms place the Weatherholt Club Player-Piano WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYBODY. There is no excuse for not having a Player-Piano now. Monthly payments can be arranged.

5

A 25c RE... WEEKLY PA... BEFORE DU...

er may be reduce... want to make the ... as possible, and ... to encourage those ... ed for promptness.

CUT IT NOW!

"South's Foremost Piano House"

WEATHERHOLT

72 NORTH BROAD ST. (Weather...

ULD BUY THIS PLAYER-PIANO

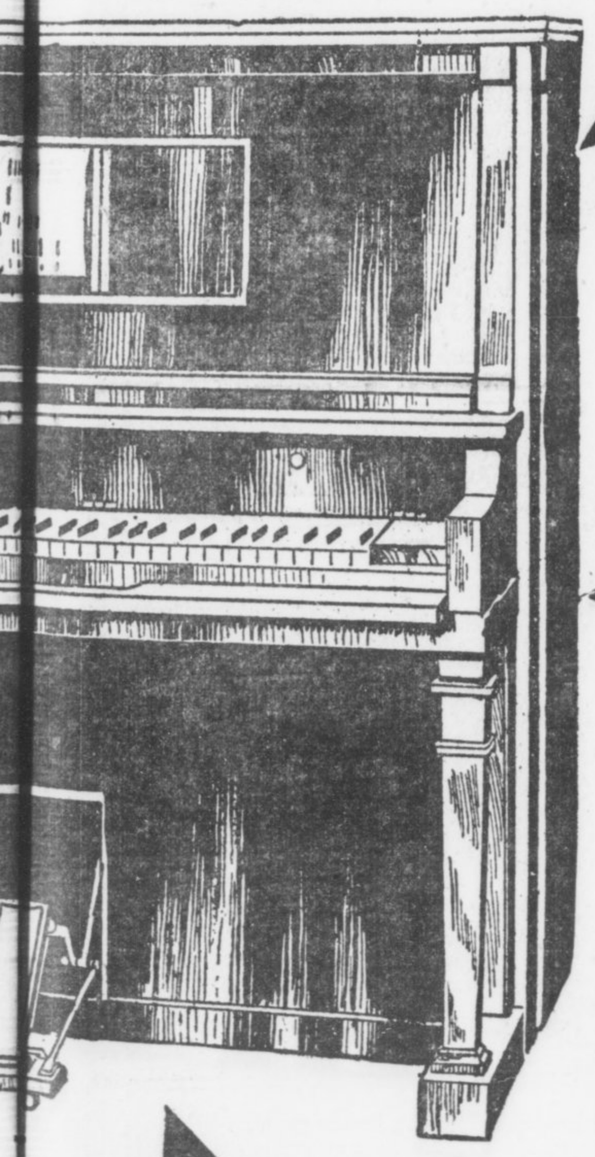
Now Is the Time to Enroll Before All of the 400 Memberships Are Taken---Club Plan Saves Money. ::

TO MATCH
LS OF MUSIC
s to $15. The
ch, and the 12
worth $10.50.
r-Piano with-
I want each
the Player

10

ONE YEAR'S TRIAL If I were not interested in the club members, I could unload a cheap player and then try to forget it. That is not the Weatherholt way of doing business. Try it a year. Then, if you want something else, you may exchange it and get credit for amount paid.

9



TWO-YEAR CONSERVATORY COURSE For those who do not play the ordinary piano, but who want to learn, I have added this feature. I have arranged with a successful conservatory for these scholarships. The regular price is $80. Inasmuch as the Club Player is a Piano and Player-Piano combined, many like to understand music.

8

FREE LIFE INSURANCE I know that if those who purchase my Club Players live, they will pay for them. I want their families to have them in case of death. So I guarantee that every purchaser will live to pay for it. If he dies, I will give a receipt in full to his beneficiaries.

7

NO INTEREST Only those who have had experience with paying interest on deferred payments can appreciate this feature. The last payment is no more than the first under my plan. When interest is charged the last payment is a third more. In other words, I save each member $78 on each Player.

6

ATE ON ALL
MENTS MADE
Under this feature
the cost of the Play-
almost $50 more. I
b Plan as attractive
added this feature
o should be reward-

$10.00 Puts This Player Piano in Your Home

I WANT everybody to know that this magnificent Player-Piano goes into your home as soon as the membership fee of $10—the first payment—is made. And it goes to your home ready to add to your happiness with everything to produce music equal to that of an accomplished artist. There are no extras to buy. Everything is furnished complete. When you tire of the 12 rolls of music I give with each Player-Piano, bring them back and exchange them for 12 other rolls from my free library of 5,000 rolls. This in itself is a privilege worth $10.50 a day. The 12 rolls are worth that amount, and you can change them every day or as often as you desire. Read every one of the Ten Features. Each one makes my Club Plan interesting. All of them together make it astounding, and demonstrate that this is an opportunity which is not often presented. It is an opportunity not to be overlooked by those who love music and want it in their homes. Remember that even though you do not know one note from another, you can play anything as well as an artist with this Player-Piano.

Free Club Features

Include saving of $161.50; one year's trial (exchange privilege); a ten-year guarantee with each piano; a free life insurance feature; terms of payment $2.50 per week, monthly payments may be arranged.

A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due; no interest; a two-year conservatory course (regular price $80); a free music exchange library; a selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music.

All These Accompany in Writing the Sale of Every Club Player-Piano

CUT IT 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*_____

Southern Distributors Henry F. Miller and Steger Pianos.

PIANO COMPANY

lt Bldg.) ATLANTA, GA.

For MILADY'S WARDROBE

The newest of dainty things is at hand in the form of small wedding veil pins, which are jeweled. These are sold in pairs and are made of platinum in the form of an extra size hairpin. The top is a half circle or an open oval in design, set with diamonds or pearls or the two gems in combination.

These are charming as a bridal gift, and are not especially costly, ranging in price from $10.50 to $30 a pair. Where one can afford the diamond mounted pins there will not alone be the fascination of the glittering ornament, but one avoids disturbing the bride with the superstition of "pearls and tears." For superstitions are sure to be in force on this occasion, if not at any other time in all her life.

* * *

The wearing of a black velvet ribbon around the neck is classed as a Louis XV feature, though plenty of women can remember its recurring seasons of popularity within their own lifetime. This narrow black ribbon is having a great vogue in Paris and is increasingly popular here. Sometimes it is tied in a little bow in front, a trifle to one side, a coquettish touch which is becoming and is also highly serviceable in concealing defects, if they exist.

Occasionally a tiny agrafe is fastened to the ribbon in the middle of the front. Clasps of brilliants are often used for fastenings and the ends of the little bow may be finished with drops of brilliants.

Whether this be a hint of an impending Louis Quinze revival or merely another inevitable accompaniment of the general adoption of collarless gowns is open to discussion. Certainly neckwear of all kinds continues to be produced in unending variety and never was it more necessary than in this season of daytime decolletage.

* * *

The sailor hat has returned for morning wear, but instead of the severe band which formed its sole adornment in former years, it is now trimmed with flowers. A pretty model is of yellow straw with a red rose in front and two roses on long stems protruding over the brim at the back.

* * *

Variety is the keynote of the wraps and coats which are shown for early summer wear. Several new designs are expected, one which is sure of popularity being cut like a bishop's robe and thrown back in wide revers with rich embroidery. No stuff will be too rich or handsome for these new coats.

* * *

The real "throw over" coat of the season will be quite short and made in glace silk, white, black, colored or metal shot. It somewhat resembles a bolero, only that its fronts are cut in long points, and it is loose enough to admit of its being worn over a little frock. Transparent net forms some of the new afternoon garments, which are voluminous in their long and sweeping folds. Some of these are held to the side with decorative clasps.

Soft satin is thrown to one side and caught and manipulated, while sleeves droop from the shoulders, and long scarflike drapings add to the loose appearance of the whole wrap. Interlinings and rucked chiffon, which forms the linings of some of these examples, add to their general effect, and there are marvels of draped chiffon hung on silk, which forms the upper part of a coat or cloak, combined with an extra deep hem of plush, silk, or (abroad) even of one of the new, soft makes of fur which are known as summer furs.

* * *

Some of the prettiest new bathing suits are made of lansdowne—a silk and worsted material which is lustrous and silky in texture and which is a bit less clinging, when wet, than ordinary satin. The ultra smart swimming suit has a very short skirt below which shows plainly the full knickers, reaching just to the knee. Sometimes the upper part of the suit is cut like a little boy's Russian blouse and confined by a wide patent leather belt, fastened loosely around the figure.

* * *

If one has bits of fine old embroidery in the family such treasures come in admirably for picturesque collar and cuffs. An old fichu with a little embroidery all around and more in the center back will prove a fine finishing touch to a fine mull gown for a girl of picturesque or quaint appearance.

* * *

Pins and combs have returned to style as hair decoration. This is because of the new shape that the coiffure now takes—the upward movement of the mass of hair at the back. To describe a coiffure of to-day is to say that there is no part of the hair that is a distinct protuberance from the rest. There are no puffs, buns or braids. The waved tresses are draped and drawn together smoothly or interwoven in strands over the head, the ends tucked in under inconspicuously. Into this soft artistic mass are thrust the plain shell or jewelled combs or pins. This does not mean, however, that the hair forms a close cap on the head; it really makes a helmet shape, for at the back, toward the top, the hair stands away from the head, elongating the coiffure and giving the effect of a chignon without being one.

* * *

Lovely, where a rich and elegant material is needed for coats and three piece tailored suits, or coat and skirt where the style is so simple that the design is given prominence, are the damask matelasse which has the ribbed background and a thick raised line satiny ornamental scroll design. There is a taffeta brocade, a simple ondoyant material, also a matelasse satin brocade. In the crepe brocades, which are especially suitable for dresses, the crepe faconne has a faille ground with slender dull satin figure.

* * *

Delightful little sachet cards to be used in place of perfumed bags are prepared especially to slip in between dainty garments, gloves, handkerchiefs and ribbons. The cards are inexpensive and can be renewed when the fragrance grows faint.

* * *

The fashion of the sloped out neck is becoming more and more general, but the turndown collar is less often seen. Now that it has become common property and is seen on all the "ready-made" blouses, preference is given to the ruche of pleated tulle, framing the opening of a corsage and placed "en montant," so that the neck is set off by the whiteness of the ruche, which is much more becoming and looks less hard, especially when the coat is worn over the corsage. An edging of feather or marabout is also very becoming and very much used for afternoon dresses.

* * *

Coat effects on gowns give a pleasing novelty in summer fashions. No matter how unconventional one may decide to be, few women have the courage to go about in town without some sort of an outside wrap.

Sometimes these coat tops are very marked and are exactly like the various bloused coat models, except that they are a part of the dress and can not be removed. Then again they are simply indicated by the manipulation of the draperies and trimmings.

* * *

The bathing beach is going to be more brilliantly blinding than ever this season, for added to the glitter of sky and sea and yellow sands will be the glitter of rhinestone-trimmed bathing caps. These dazzling affairs are the very latest thing at the French beaches, and women who go in for sand posing rather than actual swimming are especially enthusiastic over the glittering caps—which are, of course, adorably pretty and equally adorably becoming, though one can not say much for their practical qualities when it comes to keeping the hair dry—which used to be the first duty of a bathing cap. In fact, the new caps are more like boudoir caps than bathing caps.

* * *

If you have a violet wedding, it would be a clever idea to have white and green decorations. The bride should carry white violets and have her table decorated with them, and white carnations with ferns for other tables, or purple violets and maidenhair ferns.

A clever idea for a summer wedding is the daisy wedding, for which that flower forms the decorative scheme, and daisy chains are festooned over windows and arched doorways and arranged in other artistic designs throughout the house. The bride should be gowned in white, and should carry a bouquet of daisies. The bridesmaids should be attired in yellow, with hats to match, and carry big daisy bouquets.

* * *

The mustard colored parasol is the whim of the hour—among the exclusives. These parasols have not yet become the fashion with the masses among whom is still the favor for grass green as a proper parasol hue for summer days. One can not say that the mustard colored sunshade is cool looking, but it is very, very smart, especially when it has a long handle of carved black wood. Carried with a black costume such a parasol is also most effective, though it has its pronounced limitations as far as blue, pink and lavender are concerned. White parasols of allover embroidery have linings of mustard colored silk with handles in creamy, carved ivory effect; and the mustard hue is also evident in border bands of taffeta on parasols of flowered stuff.

* * *

There is one unalterable law in the ethics of dress; and that is that the parasol must harmonize with the gown. Every woman may have one—or maybe two—parasols a summer; but only the occasional woman can afford a parasol to match every costume. So it behooves the average woman to plan well her summer outfit, making certain that the one, or the two, parasols she may afford, are going to fit in successfully with her various color schemes. It is usually wisest to select three colors and stick to them; in this way mistakes are less apt to be made.

* * *

The battlemented fichu is now the proper thing and the linen collar and jabot with a sharp pointed edge rules in fashion. Sometimes the battlements are hand buttonholed all around and sometimes they are made of fine machine embroidered edging, which comes in such patterns in a variety of effects. Embroidery trimmed neckwear—if the embroidery is very fine and distinctive in character—is now much more fashionable than lace garnished models, and embroidery collars just off the white tone and in creamy and pale ecru tints are especially exclusive in character.

* * *

A big supply of one-piece frocks of thin cottons or linens should be included in every seashore outfit, and such frocks are to be had at surprisingly low prices if one buys them ready made. Or they may be made up at even smaller expense by the amateur seamstress, with the aid of a good pattern.

* * *

With the coming of June all the pretty girls between seventeen and two or three and twenty become vitally interested in commencement toilettes. There is an unwritten law that white shall be worn by the girl graduate. It is the symbol of her youth and of the high ideals with which she leaves her alma mater to take up a woman's place in the world. And this white graduating costume marks an epoch in the girl's life, just as does her white wedding robe, which very probably looms fascinatingly in the prospective of her dreams while her white graduating gown is being tried on.

This year net will go into at least half the commencement gowns and its airy daintiness, in combination with lace and the sheer, soft machine embroideries which are so fashionable, will go far toward making this year's graduating costumes the loveliest ever seen. These pretty net frocks are usually dropped over a second layer of net in the form of a straight little slip, and through the double layer of net the petticoat flounce of machine embroidered flouncing shows very faintly. Or there may be a slip of fine white batiste, trimmed with pleated frills of lace, or with a flounce of machine scalloped batiste set on under a ribbon-run beading. Very handsome graduating gowns are mounted on silk—thin white India or Chinese silk being used, or a very thin, soft messaline. Anything like ostentation is sedulously avoided in the young girl's commencement costume, and satins, brocaded and heavy laces have no place thereon.

* * *

Every girl wishes to look her best on the wedding day. The bridal costume of all white is trying at the best, and a bride cannot be too pains-taking with her toilet.

Now there are many simple little hygienic treatment that the bride can give to her hair and complexion, her lips and her neck, ways in which she can make her bridal veil more becoming that the clever girl would do well to practice on this day of days. To begin at the beginning the bride who wants to look well should, if possible, lie down for an hour before she begins to dress for the ceremony. If she cannot spare all this time let her steal away for even half an hour or twenty minutes and putting on a loose dressing gown or kimono lie at full length and relax every muscle even if she is unable to catch a "cat nap." Then when she has rested and has had her bath she should massage her face for ten minutes with cold cream, or better still, get someone to do it for her, so she can rest during the process. After this is finished the face should be wiped with a little warm water to remove the superfluous cream and then very cold water should be dashed on and the operation finished by an ice rub.

Now while the face is glowing from this process is the time to burnish the hair to bring out the color and make it shine. Brush it carefully and then pour a very little good brilliantine in the palm of one hand, rub the end of the hair brush with this and rub it slightly over the surface of the hair. Use very little brilliantine, not enough to take out the slightest curl if the hair has been waved. After the hair has been arranged more brilliantine should be applied to the front and sides, using for this purpose a tiny brush. Small shaped brushes are now sold in the shops for this purpose as well as for applying tonic. But if one of these is not among the toilet articles an old toothbrush will do admirably.

Next the neck must be whitened and polished, and this can be easily accomplished by the aid of a little talcum powder put on with a lamb's wool pad and then rubbed in with another pad made of a soft handkerchief. This should be repeated two or three times, using first the powder pad and then the handkerchief until the neck looks white and soft.

Next the lips need attention, for nothing sets off a face, especially when framed by a bridal veil, so well as a mouth that glows like a rose. Rub the lips for a few minutes with the tip of one finger which has been dipped in cold cream. Then dip the finger in eau de cologne and rub hard on the lips, and you will find that they are a lovely red, which will last a while. It would be well if the bride gave her lips one last rub with cologne after she is dressed, just before she goes downstairs.

* * *

The bathing suit of the season embodies the glowing colors of the present mode. Never has the Anglo-Saxon eye gazed upon such gorgeousness. Emerald green taffetas, scarlet satin with Scotch plaid trimmings, bishop's purple satin, black taffetas with accessories in cubist designs, were some of the color schemes.

For head coverings there are quaint bonnets, caps, and hoods of rubberized silk or satin the gayest of tints. Stockings of dazzling green, purple, red, or blue were shown, with silk or satin bathing shoes laced with satin ribbons in the prevailing cothurn fashion, halfway to the knee. Under these suits are worn bloomers to match, and which finish below the knee with a ruffle of the same or with a contrasting frill. The purple satin has a frill of white linen printed with Jouy flowers.

The Latest Auto Coat

THIS is one of the newest outdoor coats for spring automobile tours. Trimmed with brass buttons, it has smart wide lapels, big sleeves and a collar that buttons down on either side. The shops are showing it in various colors and weaves, principally in tan silk poplin. On the broad cuffs, the belt in the back and around the lapels, it is edged with green.

The new hat that goes with it is of champagne hemp, trimmed on the top and around the crown with tiny frilled lace and rosebuds. The hat matches the coat in touches of green under the brim, and it is worn with a plain green chiffon auto veil. Tan gauntlet gloves for driving complete the outfit.

WOMEN GIVE UP FINERY TO STOP BIRD CRUELTY

Members of Guild Will Wear Nothing Produced by Death or Torture of Living Thing.

We wear no kid gloves.

We wear no leather—shoes, slippers, or belts.

We wear no aigrettes, wings, or quills.

We wear no tortoise shell or ivory.

We wear nothing that is produced by the torture or death of a living thing.

These are the fundamental principles of the "Millenium Guild," a new Boston organization devoted to spread the principle of universal love.

The members wear silk or cotton gloves, cloth shoes, ribbons or artificial flowers on their hats, and celluloid, rubber or amber combs. They eat no meat, and in every act of their daily life carry out their principle.

Mrs. Maud R. L. Sharpe, of 79 Commonwealth Avenue, is leader of the guild. It meets at her home, in a room where the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," hangs upon the wall.

There are scores of women who have made this sacrifice of personal finery to their beliefs. Mrs. Sharpe said:

Cruelty Cause of Many Crimes.

"Jessie Pomeroy would never have perpetrated his crimes but for his experience in cutting up the flesh of animals for food. It is the every day cruelty to animals—the cruelty that we all accept as necessary, which is responsible for most of the ills of the present day.

"Don't wear furs. Don't wear kid gloves. Don't decorate your hats with feathers, aigrettes, breasts, wings and quills taken from slain birds.

"Don't wear any leather. Don't wear any tortoise shell or ivory. If we say that we love, and then go around with an aigrette in our hats for adornment, we have but a small conception of the depth and the meaning of love.

Must Change Diet.

"If we are to change the moral side of life, we are not simply to get into a higher way of thinking, but likewise into a change of diet.

"Is life to be dependent upon slaughter? Can we not live without flesh? Can we not live and be comfortable without furs and marabouts? Can we not give up many of the things that are considered essential to fashion, and be more simple in our manners of dressing?

"Women can get their rights in this world if they make their power and influence evident in the children around their own homes. There is really nothing that a mother cannot do, or any woman who is touched with the higher sense of moral guidance in the world."

So Soft So Smooth—
It floats in the air—no grit.
Air-Float Talcum Powder
Is guaranteed pure. Costs 10 cents a box. White or Flesh Tint. Made only by
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Air-Float TRADE MARK

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look for the name CREX woven (almost invisibly) in the side binding on rounded edge as shown in illustration.

You are now protected against imitations and substitutes, as every yard of CREX is guaranteed.

Look closely before you buy. The name CREX on rug or runner stands for the original and genuine wire grass floor covering.

CREX costs less than cotton or woolen coverings—is sanitary—easy to keep clean and very durable. Suitable for any floor indoors and out.

Best dealers carry a varied assortment. It will pay you to go to-day and see the many beautiful and artistic designs.

Write for "The Story of CREX" and Catalogue of numerous patterns in life-like colors.

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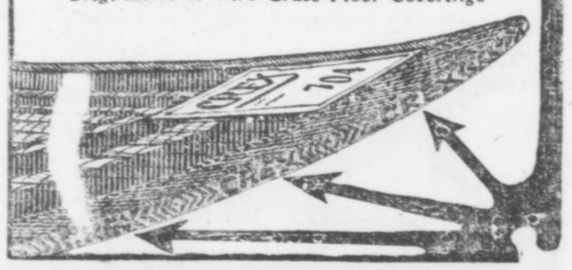

Elk Pennant

For 15 Cents and the Pennant Coupon That Appears Below

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MARSHALL PHARMACY, Peachtree and Ivy Streets.
PALMER BRANCH, 389 Peachtree Street.
CRUICKSHANK CIGAR CO., Peachtree and Pryor Streets.
GEORGIAN TERRACE CIGAR CO., Georgian Terrace.
HARBOUR'S SMOKE HOUSE, 41 North Pryor Street.
WEINBERGER BROS. CIGAR STORE, Alabama and Pryor Streets.
BROWN & ALLEN, Alabama and Whitehall Streets.
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WHITEHALL ICE CREAM CO., 284 Whitehall Street.
T. J. STEWART, Cooper and Whitehall Streets.
GREATER ATLANTA SODA CO., 209 Peachtree Street.
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M. & W. CIGAR CO., East Clayton Street, Athens, Ga.
COLLEGE CAFE, Broad and College Streets, Athens, Ga.
ORR DRUG CO., East Clayton Street, Athens, Ga.
BOSTON CAFE, North College Avenue, Athens, Ga.
SUNDAY AMERICAN BRANCH OFFICE, 165 East Clayton Street, Athens, Ga.
ROME BOOK STORE CO., Rome, Ga.
CHEROKEE NEWS STAND, Rome, Ga.
H. K. EVERETT, Calhoun, Ga.
J. D. BRADFORD, Sumter, S. C.
EARL A. STEWART, 451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

If your newsdealer can not supply you, write to us. We send pennants anywhere for 18 cents and the Pennant Coupon.

A limited supply of the following pennants is now in stock:

Harvard **Georgia Tech**
Yale **Georgia University**
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CLIP THE COUPON AND START YOUR PENNANT COLLECTION NOW

THIS COUPON entitles the holder to a handsome Wool-Felt Pennant at the ***Special Reduced Price of 15 Cents*** when presented to any Atlanta newsdealer or at the offices of

HEARST'S SUNDAY AMERICAN

20 East Alabama Street ::: 35 Peachtree Street

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Special---On Sunday, June 15, handsome Eagle Pennants will be offered. 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

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SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALL THE GREAT CAPITALS OF EUROPE

KING'S FEAR OF MILITANCY PERIL TO SUFFRAGE

Queen Mary, Dread of Vote Hunters, Causes Strict Censorship of Invitations to Court.

DETECTIVES GUARD PALACES

Trip to Germany Made Unpleasant by Anguish Because of Threatened Kidnaping.

By HERBERT TEMPLE
Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—If the Government should at last decide upon drastic measures to put an end to the criminal campaign of the suffragettes it will not be because the members of the Cabinet are afraid of appearing in a ridiculous light before the public. But because these mad female vote hunters have given the Royal family so many anxious hours that the King and especially Queen Mary have a most vivid idea of what the lives of the Czar and Czarina of Russia must be like.

The general public knows nothing of the countless attempts which the suffragettes have made to annoy the members of the Royal family, but which have all failed, thanks to the vigilance of the police and the secret service departments. Beyond the usual sentries on guard there is nothing to show that all the Royal residences are being most carefully guarded, but as a matter of fact they are all surrounded by a large number of detectives in all kinds of disguises, who will speedily pounce upon any person trying to enter the royal precincts without having legitimate business there.

Court Invitations Canceled.

When recently the third court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace the most extraordinary precautions were taken to keep out sympathizers of the militant suffragettes and a number of invitations sent to ladies in high society, known to favor votes for women, were cancelled at the last moment. Every card of admission was submitted to the authorities of Scotland Yard who made a careful investigation of the invited persons' circle of acquaintances. The Palace itself was surrounded by a strong cordon of detectives who peered into every carriage as it approached, and inside nearly one-fourth of the footmen were detectives in disguise who had in advance been supplied with photographs of all the guests whom they did not know.

Queen Feared Kidnapers.

It was with considerable trepidation that Queen Mary went to Germany to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter, as she has recently been living in a constant fear that the suffragettes might take it into their heads to kidnap one of her children and all the time she was abroad the Queen was in constant communication with the Palace here by special direct wire.

That the suffragette London headquarters were raided was because it had just been discovered that they had planned to set fire to the beautiful "White Lodge" in Richmond Park, which contains so many mementoes of Queen Mary's childhood.

Police Protection For Paris Gamblers

Politicians Are Charged With Having Interest in Popular Greencloth Establishments.

Special Cable to The American.

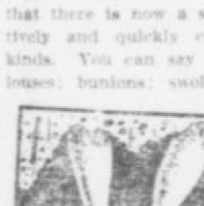
PARIS, June 7.—In a discussion of a proposal in the budget to alter the tax on public gaming houses the French Chamber of Deputies has become involved in an atmosphere of scandal.

The charges, which are so far anonymous, are to the effect that French politicians have personal interests in the casino of Enghien, near Paris. Further, it is said that several private gambling houses in Paris are under "high protection" and are raided by the police only after ample warning of the time of the raid has been given to the management. These statements put the House in an uproar of demand for the names of the deputies concerned.

M. Georges Berry read a report on the casino at Enghien, which, he stated, had been rendered by a special police official to the directors of the Surete, the French Scotland Yard. In this report the commissary say: "We have a complete list of the persons who have an interest in the budget of the casino. Should any employee be prosecuted intervention on his behalf flows into the police offices."

Wonderful Treatment for Corns, Callouses and All Sore Feet.

Millions of people who endure daily torture from sore feet will welcome the information that there is now a simple treatment that positively and quickly cures foot ailments of all kinds. You can say goodbye to corns and callouses; bunions; swollen, aching, bad smelling and sweaty feet.



This treatment works right through the pores and removes the cause of the trouble. Use it once and your feet feel delightful; use it for a week and your foot troubles will be a thing of the past. "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." Amazing results follow. Calocide was formerly confined to doctors' use, but now any druggist will supply it. If he does not have it in stock he can get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. A twenty-five-cent package is said to be enough to put the worst feet in fine condition.

Germany Is in Gala Dress for Kaiser's Jubilee

But the People Are Dissatisfied Amid the 'Joy'

First photograph of a royal bridal couple, Prince Ernest August of Cumberland and his bride, Princess Victoria Luise, only daughter of the Kaiser and Kaiserin of Germany. The photograph was taken immediately after their marriage. Below are King George of England and Emperor William riding to attend the wedding ceremony.

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Twenty-five Rulers Are in Berlin to Pay Homage—Fete to Last a Month.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 7.—With 25 rulers of German States here to-day to pay homage to the Kaiser, everything is in readiness for the celebration in honor of Emperor William's twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Military events, musical festivals, fetes of all sorts, Olympic games, grand opera and banquets galore are scheduled. To-morrow the Kaiser and his entire court and most of the visiting dignitaries will attend the opening and dedication of the Olympic Stadium on the edge of Grunewald Forest, the second largest in the world, which has just been completed at a cost of $500,000. Twenty-five thousand athletes will take part in the contests.

Berlin will virtually take a holiday of a month. One week will be devoted to grand prix events, one week to musical festivals and another to grand opera, with Olympic games intermingling.

Special Envoys Are Sent.

In addition to the 25 rulers of German States, which includes the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, special embassies have been sent by the United States and by all European countries. Great interest is being displayed by Berliners in Andrew Carnegie, the American peace advocate, who is to be a guest. It is expected that the Kaiser will take advantage of one of his speech-making occasions to deliver an address upon international peace. Archduke Francis Ferdinand is to represent Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

It is expected that the Kaiser will signalize the occasion by the pardoning and commuting of many prisoners. In addition, he will probably raise many prominent Germans to the nobility, bestowing many titles and innumerable orders and decorations. It is whispered that Carnegie is to be presented with an order.

Great Present for Kaiser.

All of the cities of Germany have combined to present the Kaiser with a magnificent personal present. After it had been announced that this testimonial would be presented to the Emperor, the latter announced that no further gifts were to be given to him, but that if Germans desired to evidence their esteem, they might present gifts to educational and charitable institutions of a local character.

The present which the German cities are to present to the Kaiser consists of a gold and silver set of tablets bearing the armorial escutcheons and arms of the Emperor. The present cost more than $20,000. The text is of pure gold with the arms of the Kaiser in enameled and gilded silver, with engraved ivory and mother-of-pearl. Thousands of Germans gave 2½ cents apiece to pay for it.

Notables Are Coming.

From St. Petersburg, Kasta in Hungary, and Ulm in Wurttemberg, three notable delegations have arrived. They are detachments of ranking officers and headquarters troops of the Russian Imperial Lifeguards (Kaiser Frederick William III's regiment), William I's Hungarian Infantry Guards and Kaiser William II's Wurttemberg Infantry. The Kaiser is colonel in chief of all three.

Count von Eulenberg, chief court marshal, and General von Plessen, commanding general of the headquarters army, aided by many court dignitaries, have had charge of the arrangements for the jubilee. They have spared no expense.

Berlin has outdone itself in its decorations. Even the recent wedding of the only daughter of the Kaiser, the Princess Victoria Luise, and Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, did not arouse such enthusiasm.

But even with all of this apparent loyalty it is evident that the German people are dissatisfied with their lot in life, politically and economically. Nowhere is the dissatisfaction as pronounced as in Prussia, the kingdom whose ruler the Kaiser is.

After the recent elections to the Prussian Landtag, which everyone, including the King of Prussia, knows are nothing but a mere farce, the grumbling has grown louder, than ever and the whole press is speaking in terms of the utmost bitterness.

Press Shows Bitterness.

"Why do people have elections every few years?" asks The Berliner Tageblatt. "Supposedly because in the meantime things may have happened which make it reasonable to suppose that differences may have arisen between the citizens and the government they have elected to carry out their will.

"All States that have a representative assembly have paragraphs in their constitutions which make elections possible if it be necessary to dissolve the legislature before the end of the term to appeal to the voters. There is only one State in the world that has a constitution which makes it impossible for the voters to exert any influence upon the government through new elections, and that State is Prussia. Nobody has so far been able to give a satisfactory explanation why elections are ever held here. In Russia, in Turkey, in China, there is some sense in having elections, imperfect though the constitutions of these States are.

"In Prussia there is no sense at all in having elections, a fact of which the voters are well aware, and they stay at home on election day."

PAGE ALREADY LIKED IN LONDON AS AMBASSADOR

British Paper in Commenting Says England Prefers Scholar Type to Rich Society Man.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Although Ambassador Walter H. Page, in accordance with custom, refrained from taking any part in London life until he presented his credentials to the King, it is learned from various sources that he has made a highly favorable impression on those with whom he has been brought into contact since his arrival.

Not the least of his gifts is said to be a sense of humor. Among the many recent comments on the new Ambassador The Nation's is notable. This Liberal weekly suggests that England follow America's example in the selection of representatives at Washington.

It says: "Washington is the last city in the world where an Ambassador of the reserved, angular species, all stiffness and conventions, can make headway. So far, indisputably, the best representative that this or any other country has sent to America was Mr. Bryce, and the real reason why he achieved so remarkable a triumph was that he was far removed from the ordinary professional diplomat and approximated very closely the sort of men the United States is accustomed to send to London.

"The American Ambassadors here have been as emphatically Ambassadors to the people as to the Court or Whitehall or the West End.

"Mr. Bryce in his seven years of service laid the foundations of a not dissimilar prestige at Washington, and, invaluably assisted by Mrs. Bryce, the British Embassy became in his hands what the American Embassy in London was in the hands of Lowell, Hay, and Choate.

"Mr. Page in London is certain to prove a reversion to the type of scholar diplomat that, before the coming of the millionaires, was America's distinctive and most agreeable contribution to international intercourse."

THERESA, ONCE IDOL OF PARIS, DIES UNKNOWN

Singer Who Entertained Empress Eugenie Returned to Peasantry From Which She Came.

BY CHARLES HENRY MELTZER.
Special Correspondent of Hearst's Sunday American.

PARIS, June 7.—In other days the passing of Theresa would haev convulsed Paris. To-day—the news that she is dead means almost nothing.

A score of years ago she was half forgotten. Yet in an earlier time, the time of Hortense Schneider, the Empress Eugenie and Offenbach, she was a power.

Theresa (or, to name her by the name she bore in private life, Mme. Donvai) was probably the greatest and most fascinating "popular" singer of her age and kind. Yvette Guilbert at her best has never known her vogue. Yvette, indeed, has attempted to sing some of her old songs. But, by comparison, her rendering of them seems like the faint chirruping of a sparrow when one has listened to the blackbird or the cuckoo.

Rose From Peasantry.

The great artist who died yesterday in a little village (for she was in her own way an artist of tremendous power) rose from the peasantry. Her maiden name was Emma Valadon, and she was born, over three-quarters of a century ago, in a village. She began her strange and turbulent career as a dressmaker. Then, being bitten by a bee, she made her debut, in a very humble way, in a play by Victor Sejour called "Le Fils de la Nuit."

Though curiously dramatic, she was not destined to a regular stage life. Ere long she left the theater for the music hall. She scored her first successes at the Alcazar, where, by the fire and force and humor of her singing, she soon conquered Paris.

Theresa was by no means beautiful. She had little charm, no grace and not much style. But she had qualities of an unusual kind. She had life and dash. The town soon made an idol of this woman. It learned to love her for her very faults and frailties.

She was the embodiment of what we call "The People." Rude and audacious in her art, yet something tragic, she could sink into the abysses of vulgarity and soar to lofty heights of patriotism.

Her interpretations of such ribald songs as "C'est dans le nex que ca me chatouille," "Rien n'est sacre pour up sapeur," "La Femme a Barbe," and many other ancient favorites of the cafe-chantants made her the idol of the crowd.

Later she somtimes strayed into the sinister and pathetic fields.

Long after the war of 1870, when she was old and I was still a student in Paris, I heard Theresa sing (or, rather declaim) that appalling and wonderful work, "La Giu," of Richepin. I have never forgotten the tragic impression she made as she told how, to content a worthless woman, a son cut out his wretched mother's heart.

Theresa reigned in turn at the Alcazar, at the Cafe Moka and at the Eldorado. She became a big, coarse, burly, vulgar woman. But she remained a genius.

From time to time, when the occasion served, she appeared in light opera at the Gaiete, the Menus-Plaisire, the Varietes and the Chatelet.

Just twenty years ago, after a "benefit," she retired. She went back to her old peasant ways and life, to raise chickens, plant potatoes and grow plums.

And with her passing we have lost one of the few great, picturesque relics of her day.

Nun, Who Foretold Humbert's End, Dies

Sister Is Said To Have Prophesied Pope Pius' Election and Messina Earthquake.

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, June 7.—There has just died at Viterbo, Silver Maria Benedett a nun, whose real name was Miss Penelope Frey, and concerning whom many extraordinary stories are related. These are chiefly founded upon her alleged possession in a remarkable degree of the power of second sight.

Her supposed gift of prophecy was, according to general report, first exhibited in 1900, when she fortold to a horrified audience of members of the convent community the assassination of King Humbert.

So great was her fame that special permission was granted to her to receive pilgrims, who came to visit the convent. At another time she is said to have foretold the death of Cardinal Bebini, Bishop of Viterbo. The Bishop had sent a gift of tapers to the convent. On hearing this, Maria Benedetta said with deep emotion that she could see those very candles being used at the funeral of the givers. The elevation of Pius X. to the Papal chair was also one of the events she correctly foretold.

Lastly, she was credited with having warned the nation of the Messina earthquake.

DR. STOCKS REGAINS PERFECT HEALTH.

After Long Vacation Returns to City This Week and Resumes Practice June 9th.

To My Former Friends and Patrons: I beg to announce that I will resume my practice on June 9. Office on seventh floor Atlanta Trust Building, 140 Peachtree St. Bell phone Ivy 4292. C. L. Stocks, Dentist.

Forgotten Island Annexed by Hungary

Territory Is Taken Over by One Prefect and Two Officers of Emperer Franz Josef.

Special Cable to The American.

VIENNA, June 7.—It has just become known that the little island of Ada Kaleh, situated in the River Danube, near the Iron Gate of Orsova, has been formally annexed by Hungary.

Ever since the year 1878 the island has been virtually in Hungarian hands, as since 1879 a garrison has always held the place. It is a picturesque island, with about 2,000 Turkish inhabitants, and was "forgotten" at the time of the Berlin treaty.

The formal annexation was accomplished when a prefect and two Hungarian officers from Orsova arrived at the island and, in spite of the protest of the Turkish Governor, declared it to be annexed to Hungary.

The annexation was carried out in view of the Balkan peace preliminaries, which handed over to the Balkan allies all the Turkish possessions west of the Enos Midia line. The smallness of the island made it inexpedient to insert a special clause in the draft peace treaty. There is no reason to fear that its formal annexation will raise international difficulties.

Kaiser Is Victim of Robbery on Train

German Railroad Authorities Are Busy in Endeavor to Shift Responsibility on the Other Man.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Kaiser has been the victim of robbery in his private railway train. It has just become known that the police are searching for the thieves who stole two crocodile leather traveling bags, mounted with gold, containing articles of the Kaiser's personal use. The bags disappeared during his majesty's recent journey from Strassburg to Wiesbaden.

The newspaper states that a lively controversy is in progress between the railway authorities of Strassburg, Metz and Wiesbaden with regard to the "responsibility" for the theft, each district headquarters claiming that the incident occurred in the other's jurisdiction.

Candle Light Land Letting Is Revived

Curious Old Custom, Described by Pepys Kept Alive by Famous Antiquary Landlord.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—The curious old custom described by Pepys of letting land by candle auction still survives in the Berkshire village of Aldermaston, the squire of which is a well-known antiquary, C. E. Keyser.

The custom was observed a few days ago in the letting of some meadow land called "Church Acre," which was bequeathed several centuries ago to the vicar and church wardens of the parish, the proceeds of the triennial letting being devoted to defraying church expenses.

A wax candle was lighted and a pin inserted in it one inch below the flame. Bidding was then started and ended the moment the inch candle was burned and the pin dropped out.

Waits 42 Years for Her Soldier Love

German Woman Dies After Standing in Principal Berlin Street in Vain Vigil for Sweetheart.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 7.—The death has taken place here of a woman who, for 42 years in sunshine and rain, has waited in Unter den Linden, the chief street in Berlin, for the return of her soldier love.

The woman, who was known as "Linden Julie," was the only person whom the police allowed to stand still on the pavement in the Linden. It is said that her mind became deranged when her lover failed to return after the Franco-German war of 1871. Another version is that her lover, an army captain, deserted her and went to America, and she was awaiting his return.

BYZANTINE ROBE AND CROWN GO TO GRECIAN KING

Special Cable to The American.

ATHENS, June 7.—News has reached here that the monks of Mount Athos are considering the question of sending to Athens the Imperial robe and crown which belonged to the Byzantine Emperors John Tsimiskis and Nikephoros Phocas, to be used at the coronation of King Constantine. These historical relics are kept at the great monastry of Lavra.

The robe is made of beaten gold, and weighs 50 pounds. The crown is enriched with precious stones. This crown will probably become the crown of Greece.

TURK SQUADRON IN SMYRNA JUST A SIDE WHEELER

Foreign Naval Officers Are Greeted on Board by Salute of Tar's Tin Whistle.

Special Cable to The American.

SMYRNA, ASIA MINOR, via Constantinople, June 7.—American missionaries attached to the Christian College here are getting much amusement out of what they call the "Imperial Ottoman Navy."

During the war there has been a Turkish "battleship" in the harbor commanded by a gold laced Turkish Commodore. He is "some pumpkins" in Turkish society, but he knows about as much as an Iowa farmer when it comes to naval matters. There are also some first class fighting ships here from America, England, Germany, France and Austria.

Warship Sidewheeler.

The Turkish "battleship" is a "sidewheeler," and looks as if it had been brought from the United States about the close of the war of 1812. Every night she steams out about 400 yards into the harbor and pretends to guard Smyrna. But as soon as darkness falls she hikes to a safer place.

The captain of the big foreign ships have had lots of sport playing their big searchlights on her and scaring all hands. But strict decorum marks official visits, and the big guns are constantly booming salutes. These Turks like to smell powder burned in their honor. The American Consul was with the captain of the Tennessee when he made his official call on the Turkish Commodore.

Turk Tar Blew Salute.

As they boarded the Turkish boat, with full dress and military aides, instead of a salute of ten or fifteen guns, the Commodore excused himself and hustled a Turkish tar on deck with a toy whistle and had him blow the salutes while the crew stood at attention.

The Turks have a naval college down the coast somewhere, but they haven't even a rowboat there. They say the naval cadets have had a wharf built, and they sit on the end of it and hang their feet over the water.

$2,500,000 Made by Melba in 25 Years

Diva's Income Has Increased From $100 a Week to $2,500 for Each Appearance.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Mme. Melba who is here to sing at Covent Garden next Saturday, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first appearance there. Since that time, it was declared to-day, Mme. Melba's glorious voice has yielded her a golden harvest of more than $2,500,000.

The prima donna made her initial bow to the London public in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Since then she has sung in every musical capital and great city of both the Old and New Worlds, and has given command performances before practically every crowned head of Europe.

Her first engagement as a singer was in Australia, where she gave four concerts a week for $100 per week. Later she sang in grand opera in Paris at the outset of her career, and received $1,000 a month. Today she receives $2,500 for each appearance in grand opera, and is booked for a five-months tour in America, commencing in August, for which she is to receive $200,000.

A PHYSICIAN CURES HIS WIFE OF CONSUMPTION

With a Simple Home Treatment. Book Fully Describing the Treatment Sent Absolutely Free To Any Lung Sufferer.

DR. W. H. KNIGHT, of East Saugus, Mass., writes:

"My wife was down with Consumption, when I ordered the Lloyd treatment. She was very weak from night sweats, cough, and in a feverish condition. I noticed a change for the better after ten days' treatment, and from that time on up to three months, when the cure was completed. The Lloyd Treatment kills the Tubercle Bacillus in the blood and tissue, and it is the only remedy so far discovered that will do this. It is a preventive as well as a cure. It should be used by those who are run down, or those who fear the approach of Consumption. It can be truthfully said that for the cure and prevention of Consumption, it is the most wonderful treatment of the present age."

This is only one of hundreds of letters received from physicians and others reporting cases of consumption and lung trouble restored to health in all sections of the United States. We want to send every lung sufferer absolutely free the startling statements of Dr. W. H. Kiester, of Dayton, Ohio; Dr. C. G. Pinckard, of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Ward, of Troy, Mo., and many others who report results almost beyond belief, together with a valuable booklet on the cause, prevention and treatment of consumption and lung trouble.

If you are suffering from weakness, blood-spitting, pus-filled sputum, night sweats, chills, fever, loss of flesh, painful lungs, distressing cough, wasted body, loss of strength—write me to-day and I'll send you ABSOLUTELY FREE the sworn testimony of many who, after suffering with just such distressing symptoms, now state that they ARE CURED, strong, able to work, without ache or pain, happy, full of praise, after a few months' use of this simple home treatment. Send your name and address TO-DAY. JUDD Q. LLOYD, 5791 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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DAIRYMEN AND FARMERS BUILD OWN RAILROAD

Rich Section of Illinois and Wisconsin to Be Opened After Trunk Lines Refused.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS., June 7.—A rich dairy region of Wisconsin and Illinois is to be tapped by the further extension of a railroad promoted largely by farmers and dairymen. This road reached Wauconda, Ill., recently and now it is to be run further north until it penetrates the Badger domain and ultimately connects the network of electric lines now being built in the region.

This road is the Palestine, Lake, Zurich and Wauconda. It is fifteen miles long, connecting with the Northwestern at Palestine. Ultimately it will connect the Fox Lake region and find an outlet still further north. In a distance of fifteen miles there are nearly that many stops. There is but one locomotive, a combination baggage, express and passenger car and one coach.

The road was built to tap a section about twenty-five miles square, after all attempts to obtain direct transportation in the last quarter of a century or more had failed. Both steam roads and trolleys for this region got on paper but no further, until finally the farmers and the resort men pooled their interests and started the movement that romises success.

Up to last fall the merchants of Lake Zurich and Wauconda were obliged to stage their freight between ten and twelve miles, and the farmers had to haul their products and get their supplies in the same way. Summer people had to take long drives to reach lake homes. Some of them were transported on hay racks at 25 cents a ride.

Western Ranchman May Become Peer

Muncaster Family of England Seeks Male Heir Among American Relations—Farmer Has Claim.

GREELEY, COL., June 7.—From the non-pretentious position of a Weld County farmer to a titled and honored standing as Lord Muncaster, of England, is the stride that may be taken by J. L. Pennington, a farmer living North of the city, if he urges his claims.

The Muncaster family is one of the wealthiest of Great Britain, and possesses large estates and special castles. The present Lord and Lady Muncaster recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They have no children, nor has Lord Muncaster's brother, the Hon. Joseph Allen Pennington. For these reasons Lord Muncaster has been tracing the American descendants of the family.

A member of the household went to Maryland from England and settled there. The immediate family of J. L. Pennington consisted of his father and an uncle, who were descendants of the original Maryland settler.

At Muncaster Castle there is carefully preserved a glass bowl given an ancestor by Henry VI, and called the "Luck of Muncaster." An old legend says that as long as the bowl is intact the family will never want for a male heir, and it is now believed that America will furnish the scion to keep the house from becoming extinct.

WOODEN CANNON PROVE SUCCESSFUL IN HAYTI

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Anyone familiar with the construction of modern weapons of warfare and the high explosive fised in them would naturally suppose a cannon made of wood would be of little or no value as a weapon.

Wooden cannon have been used with considerable success, nevertheless, in recent revolutions in Cuba, in Hayti and in the Dominican republic.

The wood used in the construction of these crude weapons is a very tough variety, having a twisted grain that curls about the log in such a way that to split the timber with the ordinary means is almost impossible.

These crude cannon have been used with success in a number of instances, and it is astonishing the number of times they may be fired before they burst or become otherwise disabled.

Farm Girl Independence Opened By Organization of Canning Clubs; Work Destroys Lure of the City

As Much as $900 an Acre Made By Young Georgia Woman in Putting Up Tomatoes in Single Year—Waste Is Saved and Millions of Dollars Is Result.

By CHARLES A. WHITTLE.
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

By growing tomatoes and canning them at home, one member of the Georgia Girls' Clubs cleared $90 from one-tenth of an acre. Think of $900 per acre!

If that is too big to comprehend, think of ten prize-winners in Georgia averaging a net profit of $62 per tenth acre, that is, $620 per acre!

And just to show that girls, one-tenth acres and tomatoes can win beautifully in a wholesale way, here is a record of 138 girls averaging a profit of $25.88 per one-tenth acre, or $258.80 per acre.

Wonderful! But the yields and the cash are only small items of the profit. The big event of it all is the vision. The "career" for which the country girl longs—independence, money, clothes position—no longer leads straight away toward the glittering city. The old kitchen garden, rimmed with roses and scuppernongs, becomes a haunt of fairies bringing good, clean gold with the seasons to those who labor with pure hearts.

Money From Old Place.

Yes, money is to be had from the "Old Place," enough money to keep the head high, enough to make one independent of wage obligations that bind and burden.

Why should one not grow tomatoes and hold a high head? It is for this very purpose of teaching the nobility of such work that the tomato clubs have been formed. They exist to proclaim the right to grow tomatoes or anything else on the farm and hold a high head in this good old Southland where there has been a notion running back to slave days that hangs quite to the contrary.

More than tomatoes and money, the girls' clubs also stand for the enlargement of the vision of the home life. Wherever these clubs are formed there domestic science is studied. Experiments with molds, yeasts, bacteria, to teach their nature and how to make them serve good purposes and how to prevent them from doing harm; what constituents of food are and their functions in nourishing the body; what sort of cooking is required to bring the food composition into available form, are lines of investigation which are pursued with great profit.

Before the writer is a bulletin prepared by Miss Mary Cresnell, the organizer of girls' clubs in Georgia, issued by the Georgia State College of Agriculture, which not only gives useful and easily understood information on all these subjects but presents a number of recipes for vegetable cooking, for making sauces, for baking vegetables and producing salads.

Values Added by Home Canning.

If the tomato clubs stopped with growing tomatoes, the profit would not be so large. Canning adds much to the value. Therefore, how to can tomatoes at home so that they will not only look like "store" tomatoes but top the market is an important consideration in tomato club profits.

The canning implements, how to use them, how to prepare tomatoes and get them sealed in the cans with no after trouble from spoiling, is a very essential work.

One Georgian with a habit of not missing anything that came his way, hung around the edges of the crowds of girls and women where instructions about canning were being given, and forthwith bought him a canning outfit and began to can the surplus fruits and vegetables through the neighborhood, making more money than he had ever thought he would be able to make.

Of course, no iron-clad regulations forbid a country girl from growing and canning anything she desires. Some of the club members have grown and canned as great a variety as possible just to show their proficiency in the art. The products of their industry have been displayed at the schools and county fairs with great pride.

Tomatoes, however, have been chosen as the crop best suited to inaugurate the work. Plans, in fact, have been elaborated for various kinds of crop contests for girls, which, in course of time, will be promoted in each State as far and fast as means will admit.

Cultural Value of Clubs.

Can anything be more educative and cultural than to look into the hidden things of nature, learn some of the great laws and fundamental principles of science, come face to face with world wonders and feel the call to the unexplored?

And yet some would have none of the tomato clubs out of a foolish fear that raising a crop and marketing it will somehow rub off rather than put on refinement.

The hoe bows no one permanently who would lift up his head.

The world admires culture and refinement, but it both admires and applauds workable culture. The useful and the beautiful are not essentially antagonistic. The spirit of service should belong to and glorify both.

Why is it less refining to care for a patch of tomatoes than a pot of flowers? Of course, the purpose of canning clubs is not to make farm drudges of girls. Just the opposite is the aim. A reasonable amount of outdoor gardening is a source of health, strength and perfect physical development. Overwork is as much decried as none. Gardening must be interesting, may be even joyful, but whatever it is, the girls' club work does not stand for drudgery, enough of which they are bound to get in the household work unless enough can be made off the garden patches to hire it done.

It is the emancipation of the womanhood of the country from drudgery, from depression of narrow circumstances and from the joylessness of no spending money for the fineries and trifles which she craves, that the girls' clubs are attaining.

It is well for her to apply some of her physical strength to the garden patches, but if she can not do a sufficient amount to count, she knows how to do it, which is the greatest thing in getting results. So, with knowing how, she can direct those who are able to work.

Centers Around Schools.

Any organized movement for the betterment of girlhood of the country, undertaken by public enterprises, of course, finds its logical initiation at the public schools. The canning club movement, as well as the boys' corn club movement, operates through the schools, the teacher being the local head and the county superintendent a supervising official, the district organizer or State organizer next in line and the State College of Agriculture the head and directing force.

Each county that organizes has a canning demonstrator appointed by the State College of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture of the United States. Districts are formed within the county, each district having its canning center where meetings of the girls and their mothers can be held.

An applicant for membership in a girls' club must not be under 10, nor more than 18 years of age. Instructions as to methods of cultivating the one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes must be strictly followed and accurate reports kept. A committee of responsible persons must visit and inspect the garden from time to time, see the tomatoes canned and certify to a report, otherwise the tomato grower is not eligible to enter the school, County or State contest.

Must Bear Club Label.

All canned vegetables put on the market must bear the club label on which must appear the weight and the name of the packer.

In the contests the awards are made on the following score:

Yield 20 per cent.
Profit 20 per cent.
Exhibit 40 per cent.

The flavor, appearance of products as to color, size, etc., texture, whether firm or too soft; the pack whether full or scant, well or poorly arranged; workmanship in sealing, labelling, etc., all enter into deciding the contest.

Prizes of various kinds and value are offered as inducements to the girls to learn how to grow vegetables and can them successfully. One that is highest and most valued by the prize winners is the scholarship to a short course at the State College of Agriculture. The scholarship meets the expense of the trip and the stay during the ten days of the course. A special course in domestic science, poultry, dairying and trucking is obtained from this short course which is arranged especially to meet their needs.

Aside from the value of instruction the girls find it wonderfully interesting, a real picnic time. It is an opportunity also to give the girls a larger vision of farm life as it is typified by the College, its laboratories, its many and fascinating activities indicating wonderful vistas of attainment on the farm.

The benefits of the canning club movement are not restricted to the girls. It is catching, very infectious with mothers, and no sooner are the girls interested than the women have a new theme to talk about at the casual meetings or the "visits." The irresistible end of the conclusions of all the pros and cons of the mothers is that it is surely a fact that Bessie Blank has made $50 clean and clear in profit off of her little one-tenth acre tract.

How it is the canning was done, what little precautions and niceties were necessary and what would happen if they were not carefully attended to, all get thoroughly threshed over among the women folk until the net result is that every woman in the community knows how it is to be done, gets interested in doing it and there you are.

Just about how much canned goods cross over the Georgia State line, or the Alabama State line or the South Carolina State line from some other State? It is enough to make our pocketbooks ache to think of it. The home canning outfit which the tomato club organizers are carrying through the South will fix that before long, if the big canneries do not.

Expert Outlines Plan.

At Cuba, Alabama, a few farmers decided they would put up a canning plant. They did. Then they did not know how to run it, so they wrote Congressman Hobson about it, as they do about most of their troubles. Pretty soon there came an expert sent from Washington or from somewhere sent by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, back of whose coming was the Merrimac hero.

The canning expert told them how to get the various kinds of cannable stuff into the cans so that they would not spoil. He had the proper receipt and not a can was lost from spoiling. The cannery ran three weeks the first year. It could not run longer because the people were not expecting it and were therefore not prepared to deliver the succulent materials. But the enterprising farmers did not lose heart. They only made 17 per cent on their investment while running three weeks. With plenty of pluck they prepared to go about it on a bigger scale next year.

Happenings somewhat similar and with profits that depend largely on how many cans have been improperly filled and have turned out badly, can be found in increasing numbers throughout the South. Some few failures certainly demonstrate that it pays to get in touch with canning club organizers or some expert from somewhere.

South Can Lead in Canning.

The South ought to be the greatest canning section of the entire country. It can grow more things to can, it can grow them cheaper and gather and can them cheaper than any section now engaging extensively in the business.

The canning outfit is a great conserver of waste. The apples that fall to the ground and are permitted to rot, the surplus tomatoes that decay on the vine, the peaches which the rot will get before they reach the market, the beans that a glutted market will not take, the blackberries growing everywhere, strawberries, huckleberries and a world of good things, can all be put into cans and fed to the family when supplies are running short or sold to the city where canned goods go all the year round.

Some few millions can be picked up from the blackberries growing wild which now feed the birds or dry on the vine here in the South, each year. And there is no use talking, a blackberry shortcake is worthy of eminent esteem.

A million dollars or so of huckleberries, whortleberries, blue berries, or whatever your neck of the woods calls them, could be picked in anybody's woods with no questions asked, and encased in fruit jars. Blueberry pie makes a fine contribution to world peace when in transit on the lunch counter.

Big Canneries Don't Compete.

With the best of them, however, there is a difference between the stuff that the big canneries put up and the kind "mother puts up." And there will always be a difference between the product of the big canneries and that which the canning club girls fix. The little touches of flavor and delicacy which the big canneries can never get, will always be associated with the home canning. The home made sold at the delicatessen will always command a better price. So that, whatever the prospective home canner may think of the big canning establishments that are going up in the South, there need be no fear of competition.

AFRICAN GRASS SEEN AS MONEY CROP OF SOUTH

Department of Agriculture Expert Believes Its Culture Will Add Millions to Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Important additions to the crops of the South which will add millions to the revenue of the farmers of Georgia and nearby states, if cultivated as universally as they deserve, are announced by the Department of Agriculture in a report prepared by R. A. Oakley, agronomist in the office of Forage Crop Investigation of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

A world wide search has been conducted for hay crops adapted to the South, and two species of grass have been emphatically approved, while a third appears to be thoroughly satisfactory. The three varieties were discovered in Africa. The two which meet with the approval of the government experts are Rhodes grass and Sudan grass, while experiments are still being conducted on Tunis grass.

Value Apparent From First.

"In the course of its work the Department of Agriculture has introduced a large number of species and varieties of true grasses; and while as might be expected, a great majority of these showed little or no promise for our conditions, there were some whose value was apparent almost from the first," says the Oakley report.

"Though always interesting, it is rarely the case that the introduction and testing of new crops result in the spectacular. Among the grasses that have been received within the past few years, however, are species that promise to be exceptions to the rule. Not only are they practically assured a place among our cultivated crops, but one species especially seems likely to produce a material change in the agriculture of the region to which it is adapted.

"While not closely related botanically, and differing materially in important characterizations, Rhodes grass and Sudan grass have proved almost equally promising in the preliminary tests in the sections to which they are apparently adapted, and are almost certain to become staple hay crops within a comparatively short time."

Rhodes grass was first cultivated by Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town, about 1895. It was tested in Australia in 1911 and 1912. Out of 43 reports recently received from the tests, 21 were enthusiastically favorable, 15 were favorable, and only 7 unfavorable. In almost every case where failure was reported the cause was readily apparent. "In many cases the reports read almost like fiction," says Mr. Oakley.

Florida Orders Supply.

At the present time farmers in Florida who have tried out Rhodes grass are placing with Australian seedsmen orders far in excess of the supply.

Rhodes grass is aggressive, furnishes a profitable yield, is palatable and of good color, and has good seed habits.

"While there has not been sufficient experience in the feeding of Rhodes grass hay in this country to make a definite statement regarding its feeding value," says Mr. Oakley, "there remains little doubt in the minds of those who have fed it on a small scale that it is equal to any of the grass hays. Its chemical analysis points to a high nutritive value, and its aroma and palatability are such as to make it readily eaten by stock. The yield afforded by Rhodes grass is one of its strong points. In this respect it has more than come up to expectations. Even on poor, sandy soils it frequently produces two or more cuttings per season exceeding 1½ tons each. There are authentic reports of total yields per season of 6 tons per acre of well cured hay secured from three cuttings, the first cutting being made in May, the second in July, and the third in September. At the present market price of hay in the South it can be easily seen that such yields are very profitable."

Cannot Stand Cold Weather.

The one drawback with Rhodes grass is that in its present state of development it cannot stand weather colder than 20 degrees, but the Government scientists expect to work out a method whereby the grass will be handled in a manner to reseed itself, so that it can be grown in states well up into the North.

Sudan grass, however, is not limited in its area by temperature, and in many respects is a more important discovery than Rhodes grass. Tests have been made at Arlington Farm, Va. It was obtained from Khartum, Sudan, in 1909.

This grass is easily cured and easily handled as hay, and is very drought resistant. The yield of hay and seed can as yet be only roughly approximated. In a vast majority of the cases reported the yield of hay has been unusually high and that of seed entirely satisfactory.

"Sudan grass already needs no exploitation," says Mr. Oakley, "and it hardly seems likely that anything will develop to detract from its popularity or to lessen its usefulness. Numerous representatives of its group (the sorghums) are now, and have been for a long time, important forage crops in this country. Taking this into consideration, together with the wonderful showing Sudan grass has made, the predicting of a bright future for it seems entirely justified."

POULTRY

American Poultry Association has grown to membership of thousands and improved stock one hundred per cent during comparatively brief career. Standard of excellence changed yearly as new breeds and better birds are produced.

By Judge F. J. MARSHALL.

What is the American Poultry Association and what good has it done? These are questions that are asked of us so often that we shall attempt to give a little general information in regard to this great organization.

I say great for two reasons. It is the greatest Live Stock Association in the world. Then its work has been so great in the results accomplished that it cannot be over estimated.

The American Poultry Association was organized in 1873 in Buffalo, N. Y. The object of the association was to stimulate the breeding of better poultry, thoroughbred poultry. A few leading poultry fanciers from various parts of the United States and Canada saw the importance of organization, that the thoroughbred poultry interests might be pushed for the betterment of the fancy and the general good of the poultry industry of the country at large.

25 Members at Start.

The association started its career with about 25 members. Life membership without dues was the only way into the organization. One object of organization was to publish a Standard of Excellence for the guidance of breeder in the various varieties then in existence, which numbered about 65 different varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

At this time there are over 150 varieties. The first Standard was issued in February, 1878, and contained about 100 pages. The idea was at that time, and has always been, to revise the Standard every five years. This is done for the object of admitting any worthy new breeds, also for the changing or correcting of the text or description of any breed or variety as its advancement and improvement would warrant.

Committee Handles Revision.

For this purpose a standard revision committee is appointed for the handling of all this matter and getting it into shape for the publisher. This committee is usually composed of ten of the most efficient members, familiar with all breeds. Usually they are judges and leading breeders.

The standard revision committee for the 1915 edition will hold a meeting soon to prepare the preliminary matter for that book. All matter has to be in shape for the printers early in 1914 and it is with this end in view that the meeting is held so soon. The committee wishes that all who have any suggestions to make in regard to errors in the present Standard or something new that they wish to go in, such as new breeds and the like would get in communication with one or more of the members at once. Write to the committeeman nearest to you and he will present your claim to the whole committee.

The committee consists of the following: Hon. R. V. Hicks, Topeka, Kans., chairman; E. C. Branch, Lee Summit, Mo.; J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. C. Smith Waltham, Mass.; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa; Richard Oke, London, Ont.; F. J. Marshall, College Park, Ga. The committee desires the hearty co-operation of all poultrymen whether members of the American Poultry Association or not, that they may get out as complete an edition for 1915 as possible.

Membership Increased Slowly.

The membership increased but slowly for a good many years while the people of the county were becoming educated slowly to the benefits of good stock of poultry over the scrub kind that dominated the country in the early days. Finally the leaven began to get in its work and the membership took on new life and vigor until at this time it is growing by leaps and bounds in comparison.

Up to about 1906 the association had but a few hundred members widely scattered, and the annual meetings were but slimly attended, often it was with effort that a quorum was secured. About that time a great effort was made to popularize it and it began to take on new life, and members were added by hundreds rather than by singles as in former years. During the last year more than a thousand were taken into the ranks.

Now the total membership is about 6,000. This makes a great working body. Formerly it only included the fancy side of the work but now they are seeking to educate the people as to the best methods of running commercial poultry plants. The proper methods of marketing eggs and poultry to avoid as much of the needless loss as possible, seeking to have the teaching of poultry methods in the public schools. A committee has recently been appointed to get up text books for the schools, other committees to look after contagious diseases, study them and see what can be done to reduce the mortality in that way, particularly among little chicks.

Many Branch Organizations.

There are now branch organizations in each state to endeavor to get in closer touch with the work in all its details. These branches while intended to work as a state organization are under close control of the parent body and must report to it as to all the work that is being done. The officers of the parent body are composed of a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and ten elective members of the executive committee, together with the president of each state branch as members. This gives direct State representation.

Thus anything of importance to a certain section or State that may be different from what it is in other sections and that might need the influence and help of the whole body can be brought before it through the State representative in the Executive Committee of the whole.

In this way the old association is getting before the country at large what it has been hammering at for more than forty years. They are now just getting the milk out of the cocoanut. Many who have not made any study of conditions are wont to ask of what good is all this fuss about fine feathers? What we want is the benefits of the commercial side of the chicken business. We do not care about the color of the feathers. The eggs and meat are what we want.

Value of Good Stock.

Did you ever stop to think of what condition the chicken business of this country would be in had not some one introduced good stock, and had not some one gone to the trouble to organize for the purpose of disseminating poultry knowledge throughout the country; telling them that they could just as well make a seven-pound hen with the feed that they have used to get a four-pound one; some one to tell about the hen that will lay 150 eggs a year for them with the same feed and care that they have used to get 80 eggs a year; some one to tell them that they can get a whole flock to make a good laying record in the place of the hit or miss records the scrub hens have been making?

This is a work that some one should do in order that we might have the great supply of good fresh eggs that we are blessed with to-day. It fell to the lot of the American Poultry Association, and how well they have accomplished their work the vast proportions of the poultry industry will indicate.

Something of the magnitude of the work that the association is doing may be gained when we tell you that last year they sold almost twenty thousand standards, and of course thousands of people already have them.

What The Member Gets.

But you say what does the individual member get out of his membership in the association? He pays $10 for a life membership which is all that it need ever cost him.

He will receive each year the report of the Annual Meeting giving all the details of the meeting, which includes a number of valuable papers and speeches that have been made, together with the interesting debates that usually mark the sessions.

In that way he can keep in touch with the best fancy and commercial poultrymen of this country and their manner of doing business. This annual usually contains more than 300 pages and is worth many a dollar to the poultryman. These annual meetings are switched around over the country so that all sections may have a chance to attend frequently.

Last year it was held in Nashville the second week in August when hundreds of poultrymen from various parts of the country attended and had a good and profitable time. The second week of August this year it will be in Atlantic City. A place where all may attend and not only enjoy the poultry part of it but all the other attractions for which this famous place is noted.

Have Helped Business.

Then you have the satisfaction of feeling that you have been the means of helping to put the poultry business where it belongs, in the front rank of the great business interests of this country. This body of poultrymen is a representative body, composed of many of the finest business men the country holds. A body of men and women you would not hesitate to associate with as Governor Hooper expressed himself at Nashville last year. While the association does not try to urge poultrymen to join, yet know ing that in numbers there is strength they feel like you Mr. Poultry Raiser by joining you might, while you are helping yourself, help others.

We need your influence and counsel.

We omitted to state that the association issues a quarterly bulletin telling of the doings of the association from time to time during the year. These are sent to all members who desire them.

THOUSANDS ARE EXPECTED AT ROAD CONGRESS

Detroit Selected as Next Meeting Place After Spirited Contest With St. Louis and Denver.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The American Road Congress will hold its third annual meeting at Detroit during the week of September 29. This decision was reached by the joint committee of which Logan Waller Page, director of the United States Office of Public Roads, is chairman, after a spirited contest which finally narrowed down to the cities of St. Louis, Denver, Minneapolis, and Detroit.

The Congress is the great annual assemblage of the good roads organizations throughout the United States and is held under the auspices of the American Highway Association, the American Automobile Association and the National Association of Road Machinery and Material Manufacturers, the latter organization being concerned primarily with the exposition of machinery and materials held in conjunction with the Congress.

As there are between thirty and forty State and Interstate organizations identified with the American Highway Association in addition to its 1800 regular members, the big meeting will be thoroughly representative in character.

Arrangements have just been made to hold the annual meeting of the Michigan State Good Roads Association which has 15,000 members, the newly organized Michigan Trunk Line Association, and the Ontario Good Roads Association, in conjunction with the Congress. The combined attendance of these various road organizations will be well over 5,000 and will certainly set a new record far in advance of attendance figures at any previous good roads meeting in the United States.

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show every one, at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

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To Reduce Our Large Stock of Teeth, We Will Make What Others Call a $10 Set of Teeth for

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All Other Work at Reasonable Prices

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5½ miles from center of city, 2½ miles from Whitehall-West End car line.

Famous mineral springs, outdoor gymnasium, cottages, camping privileges and pavilion for private parties for rent.

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Montana Indian Land To Be Opened by U. S.

1,500,000 Acres in Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reserves Will Be Disposed of Next.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Montana will be the scene of the next opening of Indian lands. It probably will be held late in the summer, when approximately 1,500,000 acres in the Fort Peck and Blackfeet reserves, which were ceded to the Federal Government of several years ago, will be disposed of.

On both reservations allotments have about been completed and the classification of mineral and non-mineral lands has proceeded to the point where the reports of the classification agents will soon be placed before the Secretary of the Interior.

It is stated, however, that the date of the opening of each of the reserves will not be fixed until the new Commissioner of the General Land Office is installed. That official has not yet been selected by President Wilson.

It is stated at the General Land Office that ample notice will be given the public of the opening of these reserves, and that full information relative to them will be given in a circular to be issued as soon as the dates of the openings have been fixed.

Office of Markets New Bureau of U. S.

Department of Agriculture Will Aid Farmer in Handling and Distributing His Products.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The "Office of Markets," a new branch of the Department of Agriculture, was opened to-day by Secretary Houston. It will have to do with the co-operative handling, marketing and distributing of farm products, the elimination of waste, looking to better prices for the producer and lower costs or better products for the consumer or manufacture. It will also look to proper credit facilities for farmers.

Charles J. Brand, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and for ten years in charge of investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture, will be in charge of the new office, which Congress has appropriated $50,000 to keep up.

Must Quit Raising Onions or Preaching

Lutheran Authorities Rule Culture of Odoriferous Vegetable Too Strong for the Clergy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Lutheran Ministerium, the supreme body of that congregation, at its closing session of the one hundred and sixty-fifth annual convention, decided that hereafter ministers of that denomination must not engage in any outside work. Two particular cases were cited. One was that of a minister who acted as an undertaker, and the other that of a minister who raised onions, presumably for market.

The ministerium decided that this calling was too strong for the pulpit.

Other cases were cited, but these were the things that the church objected to most. One minister had been ordained 37 years and, in that time, has preached three sermons. But this was not as flagrant a case as of the man who raised onions.

If they violate the rule passed today they will have to turn over their credentials to the presiding official of the ministerium.

TEN-DAY $10 TICKETS TO WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH ON SALE EVERY THURSDAY.

Season tickets on sale daily. Through sleepers. Make reservations in advance. SEABOARD.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company

It Is a Pleasure to Shop in This Big, Cool Store

The Store Closes at One o'Clock Saturday

A Week-End Dismissal of Much Good Merchandise Attended by the Lowest Pricing of the Season

Right at the Threshold of Summer the Store Seeks to Close Out Short Lots and the "Too Manys"

Which Means a Day and a Half of Uncommonly Good Opportunities Ahead

Friday will be a very busy day---as foretold in the news given below---Saturday you will have a whole day's shopping to do in five hours, but, to make up for fewer hours, we have added many advantages in the way of lowered prices.

First Floor

Linen Laces Up to 15c at . 8c yd

Which means an appreciable event. There are edges, insertions and beadings, many in matched sets, widths ranging from 1-2 to 2 inches. Laces that are priced here daily up to 15c are assembled for this sale at 8c yard.

50c and 65c Plaitings at . . 39c yd

Very dainty net and chiffon rufflings and plaitings; white, cream and black.

25c Neckwear at 10c

Fresh Neckwear transforms a dull gown.

Nor need the cost be great—as this sale will prove. A variety of stylish new collars—square or round sailors, to wear with blouses, also jabots and stocks, the kinds that are priced regularly here at 25c, are to be had in this sale at 10c.

A Sale of Veilings at . . 19c yd

How the right Veil can improve a woman's summer hat is almost beyond belief until you have made the experiment. Here are many becoming veilings, black, white and colors, from which you may choose at 19c yard.

400 Pairs Long Silk Gloves at . 69c pr.

White and black—16-button length, double tipped silk Gloves, in all sizes. For this sale at 69c pair.

Fans, Too, Have Their Prices Clipped

Japanese Paper Fans, new and very artistic. A special collection at 11c each.
25c Fans at 19c each.
35c Fans at 29c each.
50c Fans at 43c each.
75c Fans at 69c each.
Satin Palm Porch Fans, two for 5c.
Bamboo Fans, 10c each, three for 25c.

White Hose

We have made special preparation to supply the unusual demands of the season.

These of special interest—all white:

Medium weight cotton or silk-lisle Hose, 25c pair,
Gauze lisle Hose at 35c pair.
Imported silk-lisle Hose at 50c pair.
Silk-boot Hose at 50c pair.
All-silk Hose at $1.00 and $1.50 pair.

Misses' White Hose

Plain, lisle, shaped Hose; 25c and 35c pair.
Silk-lisle Hose, 50c pair.
All-silk Hose, $1.00 pair.
Ribbed Silk Hose, 50c pair.
Ribbed lisle Hose, 25c and 35c pair.
Infants' and Children's plain white lisle Socks, 25c pair.
Silk-lisle Socks, 35c.
All-silk Socks, 35c and 50c pair.

Beautiful Ribbons at 19c

Instead of 25c and 30c

Girls are all asking for fresh hair bows, new girdles and sashes. These pretty novelty Ribbons will fill their needs at an appreciable saving.

Persian, Dresden and floral effects; 5½ and 6 inches wide.

Second Floor

59c to $1.00 Silks at . 29c yd

Important among savings opportunities in this sale will be this outclearing of Silks. A very wonderful variety of kinds and colors. Silks for daytime and evening dresses; for afternoon frocks; for street costumes—in fact, one could find Silks in the assortment for purposes too numerous to mention.

