

SINKING OF U.S. SHIP BRINGING "METHUEN CRIME"

Time Here for U. S. to Enforce International Law, Says Judge Bray, Addressing Jersey Lawyers

Atlantic City, N. J., June 12.—Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., former United States senator, and a member of the international permanent court of arbitration under The Hague conference, addressing the New Jersey Bar association in convention here today, asserted the time had come, as never before in our country's history, for America to assert the vital character and binding force of the obligations which international law has placed upon belligerent nations.

The destruction of unarmed merchant ships without regard to the lives or safety of non-combatant passengers and crew, was characterized by Judge Gray as a revolting and a heinous crime, an act of barbarism, an act of presumption, an act of presumption in the minds of those who trained this convention at The Hague.

President Wilson's note to Germany Judge Gray had this to say: "It was with a decent respect to the opinion of mankind that our president has, with dignity, clearness and candor declared the obligations of this law in his recent message to our people, and has denounced the destruction of an unarmed merchant vessel which involved the death of the lives of more than a thousand innocent men, women and children, including more than a hundred helpless citizens of our own country. We all know how the wording of his message has stirred the hearts of his countrymen and aroused in his support the patriotic spirit of the whole nation for which he was spokesman."

STRENGTH OF MODERATION. "It was the strength of moderation in its tone that betrays the character of a great, law-abiding and justice-loving people. Upon that impregnable rock of law and humanity the president has built his stand. In this we have given the world a shining example of confidence and respect. "And all the savages and lawless men which have been engendered by this unprecedented strife," Judge Gray said, referring to the European war, "cannot for a moment be allowed to entirely obliterate it. It is a principle which is still applicable to the world, and the obligations are recognized even in their isolation. However this may be, the fact that nations are so fortunate enough to be outside of this terrible conflict, and who have proclaimed their neutrality, the positive rules of international law are not silent, but have become of increased importance to us."

"Never before in our country's history has the time been so opportune, or the conditions so urgent, for our country to arrest the rights that belong to the neutral nation, and to invoke the principles of a great body of law, whose existence and development has been one of the shining glories of our civilization. It is to assert the vital character and binding force of the obligations which this law has imposed upon belligerent nations for the protection of neutral rights. In doing so, we are performing a service to the world and humanity, and even to the belligerent nations themselves, when the passions of war have subsided, will recognize that their own essential rights and interests have been preserved."

The work accomplished by the second conference was reviewed in detail. In this connection Judge Gray said: "Without expressly so stating the convention recognizes the right of capture of enemy merchant ships, but it forbids with much particularity that the captives, officers and members of the crew of such merchant ships are not to be made prisoners of war on condition that they give their parole not to undertake hostile acts, and that they are connected with the operations of war."

"The care with which the safety and treatment of the officers and crew of non-combatant ships is provided for in this convention, gives to it a distinction in regard to the intentional destruction of such ships without regard to the lives or safety of the non-combatant passengers and crew thereon, a significance more important than the most expressive words of denunciation could give. Such an act, so revolting to the common instincts of humanity, was irretrievably unthinkable in the minds of those who framed this convention, and was undoubtedly sufficiently covered by the implication at least, in the well settled rules of international law."

Conclusion Judge Gray said: "We stand today in the shadow of a great world war, and our hearts and minds are filled with serious thought and anxiety as to the attitude our country should take in regard to whatever position we assume there. We do not doubt that we shall present a united front to the nations of the world. American tradition forbids us to believe otherwise than that our position would be based upon justice, and that we shall maintain the right as God gives us to be the right."

SON OF CHAMP CLARK ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED. Bride-to-be is Miss Helen Morton Robnett, of Columbia, Mo.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 12.—The engagement of Miss Helen Morton Robnett, of Columbia, and Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, was announced here today. The wedding date has not been set.