Soft messalines, for instance, in pinks, blues, lavender, wistaria, greens, browns, taupe, silver, amber, etc. Taffetas in solid colors—all evening shades and white. Novelty Silks galore; also smart striped and checked effects.

The opportunity is one that will appeal to many women who know how unusual the pricing is—29c yard, for regular 59c to $1 Silks.

Novelty Wool Suitings at . . 49c yd

Including good mohairs which are so much in demand just now for traveling suits and dresses and for bathing suits; blue or black with white pin stripe; also pretty wool fabrics for separate skirts, tans, browns, grays, reds, blues and mixtures. All priced for this sale at 49c yard.

Danish cloth is a good fabric for Bathing Suits.

Here it is in white, black and colors, at 25c yard.

A Very Unusual Pricing of Popular Dress Cottons

15c Yard for 25c Fabrics

Such as silk-mixed zephyr tissues, Egyptian, sheer cotton tissues, Bedford cords—all new, this season's goods, in a great variety of fashionable patterns: stripes, checks, plaids, figured effects. They are priced here regularly at 25c—you may buy them in this sale at 15c yard.

25c Madras at 15c Yard

Renfrew zephyr madras, 30 inches wide, in stripes, checks and plaids; very fine quality. For Friday and Saturday's sale it is priced at 15c instead of 25c yard.

Summer Table Linen Should be Different

Should be especially snowy and dainty and light, should launder easily and should be inexpensive. Here are linens that meet those requirements, and note the special prices:

60c Damask at 48c yard

Snow-white, bleached Damask, 72 inches wide.

$1.00 Napkins at 75c Dozen

18-inch bleached mercerized Napkins—hemmed ready for use.

59c Sheets at 47c

Twenty dozen Armorside welded seam sheets, 76x90-inch size. Special for this sale only at 47c each.

Third Floor

Some Special Undermuslins at Very Special Prices

Combinations For Instance at . 49c

Corset cover and drawers, they have imitation hand-embroidered yoke, very pretty—another style is lace trimmed, with beading and ribbon finish. Garments of wonderful value at 49c.

Combinations at 79c

There are at least ten styles to select from, and every one a good style. Corset cover and drawers combined. Choose from various pretty trimming conceits, laces, embroideries, medallions, beadings and ribbons.

Children's $1.25 White Pique Hats at $1.00

These cunning little Hats are very popular just now. They are made with button-on crown, brim has embroidered scallop edge; trimmed with pink or blue ribbon which can easily be removed for laundering. They are pefectly fresh, new, immaculate, just ready to adorn some pretty little head. For this sale, priced at $1.00 instead of $1.25.

A Sale of Girls' Hats at $1.00

Regular $2 to $3.50 Hats

Stylish, pretty straws, smartly trimmed; ideal hats for traveling and for general wear. Quite a number to select from at this special price—$1.00.

Infants' $1.25 Caps at 89c

They are all new and exceedingly dainty and pretty—fresh, crisp and immaculate; made of fine, sheer materials, and beautifully trimmed and finished.

New Wash Suits for Boys at 98c

Suits that are uncommonly good too at that price—they are new, have just come; made of white linene, with big blue or red sailor collar trimmed with white braid; Russian style. Sizes 2 to 6 years. There will be busy buying of these Suits to-morrow—for mothers will readily realize their unusual value and good style.

"Model" Brassieres at 49c

Women like "Model" Brassieres because they are inexpensive—one can have twice as many—then they are so prettily made that no corset cover need be worn over them. At 49c there are several styles to select from. Some have square yoke formed of embroidery, others are trimmed with medallions, and others are plain, with a finish of very narrow embroidery edge.

75c Night Gowns at 50c

Good summer-time Gowns—made chemise style, square yoke of wide embroidery band, finished with lace.

Fourth Floor

An Outclearing of Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Coats Etc.

The choicest and most distinguished of midsummer garments—Suits and Dresses and Skirts to be sold at two absurdly low prices—

$4.95
$14.95

And they are precisely the sort of midsummer Suits, Dresses, etc., that people are buying every day at full prices.

But listen:

$10 Linen Dresses at $4.95

They are made of the very best linen, in the becoming and popular Russian style, of white and colored linen combined, with wide crush girdle of silk in contrasting color. Entirely new and very smart.

$8.50 to $10.00 Lingerie Dresses at $4.95

Some simple, some actually elaborate, but all possessing value and desirability far surpassing your expectations, at this price. We have never had more charming Dresses at so small a cost.

New—they have never been shown in stock.

Beautiful white grenadines and lingerie cloths; some have trimming of velvet, old blue, rose or black, and lace bands; others are embroidered and lace trimmed.

$8.50 Dresses at $4.95

Dainty, cool little **frocks**, all one-piece style, of many different materials—striped and figured voiles, ratines, crepe voiles, novelty crepes—in all the pretty blues, pinks, lavender, white and the combined colors so popular this season. You may choose from these scores and scores of charming Dresses, at $4.95 instead of $8.50.

$8.50 to $12.50 Silk Dresses at . . $4.95

Foulards, messalines, Shantungs—browns, blues, grays, black-and-whites and natural shades.

$29.75 to $40 Dresses at . . . $14.95

Delightfully surprising as to fashion and to price. Just the thing for afternoon affairs, for dances at the club, for dozens of occasions during the summer. The materials are crepes, grenadines, voiles, fine ratines; in white and the new colors. Very elegant, high-class Dresses—they are priced, as they hang in their cases now, $29.75 to $40—you may buy them in this sale at $14.95.

Fourth Floor---Continued

$25 to $39.75 Silk Dresses at . . $14.95

Shimmering charmeuse, soft, rich crepe meteors, crepe de chines and silks of very fine qualty. They are afternoon and evening dresses—just such as will be needed all summer. Choose from an assortment of fashionable shades and colorings.

$20 to $34.75 Suits at $14.95

Thirty-five beautiful two-piece Suits of batine and linen; white and colors. Stylish Suits—they will hurry out to-morrow, at this price.

$25 to $40 Wool Suits at . . $14.95

Only sixty Suits in this assortment—they will change hands quickly when women see them to-morrow at this price. Smart wool Suits in blues, mixtures and black. Our regular $25 to $40 Suits, to go at $14.95.

$8.50 Separate Skirts at $4.95

One of the most necessary items on the woman's summer wardrobe list.

Here are pretty, new wool Skirts, in light color tans, grays, mixtures; also navy and black; serges, whipcords and Bedford cords. Priced for this sale at $4.95 instead of $8.50.

Plenty of large sizes.

Raincoats at $4.95
Linen Auto Coats $4.95

Fifth Floor

Note How You May Buy Willow Grass Rugs

$1.50 Rugs at 98c--36x72 inch Size
$3.00 Rugs at $1.98---54x90 inch Size
$5.00 Rugs at $3.65---6x9 foot Size

Artistic, Sanitary, Economical, Popular Floor Coverings

Willow Grass Rugs are soft and pliable—they can be used the year 'round for every room in the house, but for the summer they are a decidedly practical and desirable floor covering for cottages and porches.

They are real works of art, and carry beauty and attractiveness to any home.

$2.00 Axminster Rugs at $1.48

27x54-inch size—these Rugs in "hit and miss" pattern, made from the ends of yarns. They are the same quality identically, as our $2 Rugs—there are only 100, and you may buy them at $1.48 each.

Fresh Draperies Are Needed for the Home

Here Is How You May Buy Them in This Sale

Beautiful scrims, voiles and marquisettes, in new and artistic bordered effects, and all-over designs. Colors to suit any decorative scheme.

20c Scrims at 12½c yard.
25c Scrims at 17c yard.
30c Scrims at 20c yard.
35c and 40c Scrims, Voiles and Marquisettes at 25c yard.

Curtain Nets Lower Priced

50c Nets 35c a yard
60c and 65c Nets at 45c yard
75c Nets at 55c yard
85c Nets at 65c yard
$1.00 Nets at 75c yard
$1.25 Nets at 95c yard

'Red Sox Still in Race'--Birmingham

White Sox and Naps Are Strong

CLEVELAND, June 7.—That the Red Sox must be considered as pennant factors is the belief expressed by Manager Joe Birmingham, of the Naps.

"Just at present the three strongest clubs in the league are Chicago, Boston and Cleveland," declared the youthful leader of the Battlers. "If the Athletics' pitching staff were in better shape, I would include them, but Coombs is out of the game, thus leaving the bulk of the work up to Bender and Plank, and neither is young enough to carry the burden.

"Both are great pitchers, but each is a man who needs his rest. Plank has had trouble with his arm and it may bother him some more. Houck and Brown are .500 pitchers—no better.

Senators Lack Hitters.

"As for Washington, it has no license to think it is a better ball club than Cleveland. In the first place, it has not the hitting strength. It is not as strong in the box as Cleveland. Johnson is a wonder. I'd be crazy not to admit that. Groom is a good pitcher. With a better hitting team behind him, he would win more games than he would lose. Hughes has lost his power to beat us, while Mullin is a man who needs a strong batting club behind him. As for the recruits, I must see more of them before I venture an opinion.

"Why I rank Boston and Chicago so high is that they have the pitchers. Boston began the season overconfident. Then it got crippled and was forced to make the Western trip without its manager. Now it has gone home for a long stay. Stahl will be on deck again as manager and perhaps as a player. Joe Wood is himself again and he should be able to work every fourth game. I look for him to start another long winning streak as he did in 1912. Look out for the Red Sox, I say. They'll be in the first division by the time we come back from the East next month.

Sox Are Better at Home.

"The White Sox will not be as hard to beat on the road as they are on their own grounds, where they are almost invincible. You see, the Chicago infield is soft and the Sox, not as hard hitters as clubs like Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland, are placed on a more even plane as regards batting. Balls that would go through the infielders in Cleveland like a shot, are slow rollers in Chicago. Away from home the Sox do not have that help, but Callahan has the pitchers and a club well fortified with capable substitutes. Texas Russell is looming up like a wonder, while Walsh is slowly but surely showing his old time form. Those two, with Scott, Benz, Lange, Cicotte and White to help, will bother any club.

"What have I to say about my own club? Nothing much, except that we are out there every day trying. We have no quitters on the club. Every man is game. We are making a lot of blunders in the field and on the bases, but we are trying and we are winning. What more can we do? The public must expect mistakes. Turner is the only real veteran in the infield now and he is playing out of his usual position. Johnston and Chapman are entering upon their first real year in fast company, while Olson, like Turner, is out of his position. The outfield is lacking a man of big league experience.

Not Hard On Youngsters.

"Most of our pitchers are youngsters who have lots of things to learn. They are learning every day, sometimes at the cost of a ball game. Such must be expected. I figure that we have beaten ourselves in six or seven games. I am surprised that we have not lost more. We would have lost more had it not been that the fellows are game to the last man and work to overcome the ground lost by their blunders.

"I will not promise that there will be any cessation of these mistakes. When a young club is working so hard and trying to accomplish so much, bad baseball must be looked for. All we can do is to excuse the ones at fault, pat them on the back and tell 'em not to do it again."

Referring to the charge of Clark Griffith, the Washington manager, that Birmingham was resorting to a style of ball that was tabooed years ago, the Nap boss says:

"A few years ago they used to roast us for playing listless ball, for failing to show any pepper. They declared the Naps could hit and that was all. Now that we have waked up and are showing as much ginger as any club in the league, they roast us again and say we are bulldozers and all that. I think I will write a letter of apology to Mr. Griffith for taking three out of four from his team and ask him to forgive us because of our youth and inexperience.

Rough With Johnson.

"I presume it was rather rough of us to take the series from them, and beat Walter Johnson, too. But then, I am green at this managerial job and I have a bunch of youngsters who are altogether too fresh. They are so raw they did not know enough to pay the proper respect to the aged. The next time we play Washington I'll tell them to forget that bush league stuff and be polite to such landmarks of the game as Mr. Griffith, Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Altrock, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Ryan who were considered great players in their day.

"Rough? Yes, when it comes to winning games. We are through with the handshaking stuff. That never got anything for Cleveland. But I will leave it to any spectator if we have disgusted people this year the way Mr. Griffith and others have with their continuous yelling and protesting. The umpires will also testify that the Naps have occasioned them less trouble than the teams we have been up against. During the games with the Eastern clubs we did not have a man sent off the field, but New York had three, Boston two, Philadelphia one and Washington one.

Only One Man Put Out.

"For that matter, we have had only one man put out of the game or off the field all year. If I can help it, we are going to keep right on in that way. The fellows have been instructed to treat the umpires with respect and I am going to be there to see that they do.

"Our plan is to confine our battling with the opposing players. We have nothing against them, man to man, but they are out there to beat us and we are there to beat them. They are our baseball enemies and we believe in regarding them as such. But we don't intend to play dirty ball. That never gets a club anything. We are not out to spike anyone or to pull off any rough stuff of that kind. We will leave those tactics to our opponents if they wish to adopt them.

"One club did start to rough-house it with us and we fed them with some of their own medicine. Now they are all talking about the dirty Cleveland players. Too bad about us. Guess they think we have no right to be winning games."

COLLEGE ATHLETES WILL NOT BE IN ATHENS GAMES

NEW YORK, June 7.—James E. Sullivan, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, made an informal announcement yesterday to the effect that the United States would send an athletic team to the Olympic games to be held at Athens, Greece, during the spring of 1914. This meet belongs to the "local cycle" of Olympic games, and can be held only in Greece. It has no bearing on the "international cycle" of meets, the next of which is scheduled for Berlin in 1916.

It is believed by members of the American Olympic committee that the Athens games will take place during either May or June. If such proves to be the case a team of betwen 20 and 30 athletes will be entered. The majority of the entrants will be athletic stars, since college track and field performers will not be available at such an early date. The team will sail about a month previous to the games, and will be in charge of one or more members of the committee and an officially appointed trainer.

The Olympic games at Athens in 1906 was classified as belonging to the "local cycle." The program consisted of 23 events, in which the United States won 11 firsts.

AD WOLGAST AND DUNDEE ON EDGE FOR GO TUESDAY

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Ad Wolgast and Johnny Dundee each went over the full routine of training yesterday and both proved to the satisfaction of the fans assembled at their camps that they are in first-class condition right now for their bout on June 10.

There were nearly 1,500 fight fans assembled at the Doyle camp at Vernon where the "Dutchman" is doing his work, and after the grind was over it seemed the consensus of opinion that Ad was his old-time self again.

Dundee boxed several rounds at his training camp at Peters' gymnasium in Venice, going there with "Kid" Dalton and two each with "Hobo" Dougherty and Joe Motto. Dundee seemed to be working for speed and stamina, two things he will need against Wolgast.

COMISKEY THINKS CHASE MEANS FLAG FOR SOX

CHICAGO, June 7.—The dicker by which Hal Chase, first baseman for the New York Yankees, came to the Chicago White Sox in exchange for First Baseman Borton and Zeider utility infielder for the Sox, will put the Sox at the front of the American League, according to Comiskey.

"That deal means the pennant for the Sox," said Comiskey to-day. "Chase is just the man we needed and he will give the team 100 per cent additional strength. Fournier was a good first baseman, but Chase was needed to balance that infield."

GRIFFITH IS NOW AFTER YOUNG CUBAN PITCHER

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A Cuban southpaw pitcher is likely to be given a trial by Manager Griffith next spring, on the recommendation of Joe Massaguer, who is responsible for the presence of Jacinto Calvo with the team. Oscar Fernandez, 19 years old, six feet tall and wiry, is the youth who may join the squad. Both Calvo and Acosta speak well of him.

Fernandez pitched for the Medina amateurs, the same team that had Merito Acosta in its ranks last summer, and his showing was so good that the Havana Reds gave him a trial last winter. While making a creditable showing, Fernandez showed the need of more growth. The youthfulness is a mark in his favor in the eyes of the old fox, however, and if the boy has the necessary stuff, he will be kept.

MANY FORMER CHAMPS ON THE REDS' PAYROLL

Cincinnati hasn't had a championship ball club since the memory of man. Or rather since '69, when the Cincy Reds didn't lose a single game during the entire season.

Still no team in the country has so many players who have been connected with former league championship clubs as the Reds this season. Take down the list and note:

Joe Tinker, Mordecai Brown and Johnny Kling were once with the Cubs when they were title holders. Devore, Becker, Groh and Ames were with the Giants when they copped the National League emblem last season.

Seven former champs—almost a whole ball club.

LEACH STILL ON THE JOB; TO REPLACE OTIS CLYMER

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 7.—If his legs do not go back on him, Tommy Leach will be the regular Cub centerfielder for the rest of the season, Otis Clymer occupying the bench.

Leach is quick in fielding flies, and since he has been filling Clymer's shoes his batting has been consistent. But it is because of Tommy's knowledge of opposing players and where to play for them that gives the veteran the first call on the position. He shifts for every batter and signals the other two men in the field to do the same, as Evers has given him the privilege of directing the outfield play.

RAY MORGAN GIVES ALL CREDIT TO G. M'BRIDE

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"I owe all the success I have had as a ball player to George McBride. He has taught me most of what I know of the game."

This is the way Ray Morgan expresses his appreciation for the valuable hints and coaching he has received from the Nationals' captain.

INTERNATIONAL POLO GAMES TO START TUESDAY

NEW YORK, June 7.—On Tuesday next four Americans and four Englishmen, all picked men, will meet at Meadow Brook, L. I., and battle for the International Polo Cup in the first game resulting from the challenge of the invading Britishers. Within a few days sporting enthusiasts will know if the American four have upheld the prestige gained at Hurlingham in 1909 and retained two years later at Meadow Brook, when the American team demonstrated its right to keep the cup first put into play at Newport, R. I., in 1886.

The American team is composed of the following:

Louis E. Stoddard, No. 1; Lawrence Waterbury, No. 2; Devereaux Milburn, No. 3, and Harry Payne Whitney, No. 4. All of the defenders with the exception of Stoddard were on the team in 1911. Stoddard takes the place of "Monte" Waterbury, who was unable to get into proper physical condition in time to make the team. Stoddard, however, has shown such skill in practice games at Piping Rock and Meadow Brook, that there does not appear to be any doubt but that he will acquit himself with credit in the international contests.

Milburn To Play Forward.

Milburn and Whitney change positions on the team this year. In the last match Milburn played back, but he has shown such remarkable skill in carrying down the ball and in "riding off" the opposition players that this year he has been shifted forward, where he will have a more active part in the competition. Capt. Whitney takes the responsible place of goalkeeper.

The English team is composed of the following:

Capt. Leslie St. George Cheape, No. 1; Capt. A. Noel Edwards, No. 2; Capt. Gerald R. Ritson, field captain, No. 3; Capt. Vivian Lockett at back.

The Duke of Westminster, financial backer of the Hurlingham Club, of which the challenging polo ists are members, and Harry Payne Whitney, financial backer of the American team, have spent close to a million dollars, in arrangements for the matches. Polo ponies are expensive and only the best—the crackerjacks of America and Great Britain have been selected.

Match To Be Hard Fought.

No American polo player will for a moment waiver in his belief that the cup will be defended successfully, but all will admit as freely that the match will be hard fought. All look for a close contest. On the eve of the first game, two years ago, odds of five to one were freely offered that the Americans would win, and as the event resulted, it was a false price. This time the only talk of betting is on even terms, and it may happen that the English teams will be an odds on favorite for the first game. Wagers will only reveal what the stockbrokers, the lawyers of the clubs and the men of the street will think of the outcome; often the bets are made on rood information, but as often wrong conclusions are drawn.

Captain Whitney is so indifferent to a wager that he does not even send a commission to the ring on his race horses, unless for sentiment in some famous race.

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so the ponies of a team may be generalized on form what is known of certain performers.

Californian Ponies Best.

There are no better polo ponies going than the hot-blooded Californians if a man can ride them right. Captain Whitney's men had at their disposal two years ago the best half-dozen ever brought to the Atlantic coast. Three of them, the Volunteer loan of Walter Dupee and four Californians, were used in two games; Hobson, Miss Hobbs, Berta and Alvernie.

Lieutenant Edwards was the only player to make a goal for the English team, and of his six he rode the two grays, Pretty Boy, and Pigeon I, but making the most use of the latter. Nutmeg, a chestnut, and Tiger, a bay gelding, were used by Captain Cheape, but he only had Tiger out in one period, the fourth, of the second game, and sometimes may have ailed the poney. Captain Lloyd made quite too much of the handsome "Liner" chestnut mare Energy and the chestnut gelding Machine. He had only one other mount that could raise a gallop, the gray mare Velocity. It was fortunate for the defenders that he was shy on mount.

Several Ponies Here Before.

Several of the ponies which the English players brought with them were here two years ago. They are Tiger, Nutmeg, Kilkenny, Energy Machine, Pigeon, and Pretty Boy. Unknown was not brought over, as the Duke of Westminster is playing him on the other side.

Energy, the chestnut mare, is the finest polo pony in the world, and one of the best in the field. Last season at the Olympic Horse Show in London, she won two championship cups, two silver cups and a string of other prizes. Pretty Boy, the fleabitten gray gelding, is also a prize winner. But watch out for the fleabitten one. He may take a nip out of your shoulder in passing, but as James, the stock boss, says: "When you're inside when with 'im 'e's all right enough. But 'e's snappy."

$200 for Box.

Those who wish to witness the matches on June 10 and 14 will have to "come through" with the sum of 50 cents for even a "stand-up a seat," in the field, at both ends of the goal posts. For $200 however, it will be possible to obtain a box located near the center of the stand. Society, it is expected, will occupy these boxes in full force. Thousands of applications have been received for seats, and from present indications, the attendance will be close to 20,000. The boxes and seats are sold for the entire season, which, if necessary, will include a third game. The result hinges on the best two out of three games. Some of the boxes are for sale for the season at $150. Grandstand seats near the center of the field cost $15, other seats $10. East stand seats cost $5. Automobiles and carriages will not be permitted to park inside the polo ground enclosure.

M'CUE OFFERED GO WITH KILBANE AT CINCINNATI

RACINE, WIS., June 7.—A sporting club in Cincinnati has offered Matty McCue a battle with Johnny Kilbane on July 4, and the Racine fighter is ready to accept.

Rowing Coach Must Study His Men

Success Due to Training Methods

By Charles E. Courtney.
Famous "Grand Old Man" of Rowing and Coach of Successful Cornell Crews.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The unqualified success or the complete failure of a year's work for an intercollegiate crew as well as for its coach is decided in less than twenty minutes.

To the old trainer, who sees crew after crew, year after year, labor through those four grueling miles, the winning or losing of a particular race means little in comparison. He has done his best—there are other races and other years to come. His all is not lost because one crew runs into a buoy or is nosed out in the final quarter.

But for the oarsmen it is different. They are nerved up to the highest pitch. For most of the men it is their first or second race. They have worked and studied a year—some of them two or three years—and this is the culmination. They have put aside pleasures and ambitions. In the midst of the complex college social world, of which they are scarce a part, they have lived in the little monotonous daily cycle known only to men of the crews.

If the crew wins, all this has been worth while. But if it loses—well, we've all been young once and we know what it meant when we lost the thing our immature mind craved to have more than any other thing in the world.

It seems different now when we view in the perspective. But at the losing we could see little glory in the sympathetic counsel of our elders extolling the unquestionable benefits to the loser in a fight well fought.

One of the greatest problems of the rowing coach is to keep race-day fears from "getting on the nerves" of his men. And it is no easy problem during those last days at the isolated training camp.

The men are trained to a fine edge; one thought is uppermost in their minds, and they are susceptible to the slightest influence. Physical perfection is of course necessary, but even more essential is the proper condition of the oarsman's mind. Nervous tension in a race is a mighty good thing, but a chaotic nervous condition of the mind is disastrous.

Psycology has won more than one boat race. I was asked the other day to what particular quality I attributed my success as a coach, and I answered without hesitation: "Ability to read young men."

No father ever watched the mental growth of his son more carefully than I study the effect of the training on the boys who row for Cornell. I suggest and lead their thoughts as carefully as I train their bodies; for when they "shove off" the shell for the final test, the condition of their minds will win or lose the race.

What do you suppose the Cornell crew men were talking about as they were lying on their oars at the starting line at Poughkeepsie a few years ago? An animated discussion was going on in the boat, and I asked about it after the victorious eight was safe on the train bound for Ithaca again.

Argument About Dinner.

"Why, we had a big argument about where we would eat to-night," said the serious little coxswain. And he went on to explain the merits and demerits of the various possible restaurants in the vicinity as they had been brought out by the men.

That crew was in the right frame of mind.

The rigorous training affects each oarsman differently. There is a veteran in the Cornell 'varsity now who will lie down and sleep peacefully on the morning of the race; then there are others who get so nervous even days beforehand that it takes all the ingenuity of the coach to prevent them from going to pieces. When a man commences to get tired of his food or when his mental condition becomes slightly abnormal it takes skill to handle the situation.

A few days before the Poughkeepsie regatta last year the stroke sniffed disdainfully at the sight of breakfast and refused to eat.

"Suppose you and I have coffee this morning?" I ventured. He had not been drinking coffee, but the idea of a cup with the coach appealed to him. We each had two cups and he ate a hearty breakfast after this little break in the routine.

Many are the tricks of a rowing coach to keep the men's minds away from rowing during the idle hours in the training camp. The actual time consumed in rowing is about two hours, and the men sleep from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m., with an extra nap in the afternoon. But much time is still left for worry.

Cornell's camp at Poughkeepsie was beautifully situated last season in a quiet retreat nestled among the trees on the Hillside back from the river. Yet I am glad that we are to be back again at "The Oaks" this year, where the men can watch the other crews row, take an interest in the shipping and speculate as to whether the engine number of the next passing train will be odd or even.

"Dummy baseball," which resembles the indoor game, was once popular at the river training camps, but after a 'varsity captain at one of the camps sprained his ankle in this game shortly before race day croquet was substituted as a safer diversion all along the river.

All forms of parlor games are played—cards and checkers being the most popular. At the Cornell camp we do not allow gambling, for there is nothing that will demoralize young men so quickly as gambling, especially poker, but pot for money.

Taunts His Charges.

One year they sent to Poughkeepsie for a bushel of hickory nuts. These were apportioned out as money, and a lively poker tournament was on-sun. By dint of much persuasion, they finally got me into the game, and at the end of the tournament I had the bushel of nuts. Every night after supper I would bring out the basket and crack and eat a few nuts, much to the discomfiture of the onlookers.

All these things help to relieve the monotony of the long June days at the camp, and coaches are always racking their brains for such harmless diversions.

We are fortunate enough to have a phonograph at the Cornell camp, and that helps to pass away the evenings. Last year, whenever I came round, some one would always start "Gratitude" on that rasping machine. This year I suppose they will be josting me with "Here Comes My Daddy Now" or some such diverting melody.

At some of the camps newspapers are permitted only after the crew news has been clipped, the coaches fearing the effect of criticism. But the Cornell men are allowed to read all about themselves and about the others crews as well. They are also told the exact time they have made in each trial.

Every evening at the dinner table my record book, in which are the times and rating for the crew that day, is passed around the table. Thus, when a Cornell crew awaits the starter's gun, the men know just what time they can make over the course, also the times which former winners have made, and they can tell pretty well what their chances are in the absence of the unexpected.

There are no secrets between the oarsmen and myself so far as the way they are rowing is concerned, and I maintain this attitude right up to the day of the race. Then they can figure out their chances as well as I.

Crew Reserves Energy.

In comparison with the work of the oarsmen at other universities or with training ideas of a quarter century ago, the work of the Cornell crew men is light. I truly believe that they do less actual work than the oarsmen at any other university. They take no exercise aside from rowing once a day in Ithaca and twice a day at Poughkeepsie.

Contrary to a very popular fallacy, they do not walk up those Ithaca hills. How often do we read that Cornell's aquatic success is due to the hills of Ithaca. We have a special car to take the oarsmen from the boathouse, up the hill to the training table after the day's practice.

They never take long distance runs or any form of gymnasium work. I give them plenty of long distance rows, and let it go at that. I never could stand those things when I was in training, and I don't believe they are good for the young men now.

We row twice a day at Poughkeepsie more to pass the time away than for any other reason. As far as training is concerned, I would rather have them row but once a day, for in fact our real training period is about over when we appear on the Hudson. Only the finishing touches are yet to be put on the combinations.

The chief points in favor of the second trip are that it is another break in the monotony of the day, and that it gives the men an opportunity to get on the river in the afternoon at the liveliest time of the day and see the other crews and water craft.

COLLINS LECTURES CLASS OF BOYS ON BASEBALL

NEW YORK, June 7.—Ray Collins, pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, world's champions, addressed an attentive class of boys on baseball at the Greenwich settlement house last night. In answer to his request to ask questions, one youngster's query was:

"How does it feel to pitch against Ty Cobb with the bases jammed?"

Collins decided that it was trifle unpleasant. There followed a fusillade of questions, ranging, "Is it true that 'Germany' Schaefer was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War?" to "How much moisture does Ed Walsh use on his spitter?"

The boys asked who was the better, Ty Cobb or Honus Wagner, and appeared incredulous when Collins said he had never seen the "Flying Dutchman."

RED SOX CRIPPLED BY LARRY GARDNER'S INJURY

BOSTON, June 7.—The injury sustained by Larry Gardner, the star third baseman of the world's champion Boston Red Sox, when he slid into second base in a game at St. Louis, turned out to be of a far more serious nature than was at first suspected. Gardner returned to Boston two days after he sustained the injury.

An X-ray photograph of Gardner's foot and ankle shows the ligaments of the ankle badly torn and the arch of the foot broken. The attending physician stated that it will be at least two weeks before Gardner will be able to have the plaster cast removed.

BRITT AND HANLON MAY DON PADDED MITTS AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Jimmy Britt and Eddie Hanlon, old-time rivals, but two San Francisco professionals who never happened to meet in the ring during their active careers, may box four rounds before Louis Parente' club the latter part of this month.

The deal hasn't fully been closed, but Parente has Hanlon's consent, and has been assured that Britt will not object. Jimmy will be in San Francisco next week and Parente expects to close up for a match. Although the pair haven't graced the ring for several years, each is dead certain of his ability to whip the other.

ATHLETICS SECURE SNELL FROM BROWN UNIVERSITY

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Walter Snell, the star catcher of the Brown University team, was signed yesterday by Connie Mack, and will report to the Athletics in July.

Snell is one of the best catchers ever developed in Brown, and under some careful watching it is believed by those who have seen him work that he will make good in the high leagues.

Snell is a Brockton boy and is well known in that city. He played on the Brockton High School team for three years. He will be graduated from Brown next year.

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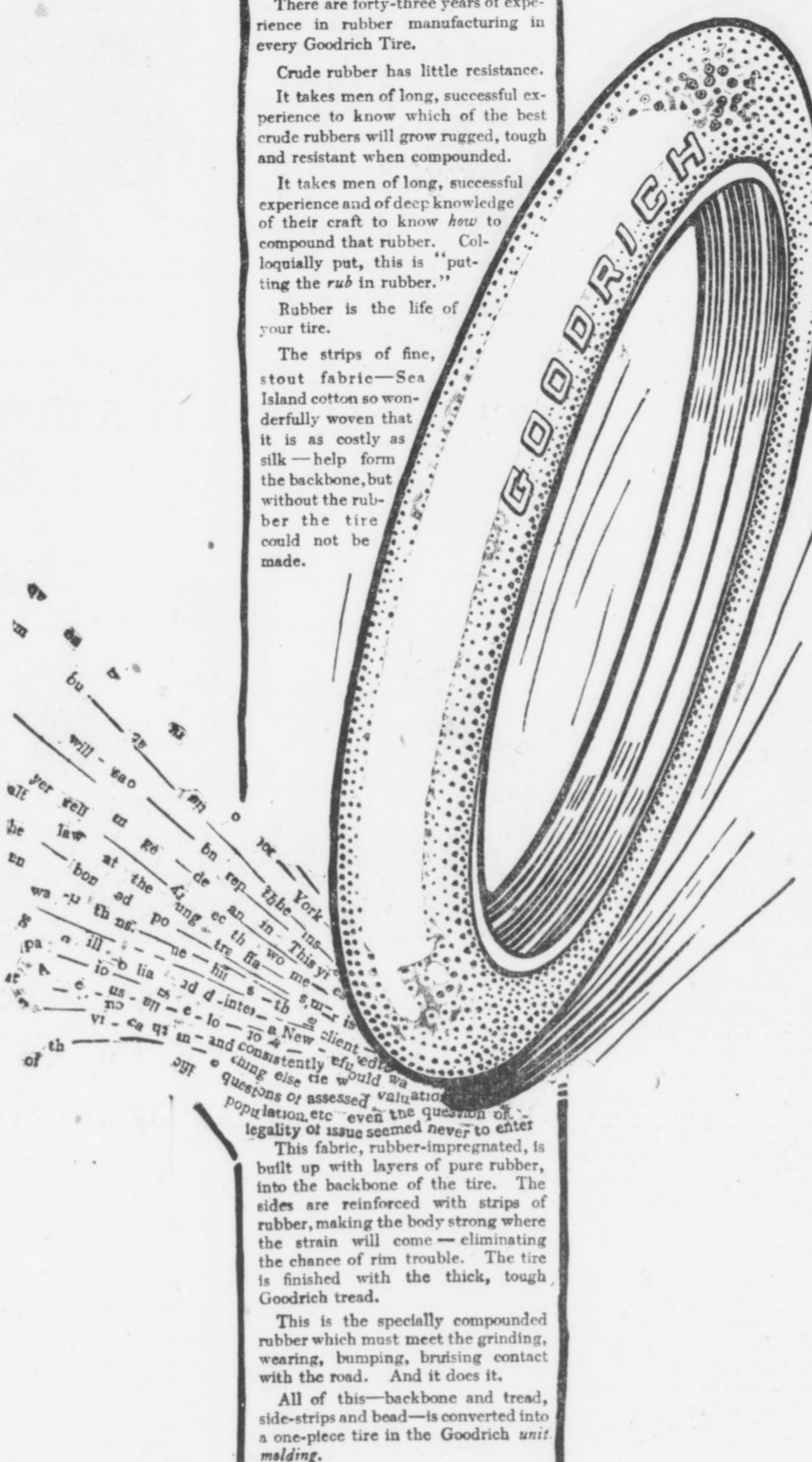
Rubber is the life of your tire.

The strips of fine, stout fabric—Sea Island cotton so wonderfully woven that it is as costly as silk—help form the backbone, but without the rubber the tire could not be made.



This fabric, rubber-impregnated, is built up with layers of pure rubber, into the backbone of the tire. The sides are reinforced with strips of rubber, making the body strong where the strain will come—eliminating the chance of rim trouble. The tire is finished with the thick, tough Goodrich tread.

This is the specially compounded rubber which must meet the grinding, wearing, bumping, bruising contact with the road. And it does it.

All of this—backbone and tread, side-strips and bead—is converted into a one-piece tire in the Goodrich *unit molding*.

Our principle of unit molding was the crystalization of our twenty-seven years of experience with rubber before we made the first American clincher tire. This principle demonstrated its exactness at the start; we have never changed it.

In our unit molding the tread and body become one—a unit.

The tread being *of* the tire, and not simply put *on* it, naturally does not peel nor strip.

Water and dirt cannot creep under it to ruin the tire and place you in danger.

The whole tire being a unit, you are insured long, uniform wear. You are free from the risks caused by weak spots and dead places from over-vulcanizing which cooks the life out of rubber.

If you were to study a cross section of a Goodrich Tire you could not detect a layer line or separation. It isn't there. Our unit molding has unified the whole tire.

Your tire dealer will supply you with whatever style of Goodrich Tire is best for your needs—but they are all *one kind and quality*.

Write for our free folders which tell you how to get the most and best service from your tires by avoiding the common causes of injury.

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TICHENOR TELLS OF 2 PECULIAR GOLF INCIDENTS

By Tick Tichenor.

I HAD a most unusual thing to happen in the match I played against Frank Hewitt in the Invitation Tournament of the Birmingham Country Club last month.

At the fourteenth tee both Mr. Hewitt and myself got away good drives. When we reached our balls they were lying only about a half inch apart, my ball being just in front of his. Of course under these circumstances it would have been practically impossible for either of us to have played a shot without striking the other ball, which under the rule eighteen would have meant the loss of the hole to the player making the shot as this rule provides, "If a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or be moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie or clubs, the opponent shall lose the hole in match play."

Now neither of us had had such a condition as confronted us to arise before but we each remembered that the rules provided that if the balls lay within a club's length of each other through the green that the ball lying nearer the hole might at the option of either player be lifted until after the other ball had been played and then replaced as near as possible in its former position.

As my ball was in front of his I lifted it from a beautiful lie. The shot to the green was only a short one of some twenty or twenty-five yards, but over a deep trap just on the edge of the green, which made it necessary to get the ball well up into the air and stop it quickly. The turf on which our balls lay was soft anw spungy. Mr. Hewitt played his shot with a niblic and dug up a divot (the golf term for a piece of sod cut up by the club in making a stroke) about the size of your hand and thus removed the grass upon which my ball had been so beautifully teed but a few moments before.

What was I to do? Was I to replace my ball in the hole he had just dug in playing his shot? Certainly such a requirement would not have been fair to me.

What I did was to wait until Mr. Hewitt and his caddy had carefully replaced and pressed down the divot, which he had cut up, and then I replaced my ball as near as possible to the place it formerly occupied.

Now as a matter of fact it was not necessary for me to replace my ball in its former position because the latter part of rule sixteen reads, "If the lie of the lifted ball be altered in playing the other ball, the lifted ball may be placed as near as possible to the place where it lay and in a lie similar to that which it originally occupied."

* * *

DR. JOSEPH EBY, who is one of the most enthusiastic golfers of the Atlanta Athletic Club, had a most unusual thing to happen in a round he was playing at East Lake about a year ago. He was playing in a foursome and was playing the sixth hole. The drive at this hole is over a slight hill and into a flat beyond. It is impossible at this hole for those standing on the tee to tell if the players in front are out of range.

Dr. Eby and the other members of the foursome had gotten away good drives and the other members had played their second shots to the green except Dr. Eby. While he was actually making his downward stroke in playing his approach shot to the green a ball driven by one of the players who were playing behind them struck Dr. Eby's ball and moved it three or four feet which caused Dr. Eby to miss the ball entirely.

While Dr. Eby made a bona fide effort to hit the ball and failed, which under the rules counts as a stroke, and also his ball having moved after he had soled his club he was deemed to have caused it to have moved, which would have cost him a strike. Still on the other hand his ball was displaced by an agency outside of the match and he was therefore entitled under the rules to replace it without penalty.

This case was not sent to the rules committee for a decision and so there has been no ruling upon the point.

Which of the rules above mentioned do you think were made to cover a case like this one?

How would you, under these facts, liked to have lost the hole on account of a penalty strike added to your score?

Undoubtedly some queer things sometimes happen in a round of golf.

PHILLIS RELEASE PITCHER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Philadelphia club has released Pitcher Llewellyn, Tri-State League recruit, to the Portsmouth club of the Virginia League, under optional agreement.

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Mutt Kept His Word All Right; He Gave Jeff Something to Eat :: :: By "Bud" Fisher

SILK HAT HARRY'S DIVORCE SUIT — A Polite Waiter and Some Ancient Hen Fruit

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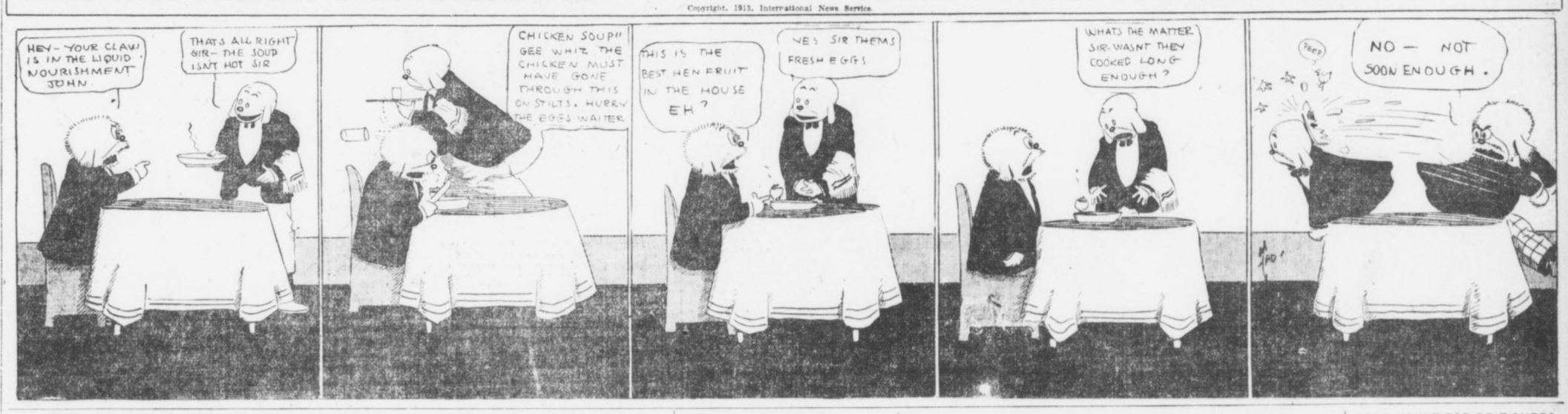

Stallings Shows Class As Leader

Should Make Bid for Flag in 1914

By W. J. McBeth.

NEW YORK, June 7.—George T. Stallings, of the Boston Braves, has so far proven the most successful major league manager of the season. The race is quite young and the "Big Chief" may take a big spill before October. But the fact remains that in the first two months of the National League pennant fight he has shown more real ability than any contemporary in either of the big leagues.

That is putting it very strongly. There are some good leaders taken into comparison. There is Connie Mack, John J. McGraw, Fred Clarke and Frank Chance—the quartet which for years has been recognized as perhaps the greatest of all time. Of lesser reputation and renown might be named Joe Birmingham, who has fitted out a pennant possibility of what was a flivver a year ago—the Cleveland Naps. Clark Griffith, the original "Hard Luck Guy" of all the managers, "Red" Dooin, whose Quakers have put the fear of the Lord into all National League opposition, and "Bad Bill" Dahlen who seems on the point of raising Brooklyn from the dust of the second division cellar for the first time in almost 15 years. Stallings may never earn the fame of any of the "Big Four." He may never shine with the lesser lights. But on what has gone this season he has shown more class than any named because he has made a fighting outfit and a feared rival out of what has come to be considered a hopeless tailender without the least outlook for immediate improvement.

* * *

A MAN is known as much by the work he has done as by the company he keeps. Or better, he is judged by the manner in which his work is done under the conveniences at his command. A skilled workman is not expected to work without tools, he is not even expected to do competent work with dull instruments. It may not be the work of the artist to keep his instruments in repair. But it stands to reason that one who can should command a better salary and far more respect than one who cannot. The real artist would naturally be the man who could fashion as well as maintain the efficiency of his tools.

This, in a baseball way, is just what Georg Stallings had to do when he fell heir to the sorriest legacy of baseball history. Stallings has a lot of friends. Without exception they breathed a prayer for him when his name was first associated with the Boston Braves. He had little or nothing on which to begin. His absolute playing strength was represented in one man—second baseman Sweeney. Stallings appreciated the folly of expecting outside help. He had experienced on many occasions the lack of sentiment in organized baseball. Instead of trying to lend a helping hand his rivals without exception attempted to wean from Stallings the only ball player in his camp.

* * *

THE outlook at the start of the season was a most dreary one for the "Big Chief." Sweeney and Devlin were practically the only experienced men on the club outside of a few questionable pitchers. Fortunately these were so placed at second and third respectively that they had young Maranville between them. Maranville was naturally a phenom. He had been one of the sensations of the season. "Hap" Meyers, at first, is a very fast fellow. He is a good hitter but his arm is very bad. He lacked experience. But Sweeney helped him along at first and he got away with his task well enough to round out the infield of more than passing worth. That is one of Stallings' great attributes. He has the faculty of making his men give the very best that is in them all of the time and that counts more in the end than individual strength.

WHEN Vincent Campbell refused to come back he left the Boston outfield in a very bad way. John Titus, who has been cast off from the Phillies as a result of a broken leg, was the only known quantity and he was a very questionable asset. The recruit outfielders did not satisfy the "Big Chief." He went on a still hunt for candidates and more to the point he landed them. Where other managers were crying in vain that there was no good material on the market Stallings landed a real live wire in Centerfielder Mann. Later he traded McTigue, a pitching disappointment, to Jack Dunn, of Baltimore, for Briscoe Lord, an outfielder who was one of Connie Mack's world's champion athletic stars back in 1910 and 1911. Lord, who has been with Stallings only a couple of weeks' should prove of great assistance for he is a vicious hitter as well as a finished fielder.

* * *

STALLINGS has no pennant team by a long way. But he will have one by next year if he continues his policy of wise selection which has marked his Boston reign. Stallings, who has developed a great number of first-rate catchers, has a most promising receiver in Whaling. He has several mighty competent pitchers, among them Perdue, Tyler, and James. A couple more of the same type would give him a pitching staff the equal of most anything in his company. Of course, Stallings will have to replace Devlin and Titus before long as both are veterans of many years. In Smith he has an able understudy for the great third sacker. Stallings has declared that by the time Devlin falls this youngster should be as good as Arthur was in the heyday of his fame. That would be good enough for any manager.

* * *

STALLINGS in a great many of his principles resembles McGraw. He believes that battery strength and speed are two of the main requisites and he is bending his energies along these lines. He is a firm believer in the virtues of youth. Wherefore he has gathered unto himself a choice collection of young blood, which he purposes to train along his own ideas. He will inject as much of this young blood into the lineup as possible, reserving just enough of the aged and seasoned talent to keep the proper balance. Because of the youngsters in his array the Boston Braves cannot be expected to greatly benefit their position this first year. Any team of youngsters will be found unsteady at first. They may play like champions one day and like "busters" the next. When they break they usually go to pieces. This has been evidenced more than once by the Braves this season. On any number of occasions a rival has scored five or more runs in an inning. But also done likewise and many times have come across when the score was overon many occasions the Braves have whelmingly against them. That proves gameness in a team. Experience will do a lot for it.

* * *

STALLINGS is the idol of Boston just now. No one overcame greater obstacles in a shorter time. He went to the Hub to take command of what was considered a tailender—a joke trailer at that—to bid for pennonrage against the champions of the world. In the two months of the season Stallings has more than held his own in public favor. Most of it has been due to his fighting spirit. The Red Sox, of course, helped him greatly by falling down so badly in the American League getaway. But this much remains that Stallings has done more for the chance he has had than any major league manager so far this year. Jim Gaffney will do well to let "Big George" go as far as he likes. Stallings will have something to say even this year as to where the pennant will go.

TENNIS BIGGER STRAIN ON MAN THAN FOOTBALL

THERE was once a United States tennis champion named Robert D. Wrenn. Wrenn was also at one time a famous football player, in the days when there were 35-minute halves to that game. And in speaking of the two, Wrenn once said:

"There is no comparison in the strain the two games put upon the body. It is much easier to go through two 35-minute halves of football than to play a five-set championship match of tennis."

"To be sure, the game can be played in a lazy, lackadaisical manner. But it isn't really tennis.

* * *

"MANY young players begin too strenuously. The first spring day on the courts calls invitingly for a 'good long afternoon's sport.' Result—getting overtired.

"Now the overtired player goes right at the game the second day. He won't rest. He won't give his torn-down tissues a chance. Result, a poor game of tennis, not only then, but for weeks afterward.

"The right way to play tennis is to start in easily. Don't play more than two sets of singles and one of doubles the first day out. Don't play those if you feel tired after the first or second set. It is not an indication of weakness but of strength to stop before you have had enough. Should you see McLoughlin, present United States singles tennis champion, come out to play for the first time this spring, you would probably be amazed at his tactics.

* * *

"SHOULD you watch Larned, the wonder of the tennis world, at his first practice, you would be bitterly disappointed. Both of these men will pay no attention to the small matter of being beaten. They will just jog about the court, hit the balls easily, care not a whit if some 'dub' plays them off the court. They will just 'get their eyes on the ball,' just 'get the feel of the racket,' and while doing so begin that conditioning of the body by practice which makes it possible for them, later on, to play five sets of singles and three of doubles in a day, six days' hard fought tennis tournament."

SUNDAY BALL OUT WEST IS THREATENED

THE pendulum seems to be swinging backward. Once the West, young and free from old religious intolerance and superstition, was the bulwark of Sunday baseball. Now we have bills in the Legislatures of Missouri, Kansas and California to prevent playing the game on Sunday, while in the East, even in straitlaced, Puritan New England and in the South, we have a movement that may be called almost general, to permit it.

The instances cited of efforts at restrictive legislation in the West, however, are not to be taken seriously, and on the whole the advance toward that measure of liberty whereby the American citizen may have the right to exercise his own conscience as to what he shall do on any day of the week is making great progress.

In New York it extends, so far, only to the introduction again in the Legislature of a bill permitting amateurs to play. In the Capital City of Georgia, the chief of police has so far advanced out of the shell of Southern conservatism to permit himself to be quoted to the effect that he believes in allowing Sunday ball for amateurs and children, though why he should conclude that what may be good for children is wrong for grown men is not clear.

* * *

IN Massachusetts a bill has been introduced "to permit games and recreations after 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the Lord's day," and the league officials and club owners of the New England League are making an active campaign for its passage. It will permit playing of the "professional" game that fanatics seem to so much dread, though they have always been ready enough to enjoy it on week days when passes were issued to them. President Murnane, of the New England League, says the only salvation of his league is in Sunday ball. The population of the mill towns of New England is kept bound long hours to its task during the week, and Sunday is the only possible day for recreation. The New England circuit in population is almost Class A, yet because of the employment conditions of that population and the denial of Sunday games, its attendance figures can scarcely match those of some of the more prosperous Class D circuits of the West.

* * *

IN New Jersey an effort is being made to secure the passage of a law that will take the ban off Sunday games. With the usual inconsistent enforcement of the blue Sunday laws, some New Jersey cities are permitted to have games on Sunday, while others are not. The law is thus made a farce and the argument is that it would be better to have it repealed altogether.

The latest note concerning the progress for a more liberal Sunday comes from Philadelphia, where a bill has been introduced in the City Council to legalize Sunday ball, and if it passes, it is said both the American and National League teams will take advantage of the opportunity to play Sunday games.

Yanks Pick Up Promising Player

Reynolds Once Beat Out Thorpe

HOUSTON, TEXAS, June 5.—If Jim Thorpe, the well-known aborigine, remains on Mr. McGraw's pay roll until next September, he may have the pleasure of meeting face to face again at least one athlete who made him eat at the second table.

The young man who forced Thorpe to content himself with second honors in a two-man race is none other than Bill Reynolds, Houston catcher, who was bought by Arthur Irwin, of the New York Americans. According to the terms of purchase, Reynolds is to report to Frank Chance at the conclusion of the Texas League campaign. One thousand dollars of New York money is already in the strong box of the local club, and should Reynolds stick it out with the Yanks until May 14, 1914, $2,000 more will be coming.

Reynolds Got the Job.

Reynolds and Thorpe had their little race while dueling at Anadarko, Okla., in the early summer of 1910 for the right field position. The club manager gave both a thorough trial and then took Reynolds, to the extreme discomfiture of Thorpe, who was left stranded. After sticking around Anadarko for two weeks and eating at the expense of the successful candidate for the team, Thorpe faded away.

When the Giants dropped into Houston for three exhibition games this spring, Thorpe and Reynolds met, but no effusive greetings followed. Reynolds had no objection to shaking hands with Jim and sympathizing with him for the loss of the Olympian medals, but Thorpe remained in the background. The two did not come face to face until Thorpe's first time at bat. Thorpe's only form of recognition was a stiff and formal bow.

Reynolds Slammed Triple.

In a game here last week Scout Irwin saw Reynolds rip off a three-bagger and a single against Lou Bader, an ex-Giant. The two blows drove in four runs and confirmed Irwin's suspicions that Reynolds would be a mighty handy man for Chance to have sticking around.

Reynolds is perhaps the only man in baseball to-day who ever made a home run on a strike-out. The freak play in which he was the beneficiary occurred at Corpus Christi in the spring of 1911, when Reynolds was playing independent ball. He missed his swing at the third strike, which was a drop ball, and the ball bounded over a low grandstand after striking the plate. The pitcher who was opposing Reynolds was Fagan Burch, now a catcher for the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League.

POLE VAULT FOR BRITISHERS.

English athletes are to take up pole vaulting, heretofore neglected owing to the danger of the pole breaking and the jumper being impaled on it. They have recently introduced a new pole, composed of bamboo, bound with a certain kind of tape, which is of extraordinary strength and safe.

MONEY

LOANED TO SALARIED MEN, AT LAWFUL RATES ON PROMISSORY NOTES Without Endorsement Without Collateral Security Without Real Estate Security

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WELSH TO MEET CAMPBELL IN FIFTEEN-ROUND SCRAP

SEATTLE, June 7.—Ray Campbell, a local lightweight boxer, was matched yesterday to box Freddie Welsh, the English champion, in a 15-round bout to be held at Vancouver, B. C., June 12.

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PASSING OF WAR CLOUD ABROAD EASES STRAIN

Hidden Money Should Come Forth and Europe Aid U. S. by Holding Securities.

BY BOERSIANER.

To the inexpressible satisfaction of international finance and to the astonishment of European chancelleries, peace, for a time at least, seems assured in Southeastern Europe.

Threatened eruptions between the allies themselves there are. But these are not likely to be full blown. The fine and firm hand revealed at the London Congress—which has subverted precedent and amazed scholars of diplomacy—is a guaranty that the minor dogs of war in the Balkan territory will be held in leash.

Money Should Be Accessible.

This was the development of paramount importance last week; this the pivotal thing in the money world. Its beneficent effect should soon be visible. Money, which, paradoxically, has been everywhere else easy and nowhere obtainable, should presently become practically, instead of theoretically, accessible. As the terrifying obstacle of another, or general, European war, has been removed, an enormous amount of specie and legal tender funds is certain to emerge from hiding places and go into circulation.

To qualify a most salient improvement by argument that Europe will have use for every franc, shilling, mark and krone that is redeposited is beside the capital point; which is that confidence should be restored within a fortnight among the provident and prudent masses abroad. With the tension off its own markets, Europe must help the American liquidation of American securities should cease and gold exports end.

Domestically, we still have the misgiving bred by the administration. Dr. Rudolph Meyer, a German political economist, once dogmatized that "the day will never come when a professor of political economy, as such, will be a statesman; but the day when a statesman can afford to be ignorant of political economy has come already." He did not prevision the capital of the United States in his assertion, though his words fit Washington at the moment. However, Washington promises to make amends for sudden and sweeping tariff changes by giving the country, during the current session of Congress, a currency system somewhat in conformity with the country's needs.

Will Not Meet All Exigencies.

The measure will not meet all exigencies. Some of its provisions may be suggestive of politicians who know much about politics and nothing of banking; but a start in the right direction has been made. In time a central supervision body consisting wholly of government officials may be gradually transformed into a Central Banking Institution, in which bankers may have a voice.

This, together with the granting Eastern roads to increase their freight rates 5 per cent, should mollify the inner penetralia of financial New York. How bitter, not to say resentful, the members of the New York round table have been had better not be expatiated upon. They were not frightened by the President's threats. They were angered to the degree of reprisal. And it must be noted they had a few sympathizers as far west as Chicago and St. Louis. In consequence, the money position was not pleasant and the outlook decidedly unpleasant.

But a mutual concessional spirit, agencied partly by Mr. McAdoo, has eased the strain. Mr. McAdoo's tactful office and a recovery in commercial deposits have made matters so comfortable that the Autumnal money demand now is faced with equanimity.

Explains Foreign Trade in Shoes

Government Expert Makes Tour of United States Discussing Situation With Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—American shoe and leather manufacturers who are speculating on the effect of the Underwood tariff bill on their business and who are studying the capacity of foreign exporters to profit by the proposed reductions, are to be assisted in their investigations by the Department of Commerce.

Within a few days, Arthur B. Butman, a commercial agent of the department, who has been in Europe for the past two years, is to start on a tour of the principal shoe and leather centers of the United States to disseminate first hand information in regard to the foreign industries. Cost of materials abroad, hours and rates of labor, the quality and quantity of the output and the disposition of the European public towards goods of American make will be laid before the manufacturers. In addition to the manufacturing cities of New England, Mr. Butman is to visit New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Two important factors in the progress of the foreign export trade within the last few years have been the general introduction of modern shoe making machinery manufactured by the United Shoe Machinery Company in their foreign factories and the adoption of the latest American styles according to the expert of the Department of Commerce.

"One hardly expects to find the generally conservative Britisher other than a conservative manufacturer," he says. "Yet in all fairness I would state that the past 5 or 6 years have seen a marked change in methods and systems. There seems to have been an awakening all along the line and the results are noticeable not only in increased trade but in style, finish and workmanship."

Fisher, Silent Force, in Money Bill

Currency Law to Reflect His Ideas

Would Measure Dollars By Food

Yale Professor Thought To Be Wilson's Adviser in Financial Legislation Now Considered.

From Washington comes the tidings that when President Wilson makes public his ideas as to what should be done with respect to a new banking and currency bill it will be found to reflect in a large measure the views of Professor Irving Fisher, of the chair of political economy at Yale.

Professor Irving Fisher, occupying the chair of political economy at Yale, a noted authority of health and economical subjects, who is, according to report from Washington, the silent man behind the proposed currency reforms of President Wilson.

Professor Fisher, says the late reports to-day, is the mysterious influence that has been at work at the White House in the shaping of the financial measure for which the country so earnestly waits.

There is only one known fact regarding the currency upon which there is any agreement.

Present System Wrong.

The present system is wrong.

Everybody from Nelson W. Aldrich to William J. Bryan, not forgetting to stop at intermediate mental stations, starts with that hypothesis. So, as everybody has an idea concerning what ought to be done to change the system, the personality of the man who is reported to have so much weight with the President is extremely interesting.

The most notable money view of the professor in recent years is that in which he asks the country to "Make the purchasing power of the dollar stable in terms of commodities."

Or, in other words, to make gold stand hitched to the other products of the world so that the value of all the products, and not the value of gold alone, will be made the standard.

Change Value of Dollar.

In furtherance of this idea, he advocated that when a man comes to a mint with gold for which he would now get $100 flat, the superintendent of the mint would take a list of prices of commodities in common use, reduced to an average, and if he finds the average one per cent. higher than its last reading, the superintendent will offer the man with the gold $99 for the $100 lot. The extra dollar becomes seignorage and goes into the Treasury like any other tax.

It will be seen that his idea is to make the price of gold subject to the average price of the most common commodities, substituting what might be termed a coat-shirt-hat-shoes-cotton-wheat-corn-coal-pumpkin - meat standard of value for the single gold standard, or a multiple standard for the single.

Deal With Credits.

But, as that element of the currency bill is the least important, because the currency and banking bill is to deal with credits rather than coin, there is little in the plan to give us a light upon the banking ideas of the professor, whose reputation is international and high.

But he has been a most interesting figure in the life of the nation, chiefly for his efforts to conserve the public health and to prolong the public life. Here are some of his ideas:

There are 1,700 people who die unnecessarily every day in the United States.

College Men Drink.

All college men drink too much. It is not the duty of the college to reflect the customs of the times but to point out the way to proper customs.

Society "racing" for supremacy by freak methods has stopped, and there is a marked improvement in the highest circles looking to intelligent advancement.

The average life ought to be 150 years.

At least fifteen years could be added to the American life by proper living.

The economic value of all of the lives in the United States is $250,000,000,000.

The economic value (average) ranges from $90 at the first stage to $4,200 at its most productive age.

There is double power in food that is masticated.

So you see that the professor has had a pretty wide range of thought, and still that does not begin to state the scope of his mental activities. He has done so much to improve health conditions and to put the country near to a scientific plane with reference to its hygiene that the people of all lands have paid him honor.

Accident Changed His Life.

In his personal life of late years the professor has been governed by the effects of an accident that befell him at Narragansett Pier in 1898. He was nearly drowned, and after he was pulled from the surf it was many years before he recovered his physical strength. During that time he lived in the open, used a tent for his home as much as possible, took exercise, watched his diet with the utmost scientific care, and by the open air, exercise route won back his strength.

He is described as a big man, mentally and physically, with a lively interest in the community and its affairs.

Brazil's New Loan Not Well Received

London Refuses to Take Kindly to $55,000,000 Issue—Continent Studies Check System.

LONDON, June 7.—There seems to be no end to the issues of foreign loans in London just now. Following the $20,000,000 Sao Paulo loan comes the Brazilian loan of $55,000,000. Issued at 97 per cent the scrip carries a full six months' dividend in October next though it (the scrip) is not to be fully paid up until January, 1914. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. The city did not take very kindly to the loan. True, the yield was good enough, but it was felt that Brazil had been extravagant. Thus the Economist quotes from a Rio newspaper that the Brazilian minister of finance had recently called the attention of the cabinet to the unsatisfactory position of the national finances, the situation being such that it would not be surprising if serious difficulties ensued, should there be no attempt made to put affairs on a more stable footing.

Their Rio correspondent concludes his remarks by saying: "Credit has been grossly abused and with coffee now falling in value, and very poor prospects of a revival in rubber, the outlook of a severe crisis in the near future must be considered seriously. A policy of strict retrenchment, with the firm determination that nothing shall be spent which has not already been received, is the only hope of our evading disaster." No wonder that with all this in the back of its head, the city gave no gracious reception to the proposal to borrow $55,000,000, and to signify its opinion promptly quoted the scrip at 1 per cent discount. It has since fallen to 1½ per cent discount.

It has often been pointed out that banking, as it is known in Great Britain and the United States, is very little developed on the continent of Europe. It is true that the continental banks accept deposits, make advances and discount bills. But the chief form of currency is the bank note, where it is not actually hard cash; whereas in the United Kingdom the vast majority of debts are liquidated by checks and bills. The result is that in France and Germany in the former particularly, there is a huge accumulation of gold, which would be quite unnecessary if banking were more developed and people were accustomed to use checks instead of notes or gold.

It is therefore not a little interesting to learn that a deputation or committee representing exclusively commercial interests and not any Government department in certain continental centers, is in London studying the working of the banking system. There is nothing mysterious or recondite about this system, and doubtless the visitors will be not a little surprised at its sweet simplicity. It is to be hoped that they will become so enamored of its ease and efficiency as to be enthusiastic missionaries for its spread in their own countries. For there is no doubt whatever that a sound and efficient banking system is one of the greatest aids to national prosperity.

TWENTY-ONE CENT COTTON.

A recent Government report shows Egyptian cotton raising to be a success in Salt River Valley. Two hundred and fifty bales were grown last year. This year the industry has been greatly extended. Last year's crop brought 21 cents a pound and the average yield per acre was three-quarters of a bale. The staple is one and five-eighths inches long.

TEXTILE TRADE WANTS DATE OF TARIFF CHANGE

When New Schedules Take Effect of More Interest Than Exact Dates in New Bill.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton manufacturing interests are, in a quiet way, taking into account all leading contingencies which may arise from tariff changes.

What they should like to know first is when the new schedules go into effect. They are really more concerned about that now than about duties. Rates for cotton cloths in the Underwood bill range from 7½ to 27½ per cent, with higher rates on finer goods based on yarn numbers. This method of levying duties is in itself something of a protection to finer grades of goods made in the home market.

Form Defensive Alliance.

Manufacturers, their financial backers and thier employees are working together on a defensive program such as no earlier tariff evoked. Particular effect of reduction on duties on the industry itself is seen in various phases. One of the most obvious is substitution of automatic looms, with which a single tender can operate four or five times as many looms as under old methods. A leading Fall River manufacturer recently shut down for this purpose. The result would be a reduction in labor cost of output, with probably no reduction in labor rates.

The effect in general on labor is not yet wholly foreseen. But in the judgment of many interested people there will be little effort to force wages down. It is more probable that rates of profit may undergo some change as a result of competition from foreign manufacturers, and of necessary capital outlays for better equipment of mills.

Foreign Mills Eager.

Foreign manufacturers are making quite general preparation to take advantage of easier access to the American consumer. But it is believed that success will lie more in specialties than in standard staple products. This leads to the view that growth of imported textiles will be complemental rather than competitive, as related to our domestic manufactures and their present position in the home market.

Whatever effect reduction in duties may have on exporting of domestic goods will be in fabrics rather than in yarns. Any reduction in cost of manufacturing will put the exporting trade in a better position to make and keep its market in competition with other exporting countries.

VIRGINIA'S MINES PRODUCTIVE.

The value of the mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Virginia in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, was $74,855, against $169,394 in 1911. There were sold or treated 5,790 short tons of ore (against 17,782 tons in 1911), yielding $218 in gold; silver, $604; copper, $18,618; lead, $21,106, and zinc, $34,309.

K. C. SOUTHERN HAS PROMISING FUTURE

Splendid Wheat Crop Prospect Gives It Assurance of Fat Earnings for 1913.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Among the railway shares of the stock exchange list there are few which have covered this year a smaller range than the Kansas City Southern preferred. From 61 1-2 in January that issue has declined no further than to 59; many other issues have fallen 8 and 10 points. At the same time there are few railway bonds which have been more steadily held than the Kansas City Southern 5s, which are now midway between their highest and lowest records of the year.

In the 1912 fiscal year, the Kansas City Southern earned its preferred dividend with a balance of only $45,000 to spare. In the current fiscal year it will earn its preferred dividend, if current indications are fulfilled, by $1,500,000 or more, and will show 4 or 5 per cent earned on the $30,000,000 common stock. Volume of traffic in the past fiscal year has been larger than was ever before handled and the prospect for the next year is even brighter.

The Kansas City Southern is dependent to a large degree upon the annual harvest of wheat in the West. When the wheat crop is large the company does a very large southbound business to Port Arthur for export trade. When crops are not good the company has a lean period and consequently its earnings are drawn down. For the present season holding out as it does the promise of unexcelled grain harvests the Kansas City Southern's prospect is one that could hardly be better from the viewpoint of traffic. In nine completed months of the current fiscal year, up to March 31, gross earnings rose $1,070,000 over the corresponding period in 1912, the increase equalling 14 per cent. Net earnings increased $750,000, or no less than 37 per cent.

Were it not that the Kansas City Southern like every other railroad system of the country, was experiencing constantly growing inroads on its earnings on account of higher wages, short work periods and higher cost of material, the pace of net earnings upward would be at as satisfactory a rate as the advance in gross income has been.

The Kansas City Southern has very little branch mileage and this has long been a serious drawback to its progress. For a road which is very heavily capitalized and whose mileage has remained absolutely unchanged over a period of years it has proved how, in spite of drawbacks, the position of the mortgage securities can be strengthened. Since 1900 the length of the road has not been increased, but the ton mileage in this period has risen nearly 100 per cent and gross earnings have been even more.

But there is no gainsaying that the Kansas City Southern is strictly a north and south proposition, running on the map in a stright line up and down, with a slightly easterly bend in Southern Texas and then a curve westerly into Port Arthur. There are few branch lines, the total branch mileage being little more than 5 per cent of the entire system, which serves really the purpose of a trunk line from Kansas City, the chief distributing center of the Southwest, to the Gulf, depending upon feeders of its own for a very small amount of traffic.

Warehouse Stocks In New York Small

Only 81,792 Bales of Cotton on Hand With Notice Day Near—Comparisons Made.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Although June deliveries on the cotton exchange are secondary compared with settlements of July and October as well as May and January, approach of notice day serves to call attention to small amount of warehoused cotton in New York. There were stored here on May 20 only 81,792 bales, compared with 105,225 bales on April 1 and 109,227 bales on May 1. Stocks now are the smallest in five years.

Comparison of total supplies held at this market for several years shows that trading is operating on about as small a basis of actual cotton as in 1908. Below are totals held in this market on May 20 and 28, the latter being taken as the first notice day in the series of years reported below:

Year	May 20, bales	May 28, bales
1913	81,792	.....
1912	138,319	138,329
1911	154,619	242,784
1910	246,680	242,784
1909	105,341	154,269
1908	80,464	75,882

These are stocks in licensed warehouses, which are always larger in amount than total certifications. Since May 1 over 35,000 bales of certified cotton have been withdrawn from the New York market as shown by decrease from 105,917 bales to 70,563 bales to May 19. Licensed warehouse stocks have fallen from 120,744 bales to 82,105 bales, making a decrease of 38,639 bales, or 32 per cent.

Many Roads Plan Electrification

Change Promises to Restore to Rail Securities Former Attractiveness. Cuts Operating Expenses.

Continuous progress is being made in the use of electric energy on the railroads. Electrification of divisions of steam railroads gives promise of reduction in operating costs, so sorely needed to restore to railroad securities their former attractiveness.

Reports are that the Great Northern will electrify its main line between Spokane and Seattle. The Norfolk & Western Railway has decided to authorize the electrification of its mountain division, which includes the most congested section of the main line, on which the freight traffic is heavy.

The service will be of the heaviest class yet considered in handling freight by electricity. The electrified zone will cross the summit of the Appalachians. Trains of 3,250 tons will be hauled on 2 per cent grades. Twenty-five electric locomotives of exceptionally high power, it is planned, will be used on the thirty miles of route, embracing 75 miles of single trackage to be electrified.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is proceeding with its plans to electrify its mountain section, 400 miles in length, and the Denver & Rio Grande has similar plans for its road between Pueblo and Salt Lake City.

Much of the electricity will be derived from hydro-electric generating plants. Thus the use of electric energy will become an important factor in the conservation of coal supplies.

The uninterrupted growth of electric interurban lines is another chapter in the realization of the dreams of a time when electricity will have supplanted steam. The electric locomotive keeps on fulfilling expectations regarding its power and future in the traction field. From the experimental stage it has advanced swiftly from the infant motor to the huge engine rivaling the steam locomotive in power, efficiency and economy.

Progress made in electrification of railways is closely connected with the prosperity of the copper industry. The demand for copper from this source promises to act as an offset to the increase in the production of metal, and thus keep the price of the metal on a basis which will be profitable to the holders of copper shares.

Folly of Bigness Shown by Frisco

Louis D. Brandeis Says, "Insatiate Expansion" Is to Be Blamed for Receivership.

"Insatiate expansion at any cost" was the real reason why the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad system was thrown into the hands of a receiver, according to Louis D. Brandeis. He said:

"The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad receivership, like the present condition of the New Haven and of the Boston & Maine Railroads will be valuable lessons on the folly of bigness purchased at high cost, or indeed of bigness purchased at any cost, even if low. Because there is a unit of greatest efficiency—a point beyond which the efficiency of both financial and operating management diminishes with increasing size, and that limit was far exceeded by the Frisco just as it was by the New Haven.

"If the lesson of the Frisco is taken to heart, its misfortunes will prove a blessing to the railroads of the whole country and both investors and the general public will be the gainers."

Wealth of St. Louis Put at $923,044,200

Increase Over 1912 Slight—Daniel Catlin Alone Pays Taxes of $2,256,550 Personalty.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The actual wealth of the City of St. Louis, computed from the total assessment and personal property, is approximately $923,044,200.

In 1913 the assessment of real estate amounted to $470,765,270. The assessment of personal property totaled $94,213,460.

It is estimated the State Board of Equalization will assess St. Louis property coming under its jurisdiction at about $35,000,000. Thus, the total estimated assessment is $599,978,730.

The assessed valuation is regarded as being about 65 per cent. of the real wealth of the city.

The figures of the Assessor's office show the real estate assessment last year was $463,207,070, and the assessment of personal property $99,462,730.

The increase in the total assessment for 1913, therefore, is only $2,308,930.

The State Board of Equalization fixes the assessment of railroad, bridge, telephone, telegraph and street railway companies throughout the State.

The State Board has not yet made its report, but it is believed the total assessment of St. Louis property coming under the jurisdiction of the board will be about $35,000,000.

The largest assessment of real and personal property levied against any individual is that on which Daniel Catlin will pay taxes. The assessment is $2,256,550.

KONGO LIKES ENAMEL WARE.

With the exception of sheets and textiles, enameled hollow ware forms the most important article of trade in the Kongo. The salable goods are saucepans, basins and mugs. Saucepans of pressed sheet steel, lacquered black outside, with tinned lid, good quality, are much used by Europeans. The natives largely use enamel saucepans with handle for preparing flour and cooking meat.

THE POPULAR RESORT FOR ATLANTANS.

Better this season than ever. $10 Wrightsville Beach and return, on Thursdays. Season tickets and through sleepers daily. Make reservations now. SEABOARD.

FRISCO'S FATE IS NOT FACED BY OTHER LINES

Maturing Obligations of Weaker Roads for Rest of Year Quite Well Taken Care Of.

Inability to arrange financing in these times of high rates for railroad money having been the immediate cause of the Frisco receivership, it is natural for investors to see whether there are any others that are likely to come to the same insurmountable interest wall that blocked the Frisco. With railroad earnings improving in fair volume, it would be a default in principal of a maturing obligation and not a default in interest that would cause trouble.

A study of the list of railroad securities, however, does not disclose any other road that in the near future will have the same problem as the Frisco to face, with the possible exception of the National Railways of Mexico. The maturing railroad obligations for the rest of the year are pretty well cared for.

A. B. & A.'s Condition.

Practically the only exceptions, besides the one noted, are $4,700,000 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic receivers' certificates due July 1, and $14,000,000 Wabash receivers' certificates due August 1.

But as these roads are already in receivers' hands they can not go further. New Haven has $40,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent notes due December 1, the largest uncovered maturity yet remaining this year, which might give some difficulty if investment conditions and New England railroad conditions have not changed by that time, but which there is no doubt will be financed.

It has been reported that arrangements were made for the extension of the $10,000 National Railways of Mexico two-year 4 1-2 per cent notes, which fall due to-day, but it is by no means certain that trouble will be avoided in meeting this maturity.

The reported hitch in the negotiations for the $75,000,000 Mexican loan is unfortunate for the railroad company, the sale of $27,500,000 of whose 6 per cent notes is contingent on the consummation of the Government loan. The maturing notes are secured by $6,000,000 prior lien bonds and $7,000,000 general mortgage bonds of the National Railways.

N. C. & St. L. Securities.

In July there are $11,557,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton collateral trust 4 per cent notes maturing, which are guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio. No announcement regarding these has been made, but no difficulty in meeting them is anticipated.

Other maturities of the month are $6,300,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 6 per cent bonds, to be retired by the recent stock issue; the $4,700,000 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic receivers' certificates mentioned above; $3,396,000 Erie 6 per cent bonds already extended for 30 years at 5 per cent, and $1,000,000 Morgan's Louisiana & Texas general mortgage 5s, for which no arrangements have been announced.

After that there are only $4,000,000 Hocking Valley two-year 4 1-2 per cent notes due November 1, and $2,880,000 Frisco divisional first mortgage 5s in addition to equipment obligations and the Wabash receivers' certificates noted the likelihood of any other roads being forced into receivership because of the difficulty or arranging financing at the present time.

ALABAMA'S GOLD MINES YIELD $16,724 IN 1912

The mine production of gold in Alabama in 1912 was 809.02 fine ounces, valued at $16,725, against 915.06 fine ounces, valued at $18,916, in 1911, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey. The silver output (entirely from gold ores) was 168 fine ounces, valued at $103, in 1912, against 171 ounces, valued at $91, in 1911. No placer gold was reported from Alabama in either 1912 or 1911 and the precious metal output for the State was mainly that of Hog Mountain or Hillabee mine, in Tallapoosa County, although the Tallapoosa mine, in the same county, and the Storey mine, in Talladega County, also produced some gold.

The gold and silver output was all derived from siliceous ores, chiefly by cyanidation, 5,693 short tons of these ores being treated in 1912, with an average recovery of $2.96 a ton, against 6,360 tons in 1911, with a recovery of $2.99 and 9,763 tons in 1910, with a recovery of $3.41.

SOUTH'S RIVERS MAY SUPPLANT STEAM ENGINES

Hydro-Electric Development Will Supply Mills and Factories of Future With Power.

Showing the important part which the States of the South are playing and the still more important part which they are destined to play in the industry and transportation of this country, statistics have just been compiled giving the capital invested in existing plants, the expenditures now being made and the definitely planned investments at a total of more than $330,000,000. Those looking toward the greatest amount of development are said to be dependent upon streams originating in the Appalachian region stretching from Maryland to Alabama.

One company alone is transmitting electric power, to the extent of 130,300 horsepower, to 160 cotton mills of 420 such establishments in the two Carolinas, besides power for other factories and for lighting.

Interurban railways and street car systems in cities and towns are extending their mileage as hydro-electric power becomes available, and the range of the various developments already made, under way or planned is indicated by the mention of plants in the Patapsco River above Baltimore; the Hiwassee River above Murphy, N. C.; the French Broad River, the White River near Forsyth, Mo.; Mammoth Springs, Ark.; the Savannah River, the Yadkin River, the Big Hungry River, near Hendersonville, N. C.; the Cheat River in West Virginia; the Grand River, near Muskogee, Okla.; the Dix River, near High Bridge, Ky.; the Guadalupe and Colorado Rivers in Texas, and the James and Appomattox Rivers in Virginia for traction, light and power.

But with all the power developed and under development, nearly 2,000,000 of the estimated minimum horsepower in Southern streams, not including streams having less than 500 horsepower, has not yet been touched.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE LARGEST IN EAST

The mine production of gold in South Carolina in 1912 was 818.26 fine ounces, valued at $16,915, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey. The small silver output of 47 ounces, valued at $29, was entirely recovered in refining the gold produced. The total value of the gold and silver yield was $3,470 less than that of 1911. The production given for 1912 was reported from five small placers and seven deep mines, the latter including the well-known Haile mine, the largest producer of low grade gold ore east of the Homestead in South Dakota.

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JAPAN IN NEW NOTE DEMANDS FULL EQUALITY IN CALIFORNIA

Declares That California and Arizona Anti-Alien Laws Are Offense to Her Pride, Dignity and Honor—The Text Kept Secret.

Bryan Rushes Message to President—U. S. Reply Found Insufficient—"An Early and Satisfactory Answer" Is Requested.

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The long-delayed answer of the Japanese nation to the American reply has been delivered by Ambassador Chinda to Secretary Bryan.

After the two had held more than an hour's secret and earnest discussion, Secretary Bryan took the document in person to President Wilson.

The rejoinder asserts unequivocally:

1. That Japan is on a plane of absolute equality with the leading nations of the world.
2. That, therefore, the discrimination of the California and Arizona alien land laws constitute an offense to the pride, dignity and honor of Japan.

Much Secrecy Is Maintained.

An extraordinary degree of secrecy was thrown by the White House and the State Department around the Japanese note.

The Sunday American correspondent asked Viscount Chinda, immediately on his leaving the State Department, to state in general terms the purport of the rejoinder.

"My lips are absolutely sealed," replied the Ambassador.

"Can you say," he was asked, whether the reply of the United States to your Government was satisfactory or unsatisfactory, as reported here from Japan?"

"It would be premature," replied the Ambassador, "to answer that inquiry. The rejoinder I have delivered is the only answer to that question and I am not at liberty to discuss it."

Secretary Bryan Reticent.

Secretary Bryan was requested to make a statement as to the contents of the Japanese message.

"Not a word," he replied.

He was asked if his taking the document at once to the White House meant it would call for a special meeting of the Cabinet.

"That," said Mr. Bryan, "is a matter for the President."

The answer of the United States to Japan asserted three things.

That the treaty of 1911 was not violated.

That the evident intention of the California alien land law was to accommodate itself to the treaty.

That Japan should exhaust all remedies in the courts before she could complain of any abridgment of the rights of Japanese in America.

Rejoinder Not Ultimatum.

The answer invited further diplomatic discussion.

The rejoinder takes issue with all of these contentions.

The answer of the Japanese Ambassador to the inquiry of The American, however, indicates that the rejoinder is not an ultimatum in the technical sense, although it presents a situation that can be changed only by diplomacy. The United States is expected either to yield or to offer some solution not yet suggested.

The Japanese document is very long and is a firm reassertion of the position assumed by Japan in her first protest.

It is apparent that Japan has not yielded one jot or tittle of her contention that the citizens of Japan are entitled to full equality of treatment by the United States with any other civilized people.

Demands Amends by U. S.

Japan also firmly asserts it is the obligation and duty of the United States to make amends for the insult to its people in the California land law.

It is admitted by officials of the Government that Japan has officially and aggressively taken cognizance of the Arizona land law as a distinct aggravation of the California offense.

It is understood Japan has eliminated the question of a United States Supreme Court decision on these two laws as a remedy for its complaint. This position is based upon the element of uncertainty in the character of the Supreme Court decision.

The Japanese officials take the ground that as the California land

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Street Car Crowd Attacks Man Who Slashes Girl's Coat

Denies in Court That He Made Attempt to Cut Off Hair of Young Woman.

NEW YORK, June 7.—After having been rescued from a crowd of angry street car passengers Edward F. Jones, 32 years old, of 152 Eckford Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct and was held in $500 bail for examination.

The complainant against Jones was Miss Celia Elting, 19 years old, of 182 Ninth Street, Long Island City. Miss Elting accused Jones of having ruined a new coat she had worn for the first time. The coat had been cut entirely up the back with either a sharp knife or scissors.

The incident happened in an open car of the crosstown line in which both were passengers. Jones occupied a seat behind Miss Elting, but she was not aware that her jacket had been cut into halves until the sleeves dropped down over her hands.

The screams of Miss Elting caused all the passengers to jump to their feet, and when she accused Jones he was punched and kicked by three indignant men until James Catterson, conductor, stopped the car at Manhattan and Norman Avenues and called Policeman Frank Kline, of the Greenpoint Avenue station. Kline saved Jones from further injury and took him to the station, where Miss Elting made a complaint.

When taken to court Jones denied that he had any intention of trying to steal Miss Elting's hair, which was coiled on the back of her head, and asserted that he knew nothing about the slashing of her coat.

"Woman's Dress to Drive World Insane"

Head of Sanitarium Declares it Is Only Question of Few Years Before Everyone Is Mad.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The world is rapidly going insane, and the present-day women's fashions are responsible for much of the immorality of the period. These statements were made by Dr. W. A. Ruble, president of the College of Medical Evangelists and superintendent of the Loma Linda (Cal.) Sanitarium.

Dr. Ruble declared that if insanity continued to increase at the rate it had, within the next hundred years there would be more insane people in the world than sane, and that the insane would set the few sane crazy.

Alcohol, he declared, was directly responsible for twenty per cent of the insane, and indirectly responsible for much more than that. This, together with the social evil, are the principal causes of insanity, he declared.

"There is not one person who is perfect mentally. We have lapses of memory, and this shows that we are not perfect mentally. Then why should we worry? There is none of us but what can overcome these difficulties. The habit of worry may be overcome."

$50 for 6 Kisses Is Price Fixed by Court

Exponent of Osculatory Art Pleads That He Didn't Know What He Was Doing.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Complaints from six women who declared that they had been seized, hugged and kissed in rapid succession by a strange man led to the arrest to-day of Dan J. Hayes on a charge of disturbing the peace.

"I was drunk and didn't know I was bothering anybody," was Hayes' meager defense to the police.

"Not so drunk that he didn't know a few things," was the counter charge of the arresting officers.

An investigation revealed that Hayes first appeared at Mercantile Place and Spring Street, and his affections are said to have been distributed indiscriminately on feminine pedestrians until officers stopped him at Sixth and Main Streets.

In Police Court Hayes pleaded guilty and was assessed $50 or fifty days in jail.

Bathrobe Shields "September Morn"

Art Dealer Dresses Famous Picture to Guard It From Hostile Critics and Police.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A small white bathrobe is the saving grace which protects Miss "September Morn" from unkind criticism and action at the hands of the police.

In the windows of Jackson & Semmelmeyer, the art dealers, who first became entangled with the police by the display of the picture "September Morn" appeared yesterday.

Beneath the picture exhibited yesterday appeared the subcaption, "September Morn Under the New Pure Nude Law—and a Bathrobe."

GINNING CHANGE CAN ALONE END COTTON WASTE, ASSERTS EXPERT

Farmers of South Now Wasting Between $25,000,000 and $70,000,000 Annually.

STORAGE IS RECOMMENDED

General Warehouse System, Gradual Marketing of Crop and Official Grading Necessary.

By HUGH S. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—These are some of the reforms which the cotton growers of Georgia, the second largest producing State, and of the other cotton growing sections of the South, must adopt if they hope to check the annual loss of $25,000,000 to $70,000,000 which they now suffer, according to Charles J. Brand, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in charge of Farmers' Co-operative Cotton Handling and Marketing:

Farm storage of seed cotton for two to five weeks.

Proper shelter for all bales retained on the farm.

Drying cotton before delivery for ginning.

Better cleaning of cotton.

Use of modern equipment.

Establishment of general warehouse system.

Gradual marketing of crop.

Adoption of official grades.

Better compressing, and use of gin compress.

Complete new system of assessing tare and making tare calculations.

Enactment and enforcement of uniform laws covering weights and measures.

Lint Improved by Storage.

The luster and strength of the lint is greatly improved by farm storage, according to Mr. Brand. "In some experiments conducted by the office of Cotton Standardization, an increase of several per cent in strength was noted in the case of cotton stored in the barns compared with the same growth of cotton ginned immediately. That the luster of the fiber is improved by a sweating out process is not surprising, and it is possible that both of these beneficial results may be due to the slight diffusion of the soil in the seed through the mass of the cotton."

Other benefits to be obtained are a reduction in the time wasted by men and teams in hauling the seed cotton to the ginnery and standing in line awaiting their turn, and in the maintenance of uniformity of the individual farmer's cotton. As ginning is done at present, a farmer with a good grade of cotton who follows a farmer with a poor grade may get a plate of the poorer cotton, varying from a few to 20 pounds in weight, on his good bale. As a result of this careless method, the buyer, sampling both sides of the bale, calls it "mixed" bale and refuses to pay what it is really worth.

Seed Kept Pure.

Furthermore, farm storage enables the farmer to keep his seed pure, and it insures a more even distribution of moisture through the mass of seed cotton.

While many bad practices at the gin can be blamed on the ginner, there are some for which he is not responsible, and which must be brought home to the farmer. The worst of these is the delivery of cotton for ginning which is too damp to gin properly.

Another is an excess of dirt in the cotton. Mr. Brand says it is regretable that a great deal of sand and earth is considered perfectly legitimate, as the grade of the cotton and hence the price given for it depend to some extent on the presence of this waste.

"The most important step to be taken in the direction of permanent improvement in cotton marketing conditions is the establishment of a general warehouse system, and gradual marketing of the crop," says Mr. Brand.

Banks Must Support Growers.

"Growers must have the interest and support of their local banks in a far greater measure than is now the case. Negotiable warehouse receipts, covering adequately insured cotton that has been graded, stapled and properly certified, should command their confidence and furnish a tangible opportunity for co-operation between the producer and the banker.

"The latter craves active accounts, the frequent 'turning over' of money, collections, exchange and other revenue producing forms of banking ac-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

O. Dammit Wants His Name Changed

Does Not Know Whether Friend Is Just Hailing Him or Indulging in Anathema.

ELMSFORD, N. C., June 7.—Orlando Dammit of this village wishes to change his name and has started proceedings to that end. Dammit says that his name has caused him a great deal of worry. For instance, it is a common thing to hear some friend shout:

"Dammit! Come here a second, will you?"

Then again, Dammit says that it is rather awkward for him when his name is being called at lodge meetings. The secretary goes down the list of names and when he comes to his says:

"O. Dammit!"

Half the time, Dammit says, he doesn't know whether his name is being called or whether the secretary has made a blot on the books and is merely giving vent to his feelings.

"I'm getting sick of it," says Dammit. "Good heavens, it was bad enough when I went to school. I played on the football team and whenever I made a good play the fellows used to give me a long cheer. It went something like this: 'Rah, rah, rah, hoo—ray! Dammit! Dammit! O. Dammit!'"

Alaska Town Faces Meat Famine Peril

People Plead With Authorities to Suspend Game Laws as They Go on Vegetable Diet.

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, June 7.—Fairbanks is facing an acute meat famine. All beef, pork, mutton and cold storage stock of poultry has been sold out and no meat of any kind will be available until June 10, when the first steamer from the foot of Lake La Barge is expected to reach Fairbanks with forty head of cattle.

The unprecedented shortage is believed to be due to the small shipments of last summer.

Governor Clark has been appealed to by wire for suspension of the game laws, thus permitting the killing of ducks and geese now flying Northward to the breeding grounds. The season closed in March.

Within a week there will not be a pound of fresh meat in this camp.

Registering Cats Is Late Newport Fad

Organization Also Starts Movement for Raising Fund to Establish Drinking Fount for Horses.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Miss Edna Frame, assisted by Miss Hortense A. Boynton, secretary of the Newport Humane Research Association, and Miss Elizabeth Mackaye, of the Charity Organization, are the leading spirits in securing subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of a hygienic drinking fountain for horses, to be located on the Ocean Drive, near the home of Theodore M. Davis, the archaeologist.

The newest scheme is to register your pet cat under a name which may be supplied for you, such as Paderewski, Caruso or Tetrazzini, for which you pay the sum of 25 cents.

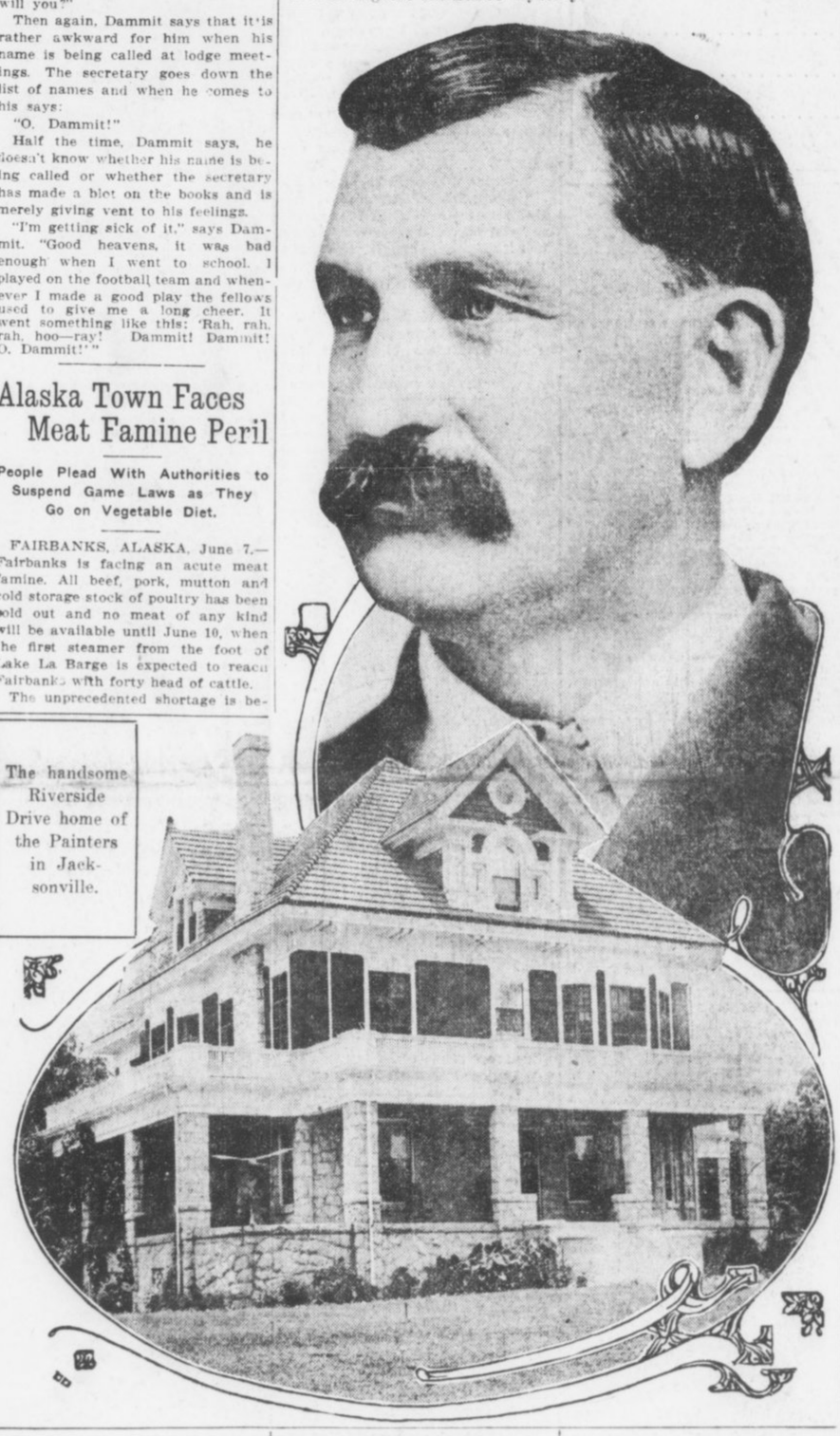
Miss Barbara Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, is much interested in the success of the undertaking. The idea is to impose a yearly tax on all pet animals.

PAINTER INQUIRY THIS WEEK

Girl Now in Control of Vast Estate

Dollar Mark Traced Through Tragedy

Edward Okle Painter, leading Jacksonville citizen, who died in a great insurance mystery.



The handsome Riverside Drive home of the Painters in Jacksonville.

Three Theories Advanced on Death of Financier Who Left $1,178,000 Recently Acquired Insurance---Suicide, Accident and Insanity All Weighed.

DAUGHTER TAKES ACTIVE CHARGE OF HIS BUSINESS

By COLE E. MORGAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 7.—On the entire tragedy surrounding the mysterious death of Edward Okle Painter, who was drowned in St. John's River May 22, is imprinted the mark of the dollar. It is the dollar mark that is causing insurance companies from every section of the Union to rush detectives and lawyers to fight the payment of $1,178,000 insurance, most of which was written for Painter a few months before his life was ended.

And it is for this vast sum of money and a desire to perpetuate the good name that the man held in life that his family, his friends and the institutions he had benefited are making a counter fight to prove that the manufacturer, politician, civic leader and churchman did not deliberately leap into the water to permit them to reap a monetary reward from the treasuries of the organizations which had trusted him.

CORONER TO FOLLOW MARK.

It will be the mark of the dollar that will be followed in the Coroner's investigation which will begin early this week. It will be this same trail that will be followed when the courts are asked to decide—as they inevitably will—the true story of Painter's death.

Three theories have been advanced in reference to the mystery. The first is that Painter leaped from the ferryboat on which he was traveling from his office to his fertilizer factory and refused to be rescued in order that his family might collect his enormous insurance.

The second is that he was attacked by apoplexy and fell overboard in an unconscious condition and was therefore unable to respond to the efforts to save his life.

A third theory—the least considered one—is that the manufacturer had developed a monomania on insurance, and when refused more policies, in a fit of mental abberation decided to end his life.

DAUGHTER A STRIKING FIGURE.

Second only in public interest to the dollar struggle in the case is Miss Okle Painter, the manufacturer's daughter, now in command of the entire estate and the chief beneficiary under her father's will. She is a young woman, who has a high place in Jacksonville society, but almost her entire life has been devoted to business. It is because of this that her father's will entrusted her with the care of his fortune.

She was given a business education and for several years has been her father's "right-hand man" in his various enterprises. Since his death she has been in active charge of his tangled affairs. Though palpably suffering from deep grief because of his loss, she keeps regular business hours, attends to all details in a business-like way and has shown herself equal to every emergency.

Miss Painter will probably be an important witness before the Coroner's inquiry. The jury has already been impaneled and it will at once delve into the mystery of dollars.

$1,000,000 SINCE FEBRUARY 1.

The most significant feature in connection with the great amount of insurance is that a million dollars of it was secured since February 1—just four months ago—the total amount being almost ten times the estimated value of all of Painter's business and property holdings and the annual premiums of approximately $60,000 more than double his income, estimated at $25,000 per year.

Circumstances surrounding his death, aside from the insurance, tend to substantiate the suicide theory. When he toppled off the ferryboat Duval into the river, Painter was en route from his city office in Jacksonville to his fertilizer plant in South Jacksonville. He had passed a railing and stepped over two safety chains to the very edge of the deck when passengers and crew saw him hit the water. He was an expert swimmer and at Fernandina was recognized as without an equal in water sports. Yet he went down with hands above his head as though making no effort to regain the boat.

DID NOT GRASP LIFE LINE.

A pleasure launch was nearby and the occupant raced to his rescue, throwing a life line that fell across his arms, but Painter did not grasp it. The contention of those claiming that his death was an accident is that he fell off in an attack of apoplexy. A friend who was with him declares he became nauseated, went to the edge of the boat and was attacked by a severe fit of coughing that brought on apoplexy and caused him to lose his balance. This, the accident theorists contend, explains why he did not swim or grasp the life li[ne].

The insanity theory is that Painter became obsessed of a mania for insurance and when companies began refusing to write additional policies he became despondent and sought death, while

Plan To Go in Canoe From U. S. to Alaska

Voyagers Leave Seattle Harbor and Expect to Make Trip in Less Than Six Months.

SEATTLE, June 7.—Arthur D. Simpson and Forrest Clark, of San Diego, paddled out of Seattle harbor to-day in an 18-foot canvas canoe in which they expect to reach Nome, Alaska, going all the way by water except the distance between Skagway and the head of navigation on the Yukon, at White Horse, which must be traveled, by the White Pass Railroad.

The voyagers will be in sheltered water nearly all the way, but there are open places on the inside passage and rapids in the Yukon that are full of peril. They expect to reach Skagway in thre months and to take less time in floating down the Yukon. The crossing of Norton Sound, from the mouth of the Yukon to Nome, is the most venturesome part of the cruise.

HUSBAND ASKS DECREE TO ALLOW WIFE TO WED

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 7.—In order that his wife might marry Fred Jacobs, of Tiffin, a Big Four Railroad engineer, Charles S. Miller, at her request, according to his petition filed, is suing Blanche Miller for divorce.

The request for the suit, Miller declares, was embodied in a letter he received from Mrs. Miller a few days ago.

The Millers were married at Tiffin on Christmas Day, 1897, and have a daughter, Irene Idella, fourteen years old, of whom the father would have the custody.

Fined for Nodding at Girl While Asleep

Young Man Told by Court He Should Control Actions Whether Slumbering or Awake.

CHICAGO, June 7.—"You must control your actions while asleep the same as if you are awake," said Judge Gemill when he fined Ernest Plath for annoying a young woman on a street car.

Miss Ethel Wood complained that Plath kept nodding at her and tipping his hat.

Plat said: "I was never so surprised in my life as when this woman called a policeman and had me arrested. I was tired out and asleep, and was just nodding in my sleep. My hat was hitting the back of the car and going up and down."

"Just $10," said the Court. "Keep awake."

RICH MAN GOES TO WORK AS PANAMA CANAL DIGGER

CHICO, June 7.—Charles McLennon, prominent business man of this city, goes to Panama to-morrow for the purpose of taking one day's employment in the big ditch for the sole purpose of being able to say he helped build it. He will become a cement mixer for 24 hours and expects to make good at the job. He will be accompanied by Frank Morehead, who will look on and enjoy a vacation.

DAUGHTER RUNS GREAT BUSINESS PAINTER LEAVES

Whole City Is Stirred Over the Unusual End of Wealthy Manufacturer.

Continued From Page 1.

not mentally responsible. The latter theory has fewest champions. Suicide or accident is the main question.

A likely motive for suicide is suggested in reports that Painter had been checkmated in financial plans he had afoot to double the capital stock and surplus of the E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company, of which he was president and directing power, to a total book value of $700,000. The plan, it is stated, was to sell a new stock issue, which, because of his high business standing and his enormous insurance as a protection to the company, would find a ready market. He was known in Jacksonville and throughout Florida and South Georgia as a remarkably successful business man who had built up his fortune from a nominal start.

Banks Believed in Him.

The Jacksonville banks accepted his notes and other negotiable paper as the safest of private securities, because of his unquestioned integrity. But when the insurance companies shut down on him by rejecting applications actually made for $125,000 more insurance, he doubtless realized that he had gone the limit in that direction. The policies secured were all made payable either to the fertilizer company, his estate, his wife or his daughter.

A stockholders' meeting had been called for this week to declare a 15 per cent dividend on the outstanding issue, but because of his death this was not done. The stockholders will meet after the inquest is concluded, when future plans of the company will be perfected. State Senator Conrad has been named acting president by the directors pending the election of a permanent head.

When it became known in Jacksonville that Painter had drowned, there was a wild scramble to recover his body. Practically every undertaker in Jacksonville had a boat on the river, and with grappling hooks the men aboard dragged for three hours until the body was brought up. Moulton and Kyle were successful. The body was taken to their morgue and there is where a hasty autopsy was performed before the Coroner's jury had viewed the body.

Detectives Start Inquiry.

Two physicians representing the family started removing the heart, lungs stomach, brain and kidneys before the State had a representative present. These organs were shipped immediately to Baltimore, but before they could be delivered there by the express company the Coroner had been in telegraphic communication with that city and delivery was held up until he could direct to whom delivery should be made. The shipment was made in less than twelve hours after Painter lost his life. No sooner had it become known in Jacksonville that Painter was dead than insurance agents notified their home offices and detectives and other investigators were dispatched to Jacksonville by the first trains.

They investigated the case thoroughly and suspicions of suicide developed. One theory advanced in insurance circles was that Painter had been taking chloral or some other drug and that this so weakened him that self-destruction became the result.

The jury impaneled to sit in the case is composed of men of prominence in Jacksonville. The members are:

J. C. Connally, spring bed manufacturer.

A. E. Barber, officer of a wholesale grocery company.

Charles H. Howard, big river man and prominent Odd Fellow.

J. C. Albritton, restaurant proprietor.

H. G. Hopkins, real estate dealer.

H. R. Culley, Jr., editor of a Jacksonville paper.

Painter Was Prominent.

Painter occupied an enviable position in Jacksonville. He was a public official as Port Commissioner, a civic leader as chairman of the Board of Trade's foreign commerce committee, a charity worker as secretary of the Children's Home Society, a reformer as secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League, and a churchman as a deacon in the fashionable Riverside Baptist Church. His position as Port Commissioner has already been filled by the election of Zach Anderson, and on the Board of Trade commerce committee by the election of Dr. W. H. Stinson. His successors in the other places are yet to be named.

Painter, a native of New York, 52 years old, came to Florida in 1877. Ten years later he was editing an agricultural paper at Deland. Through that medium he became interested in fertilizers, and in 1898 located in Jacksonville to manufacture such products. Three years later he incorporated the present company. As his only daughter, Miss Okie Painter, grew up, he took her into his office and gave her a thorough business training, so that she has of recent years been one of the directing powers of the business. Since his death she has assumed the business responsibilities for the family.

Estate Valued at $150,000.

Estimates of Painter's estate, exclusive of any insurance holdings, place the value at approximately $150,000, but how heavily it may be incumbered by mortgages or loans has not been brought out. The will, which was probated Thursday, two weeks after his death, contained no list of his property nor other information that would show the estate's value, except that special bequests of about $50,000, principally in stock in the E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company, was set down. But this will was made February 16, 1912, a year before he began taking on his million dollars of new insurance and almost sixteen months before his death. In that interval there was opportunity for his fortunes to go up or down.

The special bequests to relatives were the income from $10,000 fertilizer stock to his mother, Mrs. Charlotte Painter, an income from $5,000 fertilizer stock, each to his brother, W. C. Painter, and his sisters, Mrs. Mattie S. Dunning and Mrs. Annie P. Curry, all to revert to his daughter upon the deaths of the beneficiaries and the voting power of all to remain in her hands while they receive the income.

Society Given Bequest.

Other bequests were $1,000 fertilizer stock to the Florida Horticultural Society, a sum sufficient to establish two E. O. Painter scholarships at the John B. Stetson University; $1,000 to the Children's Home Society, his favorite charity; an unnamed sum for horticultural investigation through the Florida Experiment Station; an unnamed sum to the Florida Baptist Association as a loan fund for needy Baptist Churches; $500 or more, even above $5,000, in the discretion of the administrators, for the Riverside Baptist Church, of which he was an officer, and a month's vacation salary to each employee of one year or more service.

Widow and Daughter Administrators.

The widow, Mrs. Martha Painter, and the daughter, Miss Okie Painter, receive all the remaining estate. They are joint administrators.

Mrs. Painter is feeling her husband's death keenly, and she has not yet recovered from the shock. She seldom leaves her home. She came downtown Thursday to attend the reading of the will and qualify as one of the administrators, but returned home immediately. The ordeal so affected her that it was necessary for her to retire to her room and refuse to receive any callers. There are a few very intimate friends who are permitted to see her, and one or another of these has been with her almost constantly since the tragedy, but the callers are limited both in number and in time.

The daughter, however, spends much of her time at the fertilizer company's offices, disposing of such business matters as demand her personal attention.

The handsome Painter residence on exclusive Riverside Drive externally reflects the grief within its walls. Drawn shades, closed doors and deserted verandas bespeak the silence of death. The Painter place occupies a full-block frontage.

The well-kept lawn, palm trees and shrubbery, the flower garden on the side and the fruit and vegetable garden in the rear ordinarily make this one of the show places along the river boulevard, but now even the grass and trees and flowers seem to feel the absence of the master of the house. Horticulture was, perhaps, Painter's greatest hobby. From the time he entered a printing office at DeLand 35 years ago to work on an agricultural paper until he died he was keenly interested in the culture of fruits, vegetables and flowers. He studied horticultural methods and wrote volumes on the subject. He experimented in his own garden.

The sandy soil of that garden is today, doubtless, the most prolific around Jacksonville. Practically all the fruits and vegetables on his table came from his own plants. Painter's interest in horticulture is reflected in his will—the bequests to the State Horticultural Society, the State Experiment Station and Stetson University, all being in the interest of this science. He could get more pleasure and recreation out of a hoe than a golf stick, or a spade than a tennis racquet.

The Georgian-American Pony Contest
VOTE COUPON

Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian

Pony Contest Vote Coupon, Sunday, June 8, 1913.

GOOD FOR 15 VOTES.

Voted For .....

Address .....

Voted By .....

Carriers' and Agents' Ballot.

Hearst's Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian

Pony Contest Vote Coupon, Sunday, June 8, 1913.

GOOD FOR 15 VOTES.

Voted For .....

Address .....

Voted By .....

School Boys' and Girls' Ballot

JAP PRIDE OFFENDED SAYS NOTE TO U. S.

Continued From Page 1.

law will not go into effect for several months there can be no concrete case, even if Japan were willing to accept the Supreme Court's decision.

Points of Japan's Contention.

Japan's rejoinder elaborates her history to show that Japan is in full equality with the leading nations of the world. It reviews the first treaty of the United States with Japan and the initiative taken by the United States to bring about close relations between the two countries.

This held that the question of social equality needs no argument. That question is urged as the very foundation of Japan's contention. With Japanese equality established as the major premise, the California law and the Arizona law are racial insults, it is contended.

This is put in diplomatic language as "offensive to the Imperial Government at Tokio."

Japan has not changed in any way the original propositions of protest. It makes plain that the answer of the United States was far from being satisfactory.

Presses for Prompt Reply.

The Japanese rejoinder presses hard for "an early and satisfactory reply."

This reply President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are expected to formulate at a conference to-morrow morning.

There is not a diplomat at the White House or at the State Department, official or unofficial, who can suggest a way in which this difference between Japan and the United States, now sharp and defined, can be settled or arbitrated.

The issue appears insoluble and non-arbitrable. The crisis is at hand. One side or the other has something of moment to surrender.

The Japanese question is now lifted out of the realm of speculation.

The temper of the two governments appears to be pacific. The Japanese public is divided and partly hostile. The people of the United States are resolute and tranquil.

The United States is a vigorous but peace-loving nation. The Japanese are a martial but financially embarrassed people.

Russia holds its Manchurian armies in balance in the north.

Model School House To Be Built at Fair

Building at Conservation Exposition at Knoxville Will Have Latest Ideas in Architecture.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A model two-room rural school, with a workshop in the basement and an outdoor amphitheater for public gatherings, is to be erected as part of the school exhibition at the National Conservation Exposition, to be held during next September and October at Knoxville, Tenn.

The plans for this building are being drawn under the supervision of Dr. F. B. Dressler, expert on school hygiene of the United States Bureau of Education in this city.

The schoolhouse will be built according to the latest and most approved principles of school construction, and equipped with the best available furnishings. Adequate provision will be made in the building for work in manual training, home economics and agriculture.

EXPELLED FROM BACHELOR CLUB FOR WISHING TO WED

FARRELL, PA., June 7.—William Owens, master doorkeeper of the Protective Bachelors' Club, of this city, is the first member of that ironclad institution to break his oath.

At least that is the story that the officers of the club tell. Following a stormy session last night Owens was "kicked out" because he admitted his "intentions" were to make a pretty society girl his wife as soon as she would name a date.

Grieving Dog Sent To Master in West

Touched by Pet's Misery Over Separation, Friends Ship Faithful Animal to California.

CALICO ROCK, ARK., June 7.—Bruce, the faithful old shepherd dog of Owen Raud, was sent speeding to California and the master for whom he mourned, and a number of Calico Rock boys experienced a warm glow in the region of their hearts when they thought of the happiness that was in store for Bruce when he met his master in California.

About two months ago E. N. Raud's Sons, a mercantile firm of this place, was dissolved, and Owen Raud, one of the members, moved to Cotton, Cal. He left Bruce, who is 15 years old and has known no other master.

Poor old Bruce was pitiable. The old dog wandered disconsolately about town, always hunting his master. Every one wanted to be kind to the old fellow, and any home in town would have been open to him. But old Bruce was broken-hearted. He refused to make new friends.

Touched by the dog's misery, some one proposed that a collection be taken to send Bruce to California after his master. The suggestion met with enthusiastic approval. The hat was passed around, and it required but a few minutes to secure enough money.

One of the old dog's friends mailed a crate, furnished it with enough food to last him a week, and Bruce was started on his 2,000-mile journey to rejoin his master.

COTTON REFORM URGED TO COME THROUGH GINS

Expert Aims to Prevent "Water-Packed" and Plated Bales of Fleecy Staple.

Continued From Page 1.

tivity. The interior buyer's account has a greater earning capacity for the bank than has the farmer's; hence its preference. A uniform and efficient warehouse system would not reduce the amount of banking business in the interior, but would spread it over a longer period.

"Neither would it prevent legitimate middlemen handling the crop, and their functions are necessary and must be performed by someone. The support of the banking interest could be so handled as to attract a large short-time loan business to insured warehouse cotton at reasonable rates. Southern bankers handling cotton accounts can do more for the cotton industry than almost any other element."

Ginning Changes Necessary.

In conclusion Mr. Brand says:

"The most desirable and far reaching reforms and improvements must be based upon changes in ginning practice and must involve laying an increased responsibility upon the ginner.

"'Water packed' and 'plated' bales are wholly preventable, and it should be a misdemeanor to produce such a package. The ginner should also be liable in damages to the owner of the cotton thus injured. Gin cut cotton results either from operating defective equipment, which competent gin inspection could remedy or condemn, or from ginning cotton when too damp.

"The ginner can readily detect the latter conditions and should not be permitted to gin wet cotton even at the request of the valued customer. As a matter of fact most of the wet cotton offered is 'rent cotton,' or cotton already pledged as the sole security for debts and in the quality of which the grower no longer feels an interest. In such cases the interests of the creditor are entitled to legal protection at the gin.

Samples Determine Grade.

"Uniformity in size of bale and in style and quality of covering can come only through the unanimous action of ginners by agreement or by legal requirement. Samples taken at the gin and protected by suitable regulations can be made a satisfactory basis for determining grade and staple and will remove the necessity of cutting the bale for sampling in primary markets.

"Coupled with a proper grading system the ginner's sample would be made to furnish an acceptable basis for every necessary transaction between producing and consuming organizations, eliminating the cutting and consequent robbing and deterioration of bales, obviating the patching and resultant changes in tare at compress points, removing the most common grounds for claims, and reducing to a minimum the city crop, which is a needless tax on the industry.

Gin Handles Entire Crop.

"Through the gin the entire crop must pass and at that point the cotton first comes within the reach of official or trade regulations. From the gins can come the only conclusive statistics of the crop. Through the ginner alone can the careless, ignorant, or dishonest 'producer be effectively reached. The gin plant is in short, the vital point in the cotton handling situation at I offers an effective agency through which to bring about improved conditions.

"Well organized, responsible cooperative growing and handling associations, acting in concert with the other elements of cotton trade, can ultimately bring about improvements that will save millions of dollars."

TEACHERS, WHO DANCE, ARE FOUGHT BY PATRONS

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 7.—Because several local church people here have registered complaints with the Board of Education, the appointment of several high school teachers who indulge in dancing are being held up.

Formal complaints have been made, and the petitioners say they will not send their boys and girls to school if the teachers are allowed to continue to dance. About two-thirds of the local high school teachers are attending dances regularly.

Prince Adores His U. S. Fiancee
A Flower of Spring, He Says
Father Will Give Her a Castle

MISS MARIE LOUISE FREESE, of Los Angeles, who is to marry Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski, of Austria. The Prince is shown below.

Sulkowski-Freese Pact Promises To Be an International Love Match.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—To be called a "flower of spring" by an ardent lover who is a prince of the blood, to be promised a castle on the Danube or wherever she wants it by a doting father, to be a figure in a real international love match, is the lot of Miss Marie Louise Freese, the daughter of a Los Angeles millionaire.

Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski, of Austria-Hungary, whose engagement to Miss Freese is tentatively announced, to-day recalled the adoring estimate of American girls which he declared shortly after he came to this country.

"They are splendid, graceful, charming and fresh, like the flower of spring.

They "Have Him Going."

"Their sweetness, their trimness and the wonderful manner in which they wear their clothes have 'got me going,' as you would say.

"Their figures and their style surpass the Europeans. The dignity and grace and democracy I have found in so many is winning. I do not blame Europe's noblemen for coming to this side of the ocean to look for their wives."

Then there was a courtly, cavalier flourish of the Prince's hand toward a newspaper picture of Miss Freese.

"And now—" he said, and paused. A tender smile lighted his face; it was plain that this international marriage will be a love match.

Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski's "flower of spring" is the beautiful daughter of August Freese, who owns more land in Mexico than the entire territory of the State of Bremen, so dear to the heart of the Prince. The estate is largely rich agricultural lands in Sonora and Sinaloa, dotted with undeveloped gold and silver mines.

The Prince himself is a prize, even though he be a second son. The nephew of the Grand Duke of Birlitz, he occupies an undisputed position in Austrian society, and he is a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, a royal military detachment.

Because of the law of primogeniture which obtains among the noble classes of Austria, the prince can not claim a castle. That belongs to his elder brother. But August Freese, with his millions, has promised his daughter and son-in-law-to-be a real castle if they want one.

Prince Stanislaus met Miss Freese several months ago, when the girl danced in a Kirmess festival. It was an Indian dance, and the daughter of the millionaire was beautiful. She had the poise of her German father, the vivacity of her Castillian mother and the charm of her American self—so the Prince declared to-day. He was attracted to the beautiful tall brunette immediately.

Miss Freese has lived in Los Angeles for seven years, and has attended finishing schools and colleges in California and in the East.

Royal Blessings Received.

All society awaits the marriage with eagerness. The ceremony will take place in St. Vincent's Church early in June, and will be a brilliant event. The blessings of the royal family in Austria have been showered on the young couple, and certainly the parents of the bride are gratified at the match.

MOB FIGHTS TO LYNCH DRIVER WHO KILLS BOY

Women and Children Battle Beside Men for Vengeance After Accident in New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Around the crushed form of a four-year-old boy lying on the pavement in front of 340 West Twenty-sixth Street, men and women, and even children, fought last night in an effort to take a man's life as the price of the child's.

The man was Dominick Chirallo, of Hoboken. His truck, loaded with bags of waste paper, had run over and killed four-year-old Patrick Tassano, of 337 West Twenty-sixth Street. He crouched under the seat, his truck a fort and the bags of paper a breastwork, while the mob stormed around him.

Policeman Schlusing heard the clamor two blocks away. He came running and rapping for help. Joined by two brother officers, he tore his way through the crowd and took charge of the terrified Chirallo.

The policemen cleared a space around the wagon, while the angry mothers and fathers raged, shouted and threw missiles. Then, with a sudden rush, they whisked their prisoner through a vulnerable part of the packed circle and gained the door of a drug store, to which the dead child had been carried.

Policeman and prisoner were knocked through the door by the leaders of the cheated mob, who came crushing in after them. The parents of the child were in the store and lent fuel to the crowd's rage.

Finally the police gained a back room with their prisoner, and Schlusing managed to slip out with him and reach the Seventeenth Street station. His record was taken and he was transferred to West Thirtieth Street, to be locked up on a charge of homicide.

The police found witnesses who said the driver was in no wise to blame for the death of the boy.

WOMAN KLEPTOMANIAC IS CURED BY OPERATION

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Jean Thurnhur, the young Berkeley woman whose commitment to the State Asylum, Patton, followed an ineffectual attempt to cure her of kleptomania by an operation upon her brain, may yet be compelled to stand trial for grand larceny.

A communication from the hospital authorities to the District Attorney said an examination of Mrs. Thurnhur's condition showed her to be of sound mind, and that she was about to be discharged from the institution.

When Presiding Judge McCormick, of the Superior Court, who is now in Sacramento, resumes his bench the question of prosecuting Mrs. Thurnhur will be presented to him.

LEAVES WIFE AS HOSTAGE WHEN HE LOSES PURSE

Young Husband Goes to Buy Wedding Feast and Finds He Had Lost Money.

DENVER, June 7.—If you were to bring your intended bride from another State to get married in Denver and, after much difficulty, including an abridged beauty siege of the marriage license clerk and the preacher, you finally got married and, when you went to pay for your wedding supper, you found that you had left your pocketbook in a telephone booth blocks from the strange restaurant where you first discovered its loss, now, what would you do?

Leaves Bride In Cafe.

You would probably leave your wife as a hostage and payment to the suspicious proprietor and hotfoot it after the lost pocketbook.

That is just what Henry A. Powson, of Cheyenne, did last night. Powson brought his girl, Miss Christine Anna Anderson, from Cheyenne to Denver to get married and had to call up the license clerk and the preacher, the Rev. G. A. Brandell, from the public pay station in the City Hall. He also left his pocketbook in the pay station.

Later, at the Manhattan Restaurant, he discovered his loss and his wife had to remain as hostage for his return while he did the double-quick stunt to the pay station after the vanished coin receptacle.

Luckily it was after night and he found the money just where he had laid it down.

Also he flew in the face of Providence by neglecting to take Otto Thum's advice and let his wife carry his pocketbook at such future time as she may want to telephone for a preacher.

City Begins Fight For Better Babies

Columbus, Ohio, Club Women Start Movement for Exhibitions of the Youngsters.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 7.—Columbus to-day began a campaign for better babies. The first exhibit to youngsters will be June 2 under auspices of the Goldman Guild. Others will follow, the winners being qualified to take part in the sweepstakes test this fall at the State Fair.

Behind the movement is the entire list of women's clubs of Columbus, directed by Mrs. Maude M. Milbus. Other cities in the State are expected to take similiar action and the gathering of prize winning babies, scored under national rules, will form a new exhibit at the State Fair.

Any lusty youngster may be entered. Grades on scientific lines of human perfection will determine the winners.

ATLANTA ONE DAY ONLY **Mon. June 9**

New Show Grounds, Brisbine Park

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE

This year's exhibition may well be regarded as the one close to finality

BECAUSE IT IS BIGGER, BETTER THAN EVER

Embodied here are the crowning efforts of two authoritative personages whose lives have been devoted to exemplary historical entertainment

BECAUSE THEY HAVE TRIED TO EXCELL

Standing superbly alone on an eminence, defining a path, untrammelled by precedent

BECAUSE IT HAS NO COUNTERPART

Throughout its existence it has adhered to the square deal, and proved the profit that lies therein

BECAUSE IT IS NOVEL AND INTERESTING

Behind its success is the unexampled degree of efficiency and the victorious elements, knowledge, experience and public approbation

BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS TO INSTRUCT

Every progressive creation an inspiration for a finer effort and greater achievements

BECAUSE IT ALWAYS PRESENTS SOMETHING NEW

Bringing the races of the earth into closer contact, strengthening the relations of general brotherhood of mankind

BECAUSE OF ITS CONGRESS OF NATIONS

In the tapestry of life are woven threads of every color, draping warmth and veracity around arenic exploits

BECAUSE IT IS CLOTHED IN REALISM

Reaching the summit of excellence by the exercise of indestructible confidence, indefatigable patience and inexorable fidelity to ideals and traditions

BECAUSE IT IS TRUE TO NATURE

Time is fast obliterating from the face of nature the figures of the west composing its chief characteristics and historic interest

BECAUSE OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION

Disclosing most prolific development this year in fields hitherto undreamed and presenting "Pioneer Events in Frontier Days." A wordless drama adequately staged, scenically mounted with fully 1,000 participants

WITH BUFFALO BILL THE ORIGINATOR AT THE HEAD

Intensive Spectacles, Olympic Games, Fox Hunting Sights, Skillful Contests, with Many Added Famous Foreign and Domestic Displays. The Zenith of Exhilarating Interpretations Beyond Which It is Impossible to Go

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY—2 and 8 p. m.—RAIN OR SHINE. Admission (including seat) 50 Cts. All Seats Protected from Sun and Rain by Immense Waterproof Canvas Canopy. Grand Stand Chairs (including admission) $1.00. Children under 9 years, half-price. On Sale Day of Exhibition at DOWN TOWN TICKET OFFICE at [illegible] Peachtree Street

EYES OF LOCKER CLUBS NOW ON APPEALS COURT

Closing of Rome's Model Organization as Nuisance Causes Uneasy Feeling in Georgia.

SERVICE CHECKS HELD VOID

Ruling Is That This Is Simply an Evasion of State Law, and Closing Order Issues.

Locker clubs throughout Georgia, including those more fashionable and exclusive social clubs that maintain lockers for the accommodation of their members, are looking forward anxiously to the forthcoming ruling from the State Court of Appeals, with respect to a recent decision rendered by Judge Moses Wright, of the Rome Superior Court Circuit.

The judge sustained an injunction petition permanently against the Hill City Club, upon the ground that the club in its method of operation was clearly a subterfuge provided for violations of the State prohibition law, and therefore might be closed as a nuisance by any citizen asking for a writ of injunction against it.

Such a proceeding was instituted by the Rome Law and Order League against the Hill City Club, and the club has been closed accordingly.

Up to Appellate Court.

The ruling of the Superior Court judge has been appealed, however, to the Court of Appeals for review, and upon the decision of that tribunal the entire test of the case turns.

The Hill City Club has been maintaining in good faith, so it contends, a locker club. The liquors therein are the individual property of the members, are ordered by the individual members, and kept for individual service.

These liquors are served from the lockers by club attaches, and for the service of the liquors the attaches are paid fees by the members severally—that is, when a waiter serves Member "A" a drink or a bottle of beer from "A's" locker, he receives for that service a check for two and one-half cents.

The judge held that the compensation of the attaches being dependent upon the quantity of the liquor served, the plan adopted by the club for compensating the servers of the drinks or the accumulating of a profit to the club from the dispensing of liquors amounted to an evasion of the prohibition law merely, and therefore was illegal.

The point for the court of review to settle, it will be seen readily enough, is whether a social club maintaining a locker system may compensate the help employed therein by service checks, if the membership so elects, rather than from some source of revenue other than that arising, either directly or indirectly, from the serving of intoxicating drinks.

Another Nail Ready.

If the court holds that the plan adopted by the Hill City Club is all right, locker clubs throughout the State will breathe easier. If it upholds Judge Wright's view, however, another nail will be driven in the lid which already sits pretty tight on locker clubs in Georgia, so the members thereof say.

The Rome Law and Order League, which brought about this issue, is one of the most unique organizations in the State, and has had a history of rather remarkable effective and aggressive activity.

Its first president was Seaborn Wright, of Rome, the statewide prohibition leader, and through him the league closed several months ago every social club in Rome maintaining a locker. He first moved against the Elks, and by writ of injunction put it out of business.

When the Elks closed a round dozen followed suit, and to-day there is not a locker club in business in Rome. There are no near-beer saloons, and soda water is tabooed on Sunday. If the lid is on tight anywhere on earth it is in Rome.

A few weeks ago, however, the Hill City Club came into existence, operating under a new plan, and for a time it did a flourishing business. Before long, however, the Law and Order League, through C. L. Wilkerson, got on its trail, with the result stated.

Club's Stock Confiscated.

It was closed under temporary injunction proceedings and its stock of liquors was confiscated. Later Judge Wright made the injunction permanent and now nothing can bring the club back to life, except a reversal of Judge Wright by some Court of Appeals.

The service check plan, outlawed by Judge Wright's decision, is in operation in a majority of the locker clubs of the State, and the outcome of this case therefore is most vital to them.

FOR FAT FOLKS "FATOFF"

will allow you to use again the clothes laid away as TOO SMALL.
FAT POSITIVELY REDUCED.
by the safe, sure, simple, external "FATOFF" home treatment.

It's a simple treatment, which may be used by yourself in your own home.

There is positively NO EXERCISING, NO STARVING, NO MEDICINE.

"FATOFF" makes fat fade away from all parts where it is applied. It reduces the waist line, double chin, fat hips and fat necks. It keeps the skin smooth and youthful, the flesh firm and healthy and you may always have a slender and graceful figure.

"FATOFF" is recommended by doctors, nurses, society leaders, actresses, actors and business men and women who have used it because it is the only product which gives relief from the burden of fat.

"FATOFF" is an all American product and complies with all government requirements—not here for a season, but for all time. "FATOFF" for double chin (a chin reducing wonder). Special size, $1.50. FATOFF, full size, $2.50.

Tell your dealer to get it for you or send direct to

M. S. BORDEN CO., Mfrs.

69 Warren Street. New York.

Send for free booklet "L." Gives full particulars of actual results. Mailed in plain, sealed envelope.

Boy, 18, Stepfather To Sons, 16 and 19

Youth Defeats Father for Hand of Widowed Housekeeper Who Admits Her 45 Years.

STERLING, ILL., June 7.—Richard Lewis, 18 years old, through the peculiar workings of matrimony, will be stepfather to a son who is a year older than himself, and hold the same relation to a boy who is two years his junior.

Lewis is the son of a wealthy farmer whose property adjoins this city, and he eloped with Mrs. Hazel Chapin, 45 years old, who has been housekeeping in the Lewis home.

Mrs. Lewis died five years ago, and the elder Lewis was to have married his housekeeper.

Mrs. Chapin has two sons, 19 and 16 years old, both of them larger than her husband.

NEW BLOOD IS CALLED DIXIE'S GREAT NEED

Speakers Tell Educational Conference That Inbreeding Is Section's Most Dangerous Peril.

The need of new blood in Southern farming communities and the fact that the South is at present suffering from inbreeding in its farm life was pointed out recently in an address before the Conference for Education in the South at Richmond, Va., by Leonard G. Robinson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of this city. Mr. Robinson was selected to address the conference on each of the three days of its sessions.

The South, Mr. Robinson said, not only gets little new blood by accessions from the outside, but loses the best blood of its agricultural communities by migration of its youth to the more attractive life of the cities.

Must Avoid Inbreeding.

"The law of variation has long been a recognized principle in agriculture," said Mr. Robinson. "Every farmer knows that animal in-breeding must be carefully avoided. The same is true with plants. Even the soil must have its variation in the form of crop rotation. Is it not possible, therefore, that agriculture is suffering from the lack of variation in its most important element—the human element—from the facilities.

"The city gets its new blood by accessions from the country, and it is a fact that many of the most successful men in the city are country bred. The country, on the other hand, not only gets little new blood from the outside, but sends to the city thousands of its most energetic sons and daughters as its annual tribute to industrial progress. The result is a lack of variation in the country population. What farming, therefore, needs is a constant accession of new blood, or, if I may so term it, temperamental hybridization. This is true not alone of the South, but of farming the world over.

"Unquestionably Southern agriculture would profit very much by the adoption of better and more scientific farming methods. There is also no doubt but that Southern agriculture is suffering for the lack of new blood.

South Needs Foreigners.

"But what the South needs most is men. It needs the painstaking Teuton, the stolid Slav, the impressionable Latin, the nimble-witted Hebrew.

"The South needs them to develop its vast untold natural resources, to reclaim its swamps and deserts, to supply the much needed farm labor, and to constitute its body politic of home-owning, independent farmers—the anchorage in every crisis of State and nation. You may not want all of them. You may have your preferences. But heaven knows you need them.

"No section of this great country of ours can surpass the South for soil and climate. No section presents so many advantages to the thrifty would-be farmer. But there are conditions in the South that call for change, evils that must be remedied, before settlers in appreciable numbers can be induced to cast their lot with it."

Real Story Tellers Charm Atlanta Children

Well Told Tales Are Part of Modern Education

Men and Women Are in a League to Reach the Hearts of the Little Ones.

By TARLETON COLLIER.

Blue-eyed Anne Dupree Choate convulsively grasped as much of Piedmont Park turf as her two small fists could hold, and edged closer.

"And—?" she breathed, tensely. Her bobbed yellow hair crackled with excitement.

The easy voice of the story teller, carefully and truthfully following an Uncle Remus dialect, continued:

"De man drapped back on his pillow, but 'fo' long he feel supen and heard supen clawin' and scratchin' at de foot of de bed. Supen ketch holt er de kivers, and clawed lak a cat a-climbin' up. De man rais' his haid up and look, and he see two bright eyes, lak balls er fire, lookin' right pine blank at him frum de foot er de bed. De varmint crawl up nigher and nigher on de man. He can see his little short years by de light er his eyes—"

Anne Gets No Sympathy.

"Ou-u-u-u-eeeee," said Anne Dupree. The grass gave way which her fingers held, and she fell on her back. Ten other children looked at her unsympathetically, impatiently, because the fall of Anne Dupree caused Mrs. Charles Goodman, the story teller, to pause for as long as two seconds in the course of her narrative.

It all occurred at an informal seance in Piedmont Park yesterday, at which Mrs. Goodman sought to explain, by demonstration, something of the work of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League, of which she is president. As she outlined it, the mission of the League is warmly human and fascinating, with its striving to teach children by an appeal to their hearts, their imagination, their nobility.

"The part that story telling plays in the education of the child is significant," she explained. "All modern teachers have come to realize the value of the expedient. Story telling for instruction, story telling for wholesome entertainment, story telling to ennoble the minds of children, story telling to catch their interest and hold it forever—all this is fostered by the League as one of the greatest single factors in education."

Every Child Is Reached.

Atlanta, together with the rest of the United States, she said, is witnessing the achievement of a tremendous vogue by the art of story telling. Every child in the public schools of the city has been reached, at one time or another, by accomplished story tellers, and in most schools, story telling has become established as a part of the curriculum, in the lower grades at least.

"Everybody is beginning to recognize the potency of able narration," she said. "Children in the schools and in the home are told first stories of fairies and fables. Then the lives and achievements of the heroes of history and mythology are related to them, stories of the epics and folklore, stories from the classics and from the Bible, stories of great books and great paintings and great inventions, stories of travel, adventure, biography, nature, the universe, of all life. And, it being done, a wonderful result is effected. The world is made interesting for the child, and idealized. Things which he should know are indelibly stamped on his mind. He becomes a creature of dreams and wholesome ambitions. And most of all, he is learning, learning, learning."

Story Tellers Developed.

It is the function of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League to develop and inspire story tellers, and to supply story tellers to schools and other institutions for occasional talks to the children. The league is a branch of the National Story Tellers' League, of which Richard T. Wyche, of New York, is president.

The Atlanta league was organized February, 1912, when Dr. Wyche came to Atlanta. Four persons, knowing of his work, met him in the Carnegie Library—Mrs. Charles Goodman, George B. Hinman, Mrs. A. M. Calkins and Miss Mary Barnwell. These were the beginners. At the second meeting there were nearly twenty persons. At the third, more than 100 were present, and all were enrolled as churches, orphans' homes, rescue mission stations, and even to the juvenile court. George B. Hinman, the first president, has become popular as a story teller in Atlanta, and also at the summer school of the University of Virginia. Mrs. Charles Goodman, this year's president, was one of the charter members of the National Story Tellers' League of America, when it was organized at the summer school of the South, in Knoxville, several years ago. She also is a lifelong friend of Richard T. Wyche, its founder and president. It is recorded that Mrs. Goodman made an impression as a story teller when she gave the entire story of the Passion Play before the summer school of the South, in Knoxville, the summer of 1910.

On a recent visit to New York Mrs. Goodman addressed the Washington Heights Baptist Church, and the Knickerbocker Story Tellers' League of New York City.

Among those of the Atlanta league whose stories have been heard by their fellow members and by children of Atlanta upon more than one occasion are Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hinman, Miss Henriette Masselling, who is engaged as a story teller at the Carnegie Library; Miss Ray Klein, Mrs. W. A. Edwards, Miss Mary Barnwell, Mrs. George Selden, Mrs. R. E. Weatherly, Miss Meta Barker, Miss Viola Montsalvage, Miss Merrill-Hutchinson, Miss Laura Wood, Miss Virginia LaHatte, Mrs. W. A. Albright, Mrs. Jasper N. Bell, Miss Ruby Gaffey, Mrs. Geldie Lloyd, Mrs. F. C. Fitten and Mrs. R. R. Stevens.

Girl Excels in the Art.

And not to be forgotten in the list is Miss Anna Bell Moore. Anna Bell, a little girl not yet in her teens, has become inoculated with the germ of story telling. Mrs. Goodman said the child is a wonder. Hearing a story at school, she goes to the Southern Christian Home, one of Atlanta's orphans asylums, and relates it to the children who, with her, are cared for by the home.

"She has become a little bit of sunshine in the home," said Mrs. Goodman, "and has captivated every one."

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, matron of the home, said that the children are wildly enthusiastic over story telling.

"It means a lot to them and to their lives," she said. Mrs. R. E. Weatherly is the representative of the league at the home.

The members of the league meet once a month to tell stories among themselves, and to receive assignments to visit schools, orphan homes, or other places as the Mothers' Congress or some other body may request. At the league meetings, Mrs. Goodman said, are mothers who come to hear the stories that they may take the little bits of romance into their own homes and to their own children; school teachers, not members of the league, come for the same purpose.

New Wonders Evolved.

And after each meeting new wonders are evolved and new plans are laid for the delight of little boys and girls like Anne Dupree Choate and the others who were at Piedmont Park yesterday and who heard Mrs. Goodman.

The league members recognize a moral value in story telling, also. And because they see this, they sent George B. Hinman, one of the most forceful and entertaining members of their staff, to the Juvenile Court recently to talk to the wayward boys there about great men and great and noble deeds.

In every kindergarten in Atlanta there is a story teller, and a local training school for kindergarten instructors has established in its curriculum a course in vocal narration.

"The strange thing," said Mrs. Goodman, "is that it should be considered a new thing. Story telling for instruction, for moral development and for pleasure, is as old as man himself. Plato considers it, in his 'Republic,' mothers have always told stories to their children, men and women grown have always been ready to be thrilled, excited, entertained, by stories told or written. It is just now, though, that the art is coming into its own as a factor for great good."

Thrilling End Reached.

That is why Mrs. Goodman sat on the grass at Piedmont Park yesterday and smiled into the eager eyes of a dozen little children as she told her story from Uncle Remus. She came to the thrilling end.

"All dat's lef' of de man's house now is de rude heart-stone," she concluded, "and dey say dat when de moon rises roun' and red and shines down dat lonely hollow, and de win' blow, dat you can hear a voice in de win' dat say:

"Tail-a-a-a-a-a-e-eeley-po-o-o-o! and die in de distance."

Thomas Daniel, Jr., threw a protecting arm around Miss Catherine King. This is not to be considered scandalous, for Miss Catherine King was only four years old, and she was shuddering with delicious fear. And Thomas Daniel was every bit of seven, and a man. They were taking a trip into the romantic land of make-believe, and he was her chivalrous protector.

MRS. CHARLES GOODMAN, president of the Atlanta Story Tellers' League, telling an Uncle Remus tale to a group on the grass at Piedmont Park. From left to right the children are Ethel Hunter, Margaret Wade, Catherine King, and Anne Dupree Choate.

Child Gets $1,000 For Being Whipped

Judge Rules That Even Foster Parents Have No Right to Practice Brutility.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—Foster parents may administer corporal punishment to children, but if that punishment is excessively brutal, the child may recover damages. That was the tenor of a decision by the Kansas City Court of Appeals. Lucile Dix, 11, was suing Elizabeth Martin, a farmer's wife, of Cooper County, Missouri. The case came to the court here on appeal.

Lucile lived with her grandparents. She went to the Martins to spend the summer. Mrs. Martin, the testimony showed, beat her so severely that the child's back did not heal for several weeks.

Judge Johnson, who wrote the opinion in the case, held that even granting that she was a foster parent the child was entitled to the $1,000 verdict on account of the excessive brutality of the whipping.

Widow Weds Again, Gives Up $250,000

Left Fortune by Husband With Provision That She Never Marry, but Can't Resist Suitor.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Believing that a husband, if worth anything, is worth at least $250,000, Mrs. Cora Virginia Evans Morrison, of Columbus, O., eloped from that city to Chicago, and became Mrs. Cora Virginia Evans Fletcher, and thus forfeited half of her right to an estate of $500,000.

Mrs. Fletcher was the widow of Colonel Walter Morrison, a real estate operator of Columbus, who left more than $500,000 to his widow. He died in 1896, and gave all his money to the widow with the provision that she should not marry again. If she did she was to receive only half of the money.

That was seventeen years ago, and Mrs. Morrison scarcely gave a thought to changing her widow's weeds for brighter colors until R. F. Fletcher, a general electrical contractor, became acquainted with her and asked her to marry. Mrs. Morrison and Mr. Fletcher decided to leave Columbus and be married. Mrs. Fletcher says she is the happiest woman in the world, and did not care a fig for the old $250,000 anyhow.

HUSBAND TELLS COURT HIS WIFE DID COURTING

MT. VERNON, N. Y., June 7.—Mrs. Cora C. Hughes, who began an action against George Hughes, a wealthy resident of Poughkeepsie, for a separation, asked Justice Mills, in the Supreme Court, for $50 a week alimony and counsel fees pending the trial. Mr. Hughes is 70 years old and worth, his wife says, $200,000, while the plaintiff is 42 years old. Mr. Hughes in his answer says his wife did most of the courting and proposed to him.

JUDGE TAKES JURY TO MOVING PICTURE SHOW

DENVER, June 7.—Judge Rothgerber gave a jury and his bailiff, clerk and stenographer a rare treat shortly after opening court. He gave a recess and ordered the jury to accompany him in a body to a moving picture show. They remained through an entire act of the show.

They did not discuss the merits of it, but on their return discussed the stairway which leads to the balcony of the theater.

An action was being tried between the Brown Iron Works Company and the Queen City Iron and Wire Company over material furnished in the construction of the stairway. The plaintiff says the defendant did not comply with the contract. It was to get practical knowledge of the situation that Judge Rothgerber and the others went to the theater for a personal examination.

Kansas Gov. Calls Halt on Legislating

Says Commonwealth Has So Many Progressive Laws it Will Take Years to Catch Up.

TOPEKA, June 7. — Governor George Hodges would have the Kansas Legislature cease meeting for 5 or 10 years so that the State could catch up with the laws now on its statute books. For six years now Kansas Legislatures have been passing the most progressive enactments in the country. Here are some of the "first things" Kansas did and which other States are copying:

Kansas blue sky law, copied by 17 States.

Abolished common drinking cup, copied by 28 States and Government.

Abolished common roller towel.

Created first small debtor's courts where lawyers and fees are unknown.

Provided efficiency test for all bank employees.

Provided first rating bureau for fire insurance.

"Let the Legislature disband for a number of years until the State catches up," said the Governor. "We have a greater number of progressive laws upon our statute books than any other commonwealth."

Low Pay in Country Drives Girls to City

Laundress Tells Missouri Senators She Could Make but 75 Cents a Week as Rural Domestic.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The low wages paid to girls working as domestics in the country was given to-day as a reason why girls prefer work in the city rather than in the rural districts.

Testimony to this effect was given by the Missouri Senate Wage Investigating Commission. State Senator Wilson asked a girl employed in a laundry here why girls did not leave the city and do domestic work in "good homes at $5 and $7 a week and board."

"I just came from the country," replied the girl. "I never knew a girl in the country, working as a domestic, who could make more than 50 or 75 cents a week. That's why I came to the city—because I did not wish to work for such small wages. I don't want to go back to the country."

The girl testified that she lives with her brother and keeps house for him. Her wage at the laundry is $6 a week, if she works full time.

Minnesota Income To Be $200,000,000

Law Authorizing State To Lend Money and Tax on Ore to Make Wealth Tremendous.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—The financial position of the State of Minnesota is extraordinary. That State is the possessor of the bonds of many other commonwealths. A constitutional amendment was adopted authorizing the State to lend to municipalities and schools. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis, which are badly in need of money, can obtain funds from the State treasury on a 4-per-cent basis.

The income from the State school trust fund will reach $5,000,000 per year within the next decade. It will be nearly $2,000,000 the present year. And then the State has a large income from iron mine royalties which last year was $5,000,000, and this year will perhaps be twice that amount.

It is estimated that the average amount of ore mined in the next 36 years, for which period the State has contracts with various lessees, will be 7,000,000 tons and the aggregate royalties will be $62,000,000. The State Auditor considers it conservative to estimate an income of $200,000,000 within a period of 40 years.

WOMEN CAUGHT BY TIGHT SKIRTS IN SEA OF SYRUP

Happens at Hour of Washington's Fashionable Parade When Barrel of Sticky Stuff Spreads.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The crowd that frequents the soda fountain at the drug store at the corner of F and Fifteenth Streets, just across from the Treasury Building, where women in their new gowns leave the street cars to commence the parade up fashionable F Street, had a grand time for two hours to-day.

A barrel of syrup dropped from the tail end of a transfer wagon, the head of the barrel came out, and fifty gallons of juice covered about 200 square feet of sidewalk.

Five women wearing tightfitting skirts, went down almost in a heap when they struck the syrup. The tight skirts kept them from skating through, as the men did.

Soon an army of drug clerks were out "shooing" the people around the slick spot and escorting those who fell into the store to have their clothes cleaned.

Three men who dashed to the rescue of women lost their feet and went down with them.

Twenty-six skirts and fourteen men's suits suffered. Several women whose skirts were a little high and who wore up-to-date summer underoutfits declined the offer of drug store help and hurried home.

MAN'S LOVE PLEADED AS RECEIPT FOR $8,500 LOAN

DETROIT, June 7.—Miss Florence Bliss, formerly of Oxford, Mich., who was defendant in a suit begun to-day, by William Latham, of Kankakee, Ill., to recover $8,500, testified in her own behalf. She admitted receiving money, but said it was a gift, declaring she and Latham had been engaged. She produced a letter in which Latham was credited with writing: "I enclose this $100 to pay for your engagement ring."

Latham who is seventy-five years old and is said to be almost a millionaire, contends the $8,500 was merely a loan. Miss Bliss has a $100,000 breach of promise suit pending against him.

The two first met while traveling on a train.

Feet Tired-- So Tired?

TIZ Makes Sick Feet Well No Matter What Ails Them.

Send at Once for Free Trial Package.

TIZ acts at once and makes tired, aching, swollen feet remarkably fresh and sore proof.

It's the sure remedy, you know, for everything that gets the matter with your feet. It's for sore feet and for sweaty, bad-smelling feet, and for corns, callouses and bunions, too.

"For years I have been troubled with sore and tender feet; suffered intense pains. Have had the assistance of physicians without relief. I bought a box of TIZ, which worked a perfect cure, as it has with a great many of my friends. I would not be without it."—A. F. Dreutzer, Chicago.

TIZ is not a powder. Powders and other foot remedies clog up the pores. TIZ draws out all poisonous exudations which bring on soreness of the feet, and is the only remedy that does.

You'll never limp again or draw up your face in pain, and you'll forget about your corns, bunions and callouses. You'll feel like a new person. There are two kinds of people in the world—those that get what they want and those that get what someone else wants to give them. Be firm—when you ask for TIZ, get it and laugh at the substitute.

TIZ is for sale at all drug stores, department and general stores at 25 cents per box, or it will be sent you 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.

RHEUMATISM COMES FROM CONDITIONS WHICH CAN BE REMEDIED

But Local Applications on the Skin Cannot Get at the Cause of Your Suffering.

Just a bilious attack and a slight deposit of uric acid. Now calomel and similar mercurial purgatives do not dissolve and expel the uric acid sediment that forms from undigested, fermenting foods, and when this poisonous acid is not expelled it accumulates quickly, thickens the blood and settles in joints and muscles. The joints and muscles then become stiff.

An attempt to cure this rheumatism must be directed toward removing uric acid from blood and tissues, breaking up the crystalline urates already formed and preventing new deposits.

JACOBS' LIVER SALT is remarkably successful in the treatment of rheumatism. It dissolves uric acid out of the tissues, holds it in solution and expels it in the urine. It thoroughly cleanses the system of fermentation and purifies the blood. It will give prompt relief in all cases of rheumatism resulting from uric acid poisoning.

If you are suffering with rheumatism, try JACOBS' LIVER SALT immediately. It will relieve you more promptly and surely than anything else. Don't take an inferior substitute; some closely imitate the name, but none produces the same result. Insist on the genuine JACOBS' LIVER SALT, 25c. If your druggist can not supply you full size jar mailed upon receipt of price, postage free. Made and guaranteed by Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, Atlanta.—(Advt.)

NEW YORK IS AT ENEMY'S MERCY, ASSERTS OFFICER

Army Man Writes in Infantry Journal That Eastern Metropolis Would Get First Blow.

U. S. SAFETY IS SCOFFED

Article Declares That Foreign Liners Could Land 150,000 Troops in Few Days.

"It is a popular fallacy in our country that our distance from probable enemies gives us security from attack. Nothing could be more foolish than this unthinking faith. India and the Transvaal were farther from England and Tonquin was farther from France than we are from Europe, but distance did not save those places from invasion and conquest. Distance alone will not grant us immunity from European aggression."

The words are those of Captain Hugh D. Wise, Third United States Infantry, writing in The Infantry Journal, the service magazine, published by the officers of the infantry arm of the United States Army. The title of the article is "Our Unpreparedness for War," and in his treatment of the question Captain Wise is both frank and cautious, for if there is any nation on earth unprepared for a great foreign war that nation, in the unanimous opinion of the officers of the regular army, is the United States, and among the first places to feel the iron hand of the conqueror would be New York, in the opinion of Captain Wise.

European Imbroglio Helps.

The fact that the complicated status of European politics renders European countries exceedingly cautious about embarking on war is, in the opinion of Captain Wise, a most fortunate circumstance for this country, yet, he adds, to "depend for our national safety upon such an uncertain thing as the status quo of European politics is too chimerical to be seriously considered."

"Of him who imagines that we can whip the world," adds Captain Wise, "let us ask whether he has ever coldly compared our military conditions and our fighting power with those of possible enemies? That we are vulnerable to foreign attack is a fact too well known to the great powers to warrant our trying to deceive them.

Now Third Naval Power.

Captain Wise then points out that the United States, so short a time ago the second, is now the third naval power, and that the gap between the American and the foreign fleets is gradually but surely widening. He then calls attention to the fact that both Germany and England have in their transatlantic trade vessels plying between American and their own ports which could at a single sailing bring to our shores 150,000 trained troops, equipped in every detail, and to oppose such armies we have in the United States 30,000 regular mobile troops and a little over 100,000 of the organized militia, the latter being, he continues, "as heterogeneous as the States from which they hail, and who vary in quality from those of a few States where they are fairly well equipped, to those of other States where they are in a chaotic military condition."

It would require at least six weeks to mobilize and concentrate our small first line on the Atlantic seaboard, Captain Wise continues, adding that "this is not a confidence-inspiring weapon with which to meet a powerful and well-trained adversary."

New York in Peril.

The author then goes on to show what would happen to New York and Washington and the large cities near them in the event of an invasion by a first-class foreign power.

"No serious blow," he says, "could be struck us below the Chesapeake Bay, nor could a paralyzing blow be dealt in New England. A blow in the South might mortify and sting, one in New England might pain or stun, but the knockout must hit us on our Middle Atlantic, and it is there that we must expect the punch."

After alluding to Washington and the cities of the Chesapeake, "whose easy capture and rich possibilities in contributions make them a tempting prize," and the additional fact that the possession of the head of the Chesapeake, "where the great trunk lines of railroads cross it, would not only stop the one-eighth of our domestic traffic which they carry, but also would strategically sever our Atlantic seaboard in twain," Captain Wise turns to New York.

"Great though," he says, "the commercial importance of this section may be, and great it is, yet it is small compared with that of the country about New York, whose wealth and whose financial influence are almost beyond estimate. Its capture would put into hostile hands a prize of incalculable value, not only because of the paralysis it would cause to the nation's business, but also because of the political pressure that this financial strain could be made to carry to the utmost parts of the land. But primarily the importance of New York is commercial, and if it is at our commerce that the enemy desires to strike, he will probably aim his blow at New York."

PROFESSOR SAYS SCIENCE HAS DESTROYED MORALS

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—"The dignity and majesty of the law has lost its meaning in the United States," said Dr. William J. Hudson, professor of philosophy at the University of Missouri in an address here last night.

"There is too great a lack of respect for laws and morals," he continued. "We are drifting into a state of demoralization. We have lost our morals to biology. Science has been allowed to usurp our belief in morals and religion until now we are willing to explain everything by animal nature.

"Laws unless backed by public opinion are spineless. The church is the conscience of the State, but it has not been alive to its duty. The vice investigation committees could go as far as they liked if public opinion were united on the question."

THIRTY-THIRD GIRL IN ONE LINE BORN TO FAMILY

LAWRENCEBURG, IND., June 7.—Thirty-three girls in a straight line of descent, without the birth of a boy, was marked to-day when a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Silas W. Jackson, of this city. This baby is the eleventh daughter of an eleventh daughter, and the proud parents believe she should develop some remarkable traits.

The record of the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, none of whom ever gave birth to a boy, is considered remarkable and perhaps the only one of its kind in the world, or at least that portion of the world where vital statistics are kept.

Mrs. Benton McMillin May Join U. S. Diplomats

Husband Is Likely To Be the Minister to Peru

Mrs. Benton McMillin, beautiful wife of Tennesseean who is likely to become United States Minister to Peru.

$1,000 an Hour Fight Saves $1,000,000 Crop

Scientific Methods in Smudging Preserve Pears and Apples of Rogue River Section of Oregon.

MEDFORD, June 7.—A thousand dollars an hour is what it costs to fight frost in the Rogue River Valley. But when the protection to a $1,000,000 pear or apple crop is considered, this amount is a low rate of insurance.

Blossom time is frost fighting season and continues until about this time. Last year there was practically no smudging. This year there have been two nights thus far when it was necessary for the fruit grower to slip out of bed at 3 a. m. and keep the oil pots burning until breakfast time.

Professor O'Gara, County pathologist, is commander-in-chief of the frost fighters. The professor is also head of the weather bureau. When the dew point is low and the barometer indicates fair weather, Prof. O'Gara sits in his conning tower on top of the Garnett Corey Building, with the weather appliances in one hand and the telephone in the other, and directs the battle.

As there are rarely more than three nights a season when the smudging has to be carried on, and as this method of frost fighting has practically eliminated loss during the blooming season from low temperature, smudging pots have become as much a part of the fruit growers' equipment as spray pumps and pruning shears. In 1911 alone the loss from frost was estimated at $75,000, so an insurance averaging $5,000 a year is considered a small item.

Wife of Former Governor of Tennessee Who Starred in Recent Pageant in Nashville Expects to Add Brilliancy to Embassy.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—Among the number of American women who will represent their country socially in foreign lands during the present Democratic administration will probably be Mrs. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, wife of the former Governor of this State, and for many years Democratic leader in the National House. The administration is favorably considering the appointment of her distinguished husband as Ambassador to Peru. He will almost certainly be tendered some diplomatic post.

The youth and beauty of Mrs. McMillin made the capital of Tennessee the center of social activity in the South during the administration of her husband. With unexcelled wit and diplomacy she exerted her powerful influence in his behalf as a stepping stone to his political preferment until now he is one of the most talked of men in his section, which is sure to be recognized in the distribution of federal patronage during the present Democratic regime.

Mrs. McMillin an Actress.

Mrs. McMillin is an actress of no mean ability. She recently took the leading role in a Greek pageant given here in which she was supported by a cast of 800 of the most beautiful young women and talented young men in the State. The pageant play was written specially for the occasion by Sidney Hirsch, a young playwright of Tennessee. It is said that Nashville possesses the only correct reproduction of the Parthenon to be found in the world to-day, and as a consequence produced a setting for a pageant of this kind that would not have been possible in any other city in the country. The scenic production was therefore brilliant, and this, coupled with the histrionic ability of Mrs. McMillin, made the pageant a magnificent success.

The 800 draped and sandaled youths and maidens produced the play on the wide lawn of Centennial Park, with a stately temple rising behind as a leading feature of the background. With them were seen gallant chariot horses, lines of sacred bulls garlanded for the temple rites, 300 sheep grazing on the wide plain, and 1,500 pigeons carried by priestesses of the temple to be loosened to fly over the heads of the spectators. It was an artistic and spectacular performance never before equaled in the history of the South.

Ambitious for Husband.

Mrs. McMillin's appearance in the leading role of the pageant was of particular interest because of the fact that her husband is slated for a diplomatic post, to which she will accompany him. Mrs. McMillin is as ambitious for her husband as he is for his own success. Mrs. McMillin is a woman not only of physical beauty, but of great personal magnetism. She is as brilliant as she is beautiful.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from Jacobs' Pharmacy and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

ROULETTE AND POKER VANISH FROM PANAMA

Gambling, Once Popular Amusement of Canal Employees and Natives, Disappears.

PANAMA, June 7.—Men who up to yesterday sat around in the cantinas and cafes of Panama and Colon and threw dice for drinks are to-day reduced to the necessity of "counting out," because the Government of the Republic of Panama has put into effect a law against the shaking of dice. Even the possession of dice by a public drinking place is forbidden. Only the lottery now remains of all the many gambling devices that were permitted in Panama prior to the American occupation. The lottery will persist a few years longer and then it too must go.

So far as gambling is concerned Panama and Colon are now model cities. One of the articles of the constitution of Panama forbids gambling in any form, and roulette, which flourished here up to 1904, was closed down in that year. In 1911 stud poker was forbidden and a year later all forms of poker were put under ban.

Goethals Bars Poker.

Col. G. W. Goethals, the autocrat of the Canal Zone, holds every Sunday morning a court for grievances at Culebra, and in one of these sittings it came to his ears that some of his "subjects" were causing their wives and themselves great unhappiness by losing large sums of money at poker.

He intimated to the Government of Panama that he would appreciate it if the poker games were closed, because they were interfering with the interest of some of the canal employees in their work and the games were stopped.

A sirocco of civic virtue seems to have dried up Panama and Colon, when one compares those cities of today with the same places a few years ago. Bull fighting or baiting was a popular pastime up to 1909, and even such exciting combats as a bull against a lion were advertised.

In 1909 Panama passed a law forbidding all such amusements. Cock fighting remained, however, and this was a great Sunday attraction in both Colon and Panama. In the latter city the big arena near the north bastion of the old city wall was crowded every Sunday. In 1911 even this form of amusement was forbidden.

Prizefighting Permitted.

Prizefighting is still permitted, but the enterprise is entirely in the hands of Americans, and Americans attend the shows. The Panamanan does not care for boxing bouts and looks with utter contempt on the American who can reconcile such brutality with civilized living.

After July 1 liquor selling will be prohibited in the Canal Zone and the nearest oases will be Panama and Colon. It is not likely that the prohibition wave will overflow those cities, and therefore the usual Saturday and Sunday night recreation of the canal builders will not be interfered with.

Cowboy Lassoes Boy In Peril of Drowning

Expert of New Mexican Plain Improvises Lariat When Boy Falls From New York Pier.

NEW YORK, June 7.—It was a fortunate thing for John Finan, 6 years old, of 6 Dover Street, that John Lopez, of 168 South Street, was once a cowboy in New Mexico, for it was his dexterity with an improvised lasso that saved the boy from drowning yesterday afternoon when he fell into the East River at the foot of Roosevelt Street.

The boy was playing with companions on the pier at the foot of Roosevelt Street when he slipped at the edge of the pier and fell overboard. The cries of his playmates brought Lopez with 300 other persons to the pier. Lopez, who now works as a longshoreman, obtained a rope and making a noose in it, threw it over the head of the boy as he rose to the surface after going down twice. Then towing the lad to shore, others lifted him out before he was choked seriously by the noose.

Dr. Crane was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, but he found the boy with Lopez the center of an admiring throng. He took the lad home instead of to the hospital.

Tears Won't Help the Gray Hairs

But the proper care and treatment will. And right now when the first few white threads are beginning to glisten, is the time for action.

Stop pulling out the gray hairs or you will make yourself white-headed. Your hair is losing vitality. USE

Robinnaire Hair Dye

No, it isn't a vulgar bleach or artificial coloring. It is a restorative that simply renews the natural color and life and luster of the hair, and makes it soft and beautiful. Non-sticky, and does not stain skin or scalp.

TRY IT. Your hair needs it. Prepared for light, medium and dark brown and black hair. Trial size 25c, postpaid 31c; large size 75c, by mail 83c. Pure and harmless.

FOR SALE BY

All Jacobs' Stores

And Druggists Generally.

PRIEST PLACES BAN ON TURKEY TROT IN PARISH

Declares He will Eject Anyone Who Indulges in Any of the Present Dances.

BANGOR, June 7.—Members of St. Johns Catholic Parish, one of the most populous in Maine, have been forbidden from the pulpit to indulge in the turkey trot, the tango, the squirred squirm or any other of the "ragging" dances.

Father Garrity denounced certain exhibitions which he had seen young men and girls of the parish indulging, and declared that any of his parishioners who engaged in it in St. Johns Hall will be ejected at once.

Present Dancing Pernicious.

"Dancing may be an innocent form of amusement, or it may be pernicious, especially as it is carried on at present," said Father Garrity. "The tendency of the times is to drag down the moral standard, and nowhere is this better illustrated than in some of the dances permitted nowadays. These dances are ruinous to all sense of decency and morality. Any Catholic girl or young man who takes part in them is not in a fit state for the reception of the sacraments. The least than can be expected of Catholics is that they maintain outward respectability and decorum. Those who violate all sense of decency by taking part in these dances are not even keeping up to that standard.

Fathers Should Take Stand.

"It is for each one of you to commence the fight against it. You can do more than the civil authorities. Use your influence with your families and those under your control. The father has more influence over his daughter, generally, and the mother's influence counts for most with the son. Fathers, then, should safeguard to the best of their ability the morals of their daughters, and mothers should watch over their sons.

ROADS WILL HIRE WOMEN AS ENGINEERS SAYS ORATOR

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Mrs. Clara Bradley, grand president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said in an address here that transportation companies soon may be employing women as engineers, conductors and even as firemen.

"Women have sufficient strength to operate the levers of oil burning engines which are coming into general use," said Mrs. Bradley. "It is not at all impossible that railroading will come to be a field of industry for them."

Surgeon Builds New Chin on Burned Child

After Many Weeks' Treatment Little Girl's Mouth, Shrivelled to Small Hole, Is Reshaped.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—After many weeks of treatment, the rebuilding of a little girl's chin and the restoration of her mouth, after they had been terribly distorted by burns, have been completed at a hospital here.

Her face was scarred to such an extent that when the wound healed only a small hole was left where the mouth had been. So small was the opening that the little finger could be inserted with difficulty. Nothing was left of the chin but the bone and a covering of scarred flesh.

A large flap of flesh was cut from the child's abdomen, one side being left attached to the body. Then a slit was made in the arm of the patient sufficiently large to allow the insertion of the raised end of the flesh on the abdomen. This was done to establish circulation in the abdominal flesh.

After weeks that part of the flesh attached to the abdomen was cut and the child's arm, with the flap of flesh growing to it, was raised and the part that formerly had been joined to the abdomen was joined to the lips and chin, from which the scarred flesh had been cut.

When the child was discharged from the hospital she could eat, talk and move her jaws as well as any of her companions. It is only upon close examination that the patchwork chin is seen.

4,000 Terrapin Rise To Dinner Bell Call

Delicacies of Chesapeake Bay Did Not Come To Be Eaten, but to Greet Governor.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—For the edification of Governor Goldsborough and his party, 4,000 terrapin showed their heads above the surface of their mud pond. It was not to see the distinguished party that the terrapin came to view, but to respond to the dinner bell, which turned out to be a false alarm. The demonstration occurred at the terrapin farm of Tawes & Co., at Crisfield.

"If my husband were here," said the absent watchman's wife, "he would feed them for you, but just to show you how they act I will ring the dinner bell."

Then she picked up several sleighbells on a string and shook them. Immediately above the surface of the mud there protruded some 4,000 little heads, making the pond look very much like a bed of asparagus.

HELD OFFICE 179 TIMES, RESIGNS JOB WHEN 78

Omaha Ancient Has Tasted Political Defeat, but Once in Career and Is a Republican.

OMAHA, June 7.—The champion office holder of the country has resigned because of old age and deafness. Eben K. Long, of Omaha, has been elected to office 179 times.

"And I never yet asked any man to vote for me," he says.

Mr. Long has been a candidate 180 times, and only once was he defeated, and that was so long ago that he has almost forgotten it. Many of his offices have been in fraternal lodges; others have been city and county offices. Fifty-five years ago he was elected to his first political office and not a year has passed since then that he has not drawn a salary from the public. But long before that he was elected to office in fraternal bodies.

Judge Long, now 87 years old, has been a justice of the peace in Omaha for the last twenty-one years, during which time 10,240 cases came before him for trial. Scarcely an election has been held in Omaha for half a century that the name Eben K. Long has not appeared on the Republican ticket. In "off" years, when his name was not on a political ballot he managed to get himself enrolled as a candidate in some order to which he belongs.

Eben K. Long was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1826. He says he expects to live to the century mark. "I'm only eighty-seven years old," he says, "but somehow I can't hear like I once could. For that reason I resigned as justice of the peace."

EPCO CIGAR LIGHTER

Contains an absorbent holder, which makes it unleakable. It is so constructed that the absorber can be withdrawn full length from the holder. One filling will last a month. Sure lighter and handy to carry. Extra flint with each lighter. Postpaid on receipt of price—50c.

Successful German Invention. Great Seller in Europe.

BELING & AMORY, Bayonne, N. J.

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2 TRAINS DAILY

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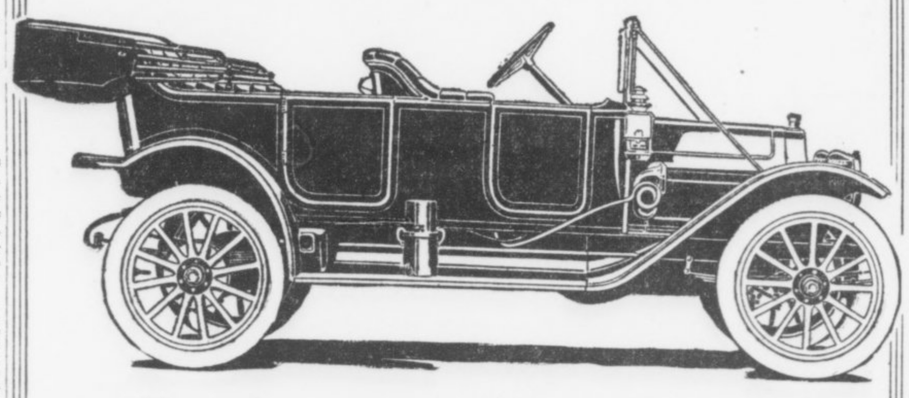

For the sweet girl graduate, the pretty June bride---for party, tea or reception---call

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A LUXURIOUS Automobile---where style and comfort are combined, and where the service is the best. Careful, courteous chauffeurs and special attention to patrons.

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Our cars are clean, new and up to date

GAY PRINCETON SENIORS BOAST TWO GIRLS EACH

Wilsonian Upper Classmen Admit That 203 Girls Have Imprinted Kisses on Their Lips.

FEMININITY ONE'S STUDY

One Collegian Has Room Papered With Billet Doux of Sixteen Young and Trusting Maidens.

"Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
"Men were deceivers ever——
"One foot in sea and one on shore,
"To one thing constant never.'

PRINCETON, June 7.—The full duplicity of the Princeton seniors has been exposed. Two hundred and six of them are writing to girls, and these 206 have on their correspondence lists FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE trusting maidens. One man boasts of SIXTEEN fair correspondents, and papers his room with their letters.

The 206 average two and a half girls apiece.

On the 206, 203 have—whisper it—KISSED their correspondents. The estimated number of girls kissed by the 203 is 1,792—or more. That's an average of about five apiece. The man with sixteen correspondents also holds the kissing record, with—oh, well, you wouldn't believe it, anyway.

These horrible figures were disclosed as a result of the recent canvass of the class, when each senior was put on his honor to answer truthfully questions put to him. From these answers statistics were compiled.

One Has a Clear Conscience.

Listen! Out of the 206, only one man admitted that girls are his favorite study!

The other 206 must settle with their conscience.

Listen once again! Out of those 579 trusting maidens who get weekly letters with a "Princeton" letterhead, only thirty-three have known the joys of a proposal. Nine succumbed, for the records show nine seniors are engaged and twenty-four have been rejected after doing their best.

Think of it—only nine engaged men out of 203 kissers.

These statistics shed a great light on the educational institutions of our country. They are commended to Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and the rest.

Here are some more figures for your edification.

One hundred and eighty-four seniors smoke.

Seventy-six learned in college.

Fifty-one quit in college.

Two hundred and nineteen believe dancing is all right and one of our most popular indoor sports.

Nineteen think it's immoral—especially the trots and hugs.

One hundred and ninety-two play cards.

Sixteen think it's wicked.

Fifty-six have been disciplined by the faculty.

Twenty-one have been "sent home."

Up to Harvard Now.

The average senior's expenses for the four years have been $4,216. The maximum expense has been $10,000 and the minimum $800.

The average age is twenty-two and a quarter. The maximum is twenty-nine and the minimum twenty-two. Think of the wreckage these young things have made with their letters and their kisses.

Twelve are self-supporting.

Fifty-eight are partially so.

Twenty-six have won their "P."

Sixty-five have won their "13."

Ninety-one wear glasses.

Fifty-seven put them on in college.

There's the record.

Can Harvard beat it?

Pig and Preparation Gave Balkans War

Army Subsisted on Hogs Captured on March, and Were Ready to Fight, Is Expert's Theory.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Pigs and preparedness were the main factors in the success of the Balkan allies, according to official reports at the Army War College, and not deadly guns and marksmanship. A member of the staff said to-night:

"The reports show that pigs figured prominently in the campaign. It seems that the armies went through regions where pigs were a staple product, and the soldiers subsisted largely on pigs, saving a large item of transportation.

"The allied troops were drilled and disciplined, the officers trained and experienced. The Turks were lacking in everything in which their adversaries excelled."

"Who's Ahead"

The winner is always the person who possesses a keen appetite, and enjoys perfect digestion—whose liver is active and bowels regular. The sickly person lacks the stamina and strength necessary to win. They should try

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It tones, strengthens and rebuilds the entire system.

Begin To-day. Avoid Substitutes.

Miss Barrymore Forsakes Stage for Her Children

Fritzi Scheff at Last Makes Answer to Her Critics

Two Noted Stars Show That the Life of the Actress Is Not All a Bed of Roses.

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, who will not allow the stage to interfere with her duty as a mother. Below is Miss Fritzi Scheff, who, after a long silence, answers all of her critics at once.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There are other things more to be desired in life than the career of a theatrical star, however great the star's magnitude. The stage is not a bed of roses, you awe-struck maidens must know.

The conclusion is announced almost simultaneously by two of the greatest stars, Ethel Barrymore, majestic Ethel Barrymore, and Fritzi Scheff, piquant little singer.

Miss Barrymore will forsake the sock and buskin. Miss Scheff rails at the theatrical world.

"A mother's work and a home is greater," said Miss Barrymore, today.

"Freedom from gossip and unfriendly tongues is better," said Miss Scheff, to-day.

Baby Wins Over Stage.

The mother instinct has steeled the heart of Miss Barrymore, most beloved actress, against her profession. To-day she said she may appear on the stage in New York hereafter, but never will she again take a road tour.

The decision was announced as she sat by the side of her baby daughter Ethel, who is ill from diphtheria in the Minturn Hospital. Miss Barrymore watches night and day over the child.

"A person never thinks of the stage in a moment like this," she said, patting the hand of the tiny sufferer. "Now, I know that I can never be away from my home for a single night.

"Possibly this means that I will give up the stage as a career. Certainly it means that I shall never go on tour again. I will appear in New York, and then only provided there is any manager who will present me realizing the conditions. I love the stage, but I love my children more, and I want to be with them when night comes, as any other mother would. I can't do this on the road, and so the tours must go. I shall not play even as far away as Philadelphia."

Feels Moment Coming.

Miss Barrymore in private life is Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt, the most devoted of mothers.

"This moment of decision I felt was coming," she said. "I knew that some day I would have to choose between the stage and my home. Now, the moment is here, and I gladly say that there is not the slightest hesitation."

Miss Barrymore's voice did not carry the slightest hint that the sacrifice she is making is great. However, it is estimated that her actual loss, because of her refusal to again go on tour, will be about $75,000 a year.

The receipts from some of her tours have amounted to as much as $400,000 and $500,000, her own profits, approximately a fourth of this, being $100,000 during a successful season. In New York the profits of a star rarely net over $25,000.

There will be another home tie for the great actress this summer.

Another baby is expected in the Colt home. Now, there is a son and a daughter, Samuel and Ethel.

Miss Fritzi Schiff, long-suffering, has called a halt on her critics. To-day she declared that she has been for years the victim of misrepresentation and of false report, which held her everything from a vixen to a wealthy nincompoop.

"How these reports ever started is beyond me to answer," she said.

"I am not unreasonable and impossible to manage.

"I am not temperamental beyond self-control.

"I am not jealous of associates.

"I am not irresponsible and untrustworthy.

"I am not a wealthy snob, nor am I inconsiderate of my associates.

"The truth is that I am a simple little woman, with homely instincts.

"As long as these reports were confined to the profession there was not great cause to worry. But they have reached the playgoing public, and I have to suffer. Now I will defend myself."

She did, and ably, speaking her mind with emphasis.

"It is likely that the reports began when I left grand opera for a career in comic opera," she said. "Then I was happy to talk to all newspaper men who were kind enough to talk to me. At that time I could talk little English, and a few of my interviews, I must confess, made me appear ridiculous when I was doing my best in the circumstances. Then Mr. Dillingham, under whose management I was playing, thought it best that I should give no more interviews. For several years, then, I was not taking advantage of a means of becoming intimately acquainted with the public.

Had Only Two Managers.

"As to the charge that I can not get along with managers, I can say that in eight years I have been in operetta I have had but two, Mr. Dillingham and the Shuberts. That doesn't look as if I were impossible, now does it?"

The little singer threw out her hands with a naive smile of appeal.

"I am a hard-working, self-reliant woman, of honest instincts, and grossly misunderstood with it. I have had to work hard all my life. I have never been able to stay in New York, waiting on some operetta that I like, as other prima donnas have. Consequently, I have never been able to obtain a show that approached 'Mlle. Modiste,' my first success, in popularity and desirability.

"They are charging that my reappearance in 'Mlle. Modiste' is a matter of 'coming back' after a spell of failure and degeneracy of talent and of youth. I did not 'come back.' I am still very young. I believe my friends will understand me when I say that I simply returned to a role in which the public seems to like me very much.

"I am very much misunderstood and misrepresented. I have self-confidence. I know my limitations and my abilities. And I am not what they have tried to make me out."

CREMATED BODY HELD FOR DEBT

Ashes of English Officers Preserved Pending Settlement by His Kin.

LONG BRANCH, CAL., June 7.—A metal box eight inches long, five inches wide and three deep, containing the mortal remains of Colonel Alfred Logan, represents the novel reminder of the debt which Bert Paul, of this city, undertook when he bore the expense of the cremation which occurred following Colonel Logan's death at El Cajon, in June of last year.

Colonel Logan was a wealthy retired officer of the English army. In his will, which made no provision for the $185 necessary to have his body cremated, he asked that his ashes be consigned to the broad bosom of the Pacific. Paul, who is a well-known local real estate dealer, aundertook the task of complying with this last wish, but first he felt that he should be repaid for the money spent, which he could ill afford to lose. He has written the wealthy English relative of Colonel Logan, and as soon as their remittance arrives the ashes will be thrown to the four winds from the deck of a vessel, as Colonel Logan desired.

Juror's Snore Basis of New Trial Plea

Convicted Man Asks Rehearing Because One of His Judges Went to Sleep Thirteen Times.

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—A "loud and raucous snore" formed the basis for a motion of a new trial filed here to-day in behalf of Lee Rial, alleged head of a "national bunco syndicate," who was convicted of having swindled G. P. Friosz, an Illinois farmer, out of $5,000 through a fake horse race.

The defendant asserted he had not been given a fair trial because one juror, George H. Peck, a millionaire realty operator of San Pedro, had fallen asleep and snored repeatedly during the trial, despite apparent efforts to keep awake by chewing gum and fanning himself. It was asserted that one day Peck went to sleep 13 times.

CLEVELAND
THE SCENIC WAY
WITH DINING CARS
L&N

ADAMLESS EDEN FOR 8,000 FARM COLONY WOMEN

Plan Is Outlined for Thousand-Acre Tract Near New York as Antidote for Loneliness.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The lonely, aimless life led by hundreds of women of means in New York was told by Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey yesterday afternoon, in outlining the plans of the Woman's Farm Colonization Society, before a meeting of the Woman's Press Club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Since the announcement of this farm colony was made a few weeks ago," said Mrs. Woolsey, "I have received upward of 8,000 letters, many from lonely women of means—widows, retired professional and business women—who said they would like to join for companionship as well as something to do.

Mrs. Woolsey said the society had an option on 1,000 acres within 50 miles of New York, and that announcement of the location and details of this unique woman's experimental farm colony would be made within the next two weeks."

"The colony will be an Adamless Eden to begin with," said Mrs. Woolsey, "but this does not mean an antimatrimonial policy is part of the farm colony program. Every woman will be self-supporting from the produce

One Handed Woman Saves Glove Cost

Advertises for Partner, Who Has Lost Left Member, to Share Expense of Pair.

WANTED.
A woman who has lost her left hand. Must wear gloves, size 5 3-4 or 6. Write to Mrs. Annie Huntress Orcutt, No. 218 Howard Street, Melrose.

BOSTON, June 7.—If you are a woman who has lost the left hand you had better write at once to Mrs. Annie Huntress Orcutt, of 218 Howard Street, Melrose. She can save you money on gloves.

Fourteen years ago Mrs. Orcutt lost her right hand. She has an artificial hand in its place, but only wears it on special occasions. Consequently her left hand gloves wear out more quickly than do the gloves on her artificial right hand.

Up to a few weeks ago Mrs. Orcutt has been buying gloves with a Mrs. Hodgdon, of Somerville. The latter had lost a left hand, so it was a simple matter for the two women to go to a store, order a pair of gloves—Mrs. Orcutt taking the left glove and Mrs. Hodgdon the right.

Then came the puzzle, Mrs. Hodgdon had a death in the family and went into mourning. Mrs. Orcutt doesn't like black gloves, so there you are!

FRENCH MINISTER STARTS CRUSADE ON HATPINS

Special Cable to The Sunday American.

PARIS, June 7.—M. Thierry, the French Minister of Public Works, has sent a circular to the railway companies demanding that they shall put into force a regulation under which women may be prevented from wearing long hatpins

BOY RECEIVES $2,000,000 FOR CHANGING NAME

Real Grandfather Leaves Codicil Giving His Grandson Fortune if He Resumes Family Cognomen.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Henry Francis Shoemaker, multi-millionaire railroad financier, gravely ill at his home, Cedarcliff, at Riverdale, Ct., received word from Seattle that the suit brought by his son, Henry W. Shoemaker, to change the name of his five-year-old son back to Shoemaker had been won.

The elder Mr. Shoemaker recently added a remarkable codicil to his will, whereby the sum of $2,000,000 is left to his young grandson, Henry Perry, on condition that the lad's name be changed to Shoemaker.

The boy has been known as Henry Perry since he was legally adopted by Dr. Richard Perry, of Seattle, whom Mrs. Beatrice Barclay Shoemaker Perry married after her divorce from Henry W. Shoemaker.

The court annulled the adoption of the boy and restored his name to Shoemaker. Mrs. Perry was awarded the continued custody of the child.

Pastor Calls Eden Chapter Mere Myth

Unitarian Preacher Says That All "Post Mortem Christianity Must Go"—Wants Flag for Cross.

BOSTON, June 7.—"The Garden of Eden story and all the other things that have made up old Christianity, have got to go," said the Rev. Dr. Edward Cummings, pastor of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, before the forty-sixth annual convention of the Free Religious Association here to-day.

Dr. Cummings called all the teachings in the first two chapters of Genesis myths.

"These fables, or myths, as you wish to call them, must go," said Dr. Cummings. "We want to get rid of this story of the Garden of Eden. We want to get rid of this post mortem Christianity.

"It would have been better had there been no cross. We have made too much of the tragedy of the cross in our religion.' In its place I would put a white flag upon every church, and on this white flag I would put a star. That star would stand for a new civilization. It would represent the Christ child, and that flag would stand over every poor tenement of Boston."

UNKNOWN BABY GIRL FOUND IN CATHOLIC CHURCH PEW

HARRISBURG, June 7.—During an early morning service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, members of the choir found a baby only a few days old lying in one of the rear pews. Pinned to a small blanket, in which the little girl was wrapped, was a note requesting that the little one be taken to a Catholic priest, baptized Margaret Mary Vincent, and placed in a Catholic home.

What Is a Doctor's Duty?

Should It Be First for His Patients' Good, or for the Doctor's Selfish Interest?

By DR. WM. M. BAIRD

I HAD something to say a couple of weeks since about the ethics that should guide a Doctor's practice, and it would surprise many to know how some look upon this subject, and the point of view many physicians take of it. At the same time these men are looked upon in the community as model men, and would resent any imputation that would reflect on their honesty or morality.

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

A medical friend called on me a few days ago and insisted that a doctor was justified in giving a patient a certain line of treatment if the patient insisted on having it, even though the Doctor knew it was not needed, for, said he, "the patient will get it from some one, and I might as well have the fee as some one else."

I insist that a Doctor is never justified in giving anything to a patient unless he is confident it is for the patient's good. It is really surprising how many men pay money for treatment that is useless, and in many instances does actual harm.

A man called on me yesterday who had been laid up in bed a couple of years ago for four months, and during that time had sounds passed to his bladder causing excruciating pain and distress, and the passage of sounds in his condition was absolutely vicious.

Another man writes me that he is by advice of a Doctor using permanganate of potash solution, the Doctor having told him the trouble was very slight and the potash solution would cure that in a few days. In the first place the permanganate of potash solution has been practically discarded by everyone of prominence in this line of work, and Doctors who follow fads without knowing the why and wherefore of things still keep on using and still keep doing their patients harm rather than good.

A gentleman called on me yesterday for an examination and I found him suffering from a serious nervous affection, eyes badly affected, and in fact, a physical wreck.

Now listen to the line of reasoning by the Doctor. The patient complained first with certain symptoms which I believe can be clearly credited to long continued LaGrippe and exposure to cold, but because these symptoms sometimes occur following Specific Blood Poison, the Doctor concludes he ought to have "606," which he proceeded to give, assuring the patient that this would end his troubles.

"606" was given and two Doctors worked over the patient for hours afterward to save his life, and at the present time his condition can fairly be attributed to the 606. As a matter of fact, the reasoning of the Doctor was bad, very bad, and his giving a dangerous drug on a chance of hope that it might do good was bad judgment to say the least.

A gentleman called on me recently to have a certain operation which he didn't need. Now many physicians would have performed it at once and justified their course by saying, "Well, he wants it, and if he wants it, I might as well have the fee for it as to let him go to some one else."

All of which I think is a decidedly bad, in fact, a vicious code of ethics to guide a doctor.

By my outspoken denunciation of some of these things during the past few years, I have incurred the enmity of some of these fakers, but I call attention here to the fact that they have stopped. Take for instance the violet ray treatment for stricture; which at once ceased to exist when I turned the light upon it, the five-day cure of certain diseases is no longer flaunted to the public vision, and it is only a question of time when "606" will be in the scrap pile, as it practically is at present, for two-thirds of that given is a fake preparation, for the operator has no desire to use the genuine when he knows it is dangerous.

I know of one instance where a man advertises to give it, and claims to have given it hundreds of times, and to a friend he confided he had never given it but once, and then the effects of it on the patient nearly scared him silly, and from that time he injects colored water and then tells the patient he must take medicine also. Why in the world, if it is a cure, should the doctor give other medicine afterward?

Sometime ago a patient called on me in a decided neurasthenic condition with vital powers very much exhausted and requested me to give him antitoxin, as he had reasoned it out by some process of false reasoning that this might be beneficial. Of course I refused, but he went to a surgeon, who administered it, or at least made the patient believe he did, and the ultimate result can well be imagined. The patient afterward returned to me and is to-day entirely well, but still continues to "cuss" the Doctor who gave him what he wanted given.

Commercialism is hurting the medical profession, for there is not a day goes by but what I hear patients who have consulted and been treated by many physicians giving the Doctors anything but a good reputation, and the keynote of their opinion was invariably that all the Doctors thought of was the fee.

No one questions but what the Doctor should be paid for his service, but fair remuneration for proper service should be all anyone should ask, and in the end I believe it will pay best.

For over 30 years I have devoted my whole time to my specialty, and anyone interested I shall be pleased to see at my office any day between 9 and 6:30. Sundays and Holidays, 10 to 12.

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.

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State .....

HELEN FRICK'S FIDO IS CANINE SOCIAL CENSOR

Richest Girl's Pet Is Four-Legged Blue Book of Exclusive Boston North Shore.

HAS OWN SPECIAL MENU

Passes on All Guests at Home of Mistress and Eats Meals From Silver Plate.

BOSTON, June 7.—Helen Frick, the richest girl in America, daughter of Henry Clay Frick, of Prides Crossing, has thrown to one side her other pets—cats and canaries and big dogs—in favor of a little black and white cockerel spaniel, who goes by the commonplace name of Fido.

Yet Fido isn't at all a commonplace dog. It is said of him that he is the only dog in the world who can tell at a glance whether a person has blue blood in his veins, or only the red gore of us common folks. Fido is one of our best little social censors—with an even keener sense of discrimination than Samuel Hooper-Hooper, the Back Bay's acknowledged authority on "Who's Who."

The things it takes Hooper-Hooper a day or two of delving into family history to discover, Fido can tell at a smell.

Proud of Dog.

No wonder Miss Frick is proud of her dog. He's not only a walking Blue Book, but he's the most coddled and cuddled puppy in the world. Here, for instance, is his regular menu:

Milk.
Lamb chops with minced kidneys.
Ice cream.

Here's another:

Cream.
Chicken wings and kidneys.
Pineapple sherbet.

Fido isn't particular about his meals—not at all. He only insists that kidneys figure somewhere on the bill of fare. Give him his kidneys and he goes about his duties of passing upon the social standing of callers at the Frick estate with due gravity and courtesy. Deny him his kidneys and he becomes a yapping, ill-behaved little pup till he gets them.

Fido lives in Miss Frick's own room. He has a specially thick, imported Persian rug—dog-size—for his bed. His food is served on silver plated dishes—or sometimes, if the family is using the plate, on specially secured tin.

North Shore Favorite.

Miss Frick is a favorite along the North Shore—although she doesn't go in much for society. Her usual summer plan is to invite a group of working girls out to camp on the Frick estate for a week or two. Fido was only a puppy last summer, and didn't develop his keen sense of the social fitness of things till last winter at Miss Frick's home in Pittsburg. Now the North Shore is waiting to see whether his disapproval of the unpedigreed working girls will force Miss Frick to give up her camp and go into real society again.

Fido is always with his mistress—at home, walking, autoing, boating or driving. He sits beside her or at her feet. Other dogs he ignores. It is only when a stranger approaches, that he bestirs himself.

One sniff at the stranger's heels, and Fido either barks or wags his tail. If he wags his tail the stranger's social standing is established. If he barks, the poor stranger is socially banned.

Chinese Millionaire Returns Home to Die

Worn by Work of Amassing American Dollars Celestial Goes Back to Native Orient.

SPOKANE, June 7.—Worn out and enfeebled from 40 years of wealth amassing in America, Sing Ho, Chinese millionaire and probably the richest member of his race in the Spokane country, will leave in a few days to spend his last days in China. Wah Tong, a younger man, will accompany him as nurse and bodyguard.

Sing Ho has not seen his wife in 12 years. He came to America 30 years ago and started railroad contracting. The Twin Wo Company, of which he has been the directing genius, has 2,000 laborers under its control, and its operations include contracting for the labor of a large part of the Canadian Pacific construction.

The company, which is capitalized for about $2,000,000 owns one of the largest hotels in Portland. Sing Ho has a son at Hope, Idaho. The son will remain in this country, but as is usual with Chinese business concerns, the executive office vacated by the father falls to the man best qualified to fill it rather than to the son because of relationship.

Doctor Tells How to Shed Bad Complexion

We can not restore degenerated facial tissue any more than we can restore a lost limb. It is useless to attempt to convert a worn-out complexion into a new one. The rational procedure is to remove the complexion instead—remove the devitalized cuticle. Not by surgical means, however, as the underlying cutis is too thin, too tender, to withstand immediate exposure. Applying ordinary mercolized wax will gradually absorb the offending cuticle. By degrees, a new, youthful skin appears, a skin soft and delicately tinted as a rose petal.

No lady need hesitate to try this. Procure an ounce of mercolized wax of the druggist. Apply at night as a layer before retiring, removing this in the morning with soap and water. In from one to two weeks the complexion is completely transformed.

An approved treatment for wrinkles is provided by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half-pint of witch hazel. Bathing the face in the solution brings prompt and remarkable results.—Dr. Robert Mackenzie in Popular Medicine.

Ponies Waiting for Boys and Girls Contest Entries Are Still Open

AMBROSE B. TRIBBLE, of Lithonia, one of the leading contestants for a pony outfit, shown with a prize he hopes to win.

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.

Race Has Hardly Started—Contestants Are Invited to Drive.

This is an excellent time to enter The Georgian and American's pony outfit contest.

The contest manager wishes to emphasize the fact that the race hardly has started. A few more eager boys and girls will be welcomed. Maybe some of the children are regretting that they did not make a trial for one of the handsome prizes. If so, they should drop in for a talk with the contest department. There it will be made plain to them how easy it will be to jump in and wrest the lead from the present strongest contestants, unless they "speed up" ahead of their present gait.

At any rate, a cordial invitation is extended to all the boys and girls and their relatives to visit the contest department. Little difficulties will be smoothed away, advice will be given, and, where possible to do so without showing any partiality, assistance will be offered.

At the same time, a cordial invitation is extended to the contestants to visit the stockyards and see the twelve ponies and the harness and carts which go with them.

The ponies are exercised daily, and there is no reason why most of the children who are in the race may not experience in advance the thrill of pleasure which comes from driving the little fellows and riding behind them.

Among other things, the contest department has organized itself into an information bureau. Any question which the contestants, or prospective contestants may ask, will be answered promptly.

Meanwhile, do not forget that the time for entering the contest has been extended to June 30, and it is by no means late. In fact, it is early, as developments will prove.

Twelve ponies and complete outfits are offered as prizes. They are worth the most active endeavor, and besides the prizes offered, the children who enter will gain experience which will be of inestimable value to them in business life.

Zion City Puts Ban On Plain Apple Pie

"Shun It as You Would a Rattlesnake," Is Voliva's Warning to His Followers.

ZION CITY, ILL., June 7.—A boycott on the American national delicacy—the pie—has been declared by Wilbur Glenn Voliva, chief of the Zionists.

"Shun an apple pie as you would a rattlesnake," he told his followers in Zion City.

The overseer gathered his flock about him to tell them how they should behave on their visit to Chicago. He told them to put Satan pie and fried potatoes behind them, the latter two because they contained too much fat.

Fear Chicken Famine From Roar of Guns

Farmers Around Hampton Roads Assert Government Tests of Explosives Will Damage Eggs.

NORFOLK, June 6.—The new explosive which the Government has been testing off Hampton Roads lately is undoubtedly sufficient to drive the armor plate it hit on the ram Katahdin clear through that vessel.

But a result unlooked for lies in the assertion of farmers of this vicinity that there will be a shortage of spring chickens in Washington on account of the heavy detonations. The chicken farmers have formulated a complaint, declaring they have suffered great losses in the destruction of hundreds of unhatched chickens and turkeys as a direct result of the jarring of the surrounding country.

SCULPTURE TO TELL PROGRESS IN CANAL ZONE

History of American Development Will Be Depicted in Stone at Panama Pacific Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The sculpture of the Panama-Pacific Exposition will carry out the note of the exposition in celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal. The spirit of achievement as exemplified by America's work at Panama will be idealized through the works of a number of America's greatest sculptors, who are now engaged in completing the models.

Figures of the early explorers of the oceans, statuary symbolizing the struggle to pierce the rocky backbone of the continents, masses of glorified workmen, the human bulwark of the canal and the great groups idealizing the crowning success at Panama will be among the important sculptural works that will bring home to everyone the world significance of the Panama Canal.

Statuary On Vast Scale.

The statuary will be executed upon a vast and wonderful scale and in its complete presentation of sculptural art will carry forward the work of the great expositions of the past, each of which has marked a distinct advance in the popular appreciation of sculpture.

The sculptural plan will be easy for any one to comprehend. The sculpture is designed to form a sequence from the moment the visitor first enters the main gates of the exposition until he has made the circuit of the exposition courts and of the enclosing walls. Entering from the city by the main gate the visitor will first be confronted with a huge equestrian fountain symbolizing the creation of the Isthmian waterway between the oceans.

The fountain will be outlined against the opening of the 110-foot archway of the Administration Building which will rise to a height of 400 feet. An epic equestrian group representing Energy, the Lord of the Isthmian Way will be the main motif of the fountain. A colossal figure of a splendid nude youth mounted upon a Homeric horse will be depicted as advancing steadily through the waters of the dam.

Canal Workers Pictured.

The pedestal itself will be extremely simple, recalling the constructive elements of the canal and will be planned to permit the flowing of water down its sides in four great vertical sheets which will empty into a large horizontal basin. Grouped in serried ranks about the piers of the pedestal beside the falling waters will be figures of canal workers. In the basin before the pedestal an exultant Victory will be perched upon a huge winged sea monster.

Passing beneath the arch of the Administration Building the visitor in 1915 will arrive in the vast oval courtyard of the Court of Sun and Stars, around which colonnades sweep to the right and to the left.

Before the sightseer, 1,500 feet to the north, will be a vision of the flashing waters of San Francisco Bay, seen through the 300-foot wide entrance of the Court, with the column of Victory on the waterfront standing out as its central feature. On the west side of the court will be the great triumphal arch, the Arch of the Setting Sun, 160 feet high and cleft by an archway 90 feet in height. On the east side of the Court of Sun and Stars will be seen an arch of equally magnificent proportions, the great Arch of the Rising Sun.

WOMAN, LONG DEAF, HEARS WHEN TEETH ARE PULLED

SPOKANE, June 7.—Deaf in one ear for over five years, the hearing of Miss A. Comley, of 605 South Ivory Street, was fully restored a few hours after the removal of two teeth.

"It is the most agreeable surprise I ever experienced," said Miss Comley to-day.

"For the last five years I have been stone deaf. I had two decayed teeth in the upper jaw, and three days ago I had them removed."

"GETS-IT" for Corns, and Away They Go!

"GETS-IT," the New-Plan Corn Cure, Gets Any Corn Surely, Quickly.

You'll say, "It does beat all how quick 'GETS-IT' got rid of that corn. It's almost magic!" "GETS-IT" gets

"Never Could Do This Before. 'GETS-IT' Made Every Corn Vanish Like Magic."

every corn, every time, as sure as the sun rises. It takes about two seconds to apply it. Corn pains stop, you forget the corn, the corn shrivels up, and it's gone! Ever try anything like that? You never did. There's no more fussing with plasters that press on the corn, no more salves that take off the surrounding flesh, no more bandages. No more knives, files or razors that make corns grow and cause danger of blood poison. "GETS-IT" is equally harmless to healthy or irritated flesh. It "gets" every corn, wart, callous and bunion you've got.

"GETS-IT" is sold at all druggists at 25 cents a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. Sold in Atlanta by Jacobs Pharmacy Company, Elkin Drug Co., Coursey & Munn, Gunter-Watkins Drug Company, E. H. Cone, Inc., Tipton & Co.

SPIRITUALISTS SUE POLICE FOR HALTING SEANCE

Detectives Attend Materialization and Arrest the Clairvoyants When Spirits Appear.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In two actions filed in the Supreme Court, Mrs. Helen Moore, a spiritualist, of 338 West Twenty-second Street, and her daughter Niobe, seventeen years old, seek to recover $30,000 damages for alleged false arrest and personal injury from George F. Higgins and George Neary, detectives on Inspector Gillen's staff; Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, detective, and Adele D. Preiss, a police matron.

The actions are based on the arrest of the woman and her daughter on May 10, when they were conducting a materializing seance, and which the defendants attended in the guise of devotees. At the seance, when a spirit was materializing, the detectives seized Mrs. Moore and her daughter and after a fight, in which others in the circle joined, both were taken to the West Thirtieth Street police station and charged with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Subsequently, when Mrs. Moore and her daughter were arraigned in Magistrate Murphy's court, both were discharged on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient to convince the Magistrate that they had transgressed the law. Mrs. Moore consulted with her lawyers, with the result that the prepared papers in two actions, one for $20,000 in the case of Miss Moore for alleged false arrest and injuries asserted to have been suffered when struck with a blackjack and another for $10,000 for alleged false arrest in the case of Mrs. Moore.

Pastor Would Edit U. S.-Canada History

Declares Future Generations Should Know True Relations Between Countries During Revolution.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 7.—An unusual official statement respecting the relations between the United States and Canada was made here at the close of the annual session of the conference of the Methodist Church of British Columbia.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, general superintendent of the church in Canada, referring to the good work undertaken by the recent New York meeting to celebrate a century of peace between Britain and Canada and the United States, declared that the histories used in the United States should be changed to show the rising generation what was the true state of affairs in connection with early troubles.

He said that the war which ended in the independence of the United States had not been a popular one in the old country. It had been brought on by what was known as the "King's party," and the great statesman, Pitt, had spoken time and again against the attitude of Britain. In England they could not get soldiers to fight against the new American States, so unpopular was the war feeling, and for the first time in the history of Britain mercenaries had to be hired to fight the battles of the empire.

Dr. Chown insisted that text books for school use ought to be revised, especially in Canada, to include these facts.

LAWYER MUST DECIDE "WHEN IS A PIG A HOG"

ST. PAUL, June 7.—"When is a pig a hog?"

This question has been asked William J. Stevenson, Assistant Attorney General, by a citizen of Hendricks, Minn. After inquiring regarding certain exemption matters, the writer says:

"Now, can you tell me when a pig is a hog? How old and of what weight has it to be to be a hog, or is a pig born a hog? Now, a lamb is not born a sheep, and a pup is not born a dog. When is a pig a hog?"

Mr. Stevenson will study the matter closely before answering.

SEA ELEPHANT MEAT SOLE DIET OF EXPEDITION

Two Small Boat Crews Given Up as Dead in Antarctic Found on Glacier.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 7.—Tales of hardships endured by Robert C. Murphy, of the American Museum of Natural History, with his companions, on a sea elephant hunt in the Antarctic are brought to this port by Vincent Landin, second mate of the brig Daisy.

The expedition left New York in June, 1912, for New Georgia, a British island about 600 miles south of Cape Horn. Two of the crew died on the way down.

Sea elephant meat, said Landin, was served three times a day. The officers and even Mr. Murphy, the scientist, had but one slice of bread a meal. One day in January two boats, with six men in each, were sent after sea elephants. They were overtaken by a storm and were given up for lost.

Later in the day Mr. Murphy went ashore to look for scientific specimens. Climbing a hill he saw the missing boats' crew clinging to a glacier. He gave the alarm and all were saved.

Landin says he and Mr. Murphy left the Daisy at the Barbadoes on the homeward voyage.

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.

Geraldine Farrar Remembered Her Childhood Promise

(Stirring Stories of Great Musicians. No. 6.)

A VAST stage, a brilliant audience; and, in a corner, in the gloom, an old man—alone.

The curtain rose, dancers fluttered and disappeared, and then—her sapphire satin flashing in the rays of a thousand lights—came a slender, beautiful figure.

For a moment she stood silent; then—lingeringly, dreamily, the first languorous notes fell, soft as the remembrance of a lost caress. She was singing "Juliet."

The old man stood curiously moved; for it was his child singing there in the great Metropolitan Opera House.

A high, clear note sounded—and then a sudden madness of applause. Jewelled women leaned forward in raptures of acclaim. Distinguished men shouted aloud their joy. A new world was at a singer's feet.

The young singer's eyes seemed to miss the throng. They were in a corner where an old man stood—an old man whose eyes glistened, and who understood.

His daughter was fulfilling a promise made years before in their old New England home. She was sharing her great triumph with him alone. Geraldine Farrar did not forget. * * *

Nearly all children "hum" things to themselves when they are tiny—have *natural music taste*, in fact.

Parents listen, smiling, but merely think it "cute." Through thoughtless neglect they often allow that instinct for music to die. They shut *actual happiness* out of the child's life—perhaps a great career.

A good piano will develop your child's "music sense." A cheap piano, through "cheap" false tones, will develop poor music standards. For the brain-cells connecting with the ear take bad "sound habits" they can't get rid of. That's how men learn to talk badly, to sing badly. False-toned pianos create bad "sound habits."

Give your child a chance, by giving him or her a

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO

whose beautiful tone is *standard* tone. Franz Liszt and Johann Strauss vouched for it. Pope Pius X presented it with a Papal medal.

It's our business to show you how you can *afford* to give your child his chance. Drop in at the store and learn about our Easy Buying Plan, whereby your child can be receiving his musical education during the time you're saving to give him one. Don't put it off and forget.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY
(Established 1839)
50 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Georgia.

OLD RHYMES OF WEATHER BASED ON SCIENCE SAY FORECASTERS

Ancient Proverbs Are Especially Recommended to Communities, Which Do Not Get Bulletins.

SHAKESPEARE IS QUOTED

"Year of Snow, Fruit Will Grow" Declared Invaluable Along With Other Jingling Verses.

By HUGH S. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — The weather proverb, at which some scientists have presumed to sneer, has received the official approval of the United States Weather Bureau. The Government experts have decided that in general these proverbs are based on actual scientific phenomena, and can be depended on. They are especially recommended to the people in communities which do not receive official forecasts from the Bureau.

Says the Weather Bureau, in a paper written by W. J. Humphreys, Professor of Metereological Physics of the Bureau, and appearing in the year-book of the Department of Agriculture:

"Thus the fisherman to-day, as in the past, will weigh anchor and flee from the gathering storm when, to the unitiated, there is no indication of anything other than continued fair weather; and the woodsman, as did his remotest ancestors, will note significant changes and understand their warning messages when the average man would see no change at all, or if he did, would fail to comprehend its meaning."

Frost Year, Fruit Year.

Now to the proverbs themselves. Here are several:

Frost year,
Fruit year.

Year of snow,
Fruit will grow.

A year of snow,
A year of plenty.

"That these and similar statements commonly are true is evident from the fact that a more or less continuous covering of snow, incident to a cold winter, not only delays the blossoming of fruit trees till after the probable season of killing frosts," says Dr. Humphreys, "but also prevents that alternative thawing and freezing so ruinous to wheat and other winter grains. In short, as another proverb puts it:

"'A late Spring never deceives.'"

There is another class of proverbs, expressing almost the same meaning as those just given, but in a different way. Here are some of them:

January warm,
The Lord Have Mercy.

If you see grass in January,
Lock your grain in your granary.

January blossoms fill no man's cellar.

January and February
Do fill or empty the granary.

Built on Observation.

Many proverbs are built on the sure foundation of accurate observation and correct reasoning. For instance:

A red sun has water in his eye.

"The condition that most favors a red sun is a great quantity of dust—smoke particles are particularly good—in a damp atmosphere," says Dr. Humphreys. "Smoke alone in sufficient quantities will produce this effect, but it is intensified by the presence of moisture. A red sun, therefore, commonly indicates the presence of both the essential rain elements—that is, dust and moisture."

Dr. Humphreys cites another proverb of the same kind:

If red the sun begin his race,
Be sure the rain will fall apace.

Then there are many proverbs concerning the color of the sky at sunrise and sunset. Shakespeare said:

A red morn that ever yet betokened
Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field,
Sorrow to the shepherds, woe to birds,
Gusts and foul flaws to herdsmen and to herds.

Nearly everyone knows the old jingle:

Sky red in the morning
Is a sailor's sure warning;
Sky red at night
Is the sailor's delight.

Proverb From the Bible.

One of the most interesting proverbs quoted is the one which, according to Matthew, Christ used in answer to the Pharisees and Sadducees when they asked that He should show them a sign from Heaven:

He answered and said unto them, when it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather: for the sky is red.

And in the morning, It will be foul weather to-day: for the sky is red and lowering.

"If the evening sky, not far up, but near the Western horizon, is yellow-greenish, or some other short wave length color, then all the greater is the chance for clear weather," says Dr. Humphreys, "for these colors indicate even less condensation and, therefore, a dryer air than does red. Hence we can accept the following lines from Shakespeare as the expression of a general truth:

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow.

"If, however, the evening sky has none of these colors, but is overcast with a uniform gray, then we know that numerous water droplets are present, and that the dust particles, in spite of the heat they absorbed from sunshine, have become loaded with much moisture. Obviously then, to produce this effect the atmosphere at considerable elevations must be practically saturated, a condition that favors rain and justifies the familiar proverbs:

If the sun set in gray
The next will be a rainy day.

If the sun goes pale to bed
'Twill rain to-morrow, it is said.

Additional proverbs on sky colors are as follows:

Evening gray and morning red
Make the shepherd hang his head.

An evening gray and a morning red
Will send the shepherd wet to bed.

Evening red and morning gray
Two sure signs of one fine day.

Evening red and morning gray
Help the traveler on his way;
Evening gray and morning red
Bring down rain upon his head.

Indians Had Proverbs.

There are many proverbs foretelling rain and bad weather by the appearance of solar and lunar halos and caronae, and Dr. Humphreys says: "As these form only when there is much moisture in the air and some condensation, the proverbs of this class are well founded."

The Zuni Indians have a proverb which says:

When the sun is in his house it will rain soon.

These proverbs, referring to the halo, are cited as being reliable:

Far burr, near rain.
The bigger the ring, the nearer the wet.

When the wheel is far the storm is n'ar;
When the wheel is n'ar the storm is far.

The appearance of the moon really depends on the conditions of the atmosphere, and proverbs based on phenomena of this nature are more or less sound and have much value. Thus:

Clear moon,
Frost soon.

Moonlit nights have the heaviest frosts.

Stars Accurate Forecasters.

Dr. Humpheys says the foregoing are true enough, because on the clearest night the cooling of the earth's surface by radiation is greatest, and most likely to cause precipitation.

A proverb of the stars, that furnishes a correct forecast, is the following:

When the stars begin to huddle,
The earth will soon become a puddle.

There is also some justification for such proverbs as the following, concerning the wind:

When the smoke goes West,
Gude weather is past;
When the smoke goes East,
Gude weather comes neist.

When the wind's in the South,
The rain's in its mouth.
The wind in the West
Suits everyone best.

As to the clouds, this proverb is scientifically correct:

The higher the clouds, the finer the weather.

"When the air is rather damp and the day is warm, great cumulus or thunderhead clouds are apt to form, as a result of strong convection, and produce frequent local showers. Hence the following proverb:

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed by frequent showers.

The manner in which the atmosphere conveys sound is also a guide to the weather. There is good reason to accept the proverb which says:

Sound traveling far and wide
A stormy day will betide.

And this one, concerning clearness of vision:

The farther the sight the nearer the rain.

$10—WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND RETURN—$10.

On sale Thursdays. Through sleepers daily. Make reservations City Ticket Office, 88 Peachtree. SEABOARD.

U. S. Central Figure Cares Not for Honor

"Well, I'm Durned," His Remark When Told His Farm Is Exact Middle of Country.

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—The exact geographical center of the United States has been the source of much municipal heartburning in Western Kansas for many years. Fort Riley has claimed the spot more vigorously than most places, but a dozen or more farms, hamlets and towns have disputed the claim.

The nation's pivot, according to the Census Bureau, is located on a farm ten miles north of Smith Center, and the man who owns the land never suspected it. Neither did the tenant who tills the land. When the good news was broken to them they could hardly believe it and, once they were convinced, didn't seem to appreciate it.

Wyman Griffing was tinkering away at a broken lister when a stranger approached him with the information.

"Well, I'll be durned," was Wyman's first comment.

SEEKS WIFE ON CLAIMED LIKENESS TO ROOSEVELT

MADISON, WIS., June 7.—Secretary of State Donald received a letter from a man who said that he looked like Roosevelt, except that he has "more human" teeth.

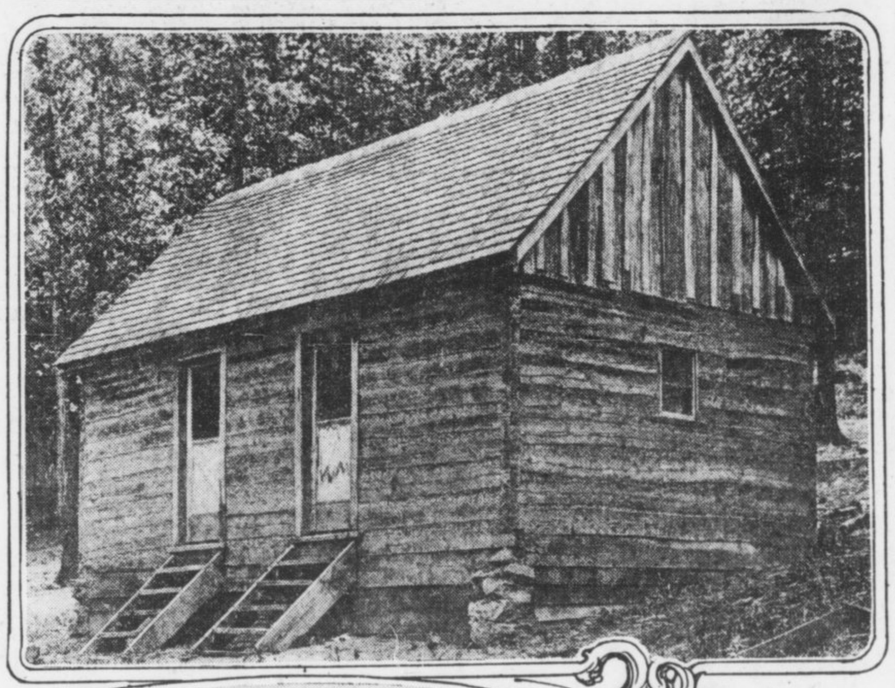
The letter was from Albert Monroe Graves, of Alberta, Canada, who is searching for a wife. In the absence of a photograph he sent a personal description of himself.

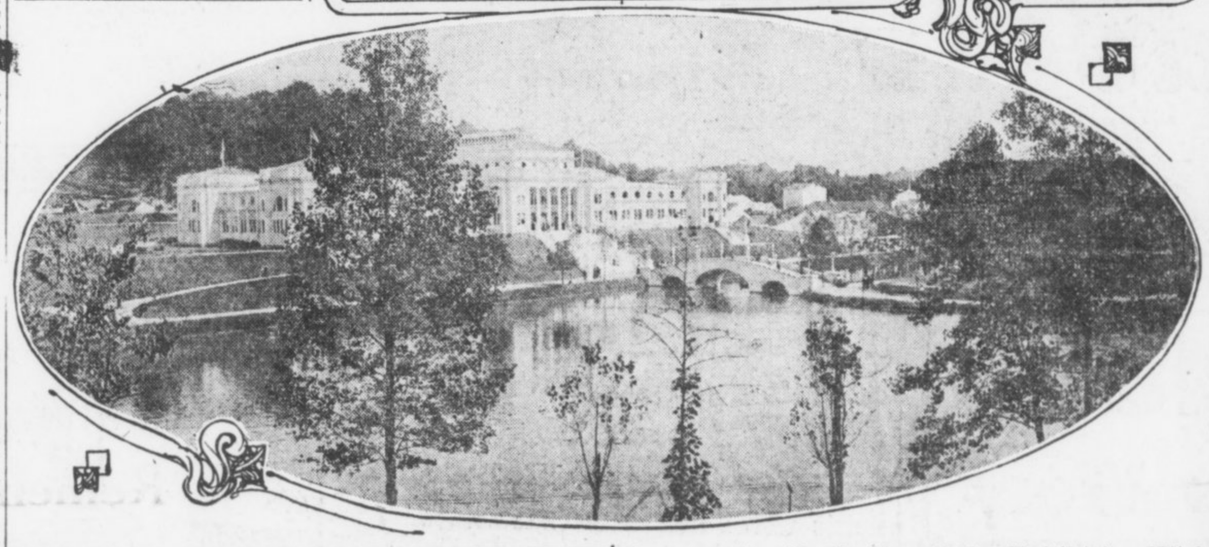
"I look like my personal friend, Roosevelt," wrote Graves, "except that my teeth are more human. I can lick Roosevelt at anything. I never failed to carry my own precinct and I was never licked by a Democrat."

Work on Great Exposition Rapidly Progressing

Whole South Joins in Knoxville Project

CABIN in which Admiral Farragut was born, near Knoxville. It is now on the exposition grounds. Below is the Liberal Arts Building, which is already completed.





Conservation To Be Taught by Exhibition With Development of Natural Resources.

KNOXVILLE, June 7.—National leaders of conservation, with Gifford Pinchot, dean of conservationists, as chairman, are busy planning the features of the National Conservation Exposition, which will be held here during the months of September and October. Under their direction the exhibits are well under way to complete installation, and in readiness for the opening of the great show.

The exposition is designed to promote the highest development and best use of the natural resources of the country, teaching conservation and development in all fields of human endeavor by means of object lessons. It will be national in scope, with the Southern States as its especial field.

Site in Beautiful Park.

The exposition site is three miles from Knoxville, in one of the most beautiful parks in the South, that nestles in the foothills of the great Smoky Mountains, picturesque, rolling, green, highly improved. The grounds embrace, with lakes and drives, over 100 acres, on which a plant has been erected at the cost of more than $2,000,000.

Eleven large exposition buildings together with a city of smaller buildings will house the exposition, and already have been practically completed. To fill these buildings will be exhibits from sixteen Southern States, all of which have created boards for directing the work, and all of which, to judge from letters received by the central organization, are cherishing hopes each to outdo the others in magnificence and economic value of its display.

Most significant of the buildings is the Southern building, the largest of the group. It is designed to hold and to show to the best advantage the multitude of manufactured products of the Southern States. In this building will be an exhibit of which every citizen of the South may be proud. Manufacturers in Atlanta, Baltimore, Nashville, Birmingham and other large cities in the South have taken space in the Southern building.

Land Show Planned.

Second only in size and importance to the Southern building is the Land building, in which the promoters of the exposition plan to have the greatest of land shows. On the lower floor of the Land building the land companies and land departments of railroads will have their exhibits attractively arranged. On the upper floor will be educational exhibits, including exhibits from the different experiment stations of the Federal Department of Agriculture. An annex to the Land building contains an auditorium whose seating capacity is 3,000. Every day during the exposition lectures, moving pictures and other educational and recreative features will be given.

Woman's part in the development of the South will be prominently displayed. The support of women toward arranging the exhibition has been enlisted, and Mrs. Horace Van-Devanter, of Knoxville, a daughter of Justice Lurton, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is chairman. The building devoted to the women's part in the exposition is one of the handsomest, built in old colonial style.

Wide Range of Exhibits.

The exposition is devoted to the exploitation of six general classes—the development of land, forests, water, wild animal life, minerals, and man. Under these departments a wide range of exhibits from every part of the country will be shown, illustrating the latest developments in scientific agriculture; the improvement of forest conditions, for the preservation of the lumber supply; the regulation of stream flow for power, navigation and domestic supply; and the reduction of floods and dreuths and every other phase of the development of the nation's economic and inqustrial resources.

T. A. Wright, of Knoxville, is president of the exposition, and W. M. Goodman, of Knoxville, is director general.

FIRST BLIND MAN TO FLY THINKS HE'S ON OCEAN

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, June 7.—For the first time on record an aeroplane ascent was made at Chartres by a blind man, who took a trip as a passenger. The man, who is an organist, said on alighting that his impression during the flight was the same as if he had been on the sea.

ATLANTIC BEACH HOTEL

Open for the season of 1913 on Saturday, May 31, under the management of Mr. Henry M. Stanford, manager of the Tampa Bay Hotel.
Splendid service on the American and European plans by the finest staff of stewards, chefs and attendants in the United States.
The following rates will be in force:

AMERICAN PLAN

One person in a room, $21 a week and upward.
Two persons in one room, $35 a week and upward.

EUROPEAN PLAN

One dollar a day and upward, without private bath.
Two dollars a day and upward, with bath.
A special week-end rate of Five Dollars, including dinner Saturday evening and breakfast Monday morning.
Special sea food dinner served every day, One Dollar.
The Atlantic Beach is without an equal as a resort hotel. Located on the finest beach in the world, with splendid facilities for surf bathing and automobiling. Table service unsurpassed and unattempted before. Rooms delightful and comfortable. Cooling breezes. Good train service to Jacksonville, where close connections are made from every point in the South.
Make your reservations now.

ATLANTIC BEACH HOTEL
Address Dept. M. Atlantic Beach, Florida

BIG ATTORNEY'S WILL ADMITTED VOID BY HEIRS

General Counsel of Alton Railroad Draws Instrument Himself Which Is Palpably Faulty.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Robert Mather, who died on October 24, 1911, and was chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and general counsel for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, left an estate of $564,546, according to the transfer tax report filed yesterday.

The report shows that Mr. Mather, who was one of the best known railroad attorneys in the country, drew his own will, and that while it was valid in Illinois, where he lived prior to coming to New York, it was void in this State because of conflict with the statute limiting the extent to which an estate may be alienated.

A suit to have the will set aside was brought by the decedent's nephew, George Mather. The heirs agreed that the will was void, and joined in a petition to have it set aside and the estate distributed as if Mr. Mather had died intestate. Mr. Mather's heirs were his widow, Alice C. Mather; three brothers, James H., George and Edwin Mather, and a sister, Mrs. Alice Wood. The will left an income of $1,000 a year to each brother and $1,000 to the sister, and $1,000 to each of two nephews. The widow was left $10,000 a year.

SKELETON OF PREHISTORIC CHILD FOUND IN FRANCE

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, June 7.—A skeleton, described as that of a prehistoric child, has been unearthed by M. Louis Didon, a scientist of Perigueux, in the department of the Dordogne, during excavations on the banks of the River Vezere. Round the neck of the skeleton was a necklace composed of a large number of sea shells.

EDITOR FIGHTS CARNEGIE GIFT AS TAINTED MONEY

NEW CASTLE, IND., June 7.—Walter Scott Chambers, former president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, to-night launched a campaign against the proposed location of a Carnegie library in this city. He contends that the money used for such purposes is tainted and that the gift would necessitate an additional levy of 7 cents on $100 valuation of property.

Chambers also suggested that if the library is built a picture be placed therein, "done in oil, showing the men at toil, their wives prematurely aged and their children as they are found in steel mill districts."

The City Council refused to indorse the library movement.

DONT BE A WEAKLING

Stooped Shoulders One of the Symptoms!

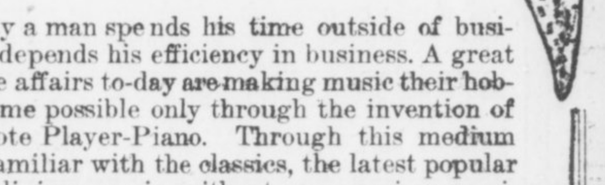
A LACK OF "POISE" REFLECTS DIRECTLY ON A LACK OF PRIDE. Anybody can "slink" along with stooping shoulders and sunken chest—it's the EASIEST way. It requires a little mental exertion aside from the usual tax of the business or social grind to keep our "check rein" tightened, our head up, chin out, chest extended and shoulders thrown back.

The "KOMFORT BRACE"

is made for folks who may have become indifferent to the greatest law of health—DEEP BREATHING—and the "KOMFORT BRACE" is the monitor that relieves you of any extra mental strain to remind you how you ought to walk, stand, sit and breathe. This wonderfully simple health brace is simply wonderful. It keeps you in "perfect poise" and adds materially to your well being, and to your being well. Stooped shoulders, sunken chests and shortened breath are vulnerable points that invite lung trouble.

The "KOMFORT BRACE" is made in all necessary sizes for men, women and children. Write to-day for full particulars. The "KOMFORT BRACE" sent postpaid on receipt of price, $1.50.

Address
Komfort Brace Co.
CANDLER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.



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CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
Relieved in 24 Hours
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

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L&N

KIMBALL
CHICAGO

A BUSINESS MAN'S RECREATION

Upon the way a man spends his time outside of business very largely depends his efficiency in business. A great many men of large affairs to-day are making music their hobby. This has become possible only through the invention of the Kimball 88-Note Player-Piano. Through this medium you can become familiar with the classics, the latest popular hits, dance and religious music, without any previous musical training.

In other words, the Kimball Player-Piano bridges years of technical training, because anyone can play with but a few minutes instruction. With but one stroke of the lever, the Player is transformed into a piano for hand or manual playing.

Our record of sales shows that the Kimball Player is bought by the leaders in the business world, such as bank presidents, lawyers, doctors and captains of industry in every line.

We cordially invite you to a demonstration of our several styles; then you will understand and realize fully that we don't overstate the immense amount of satisfaction they afford.

If you have an old instrument or an instrument in your home that remains silent because there is no skilled musician to play it, we will make you a reasonable allowance for it to apply on the purchase of a new Kimball Player. Remember that the value of such instruments taken in trade is greater to-day, intrinsically, than it will be later on.

We will be pleased to have a salesman call upon request.

Cash, or convenient terms arranged.

YOU SAVE WHEN YOU BUY AT KIMBALL'S

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Atlanta Branch
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YOU SAVE WHEN YOU BUY AT KIMBALL'S

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHO

My Sensational Club Offer Makes It Possible For Every Home in the South to Have a Player-Piano. ::

$650 Player for $488.50

$10.00 Down---$2.50 Per Week

FOR the first time in the musical history of the South it is possible for EVERYBODY to own a high-class Player-Piano. The Weatherholt Club of 400 members solves the problem of music for every home. This plan, on which I have been working for months, puts the price of a $650 Player-Piano to a point where even piano dealers themselves have been surprised. It is more than unusual. It is really sensational. If my Player-Piano Club consisted of only a dozen members, I could never arrange for such a price and such terms. It is the gigantic nature of the proposition which makes my plan possible. It is easy to see that 400 lovers of music co-operating together in purchasing their Player-Pianos can get better prices and terms than with each one acting independently at different times. It is merely the principle of co-operation applied in a practical manner to the Player-Piano business. I know it is revolutionary, but that it is popular is evidenced by the widespread interest shown by people of Atlanta and the South. At the present rate of enrollment all of the 400 memberships will be gone before the time limit expires.

Free Club Features

Include saving of $161.50; one year's trial (exchange privilege); a ten-year guarantee with each piano; a free life insurance feature; terms of payment $2.50 per week, monthly payments may be arranged.

A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due; no interest; a two-year conservatory course (regular price $80); a free music exchange library; a selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music.

All These Accompany in Writing the Sale of Every Club Player-Piano

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.

1

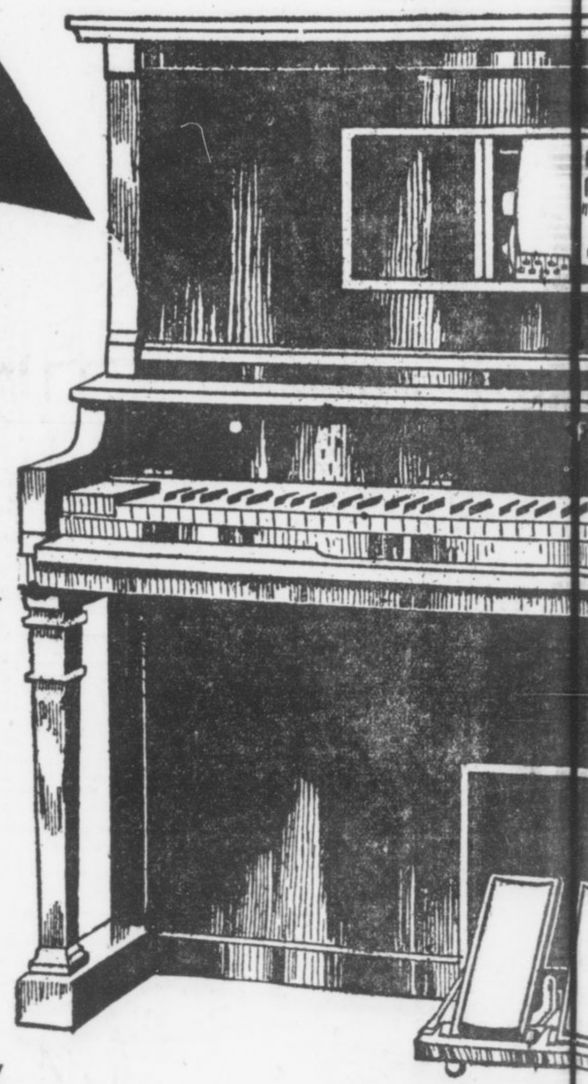
SAVING OF $161.50 If you bought this Club Player-Piano in the open market, you would pay $650.00 for it. By my Gigantic Club Plan of 400 members co-operating together, I am able to offer this Player at $488.50. But this is only the first saving.

SELECTED B... PLAYER AND ...

This feature a... benches cost $... rolls of music. What good is a... out a bench or... Club Member ... fully equipped...

2

FREE MUSIC EXCHANGE LIBRARY This is one of the greatest features ever offered. It means that I give each Club Member $10.50 worth of music every day. I give 12 rolls of music worth that with each Player free. Then these may be exchanged every day if desired for other music in my 5,000-roll library.



3

TEN-YEAR GUARANTEE There are lots of Player-Pianos I could sell for considerably less money and make more profit. But I wouldn't guarantee them for ten days, to say nothing of ten years. I KNOW the Weatherholt Club Player and the people who have been making it for years. That's why I GUARANTEE IT FOR TEN YEARS.

4

TERMS OF PAYMENT, $2.50 PER WEEK These terms are cheaper than renting an ordinary Player. Why rent an inferior Player when you can OWN a high-class one for less money? These terms place the Weatherholt Club Player-Piano WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYBODY. There is no excuse for not having a Player-Piano now. Monthly payments can be arranged.

5

A 25c R... WEEKLY P... BEFORE D...

er may be ... want to mak... as possible, ... to encourage ... ed for prompt...

CUT IT NOW!

"South's Foremost Piano House"

WEATHERHOLT

72 NORTH BROAD ST. (Weat...

ULD BUY THIS PLAYER-PIANO

Now Is the Time to Enroll Before All of the 400 Memberships Are Taken---Club Plan Saves Money. ::

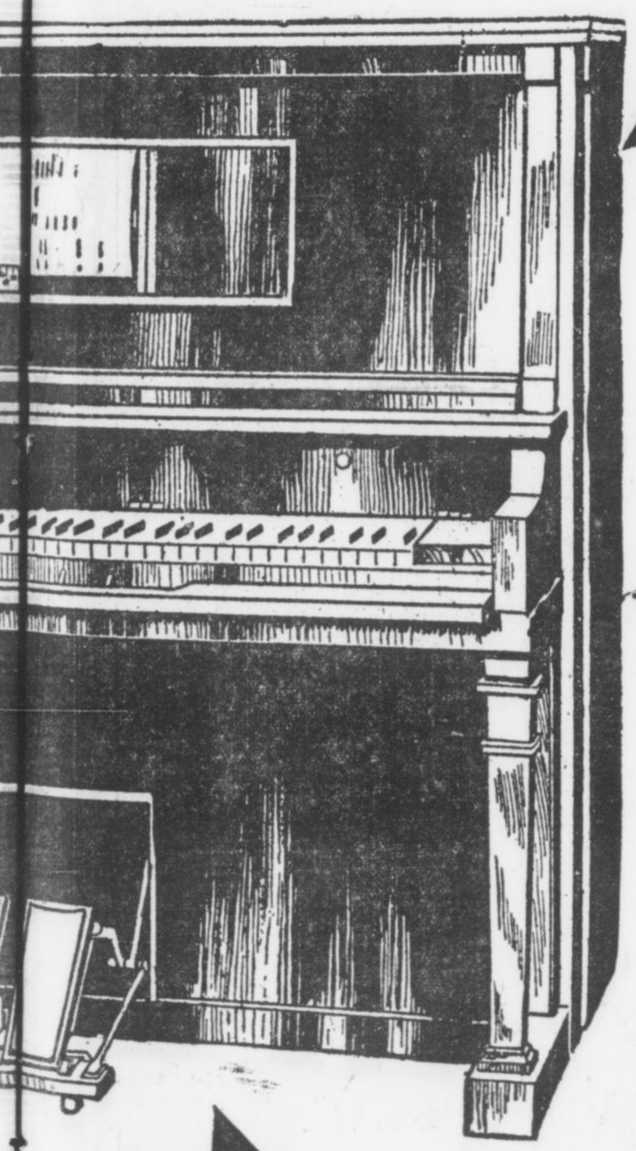
BENCH TO MATCH AND ROLLS OF MUSIC

...ounts to $15. The ...0 each, and the 12 ...are worth $10.50. ...Player-Piano with- ...usic? I want each ...get the Player

10

ONE YEAR'S TRIAL If I were not interested in the club members, I could unload a cheap player and then try to forget it. That is not the Weatherholt way of doing business. Try it a year. Then, if you want something else, you may exchange it and get credit for amount paid.

9



TWO-YEAR CONSERVATORY COURSE
For those who do not play the ordinary piano, but who want to learn, I have added this feature. I have arranged with a successful conservatory for these scholarships. The regular price is $80. Inasmuch as the Club Player is a Piano and Player-Piano combined, many like to understand music.

8

FREE LIFE INSURANCE I know that if those who purchase my Club Players live, they will pay for them. I want their families to have them in case of death. So I guarantee that every purchaser will live to pay for it. If he dies, I will give a receipt in full to his beneficiaries.

7

NO INTEREST Only those who have had experience with paying interest on deferred payments can appreciate this feature. The last payment is no more than the first under my plan. When interest is charged the last payment is a third more. In other words, I save each member $78 on each Player.

6

REBATE ON ALL PAYMENTS MADE DUE Under this feature the cost of the Player reduced almost $50 more. I ...the Club Plan as attractive ...and so I added this feature ...those who should be reward- ...ness.

$10.00 Puts This Player Piano in Your Home

I WANT everybody to know that this magnificent Player-Piano goes into your home as soon as the membership fee of $10—the first payment—is made. And it goes to your home ready to add to your happiness with everything to produce music equal to that of an accomplished artist. There are no extras to buy. Everything is furnished complete. When you tire of the 12 rolls of music I give with each Player-Piano, bring them back and exchange them for 12 other rolls from my free library of 5,000 rolls. This in itself is a privilege worth $10.50 a day. The 12 rolls are worth that amount, and you can change them every day or as often as you desire. Read every one of the Ten Features. Each one makes my Club Plan interesting. All of them together make it astounding, and demonstrate that this is an opportunity which is not often presented. It is an opportunity not to be overlooked by those who love music and want it in their homes. Remember that even though you do not know one note from another, you can play anything as well as an artist with this Player-Piano.

Free Club Features

Include saving of $161.50; one year's trial (exchange privilege); a ten-year guarantee with each piano; a free life insurance feature; terms of payment $2.50 per week, monthly payments may be arranged.

A 25c rebate on all weekly payments made before due; no interest; a two-year conservatory course (regular price $80); a free music exchange library; a selected bench to match player and 12 rolls of music.

All These Accompany in Writing the Sale of Every Club Player-Piano

CUT IT NOW!

Southern Distributors Henry F. Miller and Steger Pianos.

PIANO COMPANY

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*_____

...herholt Bldg.) ATLANTA, GA.

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The Solution of Pneumatic Tire Troubles

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RIDE - - ON - - AIR

VULCORINE COMPANY,
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VULCORINE GUARANTEE

1. **Vulcorine** is guaranteed to act on incision from inside of inner tube to prevent air leakage from any incision not larger than a thirty-penny spike nail.
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4. **Vulcorine** is not affected by heat, cold or other weather conditions.
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6. **Vulcorine** will prolong the life of inner tube 25 to 50 per cent.
7. **Vulcorine** adds an average additional weight of seven (7) pounds per car.
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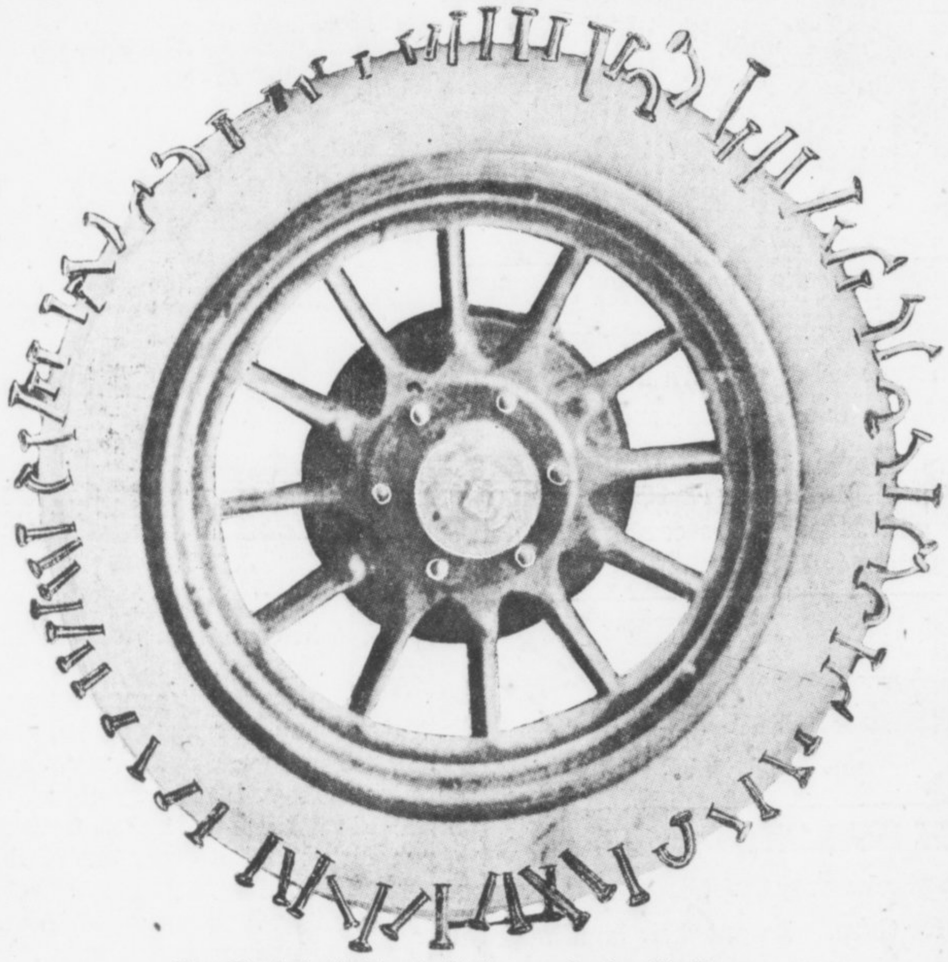

Three Hundred nails driven in this tire—ranging from 6 to 30 penny

Vulcorine Prevented Any Leakage of Air

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

EDGAR EVERHARDT, A. M., Ph. D.
In Charge Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons.

February 27th, 1913.

Vulcorine Company.

I have made an examination of the sample of VULCORINE, which you handed to me for analysis, and have found that it contains no material that will give off an explosive gas or compound, and that it contains no acid, or other material harmful to rubber. In fact, the presence of this material tends to keep rubber soft and pliable. Yours truly,

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We will pay the sum of $100.00 to any one who can show that VULCORINE will in any way injure an automobile tire tube or other rubber material. VULCORINE does not affect the guarantee of any automobile tire manufactured.

DESCRIPTION

VULCORINE is sold under one label only. Put up in quart and gallon cans. Full directions on each can. If your local dealer does not handle VULCORINE, write us direct. You can apply it yourself.

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Upon request we will be glad to furnish you with list of satisfied users of VULCORINE.

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SUNDAY AMERICAN'S SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ALL THE GREAT CAPITALS OF EUROPE

KING'S FEAR OF MILITANCY PERIL TO SUFFRAGE

Queen Mary, Dread of Vote Hunters, Causes Strict Censorship of Invitations to Court.

DETECTIVES GUARD PALACES

Trip to Germany Made Unpleasant by Anguish Because of Threatened Kidnaping.

By HERBERT TEMPLE
Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—If the Government should at last decide upon drastic measures to put an end to the criminal campaign of the suffragettes it will not be because the members of the Cabinet are afraid of appearing in a ridiculous light before the public. But because these mad female vote hunters have given the Royal family so many anxious hours that the King and especially Queen Mary have a most vivid idea of what the lives of the Czar and Czarina of Russia must be like.

The general public knows nothing of the countless attempts which the suffragettes have made to annoy the members of the Royal family, but which have all failed, thanks to the vigilance of the police and the secret service departments. Beyond the usual sentries on guard there is nothing to show that all the Royal residences are being most carefully guarded, but as a matter of fact they are all surrounded by a large number of detectives in all kinds of disguises, who will speedily pounce upon any person trying to enter the royal precincts without having legitimate business there.

Court Invitations Canceled.

When recently the third court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace the most extraordinary precautions were taken to keep out sympathizers of the militant suffragettes and a number of invitations sent to ladies in high society, known to favor votes for women, were cancelled at the last moment. Every card of admission was submitted to the authorities of Scotland Yard who made a careful investigation of the invited persons' circle of acquaintances. The Palace itself was surrounded by a strong cordon of detectives who peered into every carriage as it approached, and inside nearly one-fourth of the footmen were detectives in disguise who had in advance been supplied with photographs of all the guests whom they did not know.

Queen Feared Kidnapers.

It was with considerable trepidation that Queen Mary went to Germany to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter, as she has recently been living in a constant fear that the suffragettes might take it into their heads to kidnap one of her children and all the time she was abroad the Queen was in constant communication with the Palace here by special direct wire.

That the suffragette London headquarters were raided was because it had just been discovered that they had planned to set fire to the beautiful "White Lodge" in Richmond Park, which contains so many mementoes of Queen Mary's childhood.

Police Protection For Paris Gamblers

Politicians Are Charged With Having Interest in Popular Greencloth Establishments.

Special Cable to The American.

PARIS, June 7.—In a discussion of a proposal in the budget to alter the tax on public gaming houses the French Chamber of Deputies has become involved in an atmosphere of scandal.

The charges, which are so far anonymous, are to the effect that French politicians have personal interests in the casino of Enghien, near Paris. Further, it is said that several private gambling houses in Paris are under "high protection" and are raided by the police only after ample warning of the time of the raid has been given to the management. These statements put the House in an uproar of demand for the names of the deputies concerned.

M. Georges Berry read a report on the casino at Enghien, which, he stated, had been rendered by a special police official to the directors of the Surete, the French Scotland Yard. In this report the commissary says: "We have a complete list of the persons who have an interest in the budget of the casino. Should any employee be prosecuted intervention on his behalf flows into the police offices."

Wonderful Treatment for Corns, Callouses and All Sore Feet.

Millions of people who endure daily torture from sore feet will welcome the information that there is now a simple treatment that positively and quickly cures foot ailments of all kinds. You can say goodbye to corns and callouses, bunions, swollen, aching, bad smelling and sweaty feet. This treatment works right through the pores and removes the cause of the trouble. Use it once and your feet feel delightful; use it for a week and your foot troubles will be a thing of the past. 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. Amazing results follow. Calocide was formerly confined to doctors' use, but now any druggist will supply it. If he does not have it in stock he can get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. A twenty-five-cent package is said to be enough to put the worst feet in fine condition.

Germany Is in Gala Dress for Kaiser's Jubilee

But the People Are Dissatisfied Amid the 'Joy'

First photographs of Germany's royal wedding to reach this country. Above are shown Prince Ernest August of Cumberland and his bride, Princess Victoria Luise, only daughter of the Kaiser and the Kaiserin. This picture was taken immediately after their marriage. Below is a snapshot of the actual wedding ceremony. It shows an unusual gathering of crowned heads. The Kaiser and Kaiserin are to be seen in the foreground, while grouped above from left to right are the Czar of Russia and the Czarina and Queen Mary and King George of England.

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Twenty-five Rulers Are in Berlin to Pay Homage—Fete to Last a Month.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 7.—With 25 rulers of German States here to-day to pay homage to the Kaiser, everything is in readiness for the celebration in honor of Emperor William's twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Military events, musical festivals, fetes of all sorts, Olympic games, grand opera and banquets galore are scheduled. To-morrow the Kaiser and his entire court and most of the visiting dignitaries will attend the opening and dedication of the Olympic Stadium on the edge of Grunewald Forest, the second largest in the world, which has just been completed at a cost of $500,000. Twenty-five thousand athletes will take part in the contests.

Berlin will virtually take a holiday of a month. One week will be devoted to grand prix events, one week to musical festivals and another to grand opera, with Olympic games intermingling.

Special Envoys Are Sent.

In addition to the 25 rulers of German States, which includes the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, special embassies have been sent by the United States and by all European countries. Great interest is being displayed by Berliners in Andrew Carnegie, the American peace advocate, who is to be a guest. It is expected that the Kaiser will take advantage of one of his speech-making occasions to deliver an address upon international peace. Archduke Francis Ferdinand is to represent Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

It is expected that the Kaiser will signalize the occasion by the pardoning and commuting of many prisoners. In addition, he will probably raise many prominent Germans to the nobility, bestowing many titles and innumerable orders and decorations. It is whispered that Carnegie is to be presented with an order.

Great Present for Kaiser.

All of the cities of Germany have combined to present the Kaiser with a magnificent personal present. After it had been announced that this testimonial would be presented to the Emperor, the latter announced that no further gifts were to be given to him, but that if Germans desired to evidence their esteem, they might present gifts to educational and charitable institutions of a local character.

The present which the German cities are to present to the Kaiser consists of a gold and silver set of tablets bearing the armorial escutcheons and arms of the Emperor. The present cost more than $20,000. The text is of pure gold with the arms of the Kaiser in enameled and gilded silver, with engraved ivory and mother-of-pearl. Thousands of Germans gave 2½ cents apiece to pay for it.

Notables Are Coming.

From St. Petersburg, Kasta in Hungary, and Ulm in Wurttemberg, three notable delegations have arrived. They are detachments of ranking officers and headquarters troops of the Russian Imperial Life-guards (Kaiser Frederick William III's regiment), William I's Hungarian Infantry Guards and Kaiser William II's Wurttemberg Infantry. The Kaiser is colonel in chief of all three.

Count von Eulenberg, chief court marshal, and General von Plessen, commanding general of the headquarters army, aided by many court dignitaries, have had charge of the arrangements for the jubilee. They have spared no expense.

Berlin has outdone itself in its decorations. Even the recent wedding of the only daughter of the Kaiser, the Princess Victoria Luise, and Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, did not arouse such enthusiasm.

But even with all of this apparent loyalty it is evident that the German people are dissatisfied with their lot in life, politically and economically. Nowhere is the dissatisfaction as pronounced as in Prussia, the Kingdom whose ruler the Kaiser is.

After the recent elections to the Prussian Landtag, which everyone, including the King of Prussia, knows are nothing but a mere farce, the grumbling has grown louder than ever and the whole press is speaking in terms of the utmost bitterness.

PAGE ALREADY LIKED IN LONDON AS AMBASSADOR

British Paper in Commenting Says England Prefers Scholar Type to Rich Society Man.

Special Cable to The American.

LONDON, June 7.—Although Ambassador Walter H. Page, in accordance with custom, refrained from taking any part in London life until he presented his credentials to the King, it is learned from various sources that he has made a highly favorable impression on those with whom he has been brought into contact since his arrival.

Not the least of his gifts is said to be a sense of humor. Among the many recent comments on the new Ambassador The Nation's is notable. This Liberal weekly suggests that England follow America's example in the selection of representatives at Washington.

It says: "Washington is the last city in the world where an Ambassador of the reserved, angular species, all stiffness and conventions, can make headway. So far, indisputably, the best representative that this or any other country has sent to America was Mr. Bryce, and the real reason why he achieved so remarkable a triumph was that he was far removed from the ordinary professional diplomat and approximated very closely the sort of men the United States is accustomed to send to London.

"The American Ambassadors here have been as emphatically Ambassadors to the people as to the Court or Whitehall or the West End.

"Mr. Bryce in his seven years of service laid the foundations of a not dissimilar prestige at Washington, and, invaluably assisted by Mrs. Bryce, the British Embassy became in his hands what the American Embassy in London was in the hands of Lowell, Hay, and Choate.

"Mr. Page in London is certain to prove a reversion to the type of scholar diplomat that, before the coming of the millionaires, was America's distinctive and most agreeable contribution to international intercourse."

THERESA, ONCE IDOL OF PARIS, DIES UNKNOWN

Singer Who Entertained Empress Eugenie Returned to Peasantry From Which She Came.

BY CHARLES HENRY MELTZER.
Special Correspondent of Hearst's Sunday American.

PARIS, June 7.—In other days the passing of Theresa would haev convulsed Paris. To-day—the news that she is dead means almost nothing.

A score of years ago she was half forgotten. Yet in an earlier time, the time of Hortense Schneider, the Empress Eugenie and Offenbach, she was a power.

Theresa (or, to name her by the name she bore in private life, Mme. Donval) was probably the greatest and most fascinating "popular" singer of her age and kind. Yvette Guilbert at her best has never known her vogue. Yvette, indeed, has attempted to sing some of her old songs. But, by comparison, her rendering of them seems like the faint chirruping of a sparrow when one has listened to the blackbird or the cuckoo.

Rose From Peasantry.

The great artist who died yesterday in a little village (for she was in her own way an artist of tremendous power) rose from the peasantry. Her maiden name was Emma Valadon, and she was born, over three-quarters of a century ago, in a village. She began her strange and turbulent career as a dressmaker. Then, being bitten by a bee, she made her debut, in a very humble way, in a play by Victor Sejour called "Le Fils de la Nuit."

Though curiously dramatic, she was not destined to a regular stage life. Ere long she left the theater for the music hall. She scored her first successes at the Alcazar, where, by the fire and force and humor of her singing, she soon conquered Paris.

Theresa was by no means beautiful. She had little charm, no grace and not much style. But she had qualities of an unusual kind. She had life and dash. The town soon made an idol of this woman. It learned to love her for her very faults and frailties.

She was the embodiment of what we call "The People." Rude and audacious in her art, yet something tragic, she could sink into the abysses of vulgarity and soar to lofty heights of patriotism.

Her interpretations of such ribald songs as "C'est dans le nex que ca me chatouille," "Rien n'est sacre pour up sapeur," "La Femme a Barbe" and many other ancient favorites of the cafe-chantants made her the idol of the crowd.

Later she sometimes strayed into the sinister and pathetic fields.

Long after the war of 1870, when she was old and I was still a student in Paris, I heard Theresa sing (or, rather declaim) that appalling and wonderful work, "La Glu," of Richepin. I have never forgotten the tragic impression she made as she told how, to content a worthless woman, a son cut out his wretched mother's heart.

Theresa reigned in turn at the Alcazar, at the Cafe Moka and at the Eldorado. She became a big, coarse, burly, vulgar woman. But she remained a genius.

From time to time, when the occasion served, she appeared in light opera at the Galete, the Menus-Plaisirs, the Varietes and the Chatelet.

Just twenty years ago, after a "benefit," she retired. She went back to her old peasant ways and life, to raise chickens, plant potatoes and grow plums.

And with her passing we have lost one of the few great, picturesque relics of her day.

Nun, Who Foretold Humbert's End, Dies

Sister Is Said To Have Prophesied Pope Pius' Election and Messina Earthquake.

Special Cable to The American.

MILAN, June 7.—There has just died at Viterbo, Sliver Maria Benedett a nun, whose real name was Miss Penelope Frey, and concerning whom many extraordinary stories are related. These are chiefly founded upon her alleged possession in a remarkable degree of the power of second sight.

Her supposed gift of prophecy was, according to general report, first exhibited in 1900, when she fortold to a horrified audience of members of the convent community the assassination of King Humbert.

So great was her fame that special permission was granted to her to receive pilgrims, who came to visit the convent. At another time she is said to have foretold the death of Cardinal Bebini, Bishop of Viterbo. The Bishop had sent a gift of tapers to the convent. On hearing this, Maria Benedetta said with deep emotion that she could see those very candles being used at the funeral of the givers. The elevation of Pius X, to the Papachair was also one of the events she correctly foretold.

Lastly, she was credited with having warned the nation of the Messina earthquake.

DR. STOCKS REGAINS PERFECT HEALTH.

After Long Vacation Returns to City This Week and Resumes Practice June 9th.

To My Former Friends and Patrons: I beg to announce that I will resume my practice on June 9. Office on seventh floor Atlanta Trust Building, 140 Peachtree St. Bell phone Ivy 4292. C. L. Stocks, Dentist.

For MILADY'S WARDROBE

The newest of dainty things is at hand in the form of small wedding veil pins, which are jeweled. These are sold in pairs, and are made of platinum in the form of an extra size hairpin. The top is a half circle or an open oval in design, set with diamonds or pearls or the two gems in combination.

These are charming as a bridal gift, and are not especially costly, ranging in price from $10.50 to $30 a pair. Where one can afford the diamond mounted pins there will not alone be the fascination of the glittering ornament, but one avoids disturbing the bride with the superstition of "pearls and tears." For superstitions are sure to be in force on this occasion, if not at any other time in all her life.

* * *

The wearing of a black velvet ribbon around the neck is classed as a Louis XV feature, though plenty of women can remember its recurring seasons of popularity within their own lifetime. This narrow black ribbon is having a great vogue in Paris and is increasingly popular here. Sometimes it is tied in a little bow in front, a trifle to one side, a coquettish touch which is becoming and is also highly serviceable in concealing defects, if they exist.

Occasionally a tiny agrafe is fastened to the ribbon in the middle of the front. Clasps of brilliants are often used for fastenings and the ends of the little bow may be finished with drops of brilliants.

Whether this be a hint of an impending Louis Quinze revival or merely another inevitable accompaniment of the general adoption of collarless gowns is open to discussion. Certainly neckwear of all kinds continues to be produced in unending variety and never was it more necessary than in this season of daytime decolletage.

* * *

The sailor hat has returned for morning wear, but instead of the severe band which formed its sole adornment in former years, it is now trimmed with flowers. A pretty model is of yellow straw with a red rose in front and two roses on long stems protruding over the brim at the back.

* * *

Variety is the keynote of the wraps and coats which are shown for early summer wear. Several new designs are expected, one which is sure of popularity being cut like a bishop's robe and thrown back in wide revers with rich embroidery. No stuff will be too rich or handsome for these new coats.

* * *

The real "throw over" coat of the season will be quite short and made in glace silk, white, black, colored or metal shot. It somewhat resembles a bolero, only that its fronts are cut in long points, and it is loose enough to admit of its being worn over a little frock. Transparent net forms some of the new afternoon garments, which are voluminous in their long and sweeping folds. Some of these are held to the side with decorative clasps.

Soft satin is thrown to one side and caught and manipulated, while sleeves droop from the shoulders, and long scarflike drapings add to the loose appearance of the whole wrap. Interlinings and rucked chiffon, which forms the linings of some of these examples, add to their general effect, and there are marvels of draped chiffon hung on silk, which forms the upper part of a coat or cloak, combined with an extra deep hem of plush, silk, or (abroad) even of one of the new, soft makes of fur which are known as summer furs.

* * *

Some of the prettiest new bathing suits are made of lansdowne—a silk and worsted material which is lustrous and silky in texture and which is a bit less clinging, when wet, than ordinary satin. The ultra smart swimming suit has a very short skirt below which shows plainly the full knickers, reaching just to the knee. Sometimes the upper part of the suit is cut like a little boy's Russian blouse and confined by a wide patent leather belt, fastened loosely around the figure.

* * *

If one has bits of fine old embroidery in the family such treasures come in admirably for picturesque collar and cuffs. An old fichu with a little embroidery all around and more in the center back will prove a fine finishing touch to a fine mull gown for a girl of picturesque or quaint appearance.

* * *

Pins and combs have returned to style as hair decoration. This is because of the new shape that the coiffure now takes—the upward movement of the mass of hair at the back. To describe a coiffure of to-day is to say that there is no part of the hair that is a distinct protuberance from the rest. There are no puffs, buns or braids. The waved tresses are draped and drawn together smoothly or interwoven in strands over the head, the ends tucked in under inconspicuously. Into this soft artistic mass are thrust the plain shell or jewelled combs or pins. This does not mean, however, that the hair forms a close cap on the head; it really makes a helmet shape, for at the back, toward the top, the hair stands away from the head, elongating the coiffure and giving the effect of a chignon without being one.

* * *

Lovely, where a rich and elegant material is needed for coats and three piece tailored suits, or coat and skirt where the style is so simple that the design is given prominence, are the damask matelasse which has the ribbed background and a thick raised line satiny ornamental scroll design. There is a taffeta brocade, a simple ondoyant material, also a matelasse satin brocade. In the crepe brocades, which are especially suitable for dresses, the crepe faconne has a faille ground with slender dull satin figure.

* * *

Delightful little sachet cards to be used in place of perfumed bags are prepared especially to slip in between dainty garments, gloves, handkerchiefs and ribbons. The cards are inexpensive and can be renewed when the fragrance grows faint.

* * *

The fashion of the sloped out neck opening is becoming more and more general, but the turndown collar is less often seen. Now that it has become common property and is seen on all the "ready-made" blouses, preference is given to the ruche of pleated tulle, framing the opening of a corsage and placed "en montant," so that the neck is set off by the whiteness of the ruche, which is much more becoming and looks less hard, especially when the coat is worn over the corsage. An edging of feather or marabout is also very becoming and very much used for afternoon dresses.

* * *

Coat effects on gowns give a pleasing novelty in summer fashions. No matter how unconventional one may decide to be, few women have the courage to go about in town without some sort of an outside wrap.

Sometimes these coat tops are very marked and are exactly like the various bloused coat models, except that they are a part of the dress and can not be removed. Then again they are simply indicated by the manipulation of the draperies and trimmings.

* * *

The bathing beach is going to be more brilliantly blinding than ever this season, for added to the glitter of sky and sea and yellow sands will be the glitter of rhinestone-trimmed bathing caps. These dazzling affairs are the very latest thing at the French beaches, and women who go in for sand posing rather than actual swimming are especially enthusiastic over the glittering caps—which are, of course, adorably pretty and equally adorably becoming, though one can not say much for their practical qualities when it comes to keeping the hair dry—which used to be the first duty of a bathing cap. In fact, the new caps are more like boudoir caps than bathing caps.

* * *

The battlemented fichu is now the proper thing and the linen collar and jabot with a sharp pointed edge rules in fashion. Sometimes the battlements are hand buttonholed all around and sometimes they are made of fine machine embroidered edging, which comes in such patterns in a variety of effects. Embroidery trimmed neckwear—if the embroidery is very fine and distinctive in character—is now much more fashionable than lace garnished models, and embroidery collars just off the white tone and in creamy and pale ecru tints are especially exclusive in character.

* * *

A big supply of one-piece frocks of thin cottons or linens should be included in every seashore outfit, and such frocks are to be had at surprisingly low prices, if one buys them ready made. Or they may be made up at even smaller expense by the amateur seamstress, with the aid of a good pattern.

A PHYSICIAN CURES HIS WIFE OF CONSUMPTION

With a Simple Home Treatment. Book Fully Describing the Treatment Sent Absolutely Free To Any Lung Sufferer.

DR. W. H. KNIGHT, of East Sangus, Mass., writes:

"My wife was down with Consumption, when I ordered the Lloyd treatment. She was very weak from night sweats, cough, and in a feverish condition. I noticed a change for the better after ten days' treatment, and from that time on up to three months, when the cure was completed. The Lloyd Treatment kills the Tubercle Bacillus in the blood and tissue, and it is the only remedy so far discovered that will do this. It is a preventive as well as a cure. It should be used by those who are run down, or those who fear the approach of Consumption. It can be truthfully said that for the cure and prevention of Consumption, it is the most wonderful treatment of the present age.

This is only one of hundreds of letters received from physicians and others reporting cases of consumption and lung trouble restored to health in all sections of the United States. We want to send every lung sufferer absolutely free the startling statements of Dr. W. H. Kiester, of Dayton, Ohio; Dr. C. G. Pinckard, of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Ward, of Troy, Mo., and many others who report results almost beyond belief, together with a valuable booklet on the cause, prevention and treatment of consumption and lung trouble.

If you are suffering from weakness, blood-spitting, pus-filled sputum, night sweats, chills, fever, loss of flesh, painful lungs, distressing cough, wasted body, loss of strength—write me to-day and I'll send you ABSOLUTELY FREE the sworn testimony of many who, after suffering with just such distressing symptoms, now state that they ARE CURED, strong, able to work, without ache or pain, happy, full of praise, after a few months' use of this simple home treatment. Send your name and address TO-DAY. JUDD G. LLOYD, 5791 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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DAIRYMEN AND FARMERS BUILD OWN RAILROAD

Rich Section of Illinois and Wisconsin to Be Opened After Trunk Lines Refused.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS., June 7.—A rich dairy region of Wisconsin and Illinois is to be tapped by the further extension of a railroad promoted largely by farmers and dairymen. This road reached Wauconda, Ill., recently and now it is to be run further north until it penetrates the Badger domain and ultimately connects the network of electric lines now being built in the region.

This road is the Palestine, Lake Zurich and Wauconda. It is fifteen miles long, connecting with the Northwestern at Palestine. Ultimately it will connect the Fox Lake region and find an outlet still further north. In a distance of fifteen miles there are nearly that many stops. There is but one locomotive, a combination baggage, express and passenger car and one coach.

The road was built to tap a section about twenty-five miles square, after all attempts to obtain direct transportation in the last quarter of a century or more had failed. Both steam roads and trolleys for this region got on paper but no further, until finally the farmers and the resort men pooled their interests and started the movement that promises success.

Up to last fall the merchants of Lake Zurich and Wauconda were obliged to stage their freight between ten and twelve miles, and the farmers had to haul their products and get their supplies in the same way. Summer people had to take long drives to reach lake homes. Some of them were transported on hay racks at 25 cents a ride.

Montana Indian Land To Be Opened by U. S.

1,500,000 Acres In Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reserves Will Be Disposed of Next.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Montana will be the scene of the next opening of Indian lands. It probably will be held late in the summer, when approximately 1,500,000 acres in the Fort Peck and Blackfeet reserves, which were ceded to the Federal Government of several years ago, will be disposed of.

On both reservations allotments have about been completed and the classification of mineral and nonmineral lands has proceeded to the point where the reports of the classification agents will soon be placed before the Secretary of the Interior.

It is stated, however, that the date of the opening of each of the reserves will not be fixed until the new Commissioner of the General Land Office is installed. That official has not yet been selected by President Wilson.

It is stated at the General Land Office that ample notice will be given the public of the opening of these reserves, and that full information relative to them will be given in a circular to be issued as soon as the dates of the openings have been fixed.

Farm Girl Independence Opened By Organization of Canning Clubs; Work Destroys Lure of the City

As Much as $900 an Acre Made By Young Georgia Woman in Putting Up Tomatoes in Single Year—Waste Is Saved and Millions of Dollars Is Result.

By CHARLES A. WHITTLE.
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

By growing tomatoes and canning them at home, one member of the Georgia Girls' Clubs cleared $90 from one-tenth of an acre. Think of $900 per acre!

If that is too big to comprehend, think of ten prize-winners in Georgia averaging a net profit of $62 per tenth acre, that is, $620 per acre!

And just to show that girls, one-tenth acres and tomatoes can win beautifully in a wholesale way, here is a record of 138 girls averaging a profit of $25.88 per one-tenth acre, or $258.80 per acre.

Wonderful! But the yields and the cash are only small items of the profit. The big event of it all is the vision. The "career" for which the country girl longs—independence, money, clothes position—no longer leads straight away toward the glittering city. The old kitchen garden, rimmed with roses and scuppernongs, becomes a haunt of fairies bringing good, clean gold with the seasons to those who labor with pure hearts.

Money From Old Place.

Yes, money is to be had from the "Old Place," enough money to keep the head high, enough to make one independent of wage obligations that bind and burden.

Why should one not grow tomatoes and hold a high head? It is for this very purpose of teaching the nobility of such work that the tomato clubs have been formed. They exist to proclaim the right to grow tomatoes or anything else on the farm and hold a high head in this good old Southland where there has been a notion running back to slave days that hangs quite to the contrary.

More than tomatoes and money, the girls' clubs also stand for the enlargement of the vision of the home life. Wherever these clubs are formed there domestic science is studied. Experiments with molds, yeasts, bacteria, to teach their nature and how to make them serve good purposes and how to prevent them from doing harm; what constituents of food are and their functions in nourishing the body; what sort of cooking is required to bring the food composition into available form, are lines of investigation which are pursued with great profit.

Before the writer is a bulletin prepared by Miss Mary Cresnell, the organizer of girls' clubs in Georgia, issued by the Georgia State College of Agriculture, which not only gives useful and easily understood information on all these subjects but presents a number of recipes for vegetable cooking, for making sauces, for baking vegetables and producing salads.

Values Added by Home Canning.

If the tomato clubs stopped with growing tomatoes, the profit would not be so large. Canning adds much to the value. Therefore, how to can tomatoes at home so that they will not only look like "store" tomatoes but top the market is an important consideration in tomato club profits.

The canning implements, how to use them, how to prepare tomatoes and get them sealed in the cans with no after trouble from spoiling, is a very essential work.

One Georgian with a habit of not missing anything that came his way, hung around the edges of the crowds of girls and women where instructions about canning were being given, and forthwith bought him a canning outfit and began to can the surplus fruits and vegetables through the neighborhood, making more money than he had ever thought he would be able to make.

Of course, no iron-clad regulations forbid a country girl from growing and canning anything she desires. Some of the club members have grown and canned as great a variety as possible just to show their proficiency in the art. The products of their industry have been displayed at the schools and county fairs with great pride.

Tomatoes, however, have been chosen as the crop best suited to inaugurate the work. Plans, in fact, have been elaborated for various kinds of crop contests for girls, which, in course of time, will be promoted in each State as far and fast as means will admit.

Cultural Value of Clubs.

Can anything be more educative and cultural than to look into the hidden things of nature, learn some of the great laws and fundamental principles of science, come face to face with world wonders and feel the call to the unexplored?

And yet some would have none of the tomato clubs out of a foolish fear that raising a crop and marketing it will somehow rub off rather than put on refinement.

The hoe bows no one permanently who would lift up his head.

The world admires culture and refinement, but it both admires and applauds workable culture. The useful and the beautiful are not essentially antagonistic. The spirit of service should belong to and glorify both.

Why is it less refining to care for a patch of tomatoes than a pot of flowers? Of course, the purpose of canning clubs is not to make farm drudges of girls. Just the opposite is the aim. A reasonable amount of outdoor gardening is a source of health, strength and perfect physical development. Overwork is as much decried as none. Gardening must be interesting, may be even joyful, but whatever it is, the girls' club work does not stand for drudgery, enough of which they are bound to get in the household work unless enough can be made off the garden patches to hire it done.

It is the emancipation of the womanhood of the country from drudgery, from depression of narrow circumstances and from the joylessness of no spending money for the fineries and trifles which she craves, that the girls' clubs are attaining.

It is well for her to apply some of her physical strength to the garden patches, but if she can not do a sufficient amount to count, she knows how to do it, which is the greatest thing in getting results. So, with knowing how, she can direct those who are able to work.

Centers Around Schools.

Any organized movement for the betterment of girlhood of the country, undertaken by public enterprises, of course, finds its logical initiation at the public schools. The canning club movement, as well as the boys' corn club movement, operates through the schools, the teacher being the local head and the county superintendent a supervising official, the district organizer or State organizer next in line and the State College of Agriculture the head and directing force.

Each county that organizes has a canning demonstrator appointed by the State College of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture of the United States. Districts are formed within the county, each district having its canning center where meetings of the girls and their mothers can be held.

An applicant for membership in a girls' club must not be under 10, nor more than 18 years of age. Instructions as to methods of cultivating the one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes must be strictly followed and accurate reports kept. A committee of responsible persons must visit and inspect the garden from time to time, see the tomatoes canned and certify to a report, otherwise the tomato grower is not eligible to enter the school, County or State contest.

Must Bear Club Label.

All canned vegetables put on the market must bear the club label on which must appear the weight and the name of the packer.

In the contests the awards are made on the following score:

Yield 20 per cent.
Profit 20 per cent.
Exhibit 40 per cent.

The flavor, appearance of products as to color, size, etc., texture, whether firm or too soft; the pack whether full or scant, well or poorly arranged; workmanship in sealing, labeling, etc., all enter into deciding the contest.

Prizes of various kinds and value are offered as inducements to the girls to learn how to grow vegetables and can them successfully. One that is highest and most valued by the prize winners is the scholarship to a short course at the State College of Agriculture. The scholarship meets the expense of the trip and the stay during the ten days of the course. A special course in domestic science, poultry, dairying and trucking is obtained from this short course which is arranged especially to meet their needs.

Aside from the value of instruction the girls find it wonderfully interesting, a real picnic time. It is an opportunity also to give the girls a larger vision of farm life as it is typified by the College, its laboratories, its many and fascinating activities indicating wonderful vistas of attainment on the farm.

The benefits of the canning club movement are not restricted to the girls. It is catching, very infectious with mothers, and no sooner are the girls interested than the women have a new theme to talk about at the casual meetings or the "visits." The irresistible end of the conclusions of all the pros and cons of the mothers is that it is surely a fact that Bessie Blank has made $50 clean and clear in profit off of her little one-tenth acre tract.

How it is the canning was done, what little precautions and niceties were necessary and what would happen if they were not carefully attended to, all get thoroughly threshed over among the women folk until the net result is that every woman in the community knows how it is to be done, gets interested in doing it and there you are.

Just about how much canned goods cross over the Georgia State line, or the Alabama State line or the South Carolina State line from some other State? It is enough to make our pocketbooks ache to think of it. The home canning outfit which the tomato club organizers are carrying through the South will fix that before long, if the big canneries do not.

Expert Outlines Plan.

At Cuba, Alabama, a few farmers decided they would put up a canning plant. They did. Then they did not know how to run it, so they wrote Congressman Hobson about it, as they do about most of their troubles. Pretty soon there came an expert sent from Washington or from somewhere sent by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, back of whose coming was the Merrimac hero.

The canning expert told them how to get the various kinds of cannable stuff into the cans so that they would not spoil. He had the proper receipt and not a can was lost from spoiling. The cannery ran three weeks the first year. It could not run longer because the people were not expecting it and were therefore not prepared to deliver the succulent materials. But the enterprising farmers did not lose heart. They only made 17 per cent on their investment while running three weeks. With plenty of pluck they prepared to go about it on a bigger scale next year.

Happenings somewhat similar and with profits that depend largely on how many cans have been improperly filled and have turned out badly, can be found in increasing numbers throughout the South. Some few failures certainly demonstrate that it pays to get in touch with canning club organizers or some expert from somewhere.

South Can Lead in Canning.

The South ought to be the greatest canning section of the entire country. It can grow more things to can, it can grow them cheaper and gather and can them cheaper than any section now engaging extensively in the business.

The canning outfit is a great conserver of waste. The apples that fall to the ground and are permitted to rot, the surplus tomatoes that decay on the vine, the peaches which the rot will get before they reach the market, the beans that a glutted market will not take, the blackberries growing everywhere, strawberries, huckleberries and a world of good things, can all be put into cans and fed to the family when supplies are running short or sold to the city where canned goods go all the year round.

Some few millions can be picked up from the blackberries growing wild which now feed the birds or dry on the vine here in the South, each year. And there is no use talking, a blackberry shortcake is worthy of eminent esteem.

A million dollars or so of huckleberries, whortleberries, blue berries, or whatever your neck of the woods calls them, could be picked in anybody's woods with no questions asked, and encased in fruit jars. Blueberry pie makes a fine contribution to world peace when in transit on the lunch counter.

Big Canneries Don't Compete.

With the best of them, however, there is a difference between the stuff that the big canneries put up and the kind "mother puts up." And there will always be a difference between the product of the big canneries and that which the canning club girls fix. The little touches of flavor and delicacy which the big canneries can never get, will always be associated with the home canning. The home made sold at the delicatessen will always command a better price. So that, whatever the prospective home canner may think of the big canning establishments that are going up in the South, there need be no fear of competition.

AFRICAN GRASS SEEN AS MONEY CROP OF SOUTH

Department of Agriculture Expert Believes Its Culture Will Add Millions to Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Important additions to the crops of the South which will add millions to the revenue of the farmers of Georgia and nearby states, if cultivated as universally as they deserve, are announced by the Department of Agriculture in a report prepared by R. A. Oakley, agronomist in the office of Forage Crop Investigation of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

A world wide search has been conducted for hay crops adapted to the South, and two species of grass have been emphatically approved, while a third appears to be thoroughly satisfactory. The three varieties were discovered in Africa. The two which meet with the approval of the government experts are Rhodes grass and Sudan grass, while experiments are still being conducted on Tunis grass.

Value Apparent From First.

"In the course of its work the Department of Agriculture has introduced a large number of species and varieties of true grasses; and while as might be expected, a great majority of these showed little or no promise for our conditions, there were some whose value was apparent almost from the first," says the Oakley report.

"Though always interesting, it is rarely the case that the introduction and testing of new crops result in the spectacular. Among the grasses that have been received within the past few years, however, are species that promise to be exceptions to the rule. Not only are they practically assured a place among our cultivated crops, but one species especially seems likely to produce a material change in the agriculture of the region to which it is adapted.

"While not closely related botanically, and differing materially in important characterizations, Rhodes grass and Sudan grass have proved almost equally promising in the preliminary tests in the sections to which they are apparently adapted, and are almost certain to become staple hay crops within a comparatively short time."

Rhodes grass was first cultivated by Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town, about 1895. It was tested in Australia in 1911 and 1912. Out of 43 reports recently received from the tests, 21 were enthusiastically favorable, 15 were favorable, and only 7 unfavorable. In almost every case where failure was reported the cause was readily apparent. "In many cases the reports read almost like fiction," says Mr. Oakley.

Florida Orders Supply.

At the present time farmers in Florida who have tried out Rhodes grass are placing with Australian seedsmen orders far in excess of the supply.

Rhodes grass is aggressive, furnishes a profitable yield, is palatable and of good color, and has good seed habits.

"While there has not been sufficient experience in the feeding of Rhodes grass hay in this country to make a definite statement regarding its feeding value," says Mr. Oakley, "there remains little doubt in the minds of those who have fed it on a small scale that it is equal to any of the grass hays. Its chemical analysis points to a high nutritive value, and its aroma and palatability are such as to make it readily eaten by stock. The yield afforded by Rhodes grass is one of its strong points, in this respect it has more than come up to expectations. Even on poor, sandy soils it frequently produces two or more cuttings per season exceeding 1½ tons each. There are authentic reports of total yields per season of 6 tons per acre of well cured hay secured from three cuttings, the first cutting being made in May, the second in July, and the third in September. At the present market price of hay in the South it can be easily seen that such yields are very profitable."

Cannot Stand Cold Weather.

The one drawback with Rhodes grass is that in its present state of development it cannot stand weather colder than 20 degrees, but the Government scientists expect to work out a method whereby the grass will be handled in a manner to reseed itself, so that it can be grown in states well up into the North.

Sudan grass, however, is not limited in its area by temperature, and in many respects is a more important discovery than Rhodes grass. Tests have been made at Arlington Farm, Va. It was obtained from Khartum, Sudan, in 1909.

This grass is easily cured and easily handled as hay, and is very drought resistant. The yield of hay and seed can as yet be only roughly approximated. In a vast majority of the cases reported the yield of hay has been unusually high and that of seed entirely satisfactory.

"Sudan grass already needs no exploitation," says Mr. Oakley, "and it hardly seems likely that anything will develop to detract from its popularity or to lessen its usefulness. Numerous representatives of its group (the sorghums) are now, and have been for a long time, important forage crops in this country. Taking this into consideration, together with the wonderful showing Sudan grass has made, the predicting of a bright future for it seems entirely justified."

POULTRY

American Poultry Association has grown to membership of thousands and improved stock one hundred per cent during comparatively brief career. Standard of excellence changed yearly as new breeds and better birds are produced.

By Judge F. J. MARSHALL.

What is the American Poultry Association and what good has it done?

These are questions that are asked of us so often that we shall attempt to give a little general information in regard to this great organization.

I say great for two reasons. It is the greatest Live Stock Association in the world. Then its work has been so great in the results accomplished that it cannot be over estimated.

The American Poultry Association was organized in 1873 in Buffalo, N. Y. The object of the association was to stimulate the breeding of better poultry, thoroughbred poultry. A few leading poultry fanciers from various parts of the United States and Canada saw the importance of organization, that the thoroughbred poultry interests might be pushed for the betterment of the fancy and the general good of the poultry industry of the country at large.

25 Members at Start.

The association started its career with about 25 members. Life membership without dues was the only way into the organization. One object of organization was to publish a Standard of Excellence for the guidance of breeder in the various varieties then in existence, which numbered about 65 different varieties of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

At this time there are over 150 varieties. The first Standard was issued in February, 1878, and contained about 100 pages. The idea was at that time, and has always been, to revise the Standard every five years. This is done for the object of admitting any worthy new breeds, also for the changing or correcting of the text or description of any breed or variety as its advancement and improvement would warrant.

Committee Handles Revision.

For this purpose a standard revision committee is appointed for the handling of all this matter and getting it into shape for the publisher. This committee is usually composed of ten of the most efficient members, familiar with all breeds. Usually they are judges and leading breeders.

The standard revision committee for the 1915 edition will hold a meeting soon to prepare the preliminary matter for that book. All matter has to be in shape for the printers early in 1914 and it is with this end in view that the meeting is held so soon. The committee wishes that all who have any suggestions to make in regard to errors in the present Standard or something new that they wish to go in, such as new breeds and the like would get in communication with one or more of the members at once. Write to the committeeman nearest to you and he will present your claim to the whole committee.

The committee consists of the following: Hon. R. V. Hicks, Topeka, Kans., chairman; E. C. Branch, Lee Summit, Mo.; J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. C. Smith Waltham, Mass.; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa; Richard Oke, London, Ont.; F. J. Marshall, College Park, Ga. The committee desires the hearty co-operation of all poultrymen whether members of the American Poultry Association or not, that they may get out as complete an edition for 1915 as possible.

Membership Increased Slowly.

The membership increased but slowly for a good many years while the people of the county were becoming educated slowly to the benefits of good stock of poultry over the scrub kind that dominated the country in the early days. Finally the leaven began to get in its work and the membership took on new life and vigor until at this time it is growing by leaps and bounds in comparison.

Up to about 1906 the association had but a few hundred members widely scattered, and the annual meetings were but slimly attended, often it was with effort that a quorum was secured. About that time a great effort was made to popularize it and it began to take on new life, and members were added by hundreds rather than by singles as in former years. During the last year more than a thousand were taken into the ranks.

Now the total membership is about 6,000. This makes a great working body. Formerly it only included the fancy side of the work but now they are seeking to educate the people as to the best methods of running commercial poultry plants. The proper methods of marketing eggs and poultry to avoid as much of the needless loss as possible, seeking to have the teaching of poultry methods in the public schools. A committee has recently been appointed to get up text books for the schools, other committees to look after contagious diseases, study them and see what can be done to reduce the mortality in that way, particularly among little chicks.

Many Branch Organizations.

There are now branch organizations in each state to endeavor to get in closer touch with the work in all its details. These branches while intended to work as a state organization are under close control of the parent body and must report to it as to all the work that is being done. The officers of the parent body are composed of a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and ten elective members of the executive committee, together with the president of each state branch as members. This gives direct State representation.

Thus anything of importance to a certain section or State that may be different from what it is in other sections and that might need the influence and help of the whole body can be brought before it through the State representative in the Executive Committee of the whole.

In this way the old association is getting before the country at large what it has been hammering at for more than forty years. They are now just getting the milk out of the cocoanut. Many who have not made any study of conditions are wont to ask of what good is all this fuss about fine feathers? What we want is the benefits of the commercial side of the chicken business. We do not care about the color of the feathers. The eggs and meat are what we want.

Value of Good Stock.

Did you ever stop to think of what condition the chicken business of this country would be in had not some one introduced good stock, and had not some one gone to the trouble to organize for the purpose of disseminating poultry knowledge throughout the country; telling them that they could just as well make a seven-pound hen with the feed that they have used to get a four-pound one; some one to tell about the hen that will lay 150 eggs a year for them with the same feed and care that they have used to get 80 eggs a year; some one to tell them that they can get a whole flock to make a good laying record in the place of the hit or miss records the scrub hens have been making?

This is a work that some one should do in order that we might have the great supply of good fresh eggs that we are blessed with to-day. It fell to the lot of the American Poultry Association, and how well they have accomplished their work the vast proportions of the poultry industry will indicate.

Something of the magnitude of the work that the association is doing may be gained when we tell you that last year they sold almost twenty thousand standards, and of course thousands of people already have them.

What The Member Gets.

But you say what does the individual member get out of his membership in the association? He pays $10 for a life membership which is all that it need ever cost him.

He will receive each year the report of the Annual Meeting giving all the details of the meeting, which includes a number of valuable papers and speeches that have been made, together with the interesting debates that usually mark the sessions.

In that way he can keep in touch with the best fancy and commercial poultrymen of this country and their manner of doing business. This annual usually contains more than 300 pages and is worth many a dollar to the poultryman. These annual meetings are switched around over the country so that all sections may have a chance to attend frequently.

Last year it was held in Nashville the second week in August when hundreds of poultrymen from various parts of the country attended and had a good and profitable time. The second week of August this year it will be in Atlantic City. A place where all may attend and not only enjoy the poultry part of it but all the other attractions for which this famous place is noted.

Have Helped Business.

Then you have the satisfaction of feeling that you have been the means of helping to put the poultry business where it belongs, in the front rank of the great business interests of this country. This body of poultrymen is a representative body, composed of many of the finest business men the country holds. A body of men and women you would not hesitate to associate with as Governor Hooper expressed himself at Nashville last year. While the association does not try to urge poultrymen to join, yet knowing that in numbers there is strength they feel like you Mr. Poultry Raiser by joining you might, while you are helping yourself, help others.

We need your influence and counsel.

We omitted to state that the association issues a quarterly bulletin telling of the doings of the association from time to time during the year. These are sent to all members who desire them.

THOUSANDS ARE EXPECTED AT ROAD CONGRESS

Detroit Selected as Next Meeting Place After Spirited Contest With St. Louis and Denver.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The American Road Congress will hold its third annual meeting at Detroit during the week of September 29. This decision was reached by the joint committee of which Logan Waller Page, director of the United States Office of Public Roads, is chairman, after a spirited contest which finally narrowed down to the cities of St. Louis, Denver, Minneapolis, and Detroit.

The Congress is the great annual assemblage of the good roads organizations throughout the United States and is held under the auspices of the American Highway Association, the American Automobile Association and the National Association of Road Machinery and Material Manufacturers, the latter organization being concerned primarily with the exposition of machinery and materials held in conjunction with the Congress.

As there are between thirty and forty State and Interstate organizations identified with the American Highway Association in addition to its 1800 regular members, the big meeting will be thoroughly representative in character.

Arrangements have just been made to hold the annual meeting of the Michigan State Good Roads Association which has 15,000 members, the newly organized Michigan Trunk Line Association, and the Ontario Good Roads Association, in conjunction with the Congress. The combined attendance of these various road organizations will be well over 5,000 and will certainly set a new record far in advance of attendance figures at any previous good roads meeting in the United States.

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We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show every one, at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

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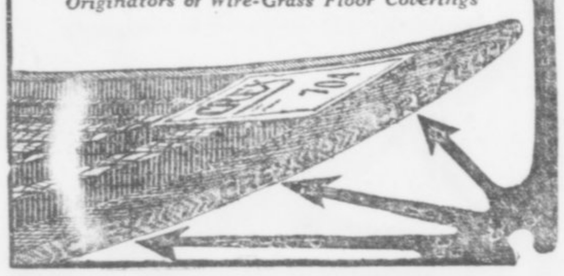

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WHAT ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS ARE DOING

INTEREST IN PERMANENT HOME GOODS SHOW RISES

Definite Proposals for Suitable Buildings Said To Be in Hands of Brooks Morgan, Who Is the Father of the Idea.

Meeting of All Manufacturers to Be Called Soon When Contract for Display Space Will Be Made if Backing Is to Be Had.

Interest increases steadily among Atlanta manufacturers in the proposed permanent exhibit of Atlanta-made products.

The sixty-five members of the Chamber of Commerce who made the trip to inspect Chattanooga's "home industry" display, came back enthusiasts. They have been busy spreading their enthusiasm among those who were unable to get away for the excursion. Naturally, they have had to undergo a stiff list of questions, but nearly all were so well primed by the Chattanoogans that they have at their tongues' ends facts and figures concerning the cost of such an exhibit, its results, and the details of installing it and carrying it on.

Plans are taking definite shape. Brooks Morgan, who, in a sense, is father of the movement; Wilmer L. Moore, who is at the very least an uncle to it, together with Walter G. Cooper, whose relationship also is close, held a conference on the subject Thursday.

Just what the result was has not been announced. It is understood, however, that Mr. Morgan has a number of definite proposals from owners of buildings, some of them very attractive. The offers cannot be held open indefinitely. A contract very probably will be closed within a week or two.

Meeting Expected Soon.

Meanwhile, it is likely that a meeting of the Atlanta manufacturers will be called, and an energetic canvass made to determine how many can be interested in the plan.

"I hope a decision is reached soon," said one manufacturer during the week. "I am preparing to make exhibits of my product in High Point, N. C., and in Grand Rapids, Mich. Now, I don't want to send away all my best displays if there is a chance that the permanent exhibit will be installed in Atlanta."

Brooks Morgan is anxious that the idea be made clear to everyone that it is not only the manufacturers who should be interested, but the real estate owners, the bankers, and men in all lines of business.

He says:

"The Southern people, and especially the Atlanta people, must be trained along the line of patronizing home industries. Our people do not seem to realize the importance of Atlanta as a manufacturing center, and our 600 factories, comparatively speaking, show a very small business. Their output must be increased, and thus their pay rolls.

"The officers of the Chamber of Commerce, realizing that a serious condition is confronting us, hit upon the plan to start this permanent exhibit of the Atlanta manufacturers, believing that this exhibition would open the eyes to Atlanta's position as a manufacturing center, far more decidedly than did the Manufacturers' Exposition, which was held in the Auditorium in August of last year, and which drew such a phenomenal and enthusiastic crowd.

People Do Not Realize Strength.

"If the people of Atlanta could but realize the quality of the furniture, shoes, neckties, suspenders, underwear, paints, and steel products, that are being made in Atlanta, it would only be a short time until the output of our manufactories would begin to increase, and thus increase our pay rolls, and importance as a manufacturing center.

"This exhibit, would not only attract and interest citizens of Atlanta, but it would attract and interest the citizens of the entire South.

"An exhibition of this kind, placed in one building, where a prospective customer could see samples of everything he might want in a half day's time, would bring hundreds of buyers to Atlanta, who now never think of coming.

"Manufacturers' samples are so widely scattered that too much time would be consumed by calling at each of the plants.

"We expect to call a meeting of all manufacturers with the view to bringing this project to a head, and hope that all manufacturers interested will be present.

SOFT COAL MAY BE SCARCE.

Business in hard coal is exceeding expectations. Receipts continue rather small, and dealers say they are unable to get sufficient business ahead to justify heavy buying. However, the companies are having difficulty in filling orders on some grades. The better grades of bituminous are growing stronger in price, according to Coal Age, and predictions are made freely that there will be a general shortage of high-grade soft coal this fall and winter.

RAW SILKS GOING UP.

Reelers of raw silk at Yokohama have again advanced prices on tram stock as a result of the heavy demand from Europe. Canton cables that most of the first crop is sold there and that the reelers are holding prices very high. Shanghai is firm because of the rise in exchange. Prices at Milan continue to mount, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., grand extra Piedmont bringing 45 to 50 lire, and extra classical 46 to 47 lire. There is no [illegible] situation here.

Chattanooga Show Gets Ten New Plants in City, Setting Atlanta Example

"THE Chattanooga Manufacturers' Exhibit shows what pluck and ability will do for a city. It has been the means of locating 10 new factories at Chattanooga and all of them were new spokes in the wheel, as Secretary Bunn expresses it.

"In addition it has done much to establish the reputation of the city as a manufacturing center. This means, of course, a wider trade area. One of the best results has been to give the home folks an idea of the extent and variety of their industries. It is said that 15,000 of them attended the New Year reception at the display rooms. Incidentally the exhibit has maintained itself and paid most of the expense of the traffic bureau, which is run by the same association under Mr. Bunn's direction.

"In addition to that there has been enough income to pay a sinking fund of about 10 per cent per annum on the bonds which were sold to buy the building.

"In the meantime the property has doubled in value in four years and Mr. Bunn is talking about making it the nucleus of a fund to erect a fifteen-story building.

"The manufacturers of Chattanooga were from Missouri. They had to be shown. The brains and energy of Mr. Bunn pushed it through to success.

"At the outset the enterprise was called a 'pipe dream,' but the dream came true.

We have had two temporary exhibits of Atlanta products, one in 1902 at the fair, and one in 1912, at the Auditorium. Both were pronounced successes, and both had to be pushed to secure the participation of manufacturers, just as was the case at Chattanooga.

"A permanent exhibit in Atlanta on a large scale is entirely feasible, and with any sort of management will easily finance itself."—WALTER G. COOPER, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Ready-to-Wear Line Popular in South

Business Increases Rapidly With Atlanta Jobbers After Try-Out Two Years Ago.

Introduced two years ago among Atlanta jobbers, ready-to-wear lines are meeting with considerable favor throughout Atlanta territory.

In ready-to-wear lines are included ladies' and children's wraps and suits, including rain coats; ladies' shirtwaists, muslin underwear, boys' wash suits, and ladies' and children's dresses.

"I believe we were the first Atlanta jobbers to enter this line," says P. D. Yates, vice president of Ridley-Williamson-Wyatt Co.

"We tried it out in a small way last year, and were given such a cordial reception that we branched out this year in earnest, and we have developed a very satisfactory business. Three years ago, the retail dealer in the small stores seldom carried such goods. Now you will find the most progressive dealer in every little town has a line of ready-to-wear garments, and you will find, too, that he is pleased at the new business he picks up in this way.

"As soon as samples of new styles are made up by the Eastern manufacturers, they are expressed to us. We are in the market for any new and attractive designs. The result is that our customers can get new style from us as quickly as from New York itself.

"Yes, most of these goods are made in the East. It is a business capable of great development in the South, and we would like to see more clothing factories here. Probably they will come."

Producers of Iron Cherishing Hopes

Buying Is Small, but Early Improvement Is Expected—Price of Pig Is $11.50.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 7.—Southern pig iron manufacturers have not given up all hope and while the larger consumers, the cast-iron pipe makers, have been buying in lots of 500 to 1,000 tons for immediate needs, there is a belief that conditons will change for the better. The production is being cut down but there is enough iron in the yards to enable the manufacturers to meet any and all orders that may come in. The prices are around $11.50 per ton, No. 2 foundry.

Consumers are not buying, it is believed, because of the uncertainty in their individual lines. Then, there is an expectancy that prices will descend further. The make in June promises to be nearly 10 per cent off of what it was two months ago. Some export iron is going out, the low prices making it possible.

There is an estimate that upwards of 200,000 tons of pig iron can be found in yards throughout the South.

Charcoal iron holds its strong price, $23 and more. Car wheel works appear to have considerable business on hand.

Steel activity continues.

A larger consumption for both pig iron and steel is being worked up in the Southern territory. Effort is being made to get industries using both iron and steel. When the radiator plant, two cast-iron pipe plants, a pump works, a larger foundry in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shops and other industries on which work now is being done, are finished this fall, it is estimated that home consumption of pig iron will be increased at least 1,000 tons a day.

FRENCH COLONIAL COTTON.

The cotton crop of French Colonies in 1912 was:

Colonies.	Bales.
Senegal	88
Upper Senegal and Nigeria	530
Dohomey	551
New Caledonia	728
Madagascar	15
Tahiti	66
Algeria	794
Total	2,772

New Atlanta Drink "Catches On" Fast

"Crystal Mist" Ginger Ale, Originating in Detroit, Now Claims This City as Home.

Atlanta has a new drink.

Although it originated in Detroit, this now is its home. Within a short time, every process from compounding its essence to putting it up in bottles and siphons will be done in Atlanta.

The drink is "Crystal Mist" ginger ale, which has its home at 307 Peachtree Street.

C. E. Willson is manager. Joseph Breyer, inventor of the formula, will be here within a few weeks. J. M. Barron is sales manager.

"The story of the invention of the formula reads like a romance," says Mr. Willson. "For years, Mr. Breyer and another chemist struggled to get an extract which should make a ginger ale without 'sting' or 'bite' Red pepper, capsicum, all such things were barred. In their minds, these men had an ideal. Time and again they came near it, but never were they entirely satisfied.

"They felt almost positive the proportions were correct. Yet, something was lacking. 'I believe it may be age,' remarked Mr. Breyer one day Forthwith, several gallons were put away, and experiments were dropped for three years. At the end of that time, the test was made, and behold, the secret had been discovered. Now, all the extract used in 'Crystal Mist' is aged from two to four years before being used. None ever is used less than two years' old."

"Crystal Mist" has caught hold. Fourteen places in the city now are serving the beverage. Some of the leading clubs are serving it in siphons. It is tanked with distilled water, then carbonated, to be drawn ready for use. Then some of the soda fountains are buying it in syrup form and mixing it with plain carbonated water.

Carmen Are Asking For Longer Hours

Cannot Make a Living on Eight-Hour Basis Is Claim of New Orleans Union.

The Street Carmen's Union of New Orleans has refused to accept the sliding scale of wages offered by President McCloskey of the New Orleans Railway & Light Co. The men ask for 25 cents an hour. They now receive 23 1-4 cents.

President McCloskey proposed to give them a graded scale in which wage rate would be in proportion to the number of years of service. The first year the employee would get 20 cents an hour; second year, 21 cents; third year, 22 cents; fourth year, 23 cents; fifth year, 24 cents; sixth to ninth years, 25 cents; ten year and after, 26 cents. The men are asking for a nine-hour day instead of an eight-hour minimum. The law fixes ten hours as the maximum.

The men ask nine hours' work on the ground they cannot earn a living wage in eight hours. If the company will grant a satisfactory increase in wages, this nine-hour minimum may be waived, however. The men also demand a "closed shop."

NOW COMES PEAR TRUST.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Lovers of fancy pears are in the hands of a trust. But they need not fear, for it is a one-firm trust, and the fruit it holds is not great in quantity. The trust is a produce firm and the fruit it has cornered is what is now marketable of the 1912 harvest of the California Easter pear. The fruit itself knows no competition, but retailers want it so badly that they are paying the record figure of $8 to $10 a box for it.

NEGRO'S HANDS, ALL BLISTERS, SPUR INVENTOR

Machine to Strip Press Cloths From Oil Cake Shown at Mill Men's Meeting.

"Boss, I got to knock off. My hands is all blistered."

A stalwart darky stood before the superintendent of a cotton oil mill with this plea. It was not an unusual incident. Indeed, it was its constant recurrence that set the superintendent to thinking.

The result is a machine exhibited for the first time at the Oil Mill Superintendents' Convention in the Auditorium last week which makes it unnecessary for the incident to occur again.

Cotton seed, as nearly everyone in the South knows, after hulling, is put in wrappers of heavy camel's hair cloth and subjected to tremendous pressure. Every drop of oil is forced from the seed, and there is left the oil meal cake, with the press cloth adhering to it tenaciously.

Cakes "Skinned" by Hand.

While still piping hot, it has been the custom to use a workman experienced at the task, who, with a combination of strength and skill, peeled the valuable cloth from the cake and sent the cloth back to be used again. The rough work was slow, and after a few hours, the negroes usually had to stop, with blistered hands.

A simple machine, manufactured by the Buesse Machine Co., of Atlanta, takes the place of the negroes' hands. It is just an upright, slim cylinder of steel, curiously slotted near the end. The operator presses a treadle, and from the revolving tube hooks reach out. The action is reminiscent of a cat suddenly bearing its claws, the hooks are of much the same shape. The operator holds a cake against the cylinder, presses the treadle, the claws catch hold, and in two seconds the cloth is stripped from the cake and dropped to the floor.

The machine was the center of a crowd of oil mill men all through the convention. It is an Atlanta invention, to be manufactured here, and it made a distinct impression.

Still, it was but one of the many Atlanta-made devices exhibited at the Auditorium, the displays filling the entire main floor.

Belts—leather, cotton, rubber, and every other kind, if there are any other kinds, seemed to predominate.

Many Atlanta Manufactures.

Everything necessary for the construction and operation of an oil mill seems to be made in Atlanta. Hydraulic presses, which crush the valuable oil from the seed; contrivances for removing the lint; gin saws, gin saw filing machines; grate bars, bags for meal and hulls; hullers and separators—all these things and more are made here.

The Atlanta Utility Works at East Point makes hullers and separators, and displayed them at the convention. One of these machines separates the cotton seed from the dirt and foreign matter; the other removes the hulls from the meats.

The Buesse cake-stripping machine already has been described.

The Murray Co. exhibited a hydraulic press of improved design, with a delinter for removing the lint from saw gins.

The Atlanta Manufacturing Co. displayed conveyors.

Bags for Meal Made Here.

The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills had a big exhibit of bags for meal and hulls, twine for sewing the bags, horse hair cloth, intended as a substitute for the camel's hair cloth, now so expensive, and waterproof tarpaulins.

The Kelly-Jordan Co., the A. A. Woods Co., the American Manufacturing Co., the McNaughton Grate Bar Co., the Southern Belting Co., and the Cotton States Belting and Supply Co. were other exhibitors of "made at home" products.

The Atlanta supply houses and the Atlanta selling agencies of Northern and Eastern manufacturers also had attractive displays.

ALABAMA'S GOLD MINES YIELD $16,724 IN 1912

The mine production of gold in Alabama in 1912 was 809.02 fine ounces, valued at $16,725, against 915.06 fine ounces, valued at $18,916, in 1911, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey. The silver output (entirely from gold ores) was 168 fine ounces, valued at $103, in 1912, against 171 ounces, valued at $91, in 1911. No placer gold was reported from Alabama in either 1912 or 1911 and the precious metal output for the State was mainly that of Hog Mountain or Hillabee mine, in Tallapoosa County, although the Tallapoosa mine, in the same county, and the Storey mine, in Talladega County, also produced some gold.

The gold and silver output was all derived from siliceous ores, chiefly by cyanidation, 5,693 short tons of these ores being treated in 1912, with an average recovery of $2.96 a ton, against 6,360 tons in 1911, with a recovery of $2.99 and 9,763 tons in 1910, with a recovery of $3.41.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SUFFERS.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 7.—From San Diego County in the South to Shasta in the North, various sections of California are in the "grip of the grasshoppers," and unless an extensive campaign of extermination is prosecuted by farmers and fruit growers heavy damage to some crops may result. This warning was given out by State Horticulturist A. J. Cook, after the receipt of reports of widespread attacks by the pests.

CITY'S GROWTH AIDS FORTUNES OF BIG CONCERN

Rise in Value of Dougherty-Little-Redwine Building Makes Great Improvements Possible.

Ten years old, and prospering beyond the dreams of the founders, the Dougherty-Little-Redwine Co. will move from its present establishment, 63-65 North Pryor, to its own building, 90-92 South Pryor, November 1.

The history of the firm is interesting as illustrating the growth of Atlanta, and especially its increasing importance as a distributing center.

Just a decade ago, lacking a few months, J. R. Little, L. A. Redwine and J. S. Dougherty, trusted employees of John Silvey & Co., withdrew from that firm to set up in business for themselves. Everyone wished them well, when they leased the building they now occupy, though it was rather an ambitious project for a new firm to take a structure of six floors and a basement, 57x150 in the front and 115x150 in the rear. Within a year, however, the firm bought the building for $120,000.

Stock of the concern was fixed at $300,000, of which $150,000 was common stock, and $150,000 was preferred, and secured by the building.

This spring, the building was sold for $70,000 profit. Meanwhile, the firm had prospered so well that the preferred stock was retired, the Dougherty interest bought out, and a surplus had been created large enough to put up the new building. The stock now is $150,000, fully paid.

Although Mr. Dougherty, former president of the firm, withdraws to devote his time to the wholesale hat business, aiding in establishing the Silvey & Dougherty Hat Co., the style of the Dougherty-Little-Redwine Co. will remain the same. The business will be confined to dry goods and notions and men's furnishings.

Officers are: President, J. R. Little; vice president, L. A. Redwine; secretary-treasurer, H. D. Carter; directors, G. W. Little, Baltimore; Dr. H. F. Harris.

Has New Compound TO Protect Tires

"Vulcorine," Invented and Made in Atlanta, Soon to Be Sold All Over the Country.

Invented by an Atlantan, made in Atlanta, distributed from Atlanta, and soon to be sold all over the United States through a campaign of publicity of national scope, "Vulcorine" is one of the most interesting products of the city.

"Vulcorine" is a substance which heals punctures, up to a twenty-penny spike, in automobile tires.

With it goes a guarantee that if the tire is injured, the owner gets a new tire. An additional guarantee of "satisfaction, or your money back without question," will be adopted as soon as proper arrangements can be made.

"It cost several thousands of dollars, largely spent in buying tires for experimental purposes, before Vulcorine was perfected," says H. A. Longshore, manager of the Vulcorine Co., 309 Peachtree Street, and one of the inventors of the preparation.

"We worked on it day after day, and night after night. Some times we would think it was perfect. But either it would form a gummy mass, or get solid, or hurt the rubber, or otherwise fall short of perfection.

"At last we got the proportions just right. After exhaustive tests, we were sure. Chemists of high reputation told us that instead of injuring the rubber, we had a substance which kept it pliable. There are eight ingredients. Each must be weighed on a chemist's scales, like a prescription.

"Then we were ready to enter the market. It has been simply a question of overcoming skepticism since then. When we can persuade a motorist once to try it he never leaves us. It simply does away with punctures, and it does away with the pump, too. Only one thing it will not stop, and that is, the 'blow-out.' As long as we ride on air there will be 'blow-outs.'"

A., B. & A. BUYS FIVE NEW ENGINES FROM BALDWINS

The Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic has purchased five locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

An order for 72 passenger, mail and baggage cars has been placed with the American Car and Foundry Company by the Great Northern.

Announcement was made at the office of William C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, that the system had placed an order for 179 passenger, freight and switch engines to be delivered during the fall of this year. The American Locomotive Company will build 159 of the engines, while the remainder will be supplied by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The new locomotives will be distributed as follows: New York Central, 79; Lake Shore, 43; Michigan Central, 43; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 20, and Toledo and Ohio Central, 3.

TANDSTICKFABRIKER TRUST.

According to an official announcement 10 of the 12 independent match factories in Sweden, which have remained outside the socalled Swedish match trust are now to be formed into a single corporation to be known as Abrablolaget Forenade Svenska Tandsticksfabriker with Ivar Kreuger as managing director.

This new corporation may have a capital of 4,000,000 crowns ($1,082,000) to 12,000,000 crowns ($3,216,000), to be divided into preferred and common stock.

It is estimated that the corporation will have an annual output of 8,000,000 boxes of matches. The United States took $370,247 worth of Swedish matches from the port of Goteborg alone in 1912.

WILLOW-WARE SHOP IS ALONE IN SOUTH

Atlanta Gets Industry by Using Wire Instead of Mails—Skilled Workers Scarce.

Five new families—thrifty, hard-working, orderly—have come to Atlanta since January 1, through the efforts of one factory.

The factory itself came here through the efforts of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

It is the only plant of its kind in the South.

It promises to grow to much greater proportions, and if a tangle with the United States Immigration Bureau can be straightened out with satisfaction to all concerned, the most desirable class of workmen, skilled in a trade, will be brought to Atlanta from Europe.

This is taken as a concrete example of the value of genuine promotion work to a city.

The factory is the Bombayreed Manufacturing and Importing Company.

Founded in what the manager, Edwin K. Moore, describes as a "hole in the wall" in Columbia, S. C., it has grown to an establishment requiring at the present time 25,000 feet of floor space, at 56-58 Auburn Avenue and 82-84 Ivy Street.

How Factory Started.

The concern began by making jardinieres of Bombay reed, which at that time, six years ago, were something of a novelty, though now almost a staple.

Mr. Moore was agent for an express company. A friend who launched the business interested him in it. Soon he found it so engrossing and so full of promise of future growth, that he cut loose from the express company and devoted his entire time to the manufacturing plant.

There came a time when a decision was necessary. Either the business must be moved if it was to grow, or it must stay in Columbia and not grow. Mr. Moore's partner was "wedded" to Columbia. Mr. Moore therefore bought him out. Then he wrote to various cities—St. Louis, New Orleans, Birmingham and Atlanta, among others, stating his proposition, and asking what inducements would be made to him to move.

Atlanta Uses Telegram.

Others ignored his letter, or answered indifferently. But Atlanta telegraphed. He came for a conference. At a called meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the situation was gone over thoroughly, and in one morning, most of the stock was subscribed by Atlanta's leading men.

A small factory in Edgewood Avenue grew out of this, four years ago. The company quickly outgrew jardinieres and baskets, and now these are but side lines, while the manufacture of willow furniture is the most important line of industry.

Basket-making is a trade which Americans will not or cannot learn. It requires patience and skill. It is a well paid occupation, carried on with clean materials and in clean surroundings. Wages run from $20 to $30 per week. The occupation is healthful. Still, bitter and expensive experience has taught Mr. Moore that Americans cannot learn, or if they do make some progress, they will not remain in the trade.

The best basket makers come from the great centers of the industry abroad. Rudnek, Galitcia and Morkowitz, cities in Austria, are the principal centers. The workmen are steady, sober and industrious.

"Every one of them has a savings account," says Mr. Moore.

Basket Makers Not Numerous.

"The only trouble is their scarcity. I could use three times as many men now, if I could only get them. The five new families, I hope, will attract others. Atlanta could wish for no better class of immigrants.

"The Federal law covering contract labor is that skilled workmen may be bought over under contract when it is proven that there is no unemployed labor of the same kind available in the United States. This is what I am endeavoring to prove to the satisfaction of the United States Immigration Bureau. If I succeed, I will double our output."

To watch the skilled basket makers weave chairs, settees, tables and other wares is a fascinating diversion.

The willow comes in bundles, hundreds of long, glistening white "switches" tied in a bundle. A workman sorts the bundles by lengths, and immerses the willow in running water. When thoroughly soaked, the switches are woven with incredible rapidity. Every piece demands individual attention. The work, from its very nature, never can be done by machinery, it seems evident.

The willow, for the most part, comes from France and Germany. German willow is not the best. Recently, however, Germany sent to the United States for willow plants, and began cultivating these plants in the "Fatherland." Now these shoots, known as "German-American willow" are being sold in the United States, and are an improvement over the German varieties.

Chance For Georgia Farmers.

"American willow is absolutely the best," says Mr. Moore. "But it cannot be had, except in very limited quantities. It brings 8½ cents a pound now, and soon will bring ten cents, I am afraid.

"It would be a valuable crop for Georgia farmers. The stuff grows on the worst land, where other crops cannot be raised. Willow requires no cultivation. The shoots spring up from the roots, and when they are high as a man's head, should be cut. They are soaked in a stream, then steamed and peeled, tied in bundles and sold. That is all there is to marketing the crop. I only wish Georgia farmers with waste lands would take it up. I can use all they will supply me with, at market prices, which as I remarked, are advancing. There's money in it for some farmer. It does not take much willow to make a pound, you know."

The Bombayreed Manufacturing Importing Company is the only one of its kind South of New York. Most of the other factories making willow furniture and kindred products are in New York State. They are so few, and skilled labor is so scarce, that it is found more profitable to import certain brands of fancy baskets, which could just as well be made in the United States.

Edwin K. Moore is president of the local concern. S. Inman Ball is secretary.

Atlanta-made willow-ware is sold all over the United States, including the most famous retail stores of New York and Chicago.

ANTARCTIC COAL FIELDS RICH.

Concerning the discovery of coal in the Antarctic region visited by the Shackleton expeditions, Prof. D. W. Edgeworth David, professor of geology and physical geography in the University of Sydney, says:

"In reference to the scientific discoveries of Scott's party there can be no doubt they will prove of immense importance. Frank Wild, of Shackleton's party, was the actual discoverer of seven seams of coal outcropping in a great cliff face of sandstone and shale. The thickness of these seams was seven feet inclusive of a few clay bands, and Wild chopped small specimens of the coal out with his ice ax. These have been analyzed in Sydney and show the coal to be of workable quality. It is almost certain that this coal field will prove to be perhaps one of the largest of the unworked coal fields of the world."

SOUTH'S RIVERS MAY SUPPLANT STEAM ENGINES

Hydro-Electric Development Will Supply Mills and Factories of Future With Power.

Showing the important part which the States of the South are playing and the still more important part which they are destined to play in the industry and transportation of this country, statistics have just been compiled giving the capital invested in existing plants, the expenditures now being made and the definitely planned investments at a total of more than $330,000,000. Those looking toward the greatest amount of development are said to be dependent upon streams originating in the Appalachian region stretching from Maryland to Alabama.

One company alone is transmitting electric power, to the extent of 130,300 horsepower, to 160 cotton mills of 420 such establishments in the two Carolinas, besides power for other factories and for lighting.

Interurban railways and street car systems in cities and towns are extending their mileage as hydro-electric power becomes available, and the range of the various developments already made, under way or planned is indicated by the mention of plants in the Patapsco River above Baltimore; the Hiawassee River above Murphy, N. C.; the French Broad River, the White River near Forsyth, Mo.; Mammoth Springs, Ark.; the Savannah River, the Yadkin River, the Big Hungry River, near Hendersonville, N. C.; the Cheat River in West Virginia; the Grand River, near Muskogee, Okla.; the Dix River, near High Bridge, Ky.; the Guadalupe and Colorado Rivers in Texas, and the James and Appomattox Rivers in Virginia for traction, light and power.

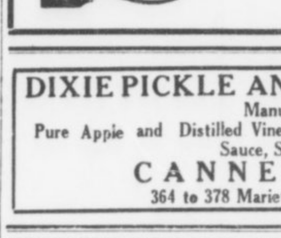
But with all the power developed and under development, nearly 2,000,000 of the estimated minimum horsepower in Southern streams, not including streams having less than 500 horsepower, has not yet been touched.

Grasshoppers Prey On Western Crops

"Good" Year for the Pests, Says Government Entomologist—Experts Hurry to Fields.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"This looks like a grasshopper year," is the comment to-day of Prof. F. M. Webster, of the Bureau of Entomology.

The latest appearance of the "hoppers" is in Kansas, previous States afflicted being New Mexico, Idaho and California. The Department of Agriculture regards the New Mexico outbreak as so serious that Harrison E. Smith, an expert in the division of forage insects investigations has been ordered from Wellington, Kan., to the scene of trouble. He reported his arrival to-day at Amarillo, Texas.



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'Red Sox Still in Race'—Birmingham

White Sox and Naps Are Strong

CLEVELAND, June 7.—That the Red Sox must be considered as pennant factors is the belief expressed by Manager Joe Birmingham, of the Naps.

"Just at present the three strongest clubs in the league are Chicago, Boston and Cleveland," declared the youthful leader of the Battlers. "If the Athletics' pitching staff were in better shape, I would include them, but Coombs is out of the game, thus leaving the bulk of the work up to Bender and Plank, and neither is young enough to carry the burden.

"Both are great pitchers, but each is a man who needs his rest. Plank has had trouble with his arm and it may bother him some more. Houck and Brown are .500 pitchers—no better.

Senators Lack Hitters.

"As for Washington, it has no license to think it is a better ball club than Cleveland. In the first place, it has not the hitting strength. It is not as strong in the box as Cleveland. Johnson is a wonder. I'd be crazy not to admit that. Groom is a good pitcher. With a better hitting team behind him, he would win more games than he would lose. Hughes has lost his power to beat us, while Mullin is a man who needs a strong batting club behind him. As for the recruits, I must see more of them before I venture an opinion.

"Why I rank Boston and Chicago so high is that they have the pitchers. Boston began the season overconfident. Then it got crippled and was forced to make the Western trip without its manager. Now it has gone home for a long stay. Stahl will be on deck again as manager and perhaps as a player. Joe Wood is himself again and he should be able to work every fourth game. I look for him to start another long winning streak as he did in 1912. Look out for the Red Sox, I say. They'll be in the first division by the time we come back from the East next month.

Sox Are Better at Home.

"The White Sox will not be as hard to beat on the road as they are on their own grounds, where they are almost invincible. You see, the Chicago infield is soft and the Sox, not as hard hitters as clubs like Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland, are placed on a more even plane as regards batting. Balls that would go through the infielders in Cleveland like a shot, are slow rollers in Chicago. Away from home the Sox do not have that help, but Callahan has the pitchers and a club well fortified with capable substitutes. Texas Russell is looming up like a wonder, while Walsh is slowly but surely showing his old time form. Those two, with Scott, Benz, Lange, Cicotte and White to help, will bother any club.

"What have I to say about my own club? Nothing much, except that we are out there every day trying. We have no quitters on the club. Every man is game. We are making a lot of blunders in the field and on the bases, but we are trying and we are winning. What more can we do? The public must expect mistakes. Turner is the only real veteran in the infield now and he is playing out of his usual position. Johnston and Chapman are entering upon their first real year in fast company, while Olson, like Turner, is out of his position. The outfield is lacking a man of big league experience.

Not Hard On Youngsters.

"Most of our pitchers are youngsters who have lots of things to learn. They are learning every day, sometimes at the cost of a ball game. Such must be expected. I figure that we have beaten ourselves in six or seven games. I am surprised that we have not lost more. We would have lost more had it not been that the fellows are game to the last man and work to overcome the ground lost by their blunders.

"I will not promise that there will be any cessation of these mistakes. When a young club is working so hard and trying to accomplish so much, bad baseball must be looked for. All we can do is to excuse the ones at fault, pat them on the back and tell 'em not to do it again."

Referring to the charge of Clark Griffith, the Washington manager, that Birmingham was resorting to a style of ball that was tabooed years ago, the Nap boss says:

"A few years ago they used to roast us for playing listless ball, for failing to show any pepper. They declared the Naps could hit and that was all. Now that we have waked up and are showing as much ginger as any club in the league, they roast us again and say we are bulldozers and all that. I think I will write a letter of apology to Mr. Griffith for taking three out of four from his team and ask him to forgive us because of our youth and inexperience.

Rough With Johnson.

"I presume it was rather rough of us to take the series from them, and beat Walter Johnson, too. But then, I am green at this managerial job and I have a bunch of youngsters who are altogether too fresh. They are so raw they did not know enough to pay the proper respect to the aged. The next time we play Washington I'll tell them to forget that bush league stuff and be polite to such landmarks of the game as Mr. Griffith, Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Altrock, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Ryan who were considered great players in their day.

"Rough? Yes, when it comes to winning games. We are through with the handshaking stuff. That never got anything for Cleveland. But I will leave it to any spectator if we have disgusted people this year the way Mr. Griffith and others have with their continuous yelling and protesting. The umpires will also testify that the Naps have occasioned them less trouble than the teams we have been up against. During the games with the Eastern clubs we did not have a man sent off the field, but New York had three, Boston two, Philadelphia one and Washington one.

Only One Man Put Out.

"For that matter, we have had only one man put out of the game or off the field all year. If I can help it, we are going to keep right on in that way. The fellows have been instructed to treat the umpires with respect and I am going to be there to see that they do.

"Our plan is to confine our battling with the opposing players. We have nothing against them, man to man, but they are out there to beat us and we are there to beat them. They are our baseball enemies and we believe in regarding them as such. But we don't intend to play dirty ball. That never gets a club anything. We are not out to spike anyone or to pull off any rough stuff of that kind. We will leave those tactics to our opponents if they wish to adopt them.

"One club did start to rough-house it with us and we fed them with some of their own medicine. Now they are all talking about the dirty Cleveland players. Too bad about us. Guess they think we have no right to be winning games."

COLLEGE ATHLETES WILL NOT BE IN ATHENS GAMES

NEW YORK, June 7.—James E. Sullivan, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, made an informal announcement yesterday to the effect that the United States would send an athletic team to the Olympic games to be held at Athens, Greece, during the spring of 1914. This meet belongs to the "local cycle" of Olympic games, and can be held only in Greece. It has no bearing on the "international cycle" of meets, the next of which is scheduled for Berlin in 1916.

It is believed by members of the American Olympic committee that the Athens games will take place during either May or June. If such proves to be the case a team of betwen 20 and 30 athletes will be entered. The majority of the entrants will be athletic stars, since college track and field performers will not be available at such an early date. The team will sail about a month previous to the games, and will be in charge of one or more members of the committee and an officially appointed trainer.

The Olympic games at Athens in 1906 was classified as belonging to the "local cycle." The program consisted of 23 events, in which the United States won 11 firsts.

AD WOLGAST AND DUNDEE ON EDGE FOR GO TUESDAY

LOS ANGELES, June 7.—Ad Wolgast and Johnny Dundee each went over the fall routine of training yesterday and both proved to the satisfaction of the fans assembled at their camps that they are in first-class condition right now for their bout on June 10.

There were nearly 1,500 fight fans assembled at the Doyle camp at Vernon where the "Dutchman" is doing his work, and after the grind was over it seemed the consensus of opinion that Ad was his old-time self again.

Dundee boxed several rounds at his training camp at Peters' gymnasium in Venice, going there with "Kid" Dalton and two each with "Hobo" Dougherty and Joe Motto. Dundee seemed to be working for speed and stamina, two things he will need against Wolgast.

COMISKEY THINKS CHASE MEANS FLAG FOR SOX

CHICAGO, June 7.—The deiker by which Hal Chase, first baseman for the New York Yankees, came to the Chicago White Sox in exchange for First Baseman Borton and Zeider, utility infielder for the Sox, will put the Sox at the front of the American League, according to Comiskey.

"That deal means the pennant for the Sox," said Comiskey to-day. "Chase is just the man we needed and he will give the team 100 per cent additional strength. Fournier was a good first baseman, but Chase was needed to balance that infield."

GRIFFITH IS NOW AFTER YOUNG CUBAN PITCHER

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A Cuban southpaw pitcher is likely to be given a trial by Manager Griffith next spring, on the recommendation of Joe Massaguer, who is responsible for the presence of Jacinto Calvo with the team. Oscar Fernandez, 19 years old, six feet tall and wiry, is the youth who may join the squad. Both Calvo and Acosta speak well of him.

Fernandez pitched for the Medina amateurs, the same team that had Merito Acosta in its ranks last summer, and his showing was so good that the Havana Reds gave him a trial last winter. While making a creditable showing, Fernandez showed the need of more growth. The youthfulness is a mark in his favor in the eyes of the old fox, however, and if the boy has the necessary stuff, he will be kept.

MANY FORMER CHAMPS ON THE REDS' PAYROLL

Cincinnati hasn't had a championship ball club since the memory of man. Or rather since '69, when the Cincy Reds didn't lose a single game during the entire season.

Still no team in the country has so many players who have been connected with former league championship clubs as the Reds this season. Take down the list and note:

Joe Tinker, Mordecai Brown and Johnny Kling were once with the Cubs when they were title holders; Devore, Becker, Groh and Ames were with the Giants when they copped the National League emblem last season.

Seven former champs—almost a whole ball club.

LEACH STILL ON THE JOB; TO REPLACE OTIS CLYMER

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 7.—If his legs do not go back on him, Tommy Leach will be the regular Cub centerfielder for the rest of the season, Otis Clymer occupying the bench.

Leach is quick in fielding flies and since he has been filling Clymer's shoes his batting has been consistent. But it is because of Tommy's knowledge of opposing players and where to play for them that gives the veteran the first call on the position. He shifts for every batter and signals the other two men in the field to do the same, as Evers has given him the privilege of directing the outfield play.

RAY MORGAN GIVES ALL CREDIT TO G. M'BRIDE

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"I owe all the success I have had as a ball player to George McBride. He has taught me most of what I know of the game."

This is the way Ray Morgan expresses his appreciation for the valuable hints and coaching he has received from the Nationals' captain.

INTERNATIONAL POLO GAMES TO START TUESDAY

NEW YORK, June 7.—On Tuesday next four Americans and four Englishmen, all picked men, will meet at Meadow Brook, L. I., and battle for the International Polo Cup in the first game resulting from the challenge of the invading Britishers. Within a few days sporting enthusiasts will know if the American four have upheld the prestige gained at Hurlingham in 1909 and retained two years later at Meadow Brook, when the American team demonstrated its right to keep the cup first put into play at Newport, R. I., in 1886.

The American team is composed of the following:

Louis E. Stoddard, No. 1; Lawrence Waterbury, No. 2; Devereaux Milburn, No. 3, and Harry Payne Whitney, No. 4. All of the defenders with the exception of Stoddard were on the team in 1911. Stoddard takes the place of "Monte" Waterbury, who was unable to get into proper physical condition in time to make the team. Stoddard, however, has shown such skill in practice games at Piping Rock and Meadow Brook, that there is does not appear to be any doubt but that he will acquit himself with credit in the international contests.

Milburn To Play Forward.

Milburn and Whitney change positions on the team this year. In the last match Milburn played back, but he has shown such remarkable skill in carrying down the ball and in "riding off" the opposition players that this year he has been shifted forward, where he will have a more active part in the competition. Capt. Whitney takes the responsible place of goalkeeper.

The English team is composed of the following:

Capt. Leslie St. George Cheape, No. 1; Capt. A. Noel Edwards, No. 2; Capt. Gerald R. Ritson, field captain, No. 3; Capt. Vivian Lockett at back.

The Duke of Westminster, financial backer of the Hurlingham Club, of which the challenging polo ists are members, and Harry Payne Whitney, financial backer of the American team, have spent close to a million dollars, in arrangments for the matches. Polo ponies are expensive and only the best—the crackerjacks of America and Great Britain have been selected.

Match To Be Hard Fought.

No American polo player will for a moment waiver in his belief that the cup will be defended successfully, but all will admit as freely that the match will be hard fought. All look for a close contest. On the eve of the first game, two years ago, odds of five to one were freely offered that the Americans would win, and as the event resulted, it was a false price. This time the only talk of betting is on even terms, and it may happen that the English teams will be an odds on favorite for the first game. Wagers will only reveal what the stockbrokers, the lawyers of the clubs and the men of the street will think of the outcome; often the bets are made on good information, but as often wrong conclusions are drawn.

Captain Whitney is so indifferent to a wager that he does not even send a commission to the ring on his race horses, unless for sentiment in some famous race.

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so the ponies of a team may be generalized on form what is known of certain performers.

Californian Ponies Best.

There are no better polo ponies going than the hot-blooded Californians if a man can ride them right. Captain Whitney's men had at their disposal two years ago the best half-dozen ever brought to the Atlantic coast. Three of them, the Volunteer loan of Walter Dupee and four Californians, were used in two games; Robson, Miss Hobbs, Berta and Alvernic.

Lieutenant Edwards was the only player to make a goal for the English team, and of his six he rode the two grays, Pretty Boy, and Pigeon I, but making the most use of the latter. Nutmeg, a chestnut, and Tiger, a bay gelding, were used by Captain Cheape, but he only had Tiger out in one period, the fourth, of the second game, and sometimes may have ailed the poney. Captain Lloyd made quite too much of the handsome "Liner" chestnut mare Energy and the chestnut gelding Machine. He had only one other mount that could raise a gallop, the gray mare Velocity. It was fortunate for the defenders that he was shy on mount.

Several Ponies Here Before.

Several of the ponies which the English players brought with them were here two years ago. They are Tiger, Nutmeg, Kilkenny, Energy Machine, Pigeon, and Pretty Boy. Unknown was not brought over, as the Duke of Westminster is playing him on the other side.

Energy, the chestnut mare, is the finest polo pony in the world, and one of the best in the field. Last season at the Olympic Horse Show in London, she won two championship cups, two silver cups and a string of other prizes. Pretty Boy, the fleabitten gray gelding, is also a prize winner. But watch out for the fleabitten one. He may take a nip out of your shoulder in passing, but as James, the stock boss, says: "When you're inside when 'im 'e's all right enough. But 'e's snappy."

$200 for Box.

Those who wish to witness the matches on June 10 and 14 will have to "come through" with the sum of 50 cents for even a "stand-up a seat," in the field, at both ends of the goal posts. For $200, however, it will be possible to obtain a box located near the center of the stand. Society, it is expected, will occupy these boxes in full force. Thousands of applications have been received for seats, and from present indications, the attendance will be close to 20,000. The boxes and seats are sold for the entire season, which, if necessary, will include a third game. The result hinges on the best two out of three games. Some of the boxes are for sale for the season at $150. Grandstand seats near the center of the field cost $15, other seats $10. East stand seats cost $5. Automobiles and carriages will not be permitted to park inside the polo ground enclosure.

M'CUE OFFERED GO WITH KILBANE AT CINCINNATI

RACINE, WIS., June 7.—A sporting club in Cincinnati has offered Matty McCue a battle with Johnny Kilbane on July 4, and the Racine fighter is ready to accept.

Rowing Coach Must Study His Men

Success Due to Training Methods

By Charles E. Courtney.
Famous "Grand Old Man" of Rowing and Coach of Successful Cornell Crews.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The unqualified success or the complete failure of a year's work for an intercollegiate crew as well as for its coach is decided in less than twenty minutes.

To the old trainer, who sees crew after crew, year after year, labor through those four grueling miles, the winning or losing of a particular race means little in comparison. He has done his best—there are other races and other years to come. His all is not lost because one crew runs into a buoy or is nosed out in the final quarter.

But for the oarsmen it is different. They are nerved up to the highest pitch. For most of the men it is their first or second race. They have worked and studied a year—some of them two or three years—and this is the culmination. They have put aside pleasures and ambitions. In the midst of the complex college social world, of which they are scarce a part, they have lived in the little monotonous daily cycle known only to men of the crews.

If the crew wins, all this has been worth while. But if it loses—well, we've all been young once and we know what it meant when we lost the thing our immature mind craved to have more than any other thing in the world.

It seems different now when we view in the perspective. But at the losing we could see little glory in the sympathetic counsel of our elders extolling the unquestionable benefits to the loser in a fight well fought.

One of the greatest problems of the rowing coach is to keep race-day fears from "getting on the nerves" of his men. And it is no easy problem during those last days at the isolated training camp.

The men are trained to a fine edge; one thought is uppermost in their minds, and they are susceptible to the slightest influence. Physical perfection is of course necessary, but even more essential is the proper condition of the oarsman's mind. Nervous tension in a race is a mighty good thing, but a chaotic nervous condition of the mind is disastrous.

Psycology has won more than one boat race. I was asked the other day to what particular quality I attributed my success as a coach, and I answered without hesitation: "Ability to read young men."

No father ever watched the mental growth of his son more carefully than I study the effect of the training on the boys who row for Cornell. I suggest and lead their thoughts as carefully as I train their bodies; for when they "shove off" the shell for the final test, the condition of their minds will win or lose the race.

What do you suppose the Cornell crew men were talking about as they were lying on their oars at the starting line at Poughkeepsie a few years ago? An animated discussion was going on in the boat, and I asked about it after the victorious eight was safe on the train bound for Ithaca again.

Argument About Dinner.

"Why, we had a big argument about where we would eat to-night," said the serious little coxswain. And he went on to explain the merits and demerits of the various possible restaurants in the vicinity as they had been brought out by the men.

That crew was in the right frame of mind.

The rigorous training affects each oarsman differently. There is a veteran in the Cornell 'varsity now who will lie down and sleep peacefully on the morning of the race; then there are others who get so nervous even days beforehand that it takes all the ingenuity of the coach to prevent them from going to pieces. When a man commences to get tired of his food or when his mental condition becomes slightly abnormal it takes skill to handle the situation.

A few days before the Poughkeepsie regatta last year the stroke sniffed disdainfully at the sight of breakfast and refused to eat.

"Suppose you and I have coffee this morning?" I ventured. He had not been drinking coffee, but the idea of a cup with the coach appealed to him. We each had two cups and he ate a hearty breakfast after this little break in the routine.

Many are the tricks of a rowing coach to keep the men's minds away from rowing during the idle hours in the training camp. The actual time consumed in rowing is about two hours, and the men sleep from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m., with an extra nap in the afternoon. But much time is still left for worry.

Cornell's camp at Poughkeepsie was beautifully situated last season in a quiet retreat nestled among the trees on the hillside back from the river. Yet I am glad that we are to be back again at "The Oaks" this year, where the men can watch the other crews row, take an interest in the shipping and speculate as to whether the engine number of the next passing train will be odd or even.

"Dummy baseball," which resembles the indoor game, was once popular at the river training camps, but after a 'varsity captain at one of the camps sprained his ankle in this game shortly before race day croquet was substituted as a safer diversion all along the river.

All forms of parlor games are played—cards and checkers being the most popular. At the Cornell camp we do not allow gambling, for there is nothing that will demoralize young men so quickly as gambling, especially poker, but not for money.

Taunts His Charges.

One year they sent to Poughkeepsie for a bushel of hickory nuts. These were apportioned out as money, and a lively poker tournament was begun. By dint of much persuasion, they finally got me into the game, and at the end of the tournament I had the bushel of nuts. Every night after supper I would bring out the basket and crack and eat a few nuts, much to the discomfiture of the onlookers.

All these things help to relieve the monotony of the long June days at the camp, and coaches are always racking their brains for such harmless diversions.

We are fortunate enough to have a phonograph at the Cornell camp, and that helps to pass away the evenings. Last year, whenever I came round, some one would always start "Gratitude" on that rasping machine. This year I suppose they will be joshing me with "Here Comes My Daddy Now" or some such diverting melody.

At some of the camps newspapers are permitted only after the crew news has been clipped, the coaches fearing the effect of criticism. But the Cornell men are allowed to read all about themselves and about the others crews as well. They are also told the exact time they have made in each trial.

Every evening at the dinner table my record book, in which are the times and rating for the crew that day, is passed around the table. Thus, when a Cornell crew awaits the starter's gun, the men know just what time they can make over the course, also the times which former winners have made, and they can tell pretty well what their chances are in the absence of the unexpected.

There are no secrets between the oarsmen and myself so far as the way they are rowing is concerned, and I maintain this attitude right up to the day of the race. Then they can figure out their chances as well as I.

Crew Reserves Energy.

In comparison with the work of the oarsmen at other universities or with training ideas of a quarter century ago, the work of the Cornell crew men is light. I truly believe that they do less actual work than the oarsmen at any other university. They take no exercise aside from rowing once a day in Ithaca and twice a day at Poughkeepsie.

Contrary to a very popular fallacy, they do not walk up those Ithaca hills. How often do we read that Cornell's aquatic success is due to the hills of Ithaca. We have a special car to take the oarsmen from the boathouse, up the hill to the training table after the day's practice.

They never take long distance runs or any form of gymnasium work. I give them plenty of long distance rows, and let it go at that. I never could stand those things when I was in training, and I don't believe they are good for the young men now.

We row twice a day at Poughkeepsie more to pass the time away than for any other reason. As far as training is concerned, I would rather have them row but once a day, for in fact our real training period is about over when we appear on the Hudson. Only the finishing touches are yet to be put on the combinations.

The chief points in favor of the second trip are that it is another break in the monotony of the day, and that it gives the men an opportunity to get on the river in the afternoon at the liveliest time of the day and see the other crews and water craft.

COLLINS LECTURES CLASS OF BOYS ON BASEBALL

NEW YORK, June 7.—Ray Collins, pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, world's champions, addressed an attentive class of boys on baseball at the Greenwich settlement house last night. In answer to his request to ask questions, one youngster's query was:

"How does it feel to pitch against Ty Cobb with the bases jammed?"

Collins decided that it was trifle unpleasant. There followed a fusillade of questions, ranging, "Is it true that 'Germany' Schaefer was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War;" to "How much moisture does Ed Walsh use on his spitter?"

The boys asked who was the better, Ty Cobb or Honus Wagner, and appeared incredulous when Collins said he had never seen the "Flying Dutchman."

RED SOX CRIPPLED BY LARRY GARDNER'S INJURY

BOSTON, June 7.—The injury sustained by Larry Gardner, the star third baseman of the world's champion Boston Red Sox, when he slid into second base in a game at St. Louis, turned out to be of a far more serious nature than was at first suspected. Gardner returned to Boston two days after he sustained the injury.

An X-ray photograph of Gardner's foot and ankle shows the ligaments of the ankle badly torn and the arch of the foot broken. The attending physician stated that it will be at least two weeks before Gardner will be able to have the plaster cast removed.

BRITT AND HANLON MAY DON PADDED MITTS AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Jimmy Britt and Eddie Hanlon, old-time rivals, but two San Francisco professionals who never happened to meet in the ring during their active careers, may box four rounds before Louis Parente' club the latter part of this month.

The deal hasn't fully been closed, but Parente has Hanlon's consent, and has been assured that Britt will not object. Jimmy will be in San Francisco next week and Parente expects to close up for a match. Although the pair haven't graced the ring for several years, each is dead certain of his ability to whip the other.

ATHLETICS SECURE SNELL FROM BROWN UNIVERSITY

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Walter Snell, the star catcher of the Brown University team, was signed yesterday by Connie Mack, and will report to the Athletics in July.

Snell is one of the best catchers ever developed in Brown, and under some careful watching it is believed by those who have seen him work that he will make good in the high leagues.

Snell is a Brockton boy and is well known in that city. He played on the Brockton High School team for three years. He will be graduated from Brown next year.

DROPSY SPECIALISTS

give quick relief usually from the first dose. Distressing Symptoms rapidly disappear. Swelling and short breath soon removed; often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. A trial treatment FREE by mail.
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WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH BETTER THAN EVER THIS SEASON.

Ten-day $10 tickets on sale Thursdays. Through sleepers daily. Make reservations City Ticket office, 88 Peachtree. SEABOARD.

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Smashingly Popular Because of Their Lasting Value

There are forty-three years of experience in rubber manufacturing in every Goodrich Tire.

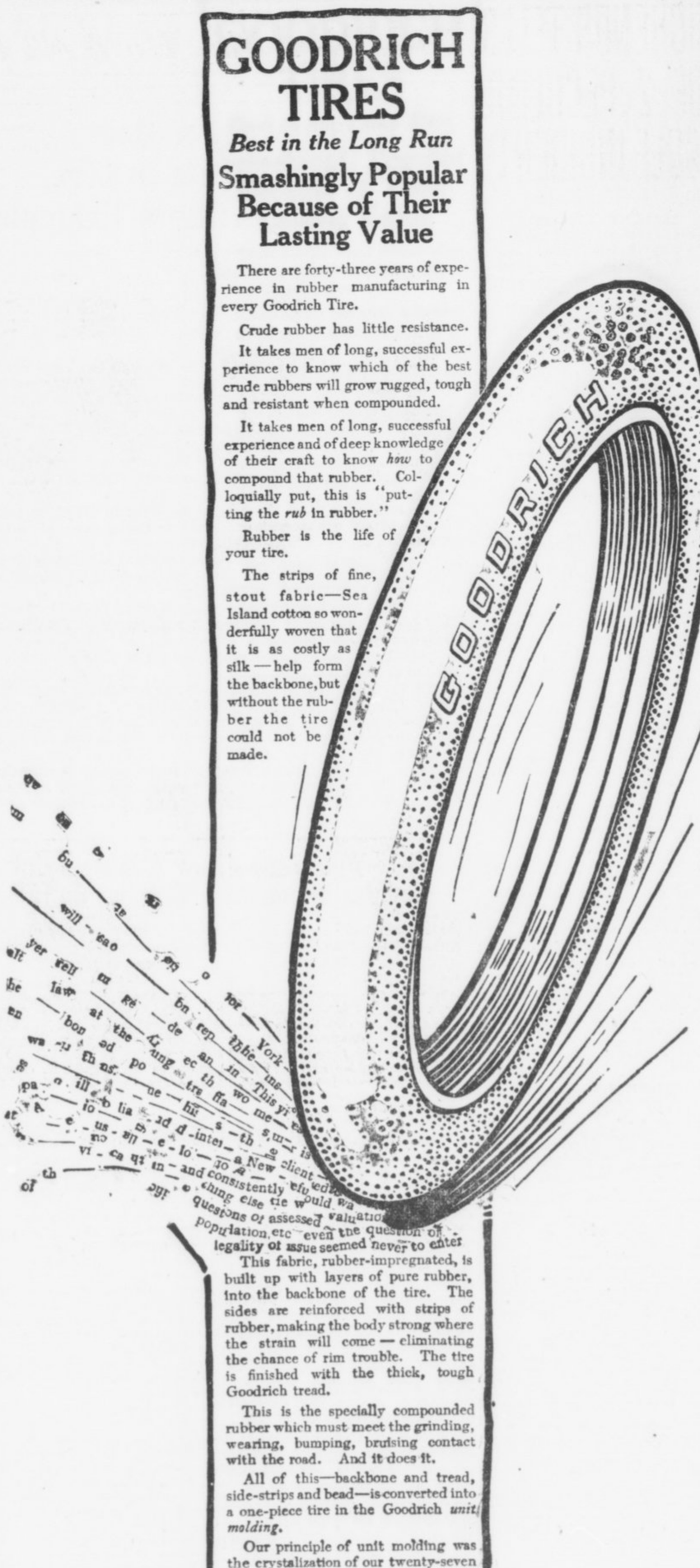
Crude rubber has little resistance.

It takes men of long, successful experience to know which of the best crude rubbers will grow rugged, tough and resistant when compounded.

It takes men of long, successful experience and of deep knowledge of their craft to know *how* to compound that rubber. Colloquially put, this is "putting the *rub* in rubber."

Rubber is the life of your tire.

The strips of fine, stout fabric—Sea Island cotton so wonderfully woven that it is as costly as silk—help form the backbone, but without the rubber the tire could not be made.



This fabric, rubber-impregnated, is built up with layers of pure rubber, into the backbone of the tire. The sides are reinforced with strips of rubber, making the body strong where the strain will come—eliminating the chance of rim trouble. The tire is finished with the thick, tough Goodrich tread.

This is the specially compounded rubber which must meet the grinding, wearing, bumping, bruising contact with the road. And it does it.

All of this—backbone and tread, side-strips and bead—is converted into a one-piece tire in the Goodrich *unit molding*.

Our principle of unit molding was the crystalization of our twenty-seven years of experience with rubber before we made the first American clincher tire. This principle demonstrated its exactness at the start; we have never changed it.

In our unit molding the tread and body become one—a unit.

The tread being *of* the tire, and not simply put *on* it, naturally does not peel nor strip.

Water and dirt cannot creep under it to ruin the tire and place you in danger.

The whole tire being a unit, you are insured long, uniform wear. You are free from the risks caused by weak spots and dead places from over-vulcanizing which cooks the life out of rubber.

If you were to study a cross section of a Goodrich Tire you could not detect a layer line or separation. It isn't there. Our unit molding has unified the whole tire.

Your tire dealer will supply you with whatever style of Goodrich Tire is best for your needs—but they are all *one kind and quality*.

Write for our free folders which tell you how to get the most and best service from your tires by avoiding the common causes of injury.

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Branches and Service Stations in Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

Write for Goodrich Route Book, covering the auto tour you select. These books are sent free on request.

TICHENOR TELLS OF 2 PECULIAR GOLF INCIDENTS

By Tick Tichenor.

I HAD a most unusual thing to happen in the match I played against Frank Hewitt in the Invitation Tournament of the Birmingham Country Club last month.

At the fourteenth tee both Mr. Hewitt and myself got away good drives. When we reached our balls they were lying only about a half inch apart, my ball being just in front of his. Of course under these circumstances it would have been practically impossible for either of us to have played a shot without striking the other ball, which under the rule eighteen would have meant the loss of the hole to the player making the shot as this rule provides, "If a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or be moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie or clubs, the opponent shall lose the hole in match play."

Now neither of us had had such a condition as confronted us to arise before but we each remembered that the rules provided that if the balls lay within a club's length of each other through the green that the ball lying nearer the hole might at the option of either player be lifted until after the other ball had been played and then replaced as near as possible in its former position.

As my ball was in front of his I lifted it from a beautiful lie. The shot to the green was only a short one of some twenty or twenty-five yards, but over a deep trap just on the edge of the green, which made it necessary to get the ball well up into the air and stop it quickly. The turf on which our balls lay was soft and spungy. Mr. Hewitt played his shot with a niblic and dug up a divot (the golf term for a piece of sod cut up by the club in making a stroke) about the size of your hand and thus removed the grass upon which my ball had been so beautifully teed but a few moments before.

What was I to do? Was I to replace my ball in the hole he had just dug in playing his shot? Certainly such a requirement would not have been fair to me.

What I did was to wait until Mr. Hewitt and his caddy had carefully replaced and pressed down the divot, which he had cut up, and then I replaced my ball as near as possible to the place it formerly occupied.

Now as a matter of fact it was not necessary for me to replace my ball in its former position because the latter part of rule sixteen reads, "If the lie of the lifted ball be altered in playing the other ball, the lifted ball may be placed as near as possible to the place where it lay and in a lie similar to that which it originally occupied."

* * *

DR. JOSEPH EBY, who is one of the most enthusiastic golfers of the Atlanta Athletic Club, had a most unusual thing to happen in a round he was playing at East Lake about a year ago. He was playing in a foursome and was playing the sixth hole. The drive at this hole is over a slight hill and into a flat beyond. It is impossible at this hole for those standing on the tee to tell if the players in front are out of range.

Dr. Eby and the other members of the foursome had gotten away good drives and the other members had played their second shots to the green except Dr. Eby. While he was actually making his downward stroke in playing his approach shot to the green a ball driven by one of the players who were playing behind them struck Dr. Eby's ball and moved it three or four feet which caused Dr. Eby to miss the ball entirely.

While Dr. Eby made a bona fide effort to hit the ball and failed, which under the rules counts as a stroke, and also his ball having moved after he had soled his club he was deemed to have caused it to have moved, which would have cost him a strike. Still on the other hand his ball was displaced by an agency outside of the match and he was therefore entitled under the rules to replace it without penalty.

This case was not sent to the rules committee for a decision and so there has been no ruling upon the point.

Which of the rules above mentioned do you think were made to cover a case like this one?

How would you, under these facts, liked to have lost the hole on account of a penalty strike added to your score?

Undoubtedly some queer things sometimes happen in a round of golf.

PHILLIES RELEASE PITCHER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Philadelphia club has released Pitcher Llewellyn, Tri-State League recruit, to the Portsmouth club of the Virginia League, under optional agreement.

Most mileage—fewest tire troubles, greatest riding pleasure and relief from road worries—these are yours with—

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NON-SKID TIRES

Made in all types to fit all standard rims.

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

Mutt Kept His Word All Right; He Gave Jeff Something to Eat :: :: By "Bud" Fisher

SILK HAT HARRY'S DIVORCE SUIT

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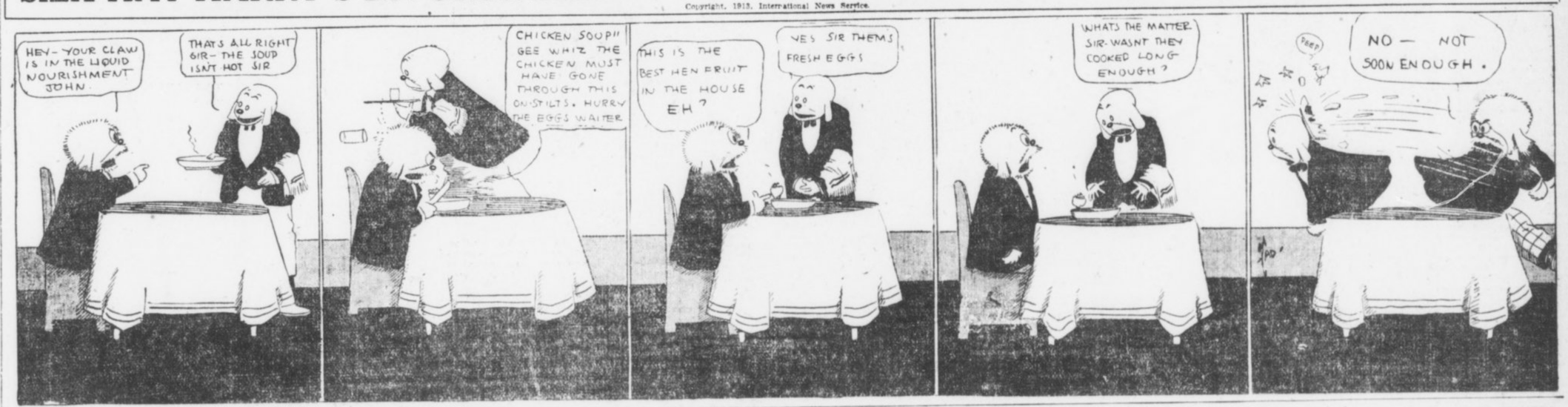
A Polite Waiter and Some Ancient Hen Fruit



Stallings Shows Class As Leader

Should Make Bid for Flag in 1914

By W. J. McBeth.

NEW YORK, June 7.—George T. Stallings, of the Boston Braves, has so far proven the most successful major league manager of the season. The race is quite young and the "Big Chief" may take a big spill before October. But the fact remains that in the first two months of the National League pennant fight he has shown more real ability than any contemporary in either of the big leagues.

That is putting it very strongly. There are some good leaders taken into comparison. There is Connie Mack, John J. McGraw, Fred Clarke and Frank Chance—the quartet which for years has been recognized as perhaps the greatest of all time. Of lesser reputation and renown might be named Joe Birmingham, who has fitted out a pennant possibility of what was a flivver a year ago—the Cleveland Naps. Clark Griffith, the original "Hard Luck Guy" of all the managers, "Red" Dooin, whose Quakers have put the fear of the Lord into all National League opposition, and "Bad Bill" Dahlen, who seems on the point of raising Brooklyn from the dust of the second division cellar for the first time in almost 15 years. Stallings may never earn the fame of any of the "Big Four." He may never shine with the lesser lights. But on what has gone this season ice has shown more class than any named because he has made a fighting outfit and a feared rival out of what has come to be considered a hopeless tailender without the least outlook for immediate improvement.

* * *

A MAN is known as much by the work he has done as by the company he keeps. Or better, he is judged by the manner in which his work is done under the conveniences at his command. A skilled workman is not expected to work without tools, he is not even expected to do competent work with dull instruments. It may not be the work of the artist to keep his instruments in repair. But it stands to reason that one who can should command a better salary and far more respect than one who cannot. The real artist would naturally be the man who could fashion as well as maintain the efficiency of his tools.

This, in a baseball way, is just what Georg Stallings had to do when he fell heir to the sorriest legacy of baseball history. Stallings has a lot of friends. Without exception they breathed a prayer for him when his name was first associated with the Boston Braves. He had little or nothing on which to begin. His absolute playing strength was represented in one man—second baseman Sweeney. Stallings appreciated the folly of expecting outside help. He had experienced on many occasions the lack of sentiment in organized baseball. Instead of trying to lend a helping hand his rivals without exception attempted to wean from Stallings the only ball player in his camp.

* * *

THE outlook at the start of the season was a most dreary one for the "Big Chief." Sweeney and Devlin were practically the only experienced men on the club outside of a few questionable pitchers. Fortunately these were so placed at second and third respectively that they had young Maranville between them. Maranville was naturally a phenom. He had been one of the sensations of the season. Hap Meyers, at first, is a very fast fellow. He is a good hitter but his arm is very bad. He lacked experience. But Sweeney helped him along at first and he got away with his task well enough to round out the infield of more than passing worth. That is one of Stallings' great attributes. He has the faculty of making his men give the very best that is in them all of the time and that counts more in the end than individual strength.

WHEN Vincent Campbell refused to come back he left the Boston outfield in a very bad way. John Titus, who has been cast off from the Phillies as a result of a broken leg, was the only known quantity and he was a very questionable asset. The recruit outfielders did not satisfy the "Big Chief." He went on a still hunt for candidates and more to the point he landed them. Where other managers were crying in vain that there was no good material on the market Stallings landed a real live wire in Centerfielder Mann. Later he traded McTigue, a pitching disappointment, to Jack Dunn, of Baltimore, for Briscoe Lord, an outfielder who was one of Connie Mack's world's champion athletic stars back in 1910 and 1911. Lord, who has been with Stallings only a couple of weeks should prove of great assistance for he is a vicious hitter as well as a finished fielder.

* * *

STALLINGS has no pennant team by a long way. But he will have one by next year if he continues his policy of wise selection which has marked his Boston reign. Stallings, who has developed a great number of first-rate catchers, has a most promising receiver in Whaling. He has several mighty competent pitchers, among them Perdue, Tyler, and James. A couple more of the same type would give him a pitching staff the equal of most anything in his company. Of course, Stallings will have to replace Devlin and Titus before long as both are veterans of many years. In Smith he has an able understudy for the great third sacker. Stallings has declared that by the time Devlin fails this youngster should be as good as Arthur was in the heyday of his fame. That would be good enough for any manager.

* * *

STALLINGS in a great many of his principles resembles McGraw. He believes that battery strength and speed are two of the main requisites and he is bending his energies along these lines. He is a firm believer in the virtues of youth. Wherefore he has gathered unto himself a choice collection of young blood, which he purposes to train along his own ideas. He will inject as much of this young blood into the lineup as possible, reserving just enough of the aged and seasoned talent to keep the proper balance. Because of the youngsters in his army the Boston Braves cannot be expected to greatly benefit their position this first year. Any team of youngsters will be found unsteady at first. They may play like champions one day and like "busters" the next. When they break they usually go to pieces. This has been evidenced more than once by the Braves this season. On any number of occasions a rival has scored five or more runs in an inning. But also done likewise and many times have come across with the score was overon many occasions the Braves have whelmingly against them. That proves gameness in a team. Experience will do a lot for it.

* * *

STALLINGS is the idol of Boston just now. No one overcame greater obstacles in a shorter time. He went to the Hub to take command of what was considered a tailender—a joke trailer at that—to bid for patronage against the champions of the world. In the two months of the season Stallings has more than held his own in public favor. Most of it has been due to his fighting spirit. The Red Sox, of course, helped him greatly by falling down so badly in the American League getaway. But this much remains that Stallings has done more for the chance he has had than any major league manager so far this year. Jim Gaffney will do well to let "Big George" go as far as he likes. Stallings will have something to say even this year as to where the pennant will go.

TENNIS BIGGER STRAIN ON MAN THAN FOOTBALL

THERE was once a United States tennis champion named Robert D. Wrenn. Wrenn was also at one time a famous football player, in the days when there were 35-minute halves to that game. And in speaking of the two, Wrenn once said:

"There is no comparison in the strain the two games put upon the body. It is much easier to go through two 35-minute halves of football than to play a five-set championship match of tennis."

"To be sure, the game can be played in a lazy, lackadaisical manner. But it isn't really tennis.

* * *

"MANY young players begin too strenuously. The first spring day on the courts calls invitingly for a 'good long afternoon's sport.' Result—getting overtired.

"Now the overtired player goes right at the game the second day. He won't rest. He won't give his tornsown tissues a chance. Result, a poor game of tennis, not only then, but for weeks afterward!

"The right way to play tennis is to start in easily. Don't play more than two sets of singles and one of doubles the first day out. Don't play those if you feel tired after the first or second set. It is not an indication of weakness but of strength to stop before you have had enough. Should you see McLoughlin present United States singles tennis champion, come out to play for the first time this spring, you would probably be amazed at his tactics.

* * *

"SHOULD you watch Larned, the wonder of the tennis world, at his first practice, you would be bitterly disappointed. Both of these men will pay no attention to the small matter of being beaten. They will just jog about the court, hit the balls easily, care not a whit if some 'duo' plays them off the court. They will just 'get their eyes on the ball,' just 'get the feel of the racket,' and while doing so begin that conditioning of the body by practice which makes it possible for them, later on, to play five sets of singles and three of doubles in a day, six days' hard fought tennis tournament."

SUNDAY BALL OUT WEST IS THREATENED

THE pendulum seems to be swinging backward. Once the West, young and free from old religious intolerance and superstition, was the bulwark of Sunday baseball. Now we have bills in the Legislatures of Missouri, Kansas and California to prevent playing the game on Sunday, while in the East, even in straitlaced, Puritan New England and in the South, we have a movement that may be called almost general, to permit it.

The instances cited of efforts at restrictive legislation in the West, however, are not to be taken seriously, and on the whole the advance toward that measure of liberty whereby the American citizen may have the right to exercise his own conscience as to what he shall do on any day of the week is making great progress.

In New York it extends, so far, only to the introduction again in the Legislature of a bill permitting amateurs to play. In the Capital City of Georgia, the chief of police has so far advanced out of the shell of Southern conservatism to permit himself to be quoted to the effect that he believes in allowing Sunday ball for amateurs and children, though why he should conclude that what may be good for children is wrong for grown men is not clear.

* * *

IN Massachusetts a bill has been introduced "to permit games and recreations after 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the Lord's day," and the league officials and club owners of the New England League are making an active campaign for its passage. It will permit playing of the "professional" game that fanatics seem to so much dread, though they have always been ready enough to enjoy it on week days when passes were issued to them. President Murnane, of the New England League, says the only salvation of his league is in Sunday ball. The population of the mill towns of New England is kept bound long hours to its task during the week, and Sunday is the only possible day for recreation. The New England circuit in population is almost Class A, yet because of the employment conditions of that population and the denial of Sunday games its attendance figures can scarcely match those of some of the more prosperous Class D circuits of the West.

* * *

IN New Jersey an effort is being made to secure the passage of a law that will take the ban off Sunday games. With the usual inconsistent enforcement of the blue Sunday laws, some New Jersey cities are permitted to have games on Sunday, while others are not. The law is thus made a farce and the argument is that it would be better to have it repealed altogether.

The latest note concerning the progress for a more liberal Sunday comes from Philadelphia, where a bill has been introduced in the City Council to legalize Sunday ball, and if it passes, it is said both the American and National League teams will take advantage of the opportunity to play Sunday games.

Yanks Pick Up Promising Player

Reynolds Once Beat Out Thorpe

HOUSTON, TEXAS, June 5.—It Jim Thorpe, the well-known aborigine, remains on Mr. McGraw's pay roll until next September, he may have the pleasure of meeting face to face again at least one athlete who made him eat at the second table.

The young man who forced Thorpe to content himself with second honors in a two-man race is none other than Bill Reynolds, Houston catcher, who was bought by Arthur Irwin, of the New York Americans. According to the terms of purchase, Reynolds is to report to Frank Chance at the conclusion of the Texas League campaign. One thousand dollars of New York money is already in the strong box of the local club, and should Reynolds stick it out with the Yanks until May 14, 1914, $2,000 more will be coming.

Reynolds Got the Job.

Reynolds and Thorpe had their little race while dueling at Anadarko, Okla., in the early summer of 1910 for the right field position. The club manager gave both a thorough trial and then took Reynolds, to the extreme discomfiture of Thorpe, who was left stranded. After sticking around Anadarko for two weeks and eating at the expense of the successful candidate for the team, Thorpe faded away.

When the Giants dropped into Houston for three exhibition games this spring, Thorpe and Reynolds met, but no effusive greetings followed. Reynolds had no objection to shaking hands with Jim and sympathizing with him for the loss of the Olympian medals, but Thorpe remained in the background. The two did not come face to face until Thorpe's first time at bat. Thorpe's only form of recognition was a stiff and formal bow.

Reynolds Slammed Triple.

In a game here last week Scout Irwin saw Reynolds rip off a three-bagger and a single against Lou Ba-

POLE VAULT FOR BRITISHERS.

English athletes are to take up pole vaulting, heretofore neglected owing to the danger of the pole breaking and the jumper being impaled on it. They have recently introduced a new pole, composed of bamboo, bound with a certain kind of tape, which is of extraordinary strength and safe.

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WELSH TO MEET CAMPBELL IN FIFTEEN-ROUND SCRAP

SEATTLE, June 7.—Ray Campbell, a local lightweight boxer, was matched yesterday to box Freddie Welsh, the English champion, in a 15-round bout to be held at Vancouver, B. C., June 12.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

REMEDY FOR MEN

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Round-trip tickets on sale Thursdays, good ten days. Through sleepers daily. Wrightsville Beach better than ever. SEABOARD.

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News and Views by Experts of Finance, Industry, Crops and Commerce

PASSING OF WAR CLOUD ABROAD EASES STRAIN

Hidden Money Should Come Forth and Europe Aid U. S. by Holding Securities.

BY BOERSIANER.

To the inexpressible satisfaction of international finance and to the astonishment of European chancelleries, peace, for a time at least, seems assured in Southeastern Europe.

Threatened eruptions between the allies themselves there are. But these are not likely to be full blown. The fine and firm hand revealed at the London Congress—which has subverted precedent and amazed scholars of diplomacy—is a guaranty that the minor dogs of war in the Balkan territory will be held in leash.

Money Should Be Accessible.

This was the development of paramount importance last week; this the pivotal thing in the money world. Its beneficent effect should soon be visible. Money, which, paradoxically, has been everywhere else easy and nowhere obtainable, should presently become practically, instead of theoretically, accessible. As the terrifying obstacle of another, or general, European war, has been removed, an enormous amount of specie and legal tender funds is certain to emerge from hiding places and go into circulation.

To qualify a most salient improvement by argument that Europe will have use for every franc, shilling, mark and krone that is redeposited is beside the capital point; which is that confidence should be restored within a fortnight among the provident and prudent masses abroad. With the tension off its own markets, Europe must help the American liquidation of American securities should cease and gold exports end.

Domestically, we still have the misgiving bred by the administration. Dr. Rudolph Meyer, a German political economist, once dogmatized that "the day will never come when a professor of political economy, as such, will be a statesman; but the day when a statesman can afford to be ignorant of political economy has come already." He did not prevision the capital of the United States in his assertion, though his words fit Washington at the moment. However, Washington promises to make amends for sudden and sweeping tariff changes by giving the country, during the current session of Congress, a currency system somewhat in conformity with the country's needs.

Will Not Meet All Exigencies.

The measure will not meet all exigencies. Some of its provisions may be suggestive of politicians who know much about politics and nothing of banking; but a start in the right direction has been made. In time a central supervision body consisting wholly of government officials may be gradually transformed into a Central Banking Institution, in which bankers may have a voice.

This, together with the granting Eastern roads to increase their freight rates 5 per cent, should mollify the inner penetralia of financial New York. How bitter, not to say resentful, the members of the New York round table have been had better not be expatiated upon. They were not frightened by the President's threats. They were angered to the degree of reprisal. And it must be noted they had a few sympathizers as far west as Chicago and St. Louis. In consequence, the money position was not pleasant and the outlook decidedly unpleasant.

But a mutual concessional spirit, agencied partly by Mr. McAdoo, has eased the strain. Mr. McAdoo's tactful office and a recovery in commercial deposits have made matters so comfortable that the Autumnal money demand now is faced with equanimity.

Explains Foreign Trade in Shoes

Government Expert Makes Tour of United States Discussing Situation With Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—American shoe and leather manufacturers who are speculating on the effect of the Underwod tariff bill on their business and who are studying the capacity of foreign exporters to profit by the proposed reductions, are to be assisted in their investigations by the Department of Commerce.

Within a few days, Arthur B. Butman, a commercial agent of the department, who has been in Europe for the past two years, is to start on a tour of the principal shoe and leather centers of the United States to disseminate first hand information in regard to the foreign industries. Cost of materials abroad, hours and rates of labor, the quality and quantity of the output and the disposition of the European public towards goods of American make will be laid before the manufacturers. In addition to the manufacturing cities of New England, Mr. Butman is to visit New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Two important factors in the progress of the foreign export trade within the last few years have been the general introduction of modern shoe making machinery manufactured by the United Shoe Machinery Company in their foreign factories and the adoption of the latest American styles according to the expert of the Department of Commerce.

"One hardly expects to find the generally conservative Britisher other than a conservative manufacturer," he says. "Yet in all fairness I would state that the past 5 or 6 years have seen a marked change in methods and systems. There seems to have been a awakening all along the line and the results are noticeable not only in increased trade but in style, finish and workmanship."

Fisher, Silent Force, in Money Bill

Currency Law to Reflect His Ideas

Would Measure Dollars By Food

Yale Professor Thought To Be Wilson's Adviser in Financial Legislation Now Considered.

From Washington comes the tidings that when President Wilson makes public his ideas as to what should be done with respect to a new banking and currency bill it will be found to reflect in a large measure the views of Professor Irving Fisher, of the chair of political economy at Yale.

Professor Irving Fisher, occupying the chair of political economy at Yale, a noted authority of health and economical subjects, who is, according to report from Washington, the silent man behind the proposed currency reforms of President Wilson.

Professor Fisher, says the late reports to-day, is the mysterious influence that has been at work at the White House in the shaping of the financial measure for which the country so earnestly waits.

There is only one known fact regarding the currency upon which there is any agreement.

Present System Wrong.

The present system is wrong.

Everybody from Nelson W. Aldrich to William J. Bryan, not forgetting to stop at intermediate mental stations, starts with that hypothesis. So, as everybody has an idea concerning what ought to be done to change the system, the personality of the man who is reported to have so much weight with the President is extremely interesting.

The most notable money view of the professor in recent years is that in which he asks the country to "Make the purchasing power of the dollar stable in terms of commodities."

Or, in other words, to make gold stand hitched to the other products of the world so that the value of all the products, and not the value of gold alone, will be made the standard.

Change Value of Dollar.

In furtherance of this idea, he advocated that when a man comes to a mint with gold for which he would now get $100 flat, the superintendent of the mint would take a list of prices of commodities in common use, reduced to an average, and if he finds the average one per cent. higher than its last reading, the superintendent will offer the man with the gold $99 for the $100 lot. The extra dollar becomes seignorage and goes into the Treasury like any other tax.

It will be seen that his idea is to make the price of gold subject to the average price of the most common commodities, substituting what might be termed a coat-shirt-hat-shoes-cotton-wheat-corn-coal-pumpkin - meat standard of value for the single gold standard, or a multiple standard for the single.

Deal With Credits.

But, as that element of the currency bill is the least important, because the currency and banking bill is to deal with credits rather than coin, there is little in the plan to give us a light upon the banking ideas of the professor, whose reputation is international and high.

But he has been a most interesting figure in the life of the nation, chiefly for his efforts to conserve the public health and to prolong the public life. Here are some of his ideas:

There are 1,700 people who die unnecessarily every day in the United States.

College Men Drink.

All college men drink too much. It is not the duty of the college to reflect the customs of the times but to point out the way to proper customs.

Society "racing" for supremacy by freak methods has stopped, and there is a marked improvement in the highest circles looking to intelligent advancement.

The average life ought to be 150 years.

At least fifteen years could be added to the American life by proper living.

The economic value of all of the lives in the United States is $250,000,000,000.

The economic value (average) ranges from $90 at the first stage to $4,200 at its most productive age.

There is double power in food that is masticated.

So you see that the professor has had a pretty wide range of thought, and still that does not begin to state the scope of his mental activities. He has done so much to improve health conditions and to put the country near to a scientific plane with reference to its hygiene that the people of all lands have paid him honor.

Accident Changed His Life.

In his personal life of late years the professor has been governed by the effects of an accident that befell him at Narragansett Pier in 1898. He was nearly drowned, and after he was pulled from the surf it was many years before he recovered his physical strength. During that time he lived in the open, used a tent for his home as much as possible, took exercise, watched his diet with the utmost scientific care, and by the open air, exercise route won back his strength.

He is described as a big man, mentally and physically, with a lively interest in the community and its affairs.

Brazil's New Loan Not Well Received

London Refuses to Take Kindly to $55,000,000 Issue—Continent Studies Check System.

LONDON, June 7.—There seems to be no end to the issues of foreign loans in London just now. Following the $20,000,000 Sao Paulo loan comes the Brazilian loan of $55,000,000. Issued at 97 per cent the scrip carries a full six months' dividend in October next though it (the scrip) is not to be fully paid up until January, 1914. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. The city did not take very kindly to the loan. True, the yield was good enough, but it was felt that Brazil had been extravagant. Thus the Economist quotes from a Rio newspaper that the Brazilian minister of finance had recently called the attention of the cabinet to the unsatisfactory position of the national finances, the situation being such that it would not be surprising if serious difficulties ensued, should there be no attempt made to put affairs on a more stable footing.

Their Rio correspondent concludes his remarks by saying: "Credit has been grossly abused and with coffee now falling in value, and very poor prospects of a revival in rubber, the outlook of a severe crisis in the near future must be considered seriously. A policy of strict retrenchment, with the firm determination that nothing shall be spent which has not already been received, is the only hope of our evading disaster." No wonder that with all this in the back of its head, the city gave no gracious reception to the proposal to borrow $55,000,000, and to signify its opinion promptly quoted the scrip at 1 per cent discount. It has since fallen to 1½ per cent discount.

It has often been pointed out that banking, as it is known in Great Britain and the United States, is very little developed on the continent of Europe. It is true that the continental banks accept deposits, make advances and discount bills. But the chief form of currency is the bank note, where it is not actually hard cash; whereas in the United Kingdom the vast majority of debts are liquidated by checks and bills. The result is that in France and Germany in the former particularly, there is a huge accumulation of gold, which would be quite unnecessary if banking were more developed and people were accustomed to use checks instead of notes or gold.

It is therefore not a little interesting to learn that a deputation or committee representing exclusively commercial interests and not any Government department in certain continental centers, is in London studying the working of the banking system. There is nothing mysterious or recondite about this system, and doubtless the visitors will be not a little surprised at its sweet simplicity. It is to be hoped that they will become so enamored of its ease and efficiency as to be enthusiastic missionaries for its spread in their own countries. For there is no doubt whatever that a sound and efficient banking system is one of the greatest aids to national prosperity.

TWENTY-ONE CENT COTTON.

A recent Government report shows Egyptian cotton raising to be a success in Salt River Valley. Two hundred and fifty bales were grown last year. This year the industry has been greatly extended. Last year's crop brought 21 cents a pound and the average yield per acre was three-quarters of a bale. The staple is one and five-eighths inches long.

TEXTILE TRADE WANTS DATE OF TARIFF CHANGE

When New Schedules Take Effect of More Interest Than Exact Dates in New Bill.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton manufacturing interests are, in a quiet way, taking into account all leading contingencies which may arise from tariff changes.

What they should like to know first is when the new schedules go into effect. They are really more concerned about that now than about duties. Rates for cotton cloths in the Underwood bill range from 7½ to 27½ per cent, with higher rates on finer goods based on yarn numbers. This method of levying duties is in itself something of a protection to finer grades of goods made in the home market.

Form Defensive Alliance.

Manufacturers, their financial backers and thier employees are working together on a defensive program such as no earlier tariff evoked. Particular effect of reduction on duties on the industry itself is seen in various phases. One of the most obvious is substitution of automatic looms, with which a single tender can operate four or five times as many looms as under old methods. A leading Fall River manufacturer recently shut down for this purpose. The result would be a reduction in labor cost of output, with probably no reduction in labor rates.

The effect in general on labor is not yet wholly foreseen. But in the judgment of many interested people there will be little effort to force wages down. It is more probable that rates of profit may undergo some change as a result of competition from foreign manufacturers, and of necessary capital outlays for better equipment of mills.

Foreign Mills Eager.

Foreign manufacturers are making quite general preparation to take advantage of easier access to the American consumer. But it is believed that success will lie more in specialties than in standard staple products. This leads to the view that growth of imported textiles will be complemental rather than competitive, as related to our domestic manufactures and their present position in the home market.

Whatever effect reduction in duties may have on exporting of domestic goods will be in fabrics rather than in yarns. Any reduction in cost of manufacturing will put the exporting trade in a better position to make and keep its market in competition with other exporting countries.

VIRGINIA'S MINES PRODUCTIVE.

The value of the mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Virginia in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, was $74,855, against $168,394 in 1911. There were sold or treated 5,790 short tons of ore (against 17,782 tons in 1911), yielding $218 in gold; silver, $604; copper, $18,618; lead, $21,106, and zinc, $34,309.

K. C. SOUTHERN HAS PROMISING FUTURE

Splendid Wheat Crop Prospect Gives It Assurance of Fat Earnings for 1913.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Among the railway shares of the stock exchange list there are few which have covered this year a smaller range than the Kansas City Southern preferred. From 61 1-2 in January that issue has declined no further than to 59; many other issues have fallen 8 and 10 points. At the same time there are few railway bonds which have been more steadily held than the Kansas City Southern 5s, which are now midway between their highest and lowest records of the year.

In the 1912 fiscal year the Kansas City Southern earned its preferred dividend with a balance of only $46,000 to spare. In the current fiscal year it will earn its preferred dividend, if current indications are fulfilled, by $1,500,000 or more, and will show 4 or 5 per cent earned on the $20,000,000 common stock. Volume of traffic in the past fiscal year has been larger than was ever before handled and the prospect for the next year is even brighter.

The Kansas City Southern is dependent to a large degree upon the annual harvest of wheat in the West. When the wheat crop is large the company does a very large southbound business to Port Arthur for export trade. When crops are not good the company has a lean period and consequently its earnings are drawn down. For the present season holding out as it does the promise of unexcelled grain harvests the Kansas City Southern's prospect is one that could hardly be better from the viewpoint of traffic. In nine completed months of the current fiscal year, up to March 31, gross earnings rose $1,070,000 over the corresponding period in 1912, the increase equalling 14 per cent. Net earnings increased $750,000, or no less than 37 per cent.

Were it not that the Kansas City Southern like every other railroad system of the country, was experiencing constantly growing inroads on its earnings on account of higher wages, short work periods and higher cost of material, the pace of net earnings upward would be at as satisfactory a rate as the advance in gross income has been.

The Kansas City Southern has very little branch mileage and this has long been a serious drawback to its progress. For a road which is very heavily capitalized and whose mileage has remained absolutely unchanged over a period of years it has proved how, in spite of drawbacks, the position of the mortgage securities can be strengthened. Since 1900 the length of the road has not been increased, but the ton mileage in this period has risen nearly 100 per cent and gross earnings have been even more.

But there is no gainsaying that the Kansas City Southern is strictly a north and south proposition, running on the map in a stright line up and down, with a slightly easterly bend in Southern Texas and then a curve westerly into Port Arthur. There are few branch lines, the total branch mileage being little more than 5 per cent of the entire system, which serves really the purpose of a trunk line from Kansas City, the chief distributing center of the Southwest, to the Gulf, depending upon feeders of its own for a very small amount of traffic.

Warehouse Stocks In New York Small

Only 81,792 Bales of Cotton on Hand With Notice Day Near—Comparisons Made.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Although June deliveries on the cotton exchange are secondary compared with settlements of July and October as well as May and January, approach of notice day serves to call attention to small amount of warehoused cotton in New York. There were stored here on May 20 only 81,792 bales, compared with 105,225 bales on April 1 and 109,227 bales on May 1. Stocks now are the smallest in five years.

Comparison of total supplies held at this market for several years shows that trading is operating on about as small a basis of actual cotton as in 1908. Below are totals held in this market on May 20 and 28, the latter being taken as the first notice day in the series of years reported below:

Year	May 20, bales	May 28, bales
1913	81,792	.....
1912	138,319	138,229
1911	154,619	242,784
1910	246,680	242,784
1909	105,341	154,269
1908	80,464	75,882

These are stocks in licensed warehouses, which are always larger in amount than total certifications. Since May 1 over 35,000 bales of certified cotton have been withdrawn from the New York market as shown by decrease from 105,917 bales to 70,563 bales to May 19. Licensed warehouse stocks have fallen from 120,744 bales to 82,105 bales, making a decrease of 38,639 bales, or 32 per cent.

Many Roads Plan Electrification

Change Promises to Restore to Rail Securities Former Attractiveness. Cuts Operating Expenses.

Continuous progress is being made in the use of electric energy on the railroads. Electrification of divisions of steam railroads gives promise of reduction in operating costs, so sorely needed to restore to railroad securities their former attractiveness.

Reports are that the Great Northern will electrify its main line between Spokane and Seattle. The Norfolk & Western Railway has decided to authorize the electrification of its mountain division, which includes the most congested section of the main line, on which the freight traffic is heavy.

The service will be of the heaviest class yet considered in handling freight by electricity. The electrified zone will cross the summit of the Appalachians. Trains of 3,250 tons will be hauled on 2 per cent grades. Twenty-five electric locomotives of exceptionally high power, it is planned, will be used on the thirty miles of route, embracing 75 miles of single trackage to be electrified.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is proceeding with its plans to electrify its mountain section, 400 miles in length, and the Denver & Rio Grande has similar plans for its road between Pueblo and Salt Lake City.

Much of the electricity will be derived from hydro-electric generating plants. Thus the use of electric energy will become an important factor in the conservation of coal supplies.

The uninterrupted growth of electric interurban lines is another chapter in the realization of the dreams of a time when electricity will have supplanted steam. The electric locomotive keeps on fulfilling expectations regarding its power and future in the traction field. From the experimental stage it has advanced swiftly from the infant motor to the huge engine rivaling the steam locomotive in power, efficiency and economy.

Progress made in electrification of railways is closely connected with the prosperity of the copper industry. The demand for copper from this source promises to act as an offset to the increase in the production of metal, and thus keep the price of the metal on a basis which will be profitable to the holders of copper shares.

Folly of Bigness Shown by Frisco

Louis D. Brandeis Says, "Insatiate Expansion" Is to Be Blamed for Receivership.

"Insatiate expansion at any cost" was the real reason why the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad system was thrown into the hands of a receiver, according to Louis D. Brandeis. He said:

"The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad receivership, like the present condition of the New Haven and of the Boston & Maine Railroads will be valuable lessons on the folly of bigness purchased at high cost, or indeed of bigness purchased at any cost, even if low. Because there is a unit of greatest efficiency—a point beyond which the efficiency of both financial and operating management diminishes with increasing size, and that limit was far exceeded by the Frisco just as it was by the New Haven.

"If the lesson of the Frisco is taken to heart, its misfortunes will prove a blessing to the railroads of the whole country and both investors and the general public will be the gainers."

Wealth of St. Louis Put at $923,044,200

Increase Over 1912 Slight—Daniel Catlin Alone Pays Taxes of $2,256,550 Personalty.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The actual wealth of the City of St. Louis, computed from the total assessment and personal property, is approximately $923,044,200.

In 1913 the assessment of real estate amounted to $470,765,270. The assessment of personal property totaled $94,213,460.

It is estimated the State Board of Equalization will assess St. Louis property coming under its jurisdiction at about $35,000,000. Thus, the total estimated assessment is $599,978,730.

The assessed valuation is regarded as being about 65 per cent, of the real wealth of the city.

The figures of the Assessor's office show the real estate assessment last year was $463,267,070, and the assessment of personal property $99,462,730.

The increase in the total assessment for 1913, therefore, is only $2,308,930.

The State Board of Equalization fixes the assessment of railroad, bridge, telephone, telegraph and street railway companies throughout the State.

The State Board has not yet made its report, but it is believed the total assessment of St. Louis property coming under the jurisdiction of the board will be about $35,000,000.

The largest assessment of real and personal property levied against any individual is that on which Daniel Catlin will pay taxes. The assessment is $2,256,550.

KONGO LIKES ENAMEL WARE.

With the exception of sheets and textiles, enameled hollow ware forms the most important article of trade in the Kongo. The salable goods are saucepans, basins and mugs. Saucepans of pressed sheet steel, lacquered black outside, with tinned lid, good quality, are much used by Europeans. The natives largely use enamel saucepans with handle for preparing flour and cooking meat.

THE POPULAR RESORT FOR ATLANTANS.

Better this season than ever. $10 Wrightsville Beach and return, on Thursdays. Season tickets and through sleepers daily. Make reservations now. SEABOARD.

FRISCO'S FATE IS NOT FACED BY OTHER LINES

Maturing Obligations of Weaker Roads for Rest of Year Quite Well Taken Care Of.

Inability to arrange financing in these times of high rates for railroad money having been the immediate cause of the Frisco receivership, it is natural for investors to see whether there are any others that are likely to come to the same insurmountable interest wall that blocked the Frisco. With railroad earnings improving in fair volume, it would be a default in principal of a maturing obligation and not a default in interest that would cause trouble.

A study of the list of railroad securities, however, does not disclose any other road that in the near future will have the same problem as the Frisco to face, with the possible exception of the National Railways of Mexico. The maturing railroad obligations for the rest of the year are pretty well cared for.

A. B. & A.'s Condition.

Practically the only exceptions, besides the one noted, are $4,700,000 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic receivers' certificates due July 1, and $14,000,000 Wabash receivers' certificates due August 1.

But as these roads are already in receivers' hands they can not go further. New Haven has $40,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent notes due December 1, the largest uncovered maturity yet remaining this year, which might give some difficulty if investment conditions and New England railroad conditions have not changed by that time, but which there is no doubt will be financed.

It has been reported that arrangements were made for the extension of the $10,000 National Railways of Mexico two-year 4 1-2 per cent notes, which fall due to-day, but it is by no means certain that trouble will be avoided in meeting this maturity.

The reported hitch in the negotiations for the $75,000,000 Mexican loan is unfortunate for the railroad company, the sale of $27,500,000 of whose 6 per cent notes is contingent on the consummation of the Government loan. The maturing notes are secured by $6,000,000 prior lien bonds and $7,000,000 general mortgage bonds of the National Railways.

N. C. & St. L. Securities.

In July there are $11,557,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton collateral trust 4 per cent notes maturing, which are guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio. No announcement regarding these has been made, but no difficulty in meeting them is anticipated.

Other maturities of the month are $6,300,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 6 per cent bonds, to be retired by the recent stock issue; the $4,700,000 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic receivers' certificates mentioned above; $3,396,000 Erie 6 per cent bonds already extended for 30 years at 5 per cent, and $1,000,000 Morgan's Louisiana & Texas general mortgage 5s, for which no arrangements have been announced.

After that there are only $4,000,000 Hocking Valley two-year 4 1-2 per cent notes due November 1, and $2,880,000 Frisco divisional first mortgage 5s in addition to equipment obligations and the Wabash receivers' certificates noted the likelihood of any other roads being forced into receivership because of the difficulty or arranging financing at the present time.

Atlanta Securities

	Bid.	Asked.
A. & W. P. R. R.	146	148
American National Bank	215	218
Atlanta National Bank	305	325
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp.	98	98
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp., pf.	86	88
Atlanta Brewing & Ice Co.	175	200
Atlanta Trust Company	107	110
Central Bank & Trust Corp.	140	142
Augusta & Savannah Rwy.	105	108
Decatur Street Bank	100	110
Exposition Cotton Mills	160	165
Fourth National Bank	270	275
Fulton National Bank	120	150
G. Ry. & Elec. Co. (stamped)	118	119
G. Ry. & Power Co., 1st pf.	78	79
Ga. Ry. & Power Co., 2d pf.	34	36
Ga. Ry. & Power Co., com.	20	22
Empire Cotton Oil Co., pf.	94	95
Empire Cotton Oil Co., com.	45	50
Lowry National Bank	248	250
Trust Company of Georgia	248	250
Realty Trust Company	93	97
So. Ice Co. (Nashville), com.	56	58
So. Ice Co. (Nashville), pf.	80	82
Third National Bank	245	250
Southwestern of Georgia	103	110
Bonds.		
Atlanta 4½s, 1922		100½
At. Ice & Coal Corp. 6s, 1920	90	92
A., B. & A. first 5s	60	62
G. Ry & Elec. Co., 1st pf 5s	99	103
Atlanta Consolidated 5s	104	106
G. Ry. & Elec. Co. con. 5s	102	103½
Southern Bell 5s	97	99

SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE LARGEST IN EAST

The mine production of gold in South Carolina in 1912 was 818.26 fine ounces, valued at $16,915, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey. The small silver output of 47 ounces, valued at $29, was entirely recovered in refining the gold produced. The total value of the gold and silver yield was $2,470 less than that of 1911. The production given for 1912 was reported from five small placers and seven deep mines, the latter including the well-known Haile mine, the largest producer of low grade gold ore east of the Homestead in South Dakota.

TRADE BUYING PROVES PROP TO CONTRACTS

Continued Improvement in Crop Prospects Is Offset by Steady Foreign Mills Absorption.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Bearish speculation in the cotton market received a decided setback Monday when the Government Bureau report, placing the average condition of the crop on May 25 at 79.1, was issued. The trade here had been expecting around 83, while certain of the bear element had been counting on a showing of 84 or better. The actual figures, .8 below the ten-year average of May 25, were so far below general expectations that ring traders in this market were stunned for a moment.

When they recovered from their surprise, and started to buy back some of the cotton they had been gayly selling before the report was issued, they had to bid the market up 16 points or more before they could get under cover. Had it not been for the fact that the few remaining bulls in the market realized that a distinct improvement has taken place in the condition of the crop since the date of the bureau, and were willing to sell on a moderate advance, the shorts would have found themselves in a very tight position.

Famous Bulls in East.

Another thing that was to the advantage of the bear element was the fact that Messrs. Brown and Hayne, the bull leaders, are in New York, attending the Federal investigation of the alleged bull pool, in which the McFaddens and other bearish interests were squeezed two years ago until they "squealed." Had Brown and Hayne been here, it is considered unlikely that they would have let slip the opportunity to get in another lick at their ancient enemy, the bear speculator.

In studying the figures on condition put forth by the Government Bureau, it is found that the low average was caused almost entirely by the low conditions reported as prevailing in the Atlantics May 25. The Georgia condition of 69, as compared with 74 last year, came in for much criticism at the hands of the talent, it being contended that the Georgia crop was no worse off than the Alabama crop before the rains came May 24-26, but the Government Bureau placed the average condition of the Alabama crop at 6 points better than that of Georgia. Last year the crop in the Atlantics got a bad start, but the bureau placed the average condition at 74 for both States.

Since the bureau report the crop has made rapid improvement in all sections of the belt. The weather has been warm and dry, enabling the replanted cotton to come up to a good stand, and aiding the farmers to catch up with the cultivation of the crops. Rain is now beginning to be needed in some sections, especially Texas and South Carolina, and should rains be delayed much longer the short interest in the market would become decidedly nervous.

Trade Buying Is Feature.

Trade buying continues a feature of the market, and it is the absorption of contracts by European spinning interests that holds the market so steady in the face of a depressed stock market and the generally prevailing bearish sentiment. Cables from Moscow recently received in this market state that spinners in that country are bare of stocks, and will need several hundred thousand bales of old crop American cotton before the end of August.

Southern spot owners are maintaining a firm attitude, and the speculative attacks being made on the July position here and in New York, for the purpose of inducing them to turn loose, have been of no avail in that respect.

Liverpool interests will probably take care of the short sellers of the July position in New York.

CUT MEN'S WEAR FABRICS.

Selling agents of men's wear fabrics are disposing of their surplus spring stocks as rapidly as possible, as they are unwilling to carry them over into the next season with the present tariff changes pending. They believe that values on these goods are decidedly uncertain. It is said that in some cases prices have been reduced and datings extended to the end of the year to clean up the spring goods that are left. Standard numbers of light serges are about the only lines on which prices have been firmly held.

DINING CARS
WITH A'LA CARTE SERVICE
TO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE
L&N

bat-dog

COMIC SECTION
OF HEARST'S
SUNDAY
AMERICAN
Atlanta, June 8, 1913

Their Only Child Was At Home!

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1
HEY?
I SAID NO ONE IS HOME!
WOW!
IT'S A GOOD THING HE'S DEAF, DEAR!

2
MARY - ANSWER THE DOOR AND IF ITS MRS. WHALEBACK, WE ARE NOT AT HOME - DO YOU UNDERSTAND!
TELL HER WE ARE VISITING THE SMITHS!
YES-MUM! YES-SIR! ALL RIGHT MUM!
NOT AT HOME - HEY! I'LL WAIT FOR 'EM!
I DON'T KNOW WHEN THEY'LL RETURN!
GOSH! SHE'S GOING TO WAIT!
OH! DEAR ME! LITTLE SNOOKUMS IS IN THERE!

3
MY! MY! WHAT AILS THAT BRAT?
MAYBE HE WANTS HIS TOYS - I'LL GET 'EM!
HUSH DEAR - WE MUST BE CALM!
OH! DO YOU HEAR THAT AWFUL CAT TALKING? I'D LIKE TO SLAP HER FACE -

4
DO BE QUIET, CHILD - HORRORS! I NEVER HEARD SUCH HOWLING!
I CAN'T GET HER OUT - MUM!
YOU MUST - SOME WAY!
YES - SNOOKUMS DON'T LIKE HER ANY WAY!

5
WELL - IF I HAD A CHILD LIKE THAT I'D ATTEND TO IT - YOU BET!
HERE ARE YOUR TOYS!
I CAN'T STAND IT - DEAR - LISTEN TO HER!
CONTROL YOURSELF - LOVEY - SHE'LL GO IN A MINUTE!

6
WHY DON'T YOU SPANK HIM - THERE'S NO OCCASION FOR SUCH SCREAMING!
I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO!
GREAT SCOTT! THE DARLING IS KNOCKING TO GET IN!
OH! THIS IS MADDENING! WE MUST LET HIM IN!

7
SO!!!!! THIS IS THE WAY YOU TREAT ME - UH!!
COME TO MAMA - IS OO CRYING 'OOR LITTLE HEART OUT!
PAPAIS PRECIOUS!
DA! DA! DA!

8
BAW!!
WHO CARES!!
DA!
DO SNOOKUMS MISS PAPA AND MAMA!

IN THE LAND OF WONDERFUL DREAMS

The Princess Is Kidnapped by Lilliputian Brigands

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1
DRIVE THE TRUCK RIGHT UP HERE UNDERNEATH HER! BE CAREFUL AND DON'T MAKE ANY NOISE AND LET'S WORK FAST MATES!

2
LOWER GENTLY!
SLACK UP A LITTLE NOW'
HURRY' I HEAR SOME ONE COM-ING' HURRY
EASY THERE MATES!

3
HA' HA' HA' SHE'S HIDING FROM US BEHIND ONE OF THESE TREES I THINK'
WE'LL FIND THE PRINCESS AND TELL HER ABOUT IT'
HUH' SHE WAS HERE A MINUTE AGO TAKING A NAP IN A HAM-MOCK! —
THE PRINCESS WILL RETURN WHEN YOU PAY US $1000000000 BRIGAND BILL GANG
CAN'T READ
EH. BUT WHERE IS THE HAMMOCK MY DEAR DOCTOR?
OH' I'M AFRAID SOME-THING'S WRONG!

4
HELP! OH! HELP!!!!! I'M BEING KIDNAPPED
IT WILL DO YOU NO GOOD TO YELL YOUNG LADY' GET US $1000000000 AND WE'LL RE-TURN YOU!

5
OH' I'M ALL OUT OF BREATH I CAN'T GO FARTHER!
PICK YOURSELF UP IMPIE! — DON'T BE SO CLUMSY —
SO THERE ARE BRIGANDS AROUND HERE EH' I BET THEY'RE IN THAT WOODS, YONDER'

6
OH! THERE ARE INDIANS IN THIS WOODS!
I DON'T CARE IF THERE ARE LIONS AROUND HERE, I'M GOING TO FIND THE PRINCESS FOLLOW US. SITTING BULL!
BAD BRIGAND, HE STEAL HEAP PRET-TY SQUAW, GO FAST TO MOUNTAIN OF FIRE.' LOOK OUT. HE BAD MAN" —

7
THERE SHE IS, THEY'RE PUTTING HER IN A CAVE' SEE'
IT'S A CAVE IN A VOL-CANO LETS GET HER NOW!
MOUNTAIN OF FIRE SEE HIM'

8
WE'LL GO IN AND CLEAN OUT THE WHOLE GANG AND SAVE THE PRINCESS!
GEE' BUT IT'S DARK IN HERE HUH' I CAN HEAR THEM TALKIN'. FOL-LOW ME'
ME DON'T LIKE THIS PLACE, I KEEP OUT! —

9
- IT SAYS YOU MUSTN'T SMOKE IN HERE' THIS IS A VOLCANO' YOU KNOW WHAT THAT IS!
I DON'T CARE WHAT IT IS! I'LL BLOW IT UP IF I DON'T GET THE PRIN-CESS OUT! -
POSITIVELY NO SMOKING IN THIS VOLCANO THIS MEAN'S YOU!!!!!!

10
OH' WE'RE INSIDE OF A FIERY VOL-CANO FLIP'
YES, AN' WE'RE GOIN' TO STAY IN HERE 'TILL WE FIND HER!

11
DON'T. DON'T PLEASE DO NOT SMOKE IN HERE' YOU'LL KILL US ALL
OH! FLIP' DO NOT SMOKE IN HERE FLIP'
WE'LL GIVE HER BACK TO YOU.
THERE SHE IS LET'S GET HER NOW'
COME BACK WITH THAT PRINCESS OR I'LL BLOW THIS VOLCANO TO SMITHERINES! YOU HEAR?

12
HUH' I WAS ONLY DREAMING. MAMA!
QUIT YELLING. IN THERE. NEMO WILL YOU? SO PEOPLE CAN GET SOME SLEEP!

WINSOR McCAY.

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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

EFFICIENCY That WASTES The TIME of the PUBLIC

Many Things That Benefit Merchants and Corporations at the Expense of the People

EFFICIENCY experts have sprung up in great numbers within the last two or three years and much of their work has been of great benefit, but just now there are certain sorts of so-called efficiency that are taking up the time of the public and apparently are for the benefit of the very few as against the inconvenience of the many.

New telephone methods, turnstiles, no-receipt rules, soda checks and perhaps scores of other apparently trivial rules and regulations, all started with a view to efficiency, are really proving a bother to the public.

In the matter of the telephones, for instance, in many big cities, if not in all, the telephone girls have been trained by various means to devote less and less of their own time to the operation of putting in calls. The result is a splendid justification of "efficiency" from the point of view of the telephone company, but how about the public?

You now give central a number and she repeats it back to you, shutting you off just as she speaks the last syllable of the last number. If she heard you correctly no harm has been done, but if she did not get the number you gave her, there is all sorts of trouble. If you gave her "Blank 7071" the chances are that many times she will repeat back to you "Blank 7017" and then "snap"—she has cut you off. She gets "Blank 7017" for you and you know all the time she is getting the wrong number, but all you can do is to wait until the wrong party comes on, explain to them, get your operator over again and try once more. This makes delay and trouble for you and for an innocent party on the wrong line.

If she gets the right number it does save her and the company a lot of time, but getting the right number, that is, understanding you correctly every time is an impossibility. This doesn't interest the efficiency engineer of the telephone company, for the lost time is almost entirely lost by suscribers and the net gain is all on the side of the company, a case of efficiency for the company and loss of valuable time for the suscribers.

Many stores refuse to give receipts. It is a loss of their time, they say. It tends to efficiency and that is what they are after. But at times, and the times are many, articles have to be returned and without receipts there is a lot of delay and trouble and frequently the purchaser can do nothing to right the mistake, whether it is made by himself or an employe of the store.

Probably one of the worst examples of efficiency gone wrong is the turnstile at a public exit. These are put up to prevent people from getting into places without paying. If the exit were open a watchman would have to stand guard to see that no one went in. And so the turnstiles are put up, great cumbersome, bothersome wooden things that are a puzzle to everyone, bump the little tots, make trouble for the aged and weak and lame and delay the able bodied. At the Douglas station on the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago, there are such exit turnstiles, and a person with two suit cases or two large traveling bags cannot possibly get through with them. Such a person must ask the kind offices of some stranger to assist him through with one of the bags. If it is an honest stranger, all right, (except for the delay and loss of time), but if it happens to be a crook and he gets through first and departs with the suit case—there is more loss.

A Few of the So-Called "Efficient" Things That Are at the Expense of the Public— Turnstiles, Soda Check System, Checking Outer Garments, Taking the Car Ahead, and Street Peddlers.

And all this is efficiency, saving the road the wages of a few cheap employes to guard open exits while the public has to stand the loss of time and patience and undergo all sorts of troubles.

Drug stores and other places where soda is sold have the check system. A girl in a booth sells the checks. You go to the counter and ask for a drink, the clerk will tell you to go and get a check, you do not always know whether the drink is five, ten or fifteen cents. You ask the check seller. She may know and then she may not know. In the latter case you go back and ask the clerk, go back and wait to get your check. All this is loss of time to the public. The public has to pay with its bother and delay and valuable time for the little extra work on the part of the clerks in taking the pay.

Check rooms at restaurants are supposed to be a part of the efficiency business. At least it comes under that head. You do not litter up the restaurant with your outer garments, but you have to pay the check boy for the privilege of hanging up your hat and coat. This is money out of your pocket. As long as you are a customer and spending money that will insure the proprietor a good profit, it seems somewhat unjust that he should extract more money from you. Again it is efficient for the restaurant owner and expensive for you.

In New York there is an abominable system of making property owners hunt up their own tax bills. For a few hundred dollars clerks should be made to do this, but instead of that the thousands of citizens have to spend their valuable time or hire someone to do it for them to look up their tax bills. It means a big loss, including carfare, to the public for a little bit of two-cent efficiency for the city.

Many times a street car company will claim that it can give more efficient service by making people "take the car ahead." They point out a dozen reasons why this is a help to their system, but this does not prevent loss of time, making people lose trains and engagements and getting out in all sorts of weather to trudge through the muddy streets from fifty to a couple hundred feet to the car ahead. It is efficient for the street car company, just as efficient as the straps, but it is the worst sort of inefficiency for the long suffering public.

In many of the big cities the transportation companies reduce the number of trains in subways, surface lines and elevated roads between rush hours, and the reduction is so great that the cars are always crowded, whether it be rush hours or not. If the reduction were not made, or only a slight one, thousands of people would get into or out of the busy districts before the big rush hours, thus making everything better. Again the public stands the trouble and bother to help the company be a bit more efficient, this time "efficiency" meaning "economy" to the companies.

One lawyer may go to another and say "I wish you would postpone our case, I've got something important on," or "I've got a golf tournament," or "I want to go away for a week," and the other lawyer generally does it to oblige his legal brother. It really doesn't mean anything to this lawyer, but his poor clients must stand the loss of time and a great deal of bother and expense because of such a delay. The efficiency for one rather selfish lawyer is brought about at the expense and trouble and worry of innocent clients who are also paying the money.

Peddlers are allowed to stand on the sidewalk and sell their wares. It saves them rent. It also blocks up the sidewalks and causes men and women and children to walk around in the muddy street or force their way through a crowd of the curious where they lose time and patience and frequently money, because pickpockets very often pick out such crowded spots. What is a few cents efficiency in rent saving for a bunch of peddlers, is a great deal of loss and discomfort to the hundreds of thousands of pedestrians.

The world seems to be full of just such inefficient efficiency and scores and scores of such instances could be cited. When efficiency works for the very few as against the very great majority it ceases to be efficiency, but the rankest and most inexcusable sort of inefficiency, as hundreds who have written protests to this paper can attest.

THINKERS' HEADS Continue to GROW UNTIL OLD AGE

TWENTY-FIVE years is generally the "growing limit." That is, most people are believed to have attained their entire growth, so far as height goes, or size of feet or hands, by the time they are twenty-five years old. Some develop much younger and attain their full growth by the time they are anywhere from sixteen to twenty years of age.

After twenty-five, human beings are not supposed to grow except to put on weight, increase their waist measure or grow stout all over, but the claim has been made by J. Millott Severn, an English phrenologist, that there are many instances where the human head continues to grow and that men's heads have been known to increase in size after they were forty years old. Mr. Severn's claim is of much interest, regardless of the matter of phrenology, but they are not actually new claims, for Dr. J. B. Mege, of Paris, says the brain does not become fully developed until a man is from forty-five to fifty years of age.

Mr. Severn says he has measured the heads of many prominent people from time to time and he has discovered by means of these measurements that the head continues to grow at a considerably greater age than is generally believed. By taking careful cranial measurements at various times of the same heads he is able to give figures.

He has, he says, taken measurements and examined measurements of more than a hundred thousand heads during the last twenty-five years, and he has come to the conclusion that just so long as the human brain is active and kept vigorously at work, it develops and the head increases, in very many instances, in size.

He says: "Mr. Lloyd George, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, has increased the size of his head from being nearly 23 inches in circumferential measurement to 23¼ inches from the time he was forty to forty-eight years of age." In other words, after forty years of age his head grew a quarter of an inch larger in eight years. Another instance is given. "Mr. Robert Blatchford, editor of The Clarion and author of 'Britain for the British,'" says Mr. Severn, "increased the circumference of his head from 22⅞ inches at fifty years of age to 23⅛ inches before his sixtieth year." Another example of increasing the size of the head a full quarter of an inch, and this time after the man had reached the half-century mark of years.

A still more remarkable instance, according to the claim of Mr. Severn, was that of a Mr. Bart Kennedy, whose head measured, at thirty-four years of age, 23¼ inches. Twelve years later it measured 24 inches, showing that his head actually grew three-quarters of an inch larger in twelve years. He had written eleven books during those twelve years, and so kept his brain vigorously at work. Mr. George Barnes, M. P., in sixteen years showed that his head had grown ⅜ of an inch, and the late William T. Stead's head increased in circumference from 23 inches when he was forty-six years old to 23⅜ inches when he was sixty-two.

Mr. Severn says he could go on quoting such instances, proving that the thinker who keeps his brain active almost invariably finds his head increasing from an eighth to three-quarters of an inch in ten or twelve years. "This growth of the head," declares Mr. Severn, "means that the brain has also been growing and developing, and I believe that so long as the mind is active the brain and head both grow and develop. While it may seem impossible for so soft a substance as the brain to make a skull grow larger, it should be remembered the skull is for protecting the brain, not for hindering its growth. A twig may force a mammoth stone aside in its growth, and the kernel of a nut finds the shell of the nut increasing in size to accommodate its growth."

According to these careful experiments it seems that the long-standing claim that the head never increases in size after maturity has been reached is not accurate. It is a long experiment, but might prove of interest, if any one interested in this should have his head carefully measured now, and again at the end of ten years. It might serve as a sort of gauge as to just how much actual hard thinking such a person has done during the decade.

BAD EYESIGHT as a Result of BAD TEETH

THERE have been instances of blindness resulting from extracting teeth, but these are rare. On the other hand, specialists in eye troubles have frequently found the trouble with their patients' eyes to come from decaying teeth.

One specialist suspected his patient's eye trouble was due to bad teeth and made a careful examination of the mouth, even having a skilled dentist examine the mouth. So far as could be found there were no bad teeth; still the eye specialist was not satisfied and had his patient's mouth photographed by the X-ray. The result of this proved the correctness of the specialist's diagnosis, for beneath what appeared to be solid gold fillings and crowns he discovered some abscesses.

They were not of a nature to make the patient suspect he had them, but they were acting on the optic nerves and were really all that was making the trouble with his eyesight. Eye specialists are getting more and more to understand the evil effects bad teeth have on the eyes, and many obstinate cases of impaired eyesight which in the past could not be remedied are now actually cured by curing the bad teeth, and thus removing the cause.

It is claimed that there are no special teeth that alone affect the eyes when these teeth become decayed, but that nearly if not every tooth has some bad effect upon the eyesight if the tooth is not attended to. At the same time bad upper teeth have a much worse effect upon the eyesight than bad lower teeth. Therefore, there is another reason, and a most important one, why bad teeth should be remedied at once, and also there is reason to believe that many more cases of impaired eyesight will be cured now that it is known what part the bad teeth play in the matter.

Care should be taken to watch the children. Sometimes their eyesight bothers them while their teeth seem in good condition. The chances are there are decaying spots at the roots of the teeth which are not visible, but which may be having an injurious effect upon the eye-sight.

Evidence That Shows PHARAOH Had HOOKWORM

IT was not so many years ago that the so-called "discovery" of hookworm disease set everyone talking. And while many papers had all sorts of fun with it because the great symptom was a disinclination to work, the fact remained that it was a very serious matter indeed. But hookworm disease is still looked upon by most people as something quite modern.

Instead of being modern it is literally "older than the pyramids" because it has now been discovered that Pharoah had the disease. It may not be possible to prove it now, but still it is possible that Rameses, either the first, second or third, suffered with the disease. At any rate it was prevalent in their days, and one proof that it prevailed in those days is that in some of the very oldest of the mummies found the scientists who examined them recently discovered hookworms.

It may have been plain laziness that troubled many of the poor workmen when they saw the task of piling up the pyramids set for them, but with others in their day, or very soon after their day, it was not laziness at all, but the genuine hookworm, the same hookworm that gets into the feet of the colored people down South to-day.

In some of these mummies placed in the pyramids, bodies of members of the royal families, Dr. Luce, who was among those investigating the matter, actually found the hookworms in the mummies.

Now it is said that many physicians who once believed in the Kneipp cure, walking about barefooted in the morning dew, are objecting to it on the grounds that such people might get hookworms into their body, as it is known they work into the system through the feet.

While this may be true in certain sections of the South and also abroad, around the pyramids, it apparently does not hold good everywhere, for there is scarcely a New Englander to-day but what went barefooted at least three months of every year in his boyhood.

Discovering a New BACILLUS of RHEUMATISM

By Dr. L. K. HIRSHBERG.

ONE of the most interesting of the more recent discoveries of importance in medicine was that made by Dr. Edward C. Rosenow of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, who produced what is termed a new bacillus of rheumatism. It was during an epidemic last Winter of malignant sore throat that Dr. Rosenow was able to run down the cause of that affection, a rather ferocious little organism that thrived in milk and produced the epidemic especially among children.

Dr. Rosenow was not after the many varieties of pains and aches that pass as rheumatism, but he sought the seat of the very first symptom of rheumatism. He finally came to the conclusion that rheumatism was transmitted through the air, by contagion, by dampness, or by the usually suspected means. On the contrary, he found that when particles of food—particularly the raw and uncooked foods of early Spring, for "rheumatic" fever is most frequent in March, April and May—became embedded in the canals, crypts, apertures and openings of the tonsils the troublesome malady was liable to begin.

In other words, these foods carried the germs into the tonsils, from which point of entrance they gained access to the lymph and blood streams, and thereafter set up the disease. Dr. Rosenow then, with a pair of forceps, selected the particles of food that had become implanted in the tonsils, macerated them with sterilized salt water, and injected these masses with their suspected bacilli into rabbits.

The rabbits soon sickened and presented the selfsame symptoms as those of human patients. From these ill creatures some blood was collected, as well as serum from the swollen joints. This was planted upon beef tea and gelatine, the favorite provender of bacteria, and the whole outfit was kept at blood heat. Twenty-four hours later Dr. Rosenow was rewarded by seeing growths of some kind present.

These "colonies," or little growths, were then analyzed under the microscope by certain technical processes. It was thus discovered that a new microparasite had been revealed to man.

Dr. Rosenow cautiously and with great conservatism refrained from making any public announcement of his important find, and refuses even now to discuss it, except with scientists. His only public statement was made before the doctors of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. From all indications, this new bacterium of "rheumatism" will be cultivated further and a vaccine analagous to the anti-typhoid vaccine should be evolved.

These vaccines are made by growing the bacteria in profusion in bouillon. After one or two days, some of these germs are removed, placed in weak salt water, less than one per cent strong. Then they are killed and counted—not a difficult feat, though millions of the microbes are invisible to the naked eye—and placed in little vials which hold fifteen drops of water. Some vials contain 80,000,000, others 500,000,000, and still others 1,000,000,000 bacteria. The microbes are now ready for inoculating into patients, when they are like the cowpox germs (that prevent smallpox) called "vaccines." They are, be it remembered, as dead as the proverbial door nails, and can do you no harm.

The method of preventing maladies by the use of these "vaccines" is to give a small dose of say 100,000,000 to 500,000,000 bacteria first, and after some days—usually eight or ten—the dose is increased to 1,000,000,000. Many direful diseases are now prevented by the "vaccine" treatment first put into use by Sir Almoth Wright, of London.

Changing the COLOR of GEMS

IT has been found possible to change the color of genuine gems. The experiments have proved most satisfactory on the semi-precious stones thus far. Sapphires responded best to the experiment, although some results were had with amethysts and garnets and a few others of the gems of that class.

By putting them in a small box with radium, only a minute particle of the radium, in fact, and keeping them undisturbed for a month, the white sapphires had turned yellow, the blue ones turned green, violet sapphires became blue, wine-colored ones became dark red, and dark blue stones changed to violet.

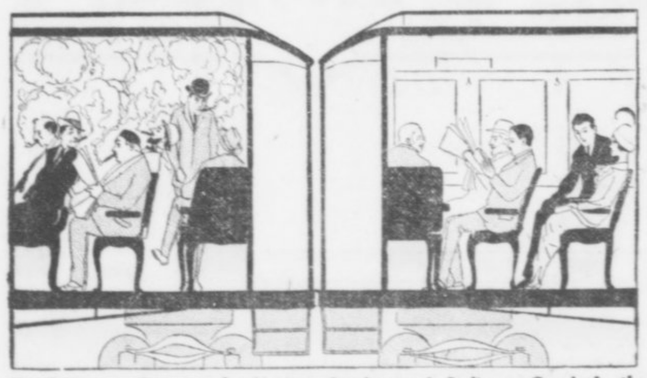
The Easiest Way for a COMMUTER to SPOIL His DAY'S WORK

IN every large city in the country there are from hundreds to thousands of men who deliberately spoil their day's work before they begin it. That is, they put themselves in such condition that they congest their lungs, weaken their heart action, injure their eyes and slightly daze their brains and thereby are in such shape that they cannot perform their day's work as well as they could when they left their home in the morning.

These people are commuters, and they spoil their day's work, or at least lessen its quality and their own efficiency by riding to the city in smoking cars.

The men who clamber aboard their train and make for the smoking car may not be inveterate smokers. They may be very mild users of tobacco. But the car they ride in is the big danger. The air in the smoking car of the average commuter's train is about as vile as possible. The car is generally overheated. It is filled with men who sit there for the purpose of smoking, and the air is literally thick and gray with smoke. It is not an uncommon thing to step in such a smoking car and be unable to recognize a friend at the other end because of the dense volumes of smoke.

In the first place the smoker generally wants his smoke right after his meal. If he dashes for the train he may or may not smoke on the way. It is better not to do so, for the lungs should be filled with as much fresh air as possible as a sort of fortification against the hours this man must sit in a close office, at work in a factory or shop where the air is not as cool and clean and refreshing as it is in the suburbs.



The Difference Between the Air in a Smoker and Ordinary Coach Is the Difference Between Ill Health and Good Health to the Commuter.

Then this commuter climbs into the smoker and sits and smokes and reads his paper or talks or plays a couple of hands of whist with brother commuters on the way to work.

It has been estimated by scientists that one puff of cigarette smoke contains 400,000,000 particles of dust. Just how many particles of dust are contained in a smoking car full of men it would be impossible to estimate. But a share of this is breathed into the lungs.

Smoking in your office is different. The air about you is not smoke laden, it contains only a little smoke from your cigar. Smoking out of doors is even better. You do not as a rule inhale the smoke. You blow it out without inhaling and inhale the fresh air, but in a smoker you must inhale smoke, laden with dust particles, or else hold your breath until you suffocate.

The result is that the man who rides in the smoker to his office or shop or factory morning after morning goes to work with lungs irritated with bad air, his heart action quickened somewhat abnormally, and even his brain slightly dazed by the narcotic influence of the tobacco smoke.

The result is this man cannot go about his work as well equipped as the man who walks to the station breathing the country air and rides in a clean car where smoking is not allowed. This man may sit at his desk then and enjoy a cigar, but he has fortified himself with a lot of clean air while the other man has put his body into a rather bad condition.

Keeping this up day after day, morning and night, means that the man who rides in the smoker will finally find himself unable to think as quickly or clearly, to eat as heartily, to enjoy life as comfortably or to do business with quite the same degree of sharpness and quickness and sureness of judgment as the man who keeps out of the poisonous smokers

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Caruso Cursed By His Musical Bones

Scientists Point Out to the World's Greatest Tenor His Danger of Being Shattered by the Dominant Note of His Uniquely Vibrant Skeleton

CARUSO, the world's greatest tenor, is scientifically eligible at any moment to the same fate that befell the walls of Jericho—if science is to be believed at all and the well-known law of vibrations is not founded upon fallacies.

This extraordinary announcement follows logically the discovery by Dr. George Lloyd, the distinguished London physician, that the $3,000-a-night singer has musical bones.

The uniquely vibrant quality of Caruso's skeleton makes of him a human music-box, and sets him aside from his fellow men and lays him open to as unique a danger. Just as a glass may be broken by a violin playing sustainedly the same note which that glass gives upon being tapped with the finger, so, too, the scientists have told Caruso, he may be shattered by a sound of just the pitch, quality and number of vibrations a second that will meet the dominant note of his resonant bones.

In other words, somewhere in the infinite world of sounds lurks one sound which conceivably can so set every tiny molecule of Caruso's skeleton vibrating so rapidly that the bones themselves will disintegrate and the tenor either drop into a squid-like mass, or else be torn apart by what would literally be the atomic explosion of his framework.

This sound may hide anywhere—in a steamer's foghorn, in a locomotive whistle, in the roar of an avalanche, or even in the battered penny trumpet of a street urchin!

To the incredulous it may be said at once that this statement is not a joke in any way. It is a sober, scientific truth.

It is a little difficult to make clear the scientific basis upon which this peril of Caruso stands. And yet it is simple. Everything in nature vibrates. Matter itself is, it is thought, only a peculiar vibration of the ether. And what is called vibration is only the movement of all the tiny particles of matter of which we and everything that exists is formed. Naturally, all the particles or atoms in every division of matter, from stone to flesh, are governed by law. If there were no such law, everything would fly to bits—just as the flywheel of a dynamo bursts into pieces when the speed at which it revolves becomes so great that it overcomes the cohesive force that holds all its particles of steel together.

This law of vibration fixes the rate of movement of the atoms of each substance so that they do not exceed the speed limit and cause disintegration of the thing they form. It produces what is called equilibrium of forces. And here enters a curious thing—every vibration produces what we call a musical sound. Every musical sound is simply composed of vibrations. The highest notes we can apprehend contain the greatest number of vibrations to the second; the lowest notes contain the fewest. Above the highest notes and below the lowest are vibrations our ears are not built to hear, but which we know exist, by their effects.

The note which each substance gives forth through its atomic vibration is called its dominant note. And just as the spinning fly wheel can be made to burst by increasing its speed beyond the strength of its articles to hold themselves together, so the atomic vibration of everything can be so increased that at least every particle exceeds the speed limit, breaks the law, rushes into space, and so that thing disintegrates and vanishes.

One of the ways of doing this is to find the dominant note of the thing to be destroyed, and then, by producing a long-sustained, sympathetic note, so stimulate the vibration that at last it flies apart.

Here are some practical illustrations of the law. The Bible tells us how the walls of Jericho were made to fall by the blowing of trumpets. Science says that this is perfectly possible. The walls of Jericho had their dominant note—that is, their rate of vibration. Joshua, who was apparently quite a scientist, discovered what this was. Having discovered it, he selected hundreds of trumpets producing this note. The Israelites blew them lustily. The vibrations of the trumpets set up a sympathetic vibration of the walls. The horns kept blowing. The walls vibrated more and more. And finally they vibrated so fast that all their particles flew apart and the walls quite naturally fell.

Miss Mary Garden with Whom Caruso Will Not Sing Because Two of Her Notes Make His Bones Ache.

Again, it is a military rule that whenever soldiers cross a bridge they break ranks. That is, they do not keep step. If they did keep step going across, the unison would break down the bridge. It has been estimated that five thousand soldiers keeping step on Brooklyn Bridge would break it down in thirty minutes. Yet a hundred thousand, not keeping step, could march across it all day without weakening a strand. This is cause the rhythmic beat of the marching feet in step so increase the vibrations of the bridge itself that it passes outside the law. In the broken ranks there is no rhythm.

In this same way, the continued reproduction of the dominant note of anything so increase its vibration that it flies apart.

Thomas Edison has said that this same Brooklyn Bridge could be destroyed in the same way by a man playing long enough the dominant note in which it vibrates. In this case, vibrations from the musical instrument correspond to the tread of the feet of the soldiers marching in step. Every great structure in New York and anywhere else in the world is subject to the same influence.

Again, when certain big ocean steamers come into New York harbor and blow their deep whistles, certain skyscrapers so vibrate in harmony that ink wells are shaken from tables and chairs rattle across the floors. The Lusitania, for instance, will make the Singer Building shake to its foundations, while the Olympic will not affect the Singer at all, but cause the Woolworth tower to shiver all through. This is because the dominant note of the Lusitania is the dominant note of the Singer and the dominant note of the Olympic the dominant note of the Woolworth. Many of the occupants of each building complain that at such times they experience a deep inward tremor as though, as one says, "My bones were dancing about."

Here we foreshadow the plight of Caruso.

And still again, Colonel Younghusband, the brave English officer who led the British expedition into Lhassa, the mysterious capital of Thibet, relates a curious punishment meted out to offenders by the Lamas.

"They place these culprits in a dark room," he says, "and there they leave them. There is a contrivance in the room that emits a continuous note of a peculiar timbre—F sharp I placed it as. This note sounds for five hours. At the end of this time the prisoner is brought out. He is invariably blind. The Lamas say the sound does it. Dr. Ffarson, who was with the expedition, examined the eyes of a number of these men and found the optic nerve entirely destroyed."

So much for the scientific principle. Now, as to Caruso:

Dr. Lloyd says: "Caruso's bones are more resonant than are the bones of other persons. For instance, if you tap one of his knckles with your forefinger, it gives out a higher pitch, and more resonant tone than those of the average person's knuckles."

But this extraordinary susceptibility to vibration exists absolutely throughout Caruso, even to his cartileges and muscles. Dr. Lloyd remarks further:

"Another point is that the vocal cords are fully an eighth of an inch longer than any other singer's I have examined. They are also extraordinarily vibratile. When he sounds his high C-sharp they vibrate 550 times a second, which is phenomenal for a man, whose voice is pitched an octave lower than a woman's."

In this respect, therefore, Caruso is more than normal—he is a phenomenon, a veritable human sounding board, his whole physical structure more resonant and sympathetic to sound vibrations than any other human creature.

To assert in so many words that it is possible for a sustained musical note of a certain precise pitch and quality to shatter Caruso's physical organism is, of course, something that no scientific man of established reputation would do. One of the experimenters above referred to, however, consented to present the case in the following significant words:

"There is no room for doubt that Caruso would suffer serious physical inconvenience if he should be subjected to the influence of a powerful and prolonged musical tone of the exact pitch to which his highly resonant body is attuned. Much experimenting would be required to determine that pitch—though it has been noticed by his opera comrades that the great tenor exhibits signs of distress in the few instances in his repertory where the solitary, prolonged note of middle F sharp is produced by the slide trombone.

"Caruso's only real danger, if any, is the slight one of accidentally encountering the vibrations set up by that precise note, produced by some means outside of his usual activities as an opera singer. The thickly inhabited centres of the world are filled with all sorts of sound vibrations, of all pitches and qualities, produced by a thousand different means. There is, of course, a possibility that circumstances—or fate, if you prefer that way of looking at it—might bring Caruso and those shattering vibrations into conjunction.

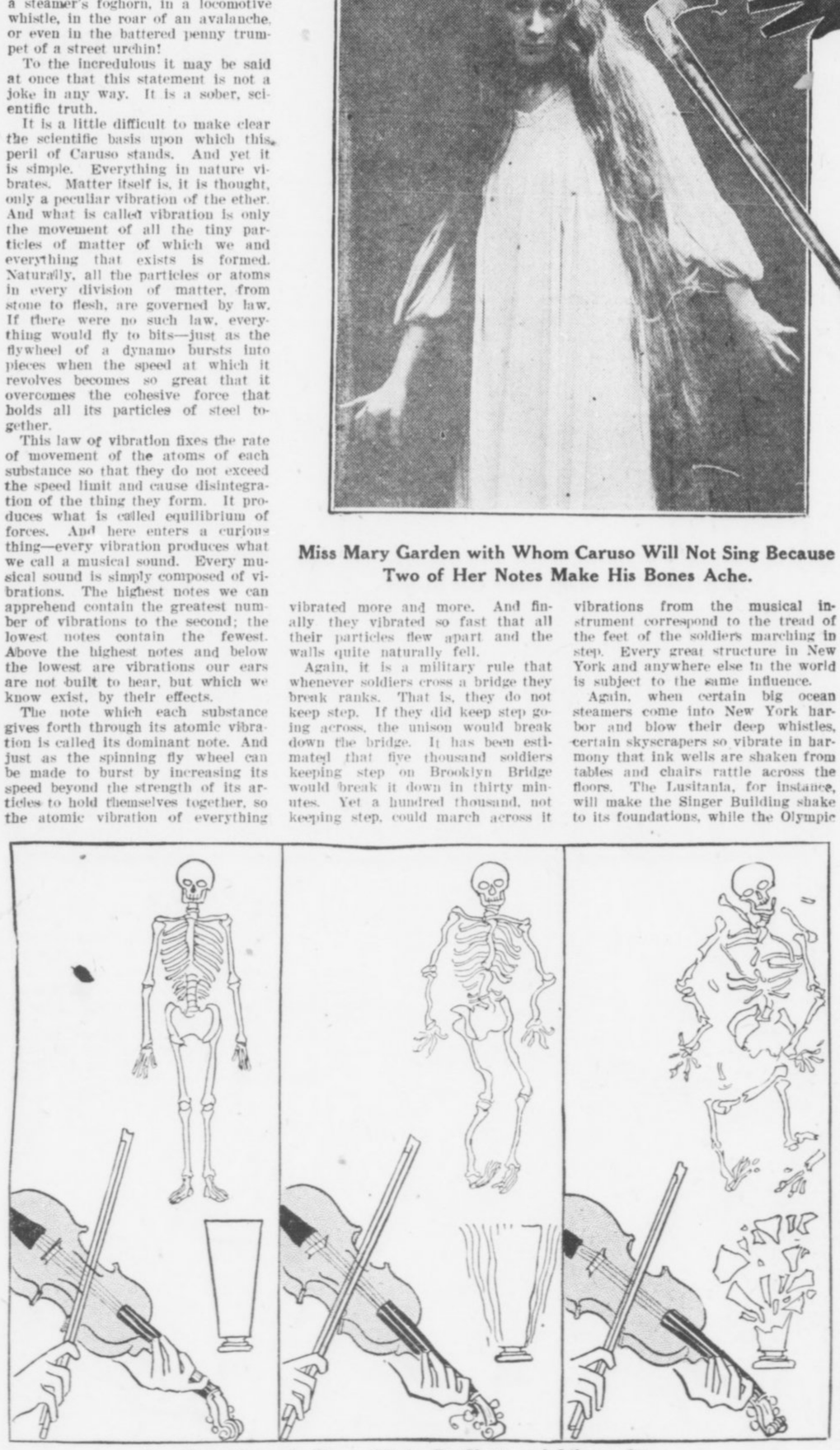
"In the case of ordinary human beings, it would be expected that each individual bone in the skeleton would possess its own 'dominant note.' In such a case—if the bones were sufficiently resonant and sensitive to be affected by sound vibrations at all—one might be shattered by such means, while the others would be disturbed only slightly, through sympathetic contact.

"The instance of Caruso becomes interesting, and important, in a scientific way, through this discovery that his entire physical organism is a musically resonant unit—the vibrations set up by the fatal note would attack the whole man. It is not inconceivable that the results might be disastrous."

It can truthfully be said that the great tenor is in a state of constant apprehension lest some accidental and not to be escaped encounter with the sustained "dominant note" inherent in his own bodily structure shall set up physical disturbances of sufficient gravity to end his professional career, if not to make of him an invalid for the rest of his life.

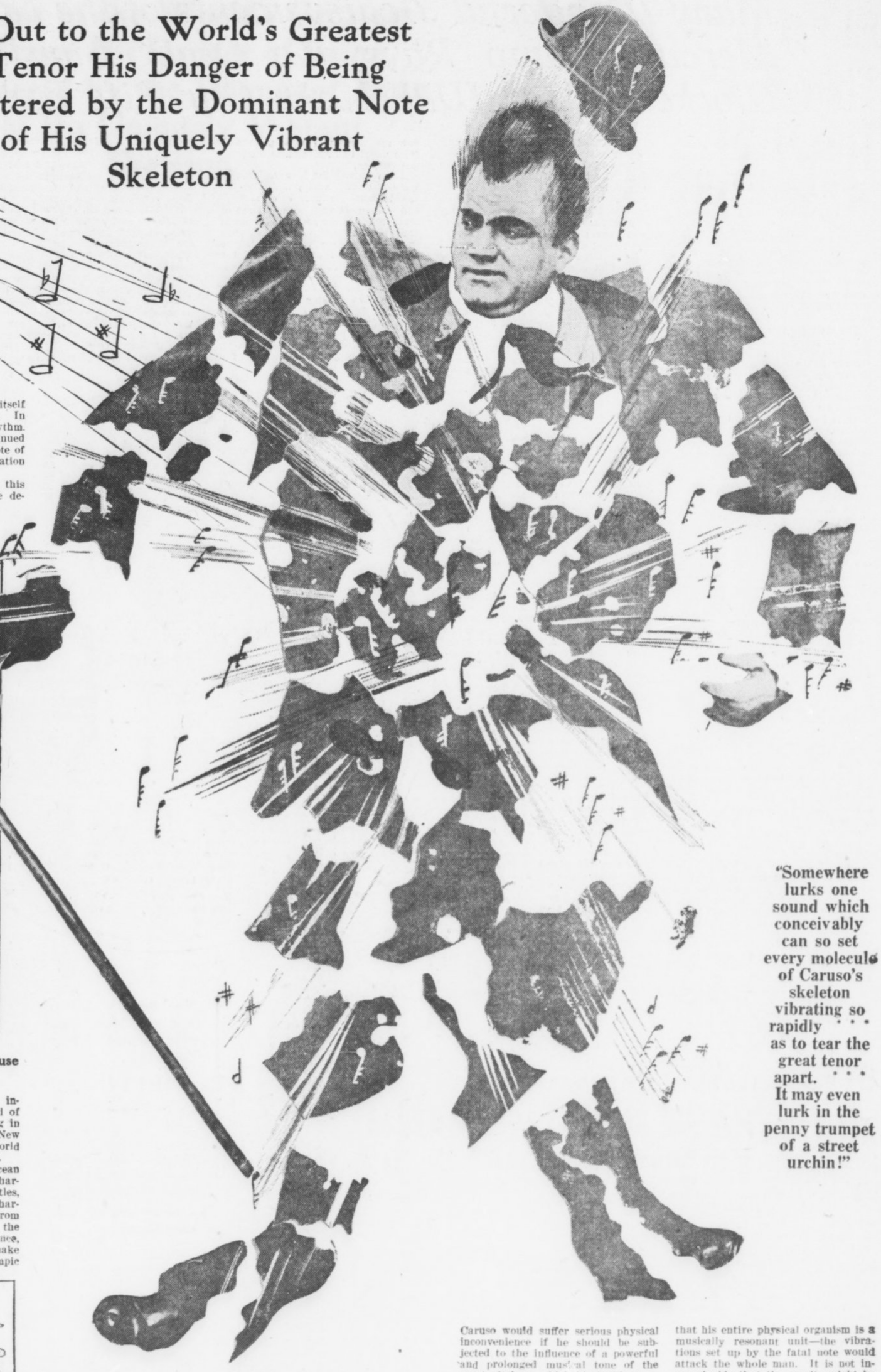
That, it is now learned, is the main reason for those nervous claspings and unclaspings of his hands, so characteristic of Caruso when off the stage, and which are plainly indicated in many of his photographs. He realizes that his danger is not in connection with his professional work, because at rehearsals or during the performance of opera he cannot be subjected to the influence of any single, long-sustained tone; the notes of the orchestra and of the voices are mingled in constantly changing pitches and harmonies, each, therefore, neutralizing the sympathetic vibratory effect of the others.

But when walking along the street, when traveling by train or steamship, even when entrenched within his own four walls, he may be said to be constantly in the mental attitude of a man dodging some anticipated mysterious physical attack—in his case the physical attack of sound vibrations which his body could not resist.



How Caruso's Bones Might Be Shattered Like a Glass.

First—A Violin Beginning the Note Which Is the Dominant Note of the Glass—Above a Skeleton as Resonant as Caruso's. Second—The Dominant Note Is Found and Under Its Vibrations the Glass Begins to Quiver—Just as Caruso's Skeleton Would Begin to Quiver Under Its Dominant Note. Third—The Prolonged Tone Has Set Up Such Enormous Agitation Among the Molecules of the Glass That It Bursts to Pieces—Just as Caruso's Bones Might Burst to Pieces Under the Prolonged Vibrations of Their Dominant Note.



"Somewhere lurks one sound which conceivably can so set every molecule of Caruso's skeleton vibrating so rapidly . . . as to tear the great tenor apart. . . . It may even lurk in the penny trumpet of a street urchin!"

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Making Rain with Rays You Never See!

Many Wonderful Achievements of the New Mercury Lamp Rays and Other Invisible Workers That Will Make Our Life Easier

NEW wonders have been accomplished by the invisible ultra-violet rays. They are able to bring down rain in abundance whenever it is desired and to turn the most arid desert into a blossoming paradise.

The most familiar form of ultra-violet rays are the x-rays, now so extensively used in medicine, but they are not the ones which are employed for rain-making. These new wonder-working handmaidens of industry are the rays of the mercury lamp.

The mercury lamp rays have been found to possess many powers very useful in science and industry, including an extraordinary adaptability for sterilizing food and drink in a quick, effective and convenient manner. At present, however, their capacity to produce rain would appear to be their most profitable use to man.

The mercury lamp used is similar in construction to the one which has been found so economical and powerful for illuminating purposes, although the light is somewhat disagreeable. In this lamp mercury vapor takes the place of air. An electric current is passed through the vapor and a brilliant light is the result.

When the special ultra-violet rays are to be produced a prism is arranged within the lamp. This has the effect of separating the ultra-violet or invisible rays from the visible ones. The invisible rays may then be directed upon any object.

It has been found that when these rays are turned upon a vessel containing hydrogen, it is filled with water in a moment. The oxygen in the air is carried by the rays into the hydrogen, forcing it to combine with the latter in the form of water. The rays always have an extraordinary effect on the oxygen in the atmosphere, making it combine with other substances more rapidly than it would otherwise do.

Now the air always contains a very large proportion of free hydrogen and it has been practically demonstrated that it is only necessary to turn the mercury lamp rays on the air to produce a rainfall. An apparatus has been constructed in France for the purpose of putting this discovery in practical use. The mercury lamp rays are thrown into the air at a height of about a thousand feet from the ground, where the hydrogen is comparatively abundant.

As the production of a small quantity of water in the sky has the effect of drawing other water from a distance, it is believed that his machine will put an end effectively to disastrous droughts and supply water to arid places.

Bread may in future be made with the ultra-violet rays. It has been found that under the influence of these rays beet sugar doubles its content of glucose and cellulose. This is exactly what fermentation does. The ultra-violet rays may take the place of yeast in bread, and every substance that needs to be fermented. It is believed that they would be more wholesome than yeast.

When the ultra-violet rays are passed through the water they have the effect of enormously increasing the amount of oxygen in it. This results in the destruction of all bacterial life for such life cannot exist in presence of a large excess of oxygen. The rays may therefore be used to sterilize all kinds of liquids.

A French chemist named F. de Mare has devised an apparatus for sterilizing drinking water by means of the ultra-violet rays. A quick flash of the rays thrown through a glass just before its contents are drunk destroys all kinds of harmful organisms in it. The water may also be sterilized by passing the rays over the lip of the cup before it is drunk.

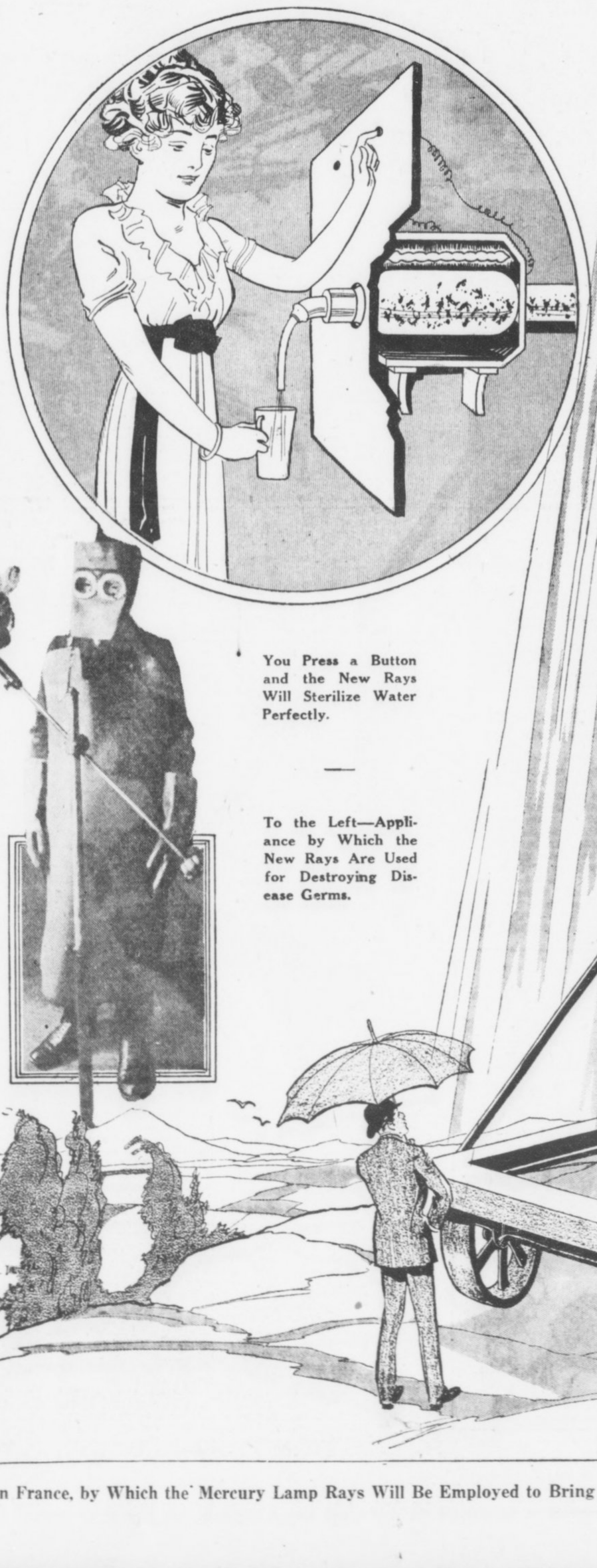
These are a few of the many wonders that are being accomplished by the invisible rays of light. It is a curious fact that these rays were discovered long before any particular properties were observed. It was toward the close of the eighteenth century that Herschel, the noted astronomer, conceived the idea that there might be physical properties connected directly with the colors of the spectrum. He exposed a thermometer to each of the colors separately, and to his surprise found that though it remained stationary when exposed to violet rays, it rose gradually as he brought it nearer to the red rays. Stranger than this, after he had passed the red rays and gone into the dark region the thermometer continued to rise. Were there then some other rays present, invisible to the naked eye, but warmer even than their red neighbors? There must be—and so he termed them the infra-red rays of the spectrum.

What was there, then, at the other end of the spectrum? The Swedish physicist, Scheele, soon gave the answer. While the blue and violet rays of the spectrum seemed to have no caloric action, they had what was even more important, a powerful chemical action. Thus it was demonstrated by exposing chloride of silver to their rays this salt became black and was decomposed into other salts. This became later the principle which produced photography. But he followed Herschel and went beyond the visible spectrum, exposing the chloride to the rays beyond the violet, and lo and behold, it was decomposed! There could be no doubt that beyond the violet rays which were visible, sharing their action along chemical lines, were other rays, imperceptible to our eyes—the "ultra-violet." Since these discoveries scientific researches concerning these invisible rays have been carried on all the world over, covering not only those of one end of the spectrum which produce heat, but also those at the other end which produce chemical action. To tell the truth, we do not yet know very much about the "infra-red" rays. But the contrary is true as to the "ultra-violets," for it is in the world of these rays that all the wondrous marvels have been discovered of late, including the X-rays, cathode rays, N-rays, radium rays and many other kinds of radioactive rays and the wonderful new rays of mercury lamps, which seem about to revolutionize mechanical science.

Let us study the X-rays. Here is a Crookes tube, having a vacuum inside it, with platinum holes at each end, connected with some source of electricity. If the room be darkened and the current turned on a strange thing happens, for the rays which we cannot see enter at one end of the tube. Although invisible to our eyes they unquestionably exist, for they illuminate all the bodies near them if these are capable of phosphorescence. Bring out a plate covered with sulphur of calcium. The plate is illuminated at once, proving the presence of the ultra-violet rays. Look at the glass articles in the room; the porcelains become opalescent, the crystal of the lamps becomes orange. If you wear a ruby it looks yellow, if an emerald the reflection is crimson and the diamonds shoot yellowish-green flames.

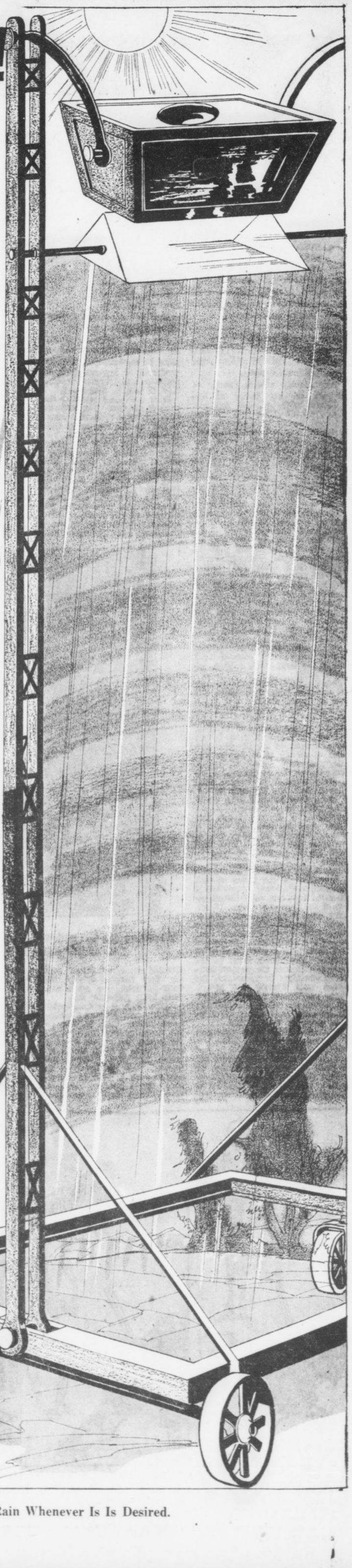
But this is not all. These cathode rays have still another power, even more magical. They not only make the vases phosphorescent, but they force these vases to emit rays, and these rays seem greater than the parent cathode rays, which, though invisible, penetrate almost everything. A few bodies seem to resist them, such as metals and stones, but everything else surrenders, including paper, wood and fabrics. Even our flesh, skin, tissues, all but our bones, yield to the power of these rays.

"By means of these rays rain can be brought down whenever it is wanted and the Sahara Desert changed into a blossoming paradise."



You Press a Button and the New Rays Will Sterilize Water Perfectly.

To the Left—Appliance by Which the New Rays Are Used for Destroying Disease Germs.



The Apparatus Constructed in France, by Which the Mercury Lamp Rays Will Be Employed to Bring on Rain Whenever Is Is Desired.

Is Your Hair Brush "Individual?"

TO use another person's toothbrush is unthinkable, and the London Lancet, medical journal, finds it lamentable that the "individual" hair-brush is not equally a recognized necessity.

The tendency of modern times is to make civilized people much more fastidious than were their ancestors.

The risk of infection is materially diminished by taking a reasonable amount of care, and this is true not only of the more serious diseases, such as the infectious fevers, but also of the slighter affections such as ringworm. It is curious that even at the present day very little care is taken to prevent infection of the scalp. Until recently even hairdressers employed the same brush to all customers without making any attempt to disinfect it or even to cleanse it. Now it is true that many hairdressers do attempt to sterilize the brushes and other implements which they employ, but it is still customary with many persons to employ almost any hair-brush which may be available. In the dressing-rooms of clubs common hair-brushes are provided, and few hesitate to employ them.

Now it is generally agreed that seborrhoea of the scalp is microbic in origin, and though the resisting power of the individual is an important factor in the production of the disease, infection also plays an active part. So that it cannot be doubted that the use of a hair-brush employed by others carries risk. It is not improbable that the increase of baldness in civilized communities is associated with the greater risks of infection of the scalp which exist.

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BLUEBEARD A VIVISECTIONIST!

Baron de Retz, the Story's Historical Original, Now Proved to Have Been a Brilliant Scientist Misled by Over-Zeal into Torturing Women and Children

"Opened the door of the secret chamber to see it adorned with the heads of maidens of high and low degree, sacrificed to the remorseless ardor of this early vivisectionist."

Paris, June 1.

A SEARCH of the archives of the castle of Nantes has revealed some astonishing new facts concerning the career of Gilles de Retz, or de Rais, one of the most amazing and dreadful figures in all history.

Gilles de Retz is believed to have been the original of "Bluebeard," the famous old French story by Perrault. In the story he is described as a monster who has murdered six wives and has just taken a seventh. He gives her the key of a room in his castle and says "That is the one room which you must on no account enter."

Of course, she enters and there she sees the heads of her six murdered predecessors. By great good luck she escapes from the castle.

The Baron de Retz, who served as the original of this story, was executed at Nantes in 1440 for the horrible murder of many children, but he had also killed a number of women, although they were not his wives.

The new discoveries indicate that De Retz was really a pioneer of science, misled by his enthusiasm into criminal ways, a vivisectionist of great ability, carried by his technical ardor into carelessness of human agony, and a physician who achieved in the fifteenth century much knowledge that has been lost until the present day. In his experiments in the transplantation of organs he was a rival of his countryman, Dr. Alexis Carrel, now the chief investigator of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, and in his observations on the ductless glands, he was a predecessor of Professor Lorand, of Paris.

Gilles de Retz was a nobleman of great birth and tremendous possessions. He lived at the height of the feudal period, when great lords were able to defy the king. He held great domains on the borders of Brittany and Normandy, and was allied by birth to the most powerful feudal houses of France.

He held the strong castles of Machecoul, Chantoce and Tiffauges, and immense territories around them. One of these castles, Machecoul, still exists, a magnificent ruin.

De Retz fought valiantly with Joan of Arc, played an important part in helping her raise the siege of Orleans and was made a marshal for his services in driving the English out of France. After that event he disappeared from public life and plunged into scientific and mystical researches within his domains.

A genuine desire for scientific knowledge seems to have combined in him with a yearning for the secret that would enable him to transmute base metals into gold, the idea that absorbed nearly all the students of the Middle Ages.

He shut himself in his castle of Machecoul, admitting only a few repulsive retainers to his confidence. Among these the leaders were two men named Henriet and Polton, and a woman known as "La Meffraie."

Gradually terrible stories began to spread through the thinly settled countryside concerning the lord of this great castle. Daughters of peasants and even of citizens of the towns left their homes and were never seen again. The woman "La Meffraie," was found to have spoken to them before they were lost. Then children of all ages began to disappear for miles around the castle.

The Baron de Retz was vivisecting these victims in the great inner hall of his castle. Walls eight feet thick protected him from intrusion, and prevented the cries of his victims from reaching the outside world.

Surprise has been expressed that the story teller should have made Bluebeard a murderer of his wives, when the historical monster, Baron de Retz, did not find his victims among them. The difficulty is now cleared up for it appears that De Retz vivisected at least one woman who expected to be his wife. This victim was his young kinswoman and ward, Isabelle de Craon, who doubtless went to the castle unsuspectingly on account of their relationship, probably accompanied by forgotten female attendants whose blood and bones helped to fatten the charnel house.

The new document brought to light consists of a diary closely written on ancient yellow parchment, in which he keeps a lengthy record of his experiments in mediaeval Latin. In one place in his diary he writes:

"I give thanks to my guardian demon that I have completed a very marvellous and ingenious operation upon my young kinswoman, Isabelle de Craon, who was brought to the castle in the expectation that I would sign a contract of marriage with her.

"I removed the right arm of Isabelle and grafted in its place the right arm of the dark maiden I received from Brieux on Wednesday. I bound Isabelle to the bench with broad straps so arranged as to hold her still while not stopping the movement of the blood. (Apparently the Baron de Retz had a good idea of the circulation of the blood.) I gagged her because her outcries interfered with my work and she several times essayed to bite me.

"I divided the arm between the shoulder joint and the large external triangular muscle with knives which I have constructed for this work, having tried this operation many times before arriving at my present perfection. I removed the arm of the dark maiden in a similar manner, having previously remarked that it was of a suitable size. I then joined the dark maiden's arm to the stump of Isabelle's arm, fitting a wedge-shaped projection of the bone into a corresponding depression in the stump. I joined the muscles and nerves of the opposing flesh surfaces with fine gut obtained from human intestines and preserved in a mixture of salt.

"I then covered the arm with a mixture of potter's clay, which I have prepared so that it dries and hardens within the hour. This made any movement of the stump whatever impossible.

"I proceeded to other operations upon the dark maiden, and as the outcome of them she gave up the spirit at the end of three days. In the meanwhile, I had left Isabelle to recover from her wound. I took great care that she received the best of nursing and food which would conduce to her speedy recovery.

"At the end of eight days I broke the clay covering and found the grafted arm was well knit to the stump. The damsel moved it as though it had been her own arm. I doubt not that had she lived longer she would have been able to use this arm which I had given her as well as the one with which she was born. On the ninth day, unhappily, she manifested a high fever, which resisted all my efforts to assuage it. She regarded me with unconquerable aversion, screaming most piercingly whenever I came near to give her medicine and necessary attention. I doubt not that this perverse state of mind helped greatly to bring on her lamentable death, which made my glorious experiment a less evident and demonstrable success than I could have desired."

The Baron de Retz speaks of his attempts to transplant the kidneys of one person to another. These experiments he claims to have been great successes, although sooner or later all of the victims appear to have died. Apparently he was able to remove a kidney without causing immediate death. This alone would show that he was over 400 years in advance of his time as a surgeon.

He mentions many curious experiments, some wanton and useless, and others indicating a valuable comprehension of surgery and anatomy. He speaks of removing a gland in the neck (evidently the thyroid) from a child and finding that growth of the body ceases. He watches the child for two years. He tries the same operation on a woman and finds that she becomes an idiot.

Many of the operations are of a nature that cannot be even hinted at in a lay publication. They are complicated with strange blasphemies and insane practices. He makes a pact with Satan, who meets him at midnight in a desecrated chapel and promises him the secret of making gold and creating life. The consideration is that Baron de Retz shall give a hundred pure young souls to Satan.

The Baron speaks of a young woman who escaped from his clutches after seeing his still living victims carved almost out of human semblance, and the many horrors of his great vivisection chamber. This girl is rescued by her lover and a band of companions, who reach her prison by an underground passage. The castle was so strong that it would have required an army to take it by force.

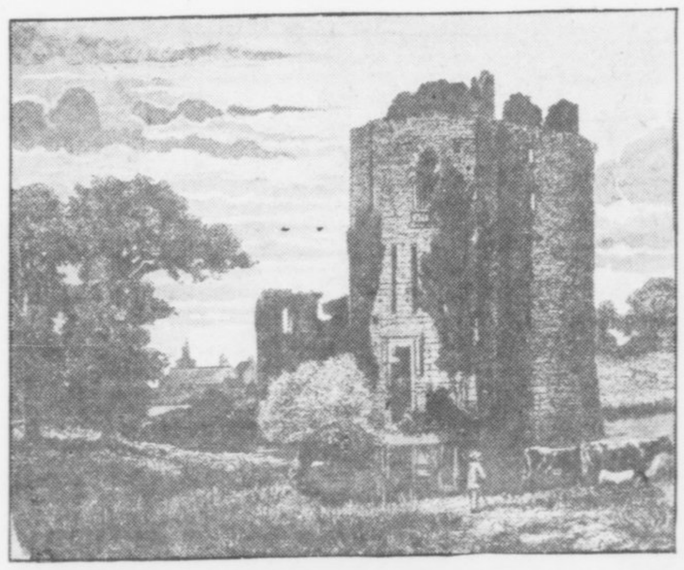
The Baron de Retz records the fact that he is beginning to find children more interesting as subjects of experiments than women. He speaks of the large numbers brought in by his confederates and later complains that they are becoming scarce.

It is calculated that de Retz destroyed 513 human victims by vivisection during the nine years in which he was engaged in his scientific researches. Scores of bones, mostly those of children, have been discovered beneath the castle of Machecoul.

So powerful was de Retz that a lay authority could lay hands on him, but a brave and determined bishop, after years of struggle, brought him to trial at Nantes. To the charges of murder were added accusations of sacrilege and blasphemy of the most dreadful character, thus ensuring his condemnation.

The judgment of the court was that he be hanged and burnt to death at the same time. He met his end with great dignity and calmness. His two leading accomplices suffered the same fate with him.

Joan of Arc Entering Orleans. The Bearded Man in Armor Riding Behind Her Is Baron de Retz.



Ruins of Baron de Retz's Castle of Machecoul in Brittany Where Many Bones of Victims and Other Relics of His Dreadful Career Have Been Found.

Why We Ought to Be Lazy---Sometimes

By William Lee Howard, M. D.

THE absolutely balanced human being, from a machine point of view, always has periods of laziness—days of necessary indolence. By this I mean if we could have a life free from worry, forced work or unreasonable activity, we would have periods of rest. But progress toward a higher state of mental and physical living prevents any such return to the old days of our savage ancestors, when there were weeks of overactivity followed by weeks of indolence. In those days action and work were governed by the seasons and festivities; the moonlight, feasts, famine, migration and stagnation. Men did only that which was necessary for existence and pleasure. Nights of overfeeding were followed by lean days, and then the work of hunting and foraging went on until another lazy period intervened.

This trait is still left in all of us—the impulse to work, overwork, and then the desire to loaf. With the man or woman engaged in the strife of living, of getting on, this natural impulse to be lazy at times is overcome by the higher mental activities, which urge on, ever on, to more work; and the effect has been injurious; it has caused too great a strain upon nerves and mind, with the result only too well known to all of us.

It is not nature's way. She has periods of growth and activity; then she becomes lazy and recuperates. What a tremendous difference between the rush of development in Spring and the restful indolence of Winter!

"She has not a lazy bone in her body," says the farmer of his wife. True; every bit of recuperative power in her has been exhausted. She has no Springtime of radiance; no Winter period for storing up useful energy. She is worn out before her time because she had no opportunities to be lazy. And the working girl is no better off. She should have her days of laziness for the sake of the future race.

The boy or girl accused of being lazy at times is only demonstrating the ancestral sense of storing energy. Give the so-called "lazy boy" something to do in which he is interested—then watch him work. He rushes ahead vigorously, accomplishing his task. When it is finished he becomes lazy for a while, until another task is taken up.

This is a natural state, and only when he outgrows,or rather, submerges it, does he cease to have lazy periods. This means a loss of energy in time. Drive him from one task to another; push, rush him on the same daily, weekly labor without periods of laziness or play, and we get that deplorable, sad youth who grows to be a dissatisfied, useless or broken man.

Laziness is as necessary for the health as work, but as in all things it must be properly controlled and the reason for its being a part of man's life understood.

WHY CRIME DOES NOT PAY—

No. 10 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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BY far the most remarkable criminal I ever knew was my friend, Mark Shinburn, the acknowledged "King of the Burglars."

"The safe I can't open, hasn't been built," he used to say—and the surprising frequency with which he made his boast good, caused the police everywhere to fear him more than any other man. The large sums he stole from banks every year threw American bankers into a panic, and they spent a cool million dollars in their efforts to put an end to his dangerous activities.

Mark Shinburn was a genius in burglary—a man before whose skill steel vaults opened noiselessly or crumbled violently according to his desire and method. He and his bands of operators stole many millions of bank funds. He stood at the head of his profession without a peer—and yet I shall show you, as I lead you through the amazing exploits of this great criminal's career, that even for one so skilful and "successful," CRIME DOES NOT PAY!

Shinburn revolutionized the burglars methods and put them on a scientific basis. The banks feared him not only for the crimes which he himself committed, but because his wonderful inventive ability gave scores of other robbers the means of getting inside their strong boxes.

When Shinburn robbed his first bank, a burglar's tools were crude, cumbersome affairs, so heavy that three or four men and sometimes a horse and wagon were required to carry them around. This made the risk of detection very great, and when the burglars were forced to leave the scene of their crime in a hurry they would often have to leave their expensive tools behind.

Shinburn succeeded in remedying this difficulty. Not long after his appearance in the Underwo d he devised a practical set of tools more powerful than those formerly used and at the same time compact and light enough to be carried in a small satchel. This was a stroke of criminal genius which proved of tremendous advantage to him and every other burglar.

But Shinburn was not content with merely improving the tools of his criminal trade—he took up the study of safes and locks and soon became a greater expert in this line than any of the manufacturers could hire. As soon as a new safe was advertised, Shinburn secured one of them, took it to pieces and studied with the greatest care every detail of its construction. By the time the new make was fairly on the market he knew its strong and weak points better than the men who made it—and to prove he did, he robbed one of the new safes at the first opportunity.

He Learns Safe Making

Mark Shinburn called at our home in New York one day to bring an improved type of jimmy which he had devised and which my husband wanted for use in getting into a country bank we had our eyes on. The conversation turned, as it always did, to banks and safes and troublesome combination locks.

"What do you think of these new Lillie safes?" Ned Lyons said. "From what they say about them, they must be pretty hard nuts to crack. I see the company offers a reward of $10,000 to the burglar who can get into one of them within any reasonable time."

"Nonsense!" Shinburn replied. "If they live up to that offer they'll go into bankruptcy. I'm going up to their factory to see for myself just how these new safes are made and by the time I've served my apprenticeship, I'll be ready to earn that reward every time I can lay my hands on a Lillie safe."

Shinburn had learned the mechanic's trade before coming to this country from Germany. Disguising his distinguished appearance as well as he could by shaving off his beard and putting on a suit of workman's clothes, he packed his tools into a satchel and went to Albany, where the Lillie safe works were located.

For two years Shinburn labored faithfully in the Lillie shops learning the construction of their safes from castors to combination locks. He was such a capable mechanic that the superintendent regretted to hear that he was going to leave and offered to make him a foreman. But Shinburn said no—his health was not good and he had made up his mind to take a rest.

The truth of the matter was that he had learned everything there was to know about Lillie safes and was impatient to put his hard-earned knowledge to the practical test of burglary.

His first opportunity unexpectedly came in the robbery of the Ocean bank in New York. Shinburn laid the plans for this and carried them out with the assistance of Harry Raymond, George Bliss and Ned Lyons, my husband.

Shinburn had said little about his experiences in Albany, and this made his friends inclined to think he had not found out as much there as he had expected. But this gave them no cause for worry, as they knew there were no Lillie safes in the Ocean Bank.

Underneath the Ocean Bank was a basement which had been vacant for some time. Raymond, posing as a dapper, energetic young merchant, about to open a stationery store, rented this from the bank officials. A partition was built to hide the back part of the basement, and the stock of goods began to arrive.

There were enough envelopes, account books and other such things to make quite a respectable showing in the front part of the store—there were also some very heavy boxes which Raymond had the truckman carry behind the partition, saying there was no need to open them at present.

These boxes contained the sledges, drills and crowbars with which the robbers planned to bore their way up through the ceiling and into the bank.

Through the day Raymond obligingly supplied the wants of his customers as well as he could with his limited stock.

At night, when this business section of the city was practically deserted, Shinburn and the others joined him behind the partition and took turns at the arduous task of cutting away the thick ceiling and floor which separated them from the bank.

One evening, after the work had been going on for a week, Raymond had surprising news for his comrades—four brand new safes had been moved into the bank that afternoon.

"And," said Raymond, "they're all the new Lillie burglar proofs."

Raymond was plainly dismayed at this move on the bank's part—and so were my husband and George Bliss. But Shinburn, on the contrary, could not contain his delight.

"Just what I've been hoping would happen," he exclaimed. "Now I'll show you that I didn't spend two years at the Lillie Safe Works for nothing."

On a scrap of paper he drew a diagram of the lock used on the Lillie safe and showed them a dozen ways of solving its combination of which they had never dreamed.

Robbing the Ocean Bank

One way was by drilling a hole just below the dial and inserting through this a slender wire bent in a certain way to intercept the tumblers. Another way, very useful when it was easy to get access to the safe in advance of the actual robbery, was by loosening the dial and concealing a piece of paper underneath it. The numbers at which the lock was stopped when it was opened would leave very faint impressions on the paper. By studying these impressions under a microscope, Shinburn was able to tell what the numbers of the combination were.

Ned and Bliss and Raymond were amazed at the amount of knowledge Shinburn had acquired of safes and locks. When he finished talking they attacked the heavy oak timbers which formed the flooring of the bank with renewed vigor—confident that once they got inside the vault their wizard leader would do the rest.

It took nearly two weeks to cut the hole through the ceiling and floor. Late one Saturday evening the work was completed. Up a ladder the robbers climbed and squeezed their way through the narrow opening into the bank.

But they had not yet reached their goal. On account of the peculiar construction of the vault they had been unable to tunnel directly into it, and its thick walls of iron and masonry still remained between them and the bank's cash.

There was only one way to get inside—by tearing down one whole side of the vault. This took until late Sunday night.

As they had expected, there was nothing of value outside the safes. There were four of these—four Lillie safes, fresh from the factory, their brightly varnished sides glistening in the rays of the dark lanterns. The words "Guaranteed Burglar Proof," in big gilt letters at the top of each door, fairly shouted defiance to thieves.

Shinburn knelt down in front of the nearest safe. While his companions watched in silent awe he turned the dial back and forth.

He bent his ear over it, but the mechanism worked almost noiselessly. Only his delicate sense of touch could aid him in eliminating all the wrong combinations and selecting from the few remaining ones the proper rotation.

For five minutes, ten minutes, he turned that knob backward and forward. His companions could see no method in the operation—their tense faces showed their anxiety.

Presently he began to revolve the dial more slowly and with greater attention to the exact points at which he stopped its course.

Two short turns to the left, a long one in the same direction, back to the right just a trifle, followed by a turn that nearly completed the circumference; and then——

CLICK!

In the early morning quiet of that banking room the noise the tumblers of the lock made as they snapped into position rang out like a pistol shot. Ned and George Bliss jumped as if it had really been one and looked apprehensively over their shoulders.

Mark Shinburn alone seemed perfectly unconcerned. For half a minute he sat there motionless gazing at that lock as if he feared it might come to life and spring at his throat.

Then, suddenly, he jumped to his feet with a deep sigh of satisfaction. As he did so the heavy door of the safe, yielding to the gentle pressure of his hand which still clutched the knob, swung wide open.

The other three safes were as easily opened and the robbers took their pick of their precious contents.

Sophie Lyons—the "Queen of the Burglars"

The "Burglar-Proof" Safes

Just as day was breaking the robbers, with their satchels full of plunder, walked boldly out into Fulton street, leaving the bank's front door open behind them.

A scene of wild confusion met the eyes of the clerk who came to open the bank at 7 o'clock Monday morning and found that this duty had already been performed. Scattered among the debris which surrounded the ruined vault and the jagged hole in the floor were all the bank's papers and bags containing $50,000 in gold coin. This last the robbers had been forced to leave because it was too heavy to carry.

In the midst of the ruin stood the four safes—their doors wide open and as empty as the day they left the factory. On top of one of them, scrawled on one of the bank's letterheads was this note:

> I hereby authorize the cashier of the Ocean National Bank to collect the reward of $10,000 offered by the Lillie Safe Company for opening this burglar-proof safe
>
> MARK SHINBURN.

This was the beginning of the end for the Lillie safes. What Shinburn did to them at the Ocean Bank cast them into disrepute and the frequency with which he and his associates robbed them during the next few years made them the laughing stock of the financial world. The company that made them was eventually driven out of business—and all because its former employe, Mark Shinburn, chose to waste his remarkable talents of mind and body in a career of crime.

Although the Ocean Bank robbery was a very profitable one and its proceeds formed the basis of Shinburn's first fortune it was not the kind of undertaking he liked or in which he ever took much pride. He much preferred a robbery which required more ingenuity and more daring—like the one at Whitehaven, Pa., for example, where, after visiting a coal company's office six times in succession, he finally got away with $120,000 single-handed.

From one of the mysterious sources on which every criminal depends for information Shinburn learned that this coal company was in the habit of keeping in its vault for three or four days every month from $50,000 to $75,000 in cash. This money which was used to meet the company's pay roll, was usually drawn from the bank on the 18th of the month and was not disbursed before the 21st or 22d.

Shinburn went to Whitehaven and found the facts as given him to be correct. He introduced himself as a salesman for a machinery concern, went to live at the best hotel and devoted his time to getting acquainted and winning the town's good will.

Among the many people with whom he became intimate was the manager of the coal company. Naturally enough he fell into the habit of dropping into the company's office to see his friend. Two or three visits there were all Shinburn needed to get wax impressions of every key in the place—from the big one which unlocked the front door to the little one which opened the drawer in the vault where the manager kept his personal papers.

Shinburn carried the impressions to New York and with his own hands made duplicate keys. Returning to Whitehaven he visited the coal company's office one night to see if they fitted. They did, all but one—the key to the main door of the vault. This necessitated another trip to New York to have a new key made. This second key fitted perfectly and as he relocked the vault and returned to his hotel he thought the company's money as good as in his pocket.

Shinburn's Persistence

"I'll be back about the 18th of the month," said Shinburn as he bade his Whitehaven friends goodbye for the third time in as many weeks.

The hotel proprietor had been informed that the genial machinery salesman from New York was a sufferer from insomnia and so he thought nothing strange when he started out for a walk shortly after midnight on the morning of the 19th. Had he not done the same thing many times before?

Reconnoitring from the shadow of a tree, Shinburn saw the town's lone watchman enter his house for the few hours' sleep which he stole every night. The coast was clear to rob the coal company.

He pulled from his pocket the bunch of keys he had made. No. 1 unlocked the outer door, No. 2 the wicket gate, No. 3 the outer door of the vault and so on until at last he was fumbling in the small safe where the cash was kept.

To his intense disgust he found the safe contained only $1,500. Shinburn put $150 of this in his pocket—"just to pay expenses," as he afterward told me. The rest of the money he put back where he had found it and carefully locked all the numerous doors again.

The next morning he learned why his plans had miscarried—for some trivial reason the company had paid off its employes a few days earlier than usual. On the 18th of the following month he was back in Whitehaven again and met with exactly the same experience—except that this time there was $5,000 in the safe, and so he felt justified in deducting $250 for "expenses!"

It is a good illustration of Shinburn's skill that on neither of these occasions did the company suspect that it had been robbed by an outsider. On the contrary, an employe was suspected of the theft each time and was promptly discharged.

With greater patience than any other burglar I ever knew Shinburn waited for the 18th of the next month to roll around. That was a characteristic of his—never to be satisfied with a small prize when there was a bigger one to be had by waiting.

The third month proved that he had done well to wait, for things turned out just as he had planned in the first place. He walked away from the office that night with $60,000 in cash and an equal amount of negotiable securities in his pockets.

Disguised as a Servant Girl

In addition to being a mechanical expert Shinburn was an actor of no mean ability. He took particular delight in crimes where he had to assume disguises and deceive his prospective victims for a long time in advance of the actual robbery. One of the most remarkable feats in this line he ever performed was his robbery of a bank in Cadiz, Ohio.

Shinburn had been studying this bank from a distance for a long time. It seemed such a favorable opportunity that he finally sent Dave Cummings to Cadiz to look the situation over at close range.

Dave opened a small account at the bank, and by talking impressively of investments he planned to make soon won his way into the good graces of the cashier and other officials. During his frequent visits to the bank it was easy for him to secure wax impressions of the keys to the vault and safe.

But there were two serious obstacles which seemed likely to prevent Shinburn's ever using the keys which he made from these impressions.

One was the fact that the cashier lived with his wife and children right next to the bank—their house separated from it only by a narrow yard. The slightest noise in the bank was sure to wake them.

The other obstacle was a huge St. Bernard dog which the cashier locked up in the bank every night.

The dog was an unusually savage beast and had been trained to attack any one outside of the cashier and family who should set foot inside the bank. Dave Cummings had seen for himself what an efficient watchman the dog made on several occasions when the cashier had been working evenings and Dave had dropped in for a friendly call.

Such difficulties would have made the average burglar give the Cadiz bank a wide berth—but they only made Shinburn all the more eager to undertake the robbery.

He pondered over the problem for several weeks before he decided on a plan. Taking Dave Cummings and George Bliss into his confidence he told them to be in readiness to start for Cadiz as soon as they got word from him. Then Shinburn set out alone for Cincinnati, which was to be the base of his operations.

In Cincinnati he secured, through the assistance of a notorious "fence," all that he needed to transform himself into a German servant girl.

The disguise was perfect—even Shinburn's closest friends would never have recognized him in the clumsy, broad-hipped emigrant who finally took the train for Cadiz.

He wore a coarse gingham dress and carried on his shoulder a rough bundle, containing all his belongings. Over his curly blonde wig he wore an old-fashioned sunbonnet. This served a double purpose, for the ribbons which tied it helped to conceal the deep dimple in his chin, which had often given detectives their first clue to his identity.

Even his speech did not betray him, for he pretended to be deaf and dumb. When some one spoke to him his fingers responded in the sign language, and when he bought his ticket at Cincinnati he wrote the word "Cadiz" in crude German script.

After a few days at a cheap emigrants' lodging house in Cadiz Shinburn, in the guise of Katrina Schmidt, secured employment as laundress in the home of Charles Snell, cashier of the bank.

Shinburn had provided himself with some bogus "references" of a very fine character. Katrina asked absurdly low wages, and this appealed to the thrifty bank cashier, who told his wife to give the "girl" a trial.

Shinburn had misgivings about being able to maintain his disguise as a woman servant if he applied for and secured the position of cook or any other job that required living in the house and having close relations with the family. But as a day's worker at washing clothes and living away from the house Shinburn figured he could act the part for a time without detection.

"That's a good girl you have there," said Snell approvingly to his wife, as he watched Shinburn plunge energetically into the family washing the next Monday morning.

But while to disarm his employer's suspicion, Shinburn was assiduously attentive to his silent duties, his chief interest was centred in the big St. Bernard, which, during the day, was chained in a kennel in the backyard and at night was put on guard over the bank.

To this brute twice a day Shinburn carried the choicest bits of meat he could find. He petted him in every way he knew until at last the dog began to regard him as one of the family and would not growl or show any sign of displeasure at his approach. Soon Mr. Snell got into the habit of making signs to Katrina every evening on her way home from her work that meant:

"Come, take the dog over to the bank."

When the dog had become accustomed to Katrina's presence under any and all conditions Shinburn fixed the night for the robbery and sent for Cummings and Bliss.

That night Shinburn waited until the bank cashier's household was asleep. Then, with Cummings and Bliss, he climbed the fence into the back yard and crept into the house through the laundry window.

Shinburn handed them some pieces of clothes line and pointed the way to the upper rooms where the family was asleep. Cummings entered the room where Snell and his wife lay in bed—frightened them into silence with his revolver—gagged them with knotted handkerchiefs and bound them hand and foot to the bed posts. Bliss did this same thing with the little boy and girl who slept in an adjoining room.

While this was in progress Shinburn was busy putting on his skirt and waist and wig, which he had brought along in a bundle and when he knew was familiar to the watchdog in the bank.

Going downstairs they joined Shinburn and the three of them crossed the yard to the bank. As Shinburn turned the key in the outer door the dog began to growl savagely, but the sight of the familiar form of the servant girl reassured him.

The astonished brute sniffed the skirt of the kindly laundress he had learned to trust ,and made no further remonstrance.

$100,000 in Plunder

He offered no resistance when Shinburn seized him by the collar, led him to the cellar and chained him to a post.

With Shinburn's perfectly fitted keys the vault and safe were easily opened and in no time at all their contents—nearly $100,000 in cash and securities—were safely packed away in the robbers' satchels. Shinburn exchanged his feminine attire for a suit of men's clothes which Bliss and Cummings had brought. Then the three men locked up the bank, threw the keys away and jumped into a livery team which was waiting around the corner.

But Shinburn, in neglecting to let the dog out of the cellar before he left the bank, had made a mistake which came near proving disastrous. The rats which infested the cellar terrified the dog so that he set up a terrific banking. Before the three robbers were a mile from the town the whole neighborhood had been aroused by the racket.

The neighbors hurried to the cashier's house and getting no answer to their knocks broke down the door. As soon as the frightened cashier and his family were set free the robbery was discovered and armed posses at once set out to scour the

How Bullard, the Bu

Mark Shinburn had completely dropped out of the Underworld. So suddenly and so thoroughly had the famous burglar disappeared from the horizon that not even one of his old friends and fellow cracksmen had the slightest clue to his whereabouts, if, indeed, he was alive at all.

But one day a strange thing happened. Charley Bullard, all-around burglar and old partner of Shinburn, had found things too hot for him in America, and he decided to transfer his field of endeavor to some of the banks in Europe. Bullard did a little work in London, cracked a safe in a

"UNCROWNED KING OF THE BURGLARS"

Amazing Career of Mark Shinburn, the Most Scientific and Expert Cracksman Who Ever Terrified Bank Officials and the Police

How Shinburn's Disguise Threw the Big Bank Watch Dog Off His Guard

Shinburn, the brains of the band, had located a promising bank in an Ohio city. The one obstacle was a ferocious St. Bernard dog owned by Mr. Snell, the cashier, which was turned loose inside the bank every night. The cashier lived next door, and could hear any disturbance made by his powerful watch dog. Shinburn, who was an excellent actor, dressed himself up with wig and skirts and obtained work as a laundress at the cashier's house and devoted himself to winning the confidence and affection of the dog.

To this brute twice a day Shinburn, the "laundress," carried the choicest bits of meat he could find. He petted him in every way he knew until at last the dog began to regard him as one of the family, and would not growl or show any sign of displeasure at his approach. Soon Mr. Snell got into the habit of telling "Katrina" every evening, on the laundress' way home from her work, to take the dog over to the bank.

When the dog had become accustomed to "Katrina's" presence under any and all conditions Shinburn fixed the night for the robbery and sent for Cummings and Bliss. That night Shinburn waited until the bank cashier's household was asleep, then, with Cummings and Bliss, they climbed the fence into the back yard and crept into the house through the laundry window.

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surrounding country for the burglars.

Just before daybreak one of these posses got so hot on the heels of Shinburn and his friends that they were forced to abandon their worn out horses and take to the railroad.

Luckily for them, there was a handcar, such as railroad laborers use, standing near where they left their team. They jumped on board this car with their booty and, after racing at a furious pace for twenty miles and narrowly missing collision with several trains, they succeeded in eluding their pursuers.

The story of how Shinburn lived honestly for fifteen years only to return again to crime is one of the most extraordinary features of his remarkable career.

Shinburn Reforms

It was not long after the Ocean Bank robbery that Shinburn reformed. From this crime and others which followed it in rapid succession he had accumulated more than $750,000. This fortune he soon increased by some lucky speculation in Wall street to a round million of dollars.

Suddenly, without a word of explanation to even his closest friends, he dropped out of sight. It was only natural that the disappearance of such a prominent figure in the underworld should cause a great deal of comment. All sorts of rumors were afloat—the favorite being that he had been arrested and was doing time somewhere under an assumed name.

As a matter of fact, Shinburn had converted all his property into cash and gone to Belgium.

He had selected Belgium for his home because at that time there was no extradition treaty between that country and the United States. It was one of the few countries where, even if his identity were discovered, he could be secure from arrest for any of the many crimes for which the American police wanted him.

On reaching Belgium, his first move was to buy the title of "count" as an anchor for his suddenly acquired respectability. Next he spent a part of his fortune in the purchase of a magnificent estate not far from Brussels.

This estate included large vineyards and under Shinburn's efficient management they soon became the finest in Europe. Later he became interested in the manufacture of silk and acquired several mills where only the most expensive fabrics were produced.

Shinburn married a beautiful daughter of a good Belgian family. Their home was a palace—filled with costly furniture and notable works of art—and Shinburn lavished every attention on his wife and children.

After the nerve-racking years, when he was never free from the danger of arrest, one would have supposed Shinburn would find this new life ideal. But the fact that every dollar he possessed had been secured dishonestly seemed to cast a blight over him and prevent his finding any permanent happiness. As Shinburn later told me his old life never ceased to call him, and he was often tempted to drop everything and return to his kingship in the Underworld.

Mark Shinburn had, as I said, completely dropped out of the Underworld. So suddenly and so thoroughly had the famous burglar disappeared from the horizon that not even one of his old friends and fellow cracksmen had the slightest clue to his whereabouts, if, indeed, he was alive at all.

But one day a strange thing happened. Charley Bullard, all-around burglar and old partner of Shinburn, had found things too hot for him in America, and he decided to transfer his field of endeavor to some of the banks in Europe. Bullard did a little work in London, cracked a safe in a suburb of Amsterdam and moved on to Brussels, the gay capital of Belgium.

Strolling about the city a few hours after his arrival, Bullard leaned up against a lamp post on the fashionable avenue where title and nobility drive every afternoon, and gave himself over to the enjoyment of the moving panorama of wealth, fashion and royalty. Suddenly Bullard gave a start—he bent his neck forward. "In the name of Heaven, Mark Shinburn!" escaped from his lips.

But the carriage had passed. It was too incredible. Of course it could not have been Shinburn, reasoned Bullard to himself as he strolled on.

But that face in the open landau had fixed itself in Bullard's brain. He remembered the fine pair of prancing horses, the jingle of the silver-mounted harness, the liveried coachman and footman—no, it could not be Shinburn. And the crest and monogram on the carriage—no, Shinburn would not fit into such a setting. And the beautiful woman beside him—no, Shinburn was no society swell.

But that face! Bullard would make sure of one more look at it. And this time he would manage to find out who it was who was such a marvellous counterfeit of his old departed friend Shinburn.

An Old Friend Finds Him Out

Next afternoon Bullard took up his position at the same spot, but this time he had brought with him a guide who knew all the distinguished residents of Brussels. At last the equipage he was looking for came in sight. Stepping out almost under the wheels of the landau, Bullard peered into the carriage with earnest and fascinated gaze. The distinguished gentleman on the back seat turned his eyes upon the stranger—and, to Bullard's amazement, smiled a gentle flash of recognition!

"Who is that man?" Bullard asked his guide as the carriage swept on.

"That, sir, is the Count de Merode, sir, a very worthy and a very wealthy man, sir," replied the guide.

"And where does he live?" pursued the astonished burglar as he made note of the address, with the intention of calling at once on his old companion, now masquerading as a Belgian count.

Shinburn did not deny his identity. He gave Bullard a warm welcome and the two men spent several days together talking over old times.

Bullard could not believe that Shinburn's reform was genuine. He had in mind several bank robberies—all he needed to make any one of them a success and clean up a fortune was Shinburn's assistance. Wouldn't his friend help him out just for old times' sake?

Although for the time being Shinburn was deaf to these pleas, there is no doubt that this chance meeting with Bullard influenced him greatly and hastened his final downfall.

Soon after he sent Bullard away to rob his banks alone, Shinburn became a frequent visitor at Monte Carlo. Within less than five years his heavy losses there and in the Paris stock market had swept away all his property and left him penniless and heavily in debt.

In a previous chapter I have told you how Shinburn went to London and secured a loan from a "fence," who finally induced him to undertake the robbery of a bank in Belgium. Strangely enough the man whom the "fence" assigned to assist him in his return to crime was none other than Charles Bullard.

The bank they were going to rob was in the small Belgian city of Viveres. They planned to enter it one night to look the ground over and devise some means of breaking into the vault.

After quite a bit of difficulty Shinburn managed to secure a duplicate of the key which unlocked the gate opening into the yard at the rear of the bank. The men removed their shoes and hid them as they entered the yard so that their footsteps on the stone floor of the bank would attract no attention.

The door leading from the yard to the bank was a heavy affair of oak and iron, protected on the inside by a large, old-fashioned lock.

His Return to Crime

To pick this lock was an easy matter for Shinburn, but first he had to remove the keyhole plate on the outside of the door. As he unscrewed the small screws which held the plate he put them away in his pocket for use in putting the plate on again when their visit was over.

The vault, they were delighted to find, offered no serious difficulties. Shinburn quickly took wax impressions of its lock and they prepared to leave.

But just as they were about to step out they heard the clatter of footsteps in the deserted street. It was a gendarme—one of the town's regular force of night police—and he was coming directly toward the bank.

They drew quickly back—closed the door again softly and locked it. Through a crack in a window curtain they watched the gendarme as he came slowly down the street, swinging his lantern and pausing now and then to try a door or gate.

In their hurry to get into the protecting shadows of the bank's yard, Shinburn and Bullard had closed the gate behind them but had neglected to lock it. If the vigilant gendarme tried it he would know at once that something was wrong.

What he would have done under other circumstances the anxious robbers never knew, for just as he got directly opposite the bank, they were dismayed to see a gust of wind swing the gate wide open.

The creak of the hinges and the noise it made as it swung against the adjoining wall, made the gendarme stop short. He raised his lantern and gazed in astonishment at the open gate.

With cautious steps, as if he feared some one would jump at him out of the darkness, he entered the yard and walked up to the door.

He turned the knob and gave it a vigorous shake. The trembling burglars inside the bank held their breath thinking that now he was sure to discover the absence of the key plate.

But the gendarme was evidently reassured at finding the door locked. He gave it another shake and, getting no response from the inside, slowly retraced his steps toward the gate.

Shinburn and Bullard were just congratulating themselves on their narrow escape when they saw the gendarme suddenly stop, raise his lantern and gaze long and hard at something on the ground beside the gate. Presently he stooped over and picked up the two pairs of shoes!

Discovered!

He carefully inspected the shoes inside and out. He was only an ignorant soldier but it did not take him long to appreciate that these were foreign made shoes—quite different from the clumsy affairs the government furnished for his own feet.

The strange shoes—the unlocked gate—slowly but surely his imagination created from these clues a whole army of desperate robbers. With one frightened glance at the dark windows of the bank behind him he tucked the shoes under his arm and started down the street as fast as he could run.

"Come," said Mark Shinburn, seizing his companion by the arm; "we've not a minute to lose."

Bullard was for not attempting to replace the key plate. But Shinburn insisted it must be done—if they put the plate back and then succeeded in getting away they might yet be able to rob the bank. And Shinburn was desperately in need of money to repay what he had borrowed from the London "fence."

Seven screws Shinburn's trembling fingers replaced in the key plate, but the eighth and last he could not find. He was tuning his pockets inside out for the third time and Bullard was looking everywhere for the missing screw when men's shouts and the tread of hurrying feet reached their ears.

They rushed to the gate. To the right their escape was cut off by a squad of gendarmes who were approaching on the double quick. To the left the road was paved with rough granite chips which cut deep gashes in their stockinged feet at every step.

They made a brave run of it for half a mile and Bullard emptied two chambers of his revolver at their pursuers—but all to no avail. The gendarmes caught them and locked them up.

On the way to the jail Shinburn had the presence of mind to throw away the wax impressions he had taken of the vault lock. But a small piece of the wax had become detached and stuck in a corner of his pocket. When the officers searched him they found this bit of wax and in it they found imbedded the little screw which they later identified as the one missing from the key plate of the bank door.

This screw proved the connecting link in the chain of circumstantial evidence which sent Shinburn and Bullard to prison for five years each. Bullard died in prison—Shinburn lived to return to America to become again the terror of the police and the banks.

The way he eluded the vigilance of detectives and prison guards makes the career of Mark Shinburn as remarkable as his long series of crimes. He used to say that there was no safe he couldn't get into and for a long time it seemed as if there was no jail he couldn't get out of.

One of his most daring escapes was made after his arrest for the robbery of the coal company's office in Whitehaven. He was caught in New York and two experienced detectives were assigned to take him back to Pennsylvania for trial.

The jail at Whitehaven was in a rather dilapidated condition and so the detectives took their prisoner to a hotel while the authorities were preparing a cell strong enough to hold such a slippery prisoner.

"Your jobs depend on Shinburn's not getting away," had been the instructions given the detectives when they left New York and they watched him like hawks. Each night they made him sleep handcuffed to one of the detectives. As an added precaution they took his clothes and the clothes of the detective who slept with him and locked them in the adjoining room, which was occupied by the other detective.

Under this strict surveillance Shinburn remained for two nights a docile captive. After supper the third night he managed to conceal a steel pen in his mouth until it came time to go to bed.

A Clever Escape

When the detective slipped the handcuff on his wrist Shinburn slyly pushed the pen down into the ratchet so that the cuff only closed part way together and really did not lock at all. As soon as his bedfellow was asleep he easily slipped the handcuff off and escaped in his night clothes.

This is where his expert knowledge of locks once more stood him in good stead. It would hardly do to walk out of the hotel in his night clothes and he did not dare to attempt to enter the room where the other detective was asleep. So he picked the lock of a guest's room, appropriated a suit of clothes which fitted him fairly well and took the train for New York. He was never again arrested for the Whitehaven robbery.

Shinburn's distinguished appearance and refined manners made him a great favorite with the ladies. On more than one occasion this fact proved of the greatest service.

Once when he was in jail at Albany, N. Y., awaiting trial for the robbery of a bank at Middleburgh, he won the heart of a young woman stenographer, whose desk in the county clerk's office was directly opposite his cell window.

So ardent was the flirtation which Shinburn carried on across the street which separated the two that the girl became infatuated. There followed a long period of correspondence, notes being exchanged by means of a long cord which the prisoner let fall to his waiting sweetheart in the street below.

Shinburn finally got the girl's promise to wait for him outside the door leading from the jail yard at 5 o'clock on a certain afternoon. She was to bring with her a loaded revolver and some money.

Just before the hour set Shinburn got the door of his cell open by sawing off the lock. He cautiously made his way along the corridor, armed himself with a bevay broom handle and waited in a dark corner for the keeper who carried the key to the outer door.

As the keeper approached Shinburn gripped his club tightly in both hands and swung it high above his head to strike a blow that would have been murder.

But as Shinburn raised his weapon the keeper saw the shadow of it on the floor. He was a quick man with his revolver, and before the prisoner could strike he turned abruptly and fired. Shinburn fell, writhing in pain from an ugly wound in his leg.

Caught After Thirty Years

The love-sick maiden was waiting outside as Shinburn had told her but she fled in dismay when she heard the revolver shot and the cries of pain that followed. Her friends prevented her attempting to communicate with the prisoner again.

The only long prison sentence Shinburn ever received—ten years in the New Hampshire State prison—was given him for the robbery of a bank at Walpole, N. H. This crime was committed in the early part of his career—long before his robbery of the Ocean Bank and long before he became a Belgian nobleman.

Yet, so crafty was Shinburn in escaping from prison and eluding capture that more than thirty years after his conviction for the Walpole robbery he had served only a month of his sentence. During all that time there was a standing reward of $10,000 for his capture and hundreds of detectives were constantly on the watch for him.

Mark Shinburn came out of prison only a few years ago. He was then over seventy-five years old. I am told that he was greatly broken in health and so penniless that he had to depend on the charity of friends for the barest necessities of life.

If crime could ever pay any man it would have paid Mark Shinburn. He was the "King of the Burglars"—the great master mind of crime, whose wits proved more than a match for law abiding society.

He was a man of wonderful ability, who could have won fame and fortune in any honorable pursuit he chose to undertake. But what did crime bring him? Only unhappiness, poverty, sickness and disgrace!

I am glad to have this opportunity of telling you about his ill-spent career, for I believe the present generation could have no more powerful example of the fact that, no matter how skilfully conducted, CRIME DOES NOT PAY!

SOPHIE LYONS.

NEXT SUNDAY SOPHIE LYONS WILL TELL OF FORGERS WHO HAVE STOLEN FORTUNES—The Remarkable Careers of the Bidwells, Brockway and Others Who Have Cheated Honest Business Men Out of Millions of Dollars by Their Skilful Counterfeits.

Burglar, Found Shinburn Masquerading as a Belgian Count

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New Things Not Found in Any Books

The Things You Should Eat to Prevent HEAT PROSTRATION

By EUGENE CHRISTIAN, F.S.D.

IT has been estimated that 2,000 people died in the United States last Summer from sunstroke and heat prostration. Over 100 succumbed in New York City alone to the heat.

Heat in the human body is controlled almost entirely by what we eat and drink.

The temperature of the body is raised by three things only:

1. The temperature of the atmosphere.
2. Activity or work.
3. The fuel (food) we put into the human power plant.

We have, of course, no control over the temperature of the atmosphere, but every one can control very largely the heat of the body by the food they eat.

Heat and energy being synonymous terms, it is a popular theory that in order to keep the body supplied with the maximum of energy the same amount of heat-producing foods must be taken Winter and Summer. Modern science has shown this theory to be wrong.

All cases of sunstroke and heat prostration are caused by partaking of food or drink that raise the heat up to the danger line inside, while the sun is giving us almost body temperature direct.

Why Some FOODS Are GOOD and Others BAD for You DURING HOT WEATHER

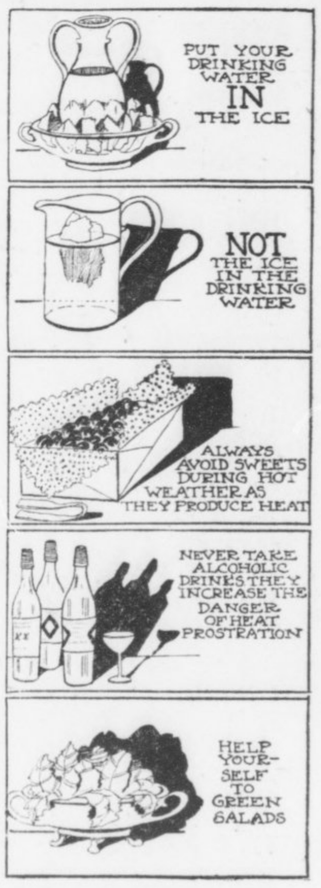
Starches, sweets and fats are three of the principal heat-making foods and at the same time are the three staple articles of diet. People are such creatures of habit that were their doctor to prescribe a meal omitting any one or all of these things they would feel that they were being starved and probably accuse their adviser of being a crank, while in reality the over-consumption of these very things is the cause of not only sunstroke and heat prostration, but a vast majority of stomach and intestinal disorders. Starches, fats and sugars, therefore, should be eaten very sparingly during hot weather, as fat is used by the body wholly for the purpose of making heat.

The amount of fat we should consume at each meal can be easily determined by the temperature of the weather. While starches and sugar serve other purposes, yet the same rule should govern their consumption.

All grain products, such as corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, potatoes, honey and sugar are classed as carbohydrates (starch and sugar).

The principal fat foods are butter, cream, nuts, olive oil and meat. While meat as usually served contains only from 10 to 15 per cent of fat, yet its heat-making property is not confined entirely to the fat element. Meat contains a large amount of uric acid carbon dioxide and toxic poisons which must be cast out of the body, all of which requires energy (heat). This accounts for the immediate or stimulating effect of meat.

Potatoes and all grain products, bread pastries, breakfast foods, etc., belong to the starch family, and these, together with flesh foods, constitute the principal diet of a large majority of the people Winter and Summer. These are all heat-producing foods, and if the body is not able to convert them into heat and energy the surplus, which cannot be used, undergoes fermentation and decay which we call auto-intoxication. The circulation is quickened, the heart is worked overtime and the blood becomes superheated in the effort of Nature to rid the body of these poisons. This becomes the direct cause of a great number of physical disorders, while if digestion and assimilation is good and the body is able to make use of them they are stored up in the form of fat and become a source of great danger, especially in hot weather.



The mild soda fountain drink, cold fruit juices and ices are all good, but sweet drinks or an excess of sweets in any form should be avoided during hot weather. Sugar is one of the great heat makers, besides the excess that cannot be used produces a languor that is often mistaken for Spring fever, want of sleep or plain laziness.

Of all drinks, plain and cold water (not iced) is the best. If an abundance of this was drunk and a reasonable amount of activity taken, the body could be given a real "Spring house cleaning," and the hot day instead of being a menace to life could be made a thing to be desired.

Instead of resting in the shade, lolling upon a seacoast veranda and doing everything to avoid the heat, people should learn how to make the hot day healthful. The hot day is as necessary to good health as the cold or temperate one.

In health the food we eat controls bodily heat almost entirely, therefore the remedy for sunstroke and heat prostration goes back to the food question, as all water goes back to the sea.

The following diet regime, which is given for one day, if observed throughout the heated term of Summer, would so far remove the causes of sunstroke and heat prostrations that the average person could go about their daily pursuits, work or play, without the slightest fear or danger from heat.

The first thing after arising take a glass of cold water (not iced) and a bit of juicy fruit. Devote from 3 to 5 minutes to taking moderate deep breathing exercises before an open window. This should be followed by a cool shower or sponge bath and then a short walk in the open air before breakfast.

Breakfast (for the sedentary worker):

Melon, peaches or berries.
Two very ripe bananas with cream, raisins or figs.
Two or three tablespoons of nuts or one tablespoon of peanut butter.
One or two glasses of milk.
Tablespoon of Bran.

Luncheon:

Onions, carrots or parsnips.
Lettuce and tomato salad.
Baked potato.
Melon, fruit or berries.

Dinner:

One fresh vegetable, peas, beans, corn or asparagus
Baked potato.
A green salad.
Melon, peaches or berries, or a small service of home-made ice cream.

Breakfast (for the manual laborer):

Fruit or berries.
One or two eggs lightly cooked or whipped with a little sugar, cream and lemon juice.
One or two very ripe bananas with thin cream.
One or two spoonfuls of nuts (choice).
A glass or two of milk.

Luncheon:

Whole wheat bread with peanut butter.
Very ripe bananas with dates, figs or raisins and nuts.
One pint of milk or cottage cheese with rye bread.

Dinner:

Corn, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas. Any two of these.
A green salad.
Baked (sweet or white) potato.
Two very ripe bananas baked 10 minutes.
A small piece of whole wheat bread or corn bread.
One glass of buttermilk or a bit of fish.

Insomuch as the human body is composed of 66 per cent water, each meal should contain approximately 66 per cent of moisture. If the meal is composed of dry food or articles containing less than 66 per cent moisture, then the difference should be made up by drinking water with meals.

All stimulants and narcotics, such as tobacco, beer and liquor, should be avoided; they heat the blood and raise the nervous system above par only to drop it further below each time they are partaken of.

In studying and experimenting with foods it should be borne in mind that quantity has much to do with the production of body heat. Every pennyweight of food eaten in excess of the amount actually needed and used, especially in Summer, becomes a source of danger, from two sources: First, the excess which undergoes a form of decomposition and is irritating and feverish to the body, and, second, this excess must be disposed of at the expense of energy which might be devoted to useful physical or mental labor.

Just Why FACE POWDER INJURES the SKIN

ALMOST every girl, whether she powders or not, knows that the practice is bad for the skin, but it is not always easy to say why, and many times a woman will continue the habit simply because she has never learned the reasons for the frequent warnings of doctors and writers on "beauty hints" against the excessive use of powder. It stands to reason, of course, since the skin does not require powder for its health, that the use of it is unnecessary, and most people are aware that an unnecessary thing is always dangerous when applied to as delicate a structure as the human body, but the dangers of face powders go a great deal further than merely this general principle.

Face powders are of two kinds—mineral and vegetable. Zinc oxide may be taken as an example of the first kind, and rice powder as an example of the second. Each has its place, in moderation, and, likewise, each has its dangers.

As long as the skin remains unharmed by any outward source, the tissues are so constructed that it cannot be injured. A large proportion of the pimples and the slight disfigurements of the skin are due to the fact that tiny germs find lodgment in the skin, and as soon as they do so multiply by thousands, forming little pockets of pus. Most people, for example, if they press the skin in the folds of the nose will find a tiny little yellowish thing squeezed out, not unlike a worm. It is a colony of millions of tiny germs called cocci. As long as there is nothing to attack the skin, these germs do little harm.

The face is covered with hundreds of little breathing holes called pores. They are made in such a way that nothing enters the body through them, but a great deal comes out of the body. If, however, any condition arises which weakens or injures these pores they are no longer able to resist the attack of the germs, and, an entrance being effected, a bad complexion is the result. There are other causes which lead to a weakening of the resistance of the skin, of course, but this is another branch of the subject.

When a mineral powder is rubbed on the skin, one stops to ask what that powder is. It is powder, of course. But powdered what? Powdered crystals. And what is a crystal? Immediately one thinks of the sharp angles of crystal, and wonders whether all the sharp edges have been beaten off in powdering. They have not. And every time a powder formed from the crystals of minerals is rubbed into the pores there is grave danger of scratching the skin. Talcum powder, zinc oxide, precipitated magnesium carbonate and magnesium silicate are the least objectionable in this regard, and most manufacturers of good toilet powder use such substances as these. Since powder has a distinct and important place in the toilet, we must have it, but its use should be careful and not excessive.

Vegetable powders have a different effect. The tiny granules in the follicles and in the pores are likely to swell with the natural moisture of the skin. You know how rice swells when you soak and cook it. The same sort of thing happens in the follicles with the tiny grains of powder. Rice powder is the least injurious, because it swells the least. There are certain other vegetable powders which swell a great deal and injure the skin rapidly. Against the occasional use of powder—to prevent chapping, etc.—little can be said; but the girl who uses face powder constantly is preparing sure trouble for herself in time to come, and will wreck her complexion to a certainty, while few women who use face powder to any great extent can escape adverse criticism.

When "THE QUESTION" Must Be "POPPED" in WRITING

IF Joan "pops the question" to-day and Vera accepts, and they set the day for six months hence, all very well and good. If John fails to toe the scratch on the day named, it may go hard with him.

But if, because Vera is unfamiliar with the law on the subject, or because she has her mind on other things at the critical moment, the day is set for, say, a year and a day hence, she hasn't any legal hold on John, and John may show up or leave her waiting at the church on the all-important day with impunity.

At least, that is the law in many of the States.

In almost every State, a contract which by its terms is not to be performed within a year cannot be enforced unless it is in writing. This law dates back to the seventeenth century in England, where it was known as the Statute of Frauds, and it has been reenacted almost verbatim in most of the States.

The courts, however, have not always agreed upon its interpretation in its application to particular cases, and that is why in some States they have held that the law applies to contracts of marriage just as much as to ordinary contracts, while in other States they have not.

In Maine, New Hampshire and Kansas, for instance, the question has been definitely settled against the unfortunate maid who fails to secure her suitor's avowals in black and white.

In those States, all breach of promise cases in which it appeared that "the day" was set for mor ethan a year after the proposal have been dismissed, because the fair plaintiffs were unable to produce a written proposal and acceptance in support of their claims.

In New York and some other States the question has been definitely settled the other way, and a verbal proposal and acceptance suffices, eve nthough the day is set for more than a year.

SURPRISING THINGS in the Dust That YOU BREATHE

IT is impossible to go about, especially about the streets of a busy city, without breathing quantities of dust.

But dust is a word that really covers a wide range. It really means minute particles of anything whatever that can be stirred up sufficiently to float about in the air for ever so small a period. Consequently the dust you may breathe into your lungs while walking along a residential street in a city may be entirely different from the dust you breathe while walking through a big market district or manufacturing district.

Dust has been analyzed and in a small quantity of it a most surprising variety of things found. On a fairly clean residential street the dust will generally be found to consist of iron from horseshoes and nails in men's shoes and from the tires of wagons, particles of leather, wool, cotton, feathers, linen and such things from people's clothes, bits of wood, sand, paper, clay and such things from the dirt that accumulates and is ground up fine in the street. There is also a small quantity of bacteria.

In a busy street, where there are many factories and much trucking, the quantity of metal particles in dust increases, also the quantity of horn or hoof, which is the same, from horses' feet and fine rubber from auto truck tires, while the metals may include bits of copper, brass, tin, lead, steel and even gold and silver, from the manufacturing plants, as bits of the metal flies out of the factories in the dust.

On a hot, dry day in the slums, where there is always a lot of garbage that lies about and dries, there are quantities of vegetable matter and, of course, more bacteria. But on a country road a hundred miles from a big city and ten miles or so from a town, the dust is mostly bits of fine sand, particles of wood and leaves and flowers and seeds. Very little metal is found in this dust, practically no paper or bits of rubber, and the per cent of bacteria is extremely low.

The dust is never alike in two streets, nor does it average alike in two cities. Pittsburgh dust contains great quantities of metal and also soot or charcoal. Scranton dust contains much carbon or coal. Lansing (Mich.) dust contains a great deal of copper. Chicago dust has a lot of fine particles of hair from the stockyards, and so on, every city has dust peculiar to itself, or to the leading industries in that city. Milwaukee has dust laden with flour and bits of wheat chaff; in St. Augustine the dust is loaded with fine particles of coral from the streets, which are paved with coral.

But while some particular thing predominates in dust, there is generally in every city a quantity of metals and woolens and paper and rubber and wood and such things in it. Just as soon as anything from solid gold to a bit of dried banana skin becomes ground up fine enough it falls into the great family of minute particles known as dust.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

Old Soap the Best.

SOAP that is allowed to dry and harden lasts twice as long as if used when fresh. Therefore it is cheaper to buy it in quantity and keep it in a dry place.

To Curl Feathers.

TO CURL a feather that has become damaged with rain or dew, sprinkle it thickly with common salt and shake before a bright fire until dry, when you will find it as good as new.

Preventing Meat from Scorching.

WHEN roasting meat, and there is danger of it becoming too brown, place a basin of water in the oven. The steam will prevent scorching, and the meat will cook better.

For Cleaning Gold

A TEASPOONFUL of ammonia in a cupful of water will clean gold or silver jewelry. A few drops on the under side of a diamond will clean in immediately, making it very brilliant, at the same time doing the stone no harm.

How HEAT and COLD Will AFFECT the TASTE

IT is known that the so-called seat of taste is in the surface of the tongue and a portion of the upper section of the throat, but that we are enabled to use this sense of taste to greater advantage at a certain temperature than at others is one of the interesting discoveries of modern times.

The sense of taste is located in little flask-like pockets scattered over the surface of the tongue and upper part of the throat; these little pockets are imbedded in the skin, and each of these bulbs has a fibril, or nerve, connecting it with a larger nerve region, so that the taste is instantly magnified.

For this reason anything that is to be tasted must first be dissolved, or at least reduced, to a gaseous condition in order for the substance to reach the interior of these flask-like bulbs, where the nerves that actually do the tasting are located, and, of course, the difference in taste depends entirely upon the intensity of the matter that rests against these little bulbs, for the greater its intensity the bigger the sensation it produces upon the little nerves, which in turn repeat the sensation of taste to the larger nerves, all in a flash. This gives us the sensation of taste.

Some things that are extremely cold may not be tasted at all for a moment, until the heat of the mouth warms them sufficiently. And some extremely hot things may not be tasted until they are cooler.

There are really two reasons for this, a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit renders almost everything that has a taste, stronger, or in a better condition to be tasted. And again, swallow a mouthful of soda water that is thoroughly chilled, and for a moment you get no flavor of it, only a sensation of extreme cold.

Take a swallow of hot chocolate, almost boiling hot, and you do not get the chocolate flavor at all for a moment, you merely get a sensation of burning. This is because the extreme temperatures, whether hot or cold, have a much greater effect upon the nerves of feeling; that is, the nerves that tell us what is hot and what is cold, than it does on the nerves of taste, so while the nerves of taste do their work just the same the sensation of taste is lost in the much greater sensation of temperature.

Sometimes a child with a very loose tooth afraid to have it pulled is made the butt of a rather mild form of joke. His big brother may get hold of the tooth and playfully thump him on top of the head, at the same time he yanks out the little loose tooth. The lad jumps back and rubs his head and does not know the tooth is pulled until he sees it. The little pain of yanking out the tooth was lost in the bigger sensation resulting from the playful but not dangerous thump on his head. So it is that the sensation of heat or cold disguises the sensation of taste.

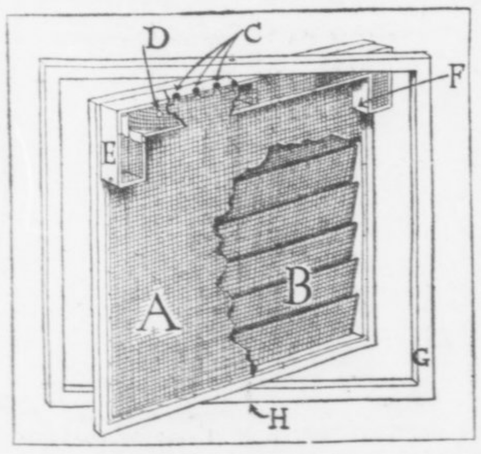
A WINDOW SCREEN That CATCHES FLIES

A WINDOW screen that not only keeps the flies and mosquitoes out of your house, but catches those flies in the house that alight on it, and, reversed, catch those flies that try to get in at night, is a brand new invention that has every appearance of being the most valuable of all arrangemests for fighting those dangerous pests, the house fly and mosquito.

Valentino Casazza, of No. 145 Bleecker street, New York City is the inventor, and his demonstrations have shown the clever manner in which this window screen fly trap works. It is in reality a double screen, set in an outside frame. The outside frame is made to order to fit any window. The inside frame may be reversed, to work both ways; that is, in the day time flies alight on the windows or window screens because it is light, and they fly for the light, and so the trap side is set inside the room. At night the lights in the room attract the flies and mosquitoes out of doors; so the trap is reversed, facing out of doors, and the flies attracted by the light in the room alight on it and are trapped.

In the illustration A shows the whole screen, like any woven wire screen. B shows the trap side of the screen. Each one of the slats is made of screen wire and is arranged much like the slats on a blind, although immovable.

As an example, one of these screens is in a window in a room. The blinds and shades on the other windows are closed, but on the window holding this trap screen the blinds are open and shades up, allowing all the light possible to come in. The room is closed, and in the Summer the light begins to pour in very early. By breakfast time there have been several hours of light, and all the flies in the room naturally make for the light. They fly to the wire netting slats and crawl upward. A fly will crawl upward or sideways, but never downward—they always fly downward. These slats admit them and they keep crawling up and up, finding no way out through the slats. At the top there are holes (C) through which they crawl. They are then in a trap. The hole D allows them to get into the actual trap (E), where they cannot get out. The entire trap may be removed and dipped in hot water to kill them, or one may wait until they are dead and by turning a knob at F drop them out and burn them.



The Window Screen Fly Trap, That Serves a Double Purpose. For Description See Article

At night the inner screen is reversed in the pivot at H and the trap side is out of doors. The light inside again attracts them, and the process of catching them is repeated without removing the screen resting in the outside frame (G) from the window.

In this manner the inventor claims he has a window screen that keeps out the flies and at the same time has a great advantage over the ordinary screen which keeps the flies that are in from getting out by actually entrapping those inside, thus keeping the outside ones outside and catching those inside. The inventor is now seeking to market this screen.

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Mrs. Hemmicks Latest "Shocker"

Very Unusual Look Into Our 100 Year Off Future by the Versatile Mother of the Famous Barney Sisters

In 2013
Women Will Wear 'Em.
There'll Be No Kisses.
There'll Be No Drinks.
Nobody Will Get Old.
Men Will Do Sewing.
Millionaires Exiled.
Only Insect Orchestras.

MRS. CHRISTIAN D. HEMMICK is Washington society's most original personage. She never does anything like anybody else. But, for the matter of that, she doesn't have to. She is rich enough and clever enough to be able to afford to do exactly what she pleases.

Mrs. Hemmick belongs to the religious sect of Bahai which represents a form of Buddhism. She is an artist, and, when not engaged in exercising her other talents, she writes plays. Her latest product in this line (to be presented by a company of gifted amateurs in Washington for the benefit of the woman suffrage cause) is of a semi-farcical character, and is called "Some Years Hence." It deals with things as they are expected to be a century from now, 2013.

SCENE—The House of Justice in Washington.

A beautiful veranda room; at the rear great arches and a balustrade; city view in far distance. Persons alight from their aeroplanes upon the balcony. The room is very simple, but beautiful; the furniture is of wicker; all the hangings look washable. Season, April; date, 2013.

The costumes of the women suggest the Chinese or Japanese. All wear short, fluffy trousers. The men dress much the same. Shoes are without heels. The hats are all crownless, and, taken off in the house, are hung at the belt.

A pretty maid, whose name is Violet, opens the scene. She is dressed all in white, with short trousers and short sleeves. A white kerchief hides her hair. She is busy with little white tables that stand about, arranging flowers on each. Birds fly hither and thither, and butterflies are seen among the flowers.

Enter Reggie, with whom Violet engages in an animated conversation. They speak of a recent revival at the principal church in town of an old-time play called "Camille." It appears that the chief use of the church is as a theatre—the most effective mode of conveying moral lessons being through the medium of the play—and the theatrical manager is a full-fledged bishop. The revival of "Camille" has failed to excite popular approval.

The Servant Problem in 2013.

VIOLET—"I am servant here eight hours a day. Then I go to tea at the White House!"

VIOLET—You see, in "Camille," they kissed (in a disgusted tone). Well, you know that even in our wayback towns that is considered dangerous. And, only fancy! the heroine of the play had consumption, and she went about just like the others, and had lovers, and all that sort of thing. Do you know, I think it is wrong to have prolonged the lives of some of our ancestors, for their old-fashioned ideas of morality will crop out. If they wished to produce an old-timer, why not something safe, like "Damaged Goods"? By the way, Reggie, you know the English Crown has offered a barony and a free entree at court to any American millionaire who will go to England to live. How many such millionaires have emigrated, do you think? Why, 8,000, with their stupid families. Isn't that splendid news? It means 20,000 perfectly useless, idle, selfish, greedy people disposed of.

VIOLET—Calm yourself, Lady Snuffbox. You forget this is not England, and intelligence and achievement alone count here. They are our titles. Artists, writers and thinkers are coming to our shores, for here they find their true place in society—the real society. I am a servant, but so are you. Work I dignify; therefore it is my form of worship. I am servant here for eight hours a day; then my brother, the aide to our President, calls for me, and we go to a concert, or a tea at the White House, or something pleasant.

GERALDINE—Oh, mamma, I don't think I will like marrying Cousin Percy, even if he is a lord and has lots of money.

LADY SNUFFBOX—Stuff and nonsense! What do you mean?

GERALDINE—Reggie has just suggested that I marry him, and——

LADY S.—Reggie! But you could have known him only ten minutes and have never been introduced.

REGGIE—Oh, madam, how can one measure time? One minute of agony seems a minute. I might be with one woman a century and not love her; or, as now, ten minutes with another and I am filled with longings to live with her. Pray, consent to our marriage. But if you wont, there is nothing to do but sign the request papers, show suitability, prove health, and there you are with a marriage certificate.

VIOLET—And you, Reggie, save your bachelor tax.

The Fashionable Woman of 2013, as She Will Appear on Fifth Aven —if Mrs. Hemmick's Prediction Is Right.

LADY S.—Am I alive? Pinch me! Oh, not so hard (as daughter does so). Why, Geraldine, we came here to procure the license of marriage, with Lord Percy, who joins us soon. In this barbarous land the mother and girl must do this, they told me.

REGGIE—Yes, after she proves that she is sufficiently educated in the care of the home, looking out for babies, nursing, and other woman's branches. For, alas! we still have our ancestors' blood, and people still get sick occasionally—though no one ever desecrates the home by being ill *in* it. Then she must have an art, or something worth while, for ignorance is a terrible crime. It strikes me that the first thing of importance would be to correct your daughter's terribly out-of-date clothes. Happily, I can look beyond clothes. I can undress and dress persons.

LADY S. (gasping for breath)—And you, sir; what is to be your share?

REGGIE—Oh, I also must know about the child and the house, and assist in the household duties, in the laundry, and oh, lots of things. My wife will look after the children while I go out to business, and I, in my turn, will perform that joyous service when she is absent. The education of the children we shall divide. This makes home life and responsibilities equal, in task and in pleasure, though, of course, most of the housework is now done by electricity. Also we shall share in the arrangement of flowers. This is a high art, and great honor is accorded to anybody who excels in it, as I do (showing buttons). This button was bestowed for efficiency in making my bachelor home all it should be—tidy, sensible and attractive. This one was for my insect orchestra.

A Love Scene in the Everyday Costume of 2013.

REGGIE—"Kisses! Oh, please, I shall not dare! I never have—have you?

GERALDINE—Thanks, Reggie. You are very polite, but too much so. Frankly, I like a little spice, and I am wild to have you snatch me roughly to you and cover me with kisses. There, now!

REGGIE—Kisses! Oh, please, I shall not dare. I never have—have you? But no, my mind must not dwell on these things. I am becoming dizzy. In old plays and romances I have read of uncontrolled persons flinging themselves into each other's arms and kissing. But you, my noble and pure Geraldine, could not be as such.

GERALDINE (aside)—Oh, couldn't I! (To Reggie)—I am just a bit tired of my pedestal. Let's descend. (Puts a finger to his lips.) Do you know how to kiss? It's really not bad. (Goes up very close. He stands stiff and frightened.)

VIOLET (entering and interrupting)—What are you doing to Reggie? He looks miserable. Here, Geraldine, this has come for you. (Gives her an English newspaper.)

GERALDINE—Oh, the news at last. (Sits and unfolds her paper, and is soon buried behind its pages.)

REGGIE—What does it say? We use the shorthand type.

GERALDINE—I will read you all the horrors: "Man kills four children with pistol. Wife, frenzied at sight, jumps from window and may die. Drunkenness the cause. Usually a good, kind man, etc." That's not exciting. Oh, here! "Millions starve to death in China. Wife elopes with husband's friend. Woman arrested and put in prison for smashing windows."

REGGIE—Merciful heavens! Have you become so used to these horrors that they don't touch you? I am ill to faintness at the very mention. See the contrast. (Takes from pocket a small and beautiful newspaper printed on baby-blue paper.) Doesn't it smell nice? Faint mint; that's for the morning paper. The evening paper has a slight perfume of jasmine. (Reads a few agreeable items.)

(Lady Snuffbox bangs door and awakens the clergyman from a nap.)

CLERGYMAN—Pray, pardon me, Lady Snuffbox, I have been napping. Ah, I am not so young as I should be at my age—only 156 years. But I was renewed too late. Science can arrest age, but it cannot restore what is gone. I think that massage and the rage to keep young started about the year 1913. I was then fifty years of age—too late, my dear lady, too late.

VIOLET—I shall soon be forty, but I look eighteen.

LADY S.—(much interested)—Forty! Why, I am only forty, and see the difference. How do you manage it?

VIOLET—By keeping the law and obeying the teaching.

LADY S.—The law! What has that to do with wrinkles and gray hair?

VIOLET—It is the law that one mustn't get into a temper or think ugly thoughts, or worry, or owe anybody, or envy anybody, or gossip. And one must eat only rice, grain, fresh vegetables and fruit.

LADY S.—In other words, to live one may as well be dead.

VIOLET—Why didn't Geraldine ask any one to dance last night?

LADY S.—It is not our custom to seek partners for a dance, or in marriage.

VIOLET—How funny. Reggie has been hoping to be asked in marriage by me for years. It is the right of a woman to pick out a husband.

LADY S.—I consider it quite indecent.

VIOLET—If Geraldine doesn't take him I suppose I shall, for the sake of economy. My freedom is burdened now by such a high tax. And then I love his achievements. Did you see in the paper that his quartette of Jersey mosquitoes had scored the highest success? He is a genius. His audience numbered thousands, and all showed their delight by fairly burying him in petals of roses—the usual applause.

(Geraldine refused Reggie.)

VIOLET (when laughter has subsided, takes Reggie's arm and leads him to the clergyman)—Dear doctor, I have decided to marry Reggie. We can both procure the usual license for health, so let's get it over at once (rubbing her cheek on his arm as he shows his joy) and thus, Reggie, we can both save our bachelor taxes!

The Insect Orchestra of 2013, as Seen by Mrs. Hemmick.

Summer Dangers to Blondes

THE brunette is more or less protected from the violence of the sun's rays by the very color of her skin and hair. The darker she is naturally the greater her protection, and the less care she need take. But just the reverse is the case with the blonde. The fairer she is the more perfect prey is she for the burning rays of the sun, and the more dangerous is it for her to go about bareheaded, as so many of the girls do at the seaside and in the mountains.

If you are of light complexion and have ever been so foolish as to expose yourself in a bathing suit to the sun-rays on the beach for hours at a time, as some do, you will remember with considerable distinctness how you suffered from the blistering of your skin. You did not know, perhaps, that very serious complications in the skin were set up in this way, and that nature has all it can do to throw off the poisons generated by your foolish exposure.

The protection of your eyes by the shade cast by the hat-brim is no less important, for the glare of the strong sunlight, especially at the seashore, where the sun-rays are reflected powerfully from sand and water, is most trying upon the eyes and through the eyes upon the entire system.

The point of all the discussion is that there was never a more stupid unphysiological and foolish fashion than that of going bareheaded in Summer, especially for blondes, and as most of us are more blonde than brunette, it applies to a large majority of men and women living in our latitude. If you would be well and really enjoy your Summer to the full be sensible enough to wear your hat and if you want to be very sure add tinted glasses to protect your eyes from the glare.

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Pockets and Parasols.

The New Hands-in-'em Gowns, the Ding-Dong Parasol, the New Little Sun Shades of 100 Years Ago

The Bell-Sunshade of Heavy Plain Silk Designed to Wear with the High Trimmed Hats.

The Small-Hat Sunshade of Net, Never to Be Worn with a Large Hat.

"The New Pocket" Costume of Dark Blue Charmeuse. The New Hour Glass Skirt and Odd Feather Standard on Hat.

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.

Lady Duff-Gordon's new Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

POCKETS? But why not? When will we women adopt this eminently practical privilege that has belonged to man for so long? We want their rights, let us take their privileges, and particularly pockets. There is no reason why we should have our pockets placed like patches on our gowns. However, we may have them invisible, but useful, and this is accomplished I think in the picture of the hip-pocket gown that I am sending you this week.

This little costume, as you can see, is very simple, but the lines are excellent. It is created in a heavy charmeuse. The shape of the skirt suggests the hour glass and right back of the embroidery on the hips are the pockets. They will be useful, as well as ornamental.

Some of us may not care for pockets, but where is the woman who does not thrill over the new sunshades? The deep bell-shaped one in plain silk is stunning. It is designed, of course, for the extremely high trimmed hats of this season.

And what a contrast is the dainty little affairs all made of lace ruffles on a net foundation. This is to be worn only with one of the very small hats, for there is nothing worse than a hat that appears larger than the parasol held over it.

As you can see, the handles are extremely long.

Why this sudden change in the shapes of the sunshade? It is all due to the hat trimmings, let me tell you.

Have you a hat (and, of course, you have!) with a "lightning conductor" style of trimming in the way of a rigidly erect and aggressively tall arrangement of aigrettes or ostrich feathers, flowers or ribbon—and if you have ever been caught in the rain when you were wearing it, and tried (and failed) to hold an umbrella at the right protective angle over your headgear, then you will indeed be truly thankful to know that a new sunshade has been specially devised to save you from any such temper-trying experiences and failures during the many sunshiny hours to which—in spite of many sad disappointments in the past—we are looking forward hopefully this Summer.

It is really a most ingenious and effective novelty, and, like most successful things, is quite simple, only you must make up your mind to specially reserve it for use with just those hats—and those hats only—which have their very high trimmings at one side or the back, and provide yourself with another and more ordinarily shaped sunshade for those occasions when your headgear distributes its adornments rather more evenly and moderately.

For this newest shield against the sun is of the quaintest shape, one side taking a very considerable upward slope when it is opened, though when it is closed there is no apparent difference of outline. The advantage is obvious—as of course the proud possessor of the new sunshade is saved from the constant and difficult manipulation of the handle, and the hat, feathers or flowers from the frequent and damaging jars and knocks which are the inevitable result of a moment's forgetfulness. It is all managed by a clever variation of the shaping and placing of the ribs, and inasmuch as there is a certain piquancy as well as a distinct convenience and protectiveness in the new shape, it is already and eagerly being acquired by any number of smart women who will make the first sign of sunshine their excuse to display their new possession—and proclaim their up-to-dateness.

And as if their shape were not enough to make them distinctive, some of the new models can further boast of being covered in a new material—new, that is, for this particular purpose—and draped in a way which is gracefully reminiscent of the latest dress skirts.

Let me picture to you, therefore, one such pretty novelty whose sloped surface is covered with passion-flower purple crepe de chine, the soft fabric being eventually arranged in festoons which hide all the points of the ribs, and are further finished off by a little flatly rolled frill. At intervals this frilled fulness is drawn upward into a rosette-like knot and then left to hang in a long handkerchief-shaped end, so you may imagine that the resulting effect is very soft and decorative. And for the rest, it is all lined with chiffon, just a suggestion paler in tone, and provided with an enormously tall handle of snakewood topped with ivory and gold—altogether a sunshade which would make its owner pray for fine weather. And by the way, I must not forget to point out to you that its shape not only eases your wrist and protects your hat, but also brings the whole of the sunshade into view in a way which makes it worth your while to indulge in dainty details of this kind.

And while the hats have thus changed the shape of many of the sunshades the fabric fashions in dresses have had just as potent and decorative an influence on others, and so it is that for specially smart functions and frocks there are sun shades made in cloth of silver and gold with boldly and beautifully brocaded designs in shimmering satin.

Manners Indoors and Outdoors---By Mrs. Frank Learned

Author of "The Etiquette of New York To-Day."

IT IS desirable to be beautiful, but it is equally desirable to have pleasing and cultivated manners. Madame Cavalieri gave us last Sunday valuable information on the care and culture of the voice. To-day Mrs. Frank Learned discusses some essentials of good manners.

This is the second of a series of useful and interesting articles which Mrs. Learned is writing upon manners, good form, social etiquette, the art of conversation and cognate topics. She is a member of New York and Newport society, and is a recognized authority on the subjects on which she writes.

By Mrs. FRANK LEARNED

JUST as the well-drilled soldier is finer than the raw recruit, so is the cultivated person trained in observing each law adopted in social life which distinguishes him from the uncultivated. Correct attitudes in standing, walking and sitting cannot be learned without practise. There will be no grace in standing if the body sinks back on the heels, or the shoulders are stooping, or the chest sinks in, or the chin is poked forward. Standing is merely an interrupted step. To walk well there must be evenness of motion, with smooth, regular steps. There should be no jerking, mincing steps, no long strides. The foot is placed almost straight, turned slightly outward. It is awkward to turn the feet in and very bad form to spread the feet out. The arms should fall easily, the elbows being near the body. To swing the arms is not good form.

When sitting down the knees should be near together. The shoulders may lean against the chair if the hips are well back, but it is more graceful to sit erect and bend slightly forward from the waist. It is awkward to draw both feet back, and very ugly to cross one knee over the other. It is incorrect to drop suddenly into a chair or to clutch the sides or arms of the chair when rising from it. When rising from a chair one foot is in advance and the other is kept well back. If one rises quickly, holding the body erect, straightening the knees, letting the weight of the body fall on the foot in advance, there will be grace and ease in the movement and no desire to propel one's self out of the chair by the assistance of the hands.

A man should never stand with his hands in his pockets when talking to a lady.

Of course, every man knows he should remove his hat immediately on entering another person's house, but good manners also require him to take it off on entering his own house.

A lady may accompany to the door a lady who is leaving after a call, if there is no servant at hand to open the door, but she may not leave other guests to do this. If the host is at home he should accompany a lady to the door or a man who is leaving. A lady never goes to the hall or to the door with a man, nor does she ever offer any assistance in finding his hat, stick or overcoat. Of course, she never assists a man in putting on his overcoat. In fact, all of these belongings are left in the hall by a man when entering the house. A lady takes leave of a man who is calling by shaking hands with him in the drawing room and letting him depart without other attentions.

The "Debutante Bend." Now So Popular and in Such Bad Taste.

The Proper Way to Walk

There are certain essential things to remember about behavior. It is extremely rude to yawn without making some effort to suppress it or without concealing the mouth, to whistle or hum, to make monotonous noises with the hands or feet, to fidget about in a chair, to pick up paper knives or other articles and play with them when talking, to sit or stand opposite to a mirror and look at one's self while talking, to whisper or hide the mouth with the hand while speaking to point at any one or anything, or to lounge anywhere in the presence of guests.

Always when entering or leaving a room or house a man allows a woman to precede him. He opens a door for her to pass. He does not precede a woman when entering a church or theatre, or any public place, unless there is a crowd and he can add to her convenience by so doing. He may precede her for this reason in the aisle of a theatre, but he must stand aside for her to pass first to a seat.

In a theatre or other place where people have occasion to pass those who are seated they should beg pardon for disturbing them, passing with their faces toward them.

In any public place if a man opens a door for a lady or picks up a purse she has dropped, or offers a seat in a public conveyance, he raises his hat and she acknowledges the civility by a slight bow, without smiling, and may say, "Thank you very much." This ends the matter and does not constitute any sort of acquaintance.

When accompanying a lady it is usual for a man to walk on the outside of the street. If with two ladies, he does the same. It is extremely provincial for a man to walk between two women, and very bad form for a man to take a woman by the arm or elbow, or to help her up or down stairs or over a crossing unless she is old or infirm or there is some sudden or special danger from which he must protect her.

In the street the strick rule is to keep to the right in passing. Other rules are not to turn and look at any one who has passed, not to call to another person across the street, not to stand talking to an acquaintance in a doorway of a shop or other public place, preventing others from passing in or out. It is almost inexcusable to brush against any one in passing, but if this accident happens in a crowd, one should say, "I beg your pardon," or "Pardon me." A man lifts his hat when making this apology to a woman. It is rude for three or four persons to walk abreast, thus inconveniencing others who wish to pass. It is not good manners to loiter near shop windows or to look in the windows for more than a glance. One should walk quickly from place to place.

If a man wishes to speak to a lady whom he knows well enough to join her, he raises his hat and turns and asks her permission to walk with her in the direction in which she is going. It is contrary to good manners to stand talking in the street. He is not obliged to accompany her to her destination, but if he leaves her he raises his hat. If he walks home with her, he waits until she is admitted before leaving her.

In a street car well-bred people avoid crowding or pushing against others. They do not sit sidewise or take up more than their share of space. A man does not carry a lighted cigar into a public conveyance except in a part reserved for smokers. If he should be standing on a crowded platform he gets off the steps when a lady is about to leave the car.