MR. J. H. MCCOY DIES AT HOME NEAR TALBOTTON. (Special Dispatch to The Journal) TALBOTTON, Ga., June 12.—Mr. J. H. McCoy, aged about 70 years, died here yesterday morning. He had been in failing health all the winter. He was the father of Talbotton and was at one time the firm name of J. H. McCoy & Co. He is survived by five children, Col. J. H. McCoy, a son, and Mrs. J. H. McCoy and J. P. McCoy, of Talbotton, and Mrs. A. P. Persons, of Talbotton, and Mrs. J. H. McCoy, of Talbotton. A funeral was held at this place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the remains were interred in the Talbotton cemetery.

BRAY ASKS TERMS TO SUPPORT NEUTRALITY

Former Secretary of State Appeals to German-Americans in His Third Statement on His Position Regarding Cabinet Crisis

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Former Secretary Bryan's campaign to put before the American people his position growing out of the situation between the United States and Germany was expected to have come to an end for the present with the publication today of his appeal to German-Americans. In his third statement since his resignation, Mr. Bryan urges German-Americans to aid in maintaining peace between the United States and Germany. He appeals to them to endeavor to influence the German government to take no steps that would lead in the direction of war.

Mr. Bryan also tells the German-Americans first not to suspect President Wilson of not being neutral and friendly to Germany, because he is both reviving the common instincts of humanity, so as to be "presumably" unthinkable in the minds of those who trained this convention at The Hague.

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DR. DEARBURG LEAVES AMERICA DURING MAY

Kaiser's Mouthpiece in U. S. Whose Remarks Were Offensive, Sails for Norway

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, June 12.—Dr. Bernhard Dearburg, the former German colonial secretary, who has been in this country for several months, has left for Norway today and boarded the Norwegian-American Lines steamship Bernstorff for Bergen, Norway. Dr. Dearburg will cross the ocean under an assurance of safe conduct given to the Washington state department by the British, French and Russian ambassadors. No official announcement has been made as to whether he will remain in Scandinavian countries for a time or go direct to Berlin.

After Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, announced early in the week that he would discontinue his stay in this country, Dr. Dearburg was regarded as the leading expert on German views in this country. One of his most notable utterances was his attack on the German position in Portland, Me., in which he declared for his country any ambition for world domination, but insisted upon an open sea and a policy of free intercourse. His speeches and interviews reached a climax when he attempted to justify the sinking of the Lusitania, although he knew that the lives of American lives. There were intimations that he might be invited to leave the United States, but about a month ago the German embassy announced he would depart on his own initiative.

MAKE KODAK VIEWS OF PLACES YOU VISIT TO INTEREST YOUR FRIENDS. See J. L. Moore & Sons has announced that it will issue a special Kodak special. Film developing, 43 N. Broad St., Grand Bldg.—(Adv.)

CHICAGO TROLLEY CAR MEN DEMAND RAISE. Conferences Are Begun in Effort to Prevent 14,500 Workers From Striking

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, June 12.—Conferences between Mayor Thompson and W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, with other officials attending were begun here today in an effort to avert a strike of 14,500 street car men.

The mayor was reported to urge arbitration, but President Mahon said he would oppose any such plan unless the men first were assured a substantial wage increase. "I hope we will find a way to prevent a strike," Mahon said, "but if a wage increase isn't coming a strike will be inevitable."

Near Beer Blocks Passenger Train On Central Road. (Special Dispatch to The Journal) SAVANNAH, Ga., June 12.—A car loaded with near beer, Savannah bound, and attached to a freight train at Sun Hill, 130 miles from Savannah this morning, and delayed passenger train No. 4 from Atlanta four hours. None of the beer bottles was broken.

Bankruptcy Petition. Thomas E. Parker, of 331 Little street, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition on Saturday, showing liabilities of \$448 and assets of \$748.

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U. S. Probes Cases of Two Men Sentenced for Passing Counterfeit Money

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The dispatch confirms Villa's claim of victory at Sifao, and adds that in the battle at Leon he retained all the supplies he had taken in the former fight. He retired from Leon to Lerma, the dispatch says, and that the Carranza movement of Carranza troops made Leon untenable for occupation.

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People in Mexico City. (By Associated Press.) GALVESTON, Texas, June 12.—General Gonzalez, commanding the constitutional troops, which it is expected will occupy Mexico City, has announced that he will issue a guarantee of protection for all persons in the capital, that there will be no special taxes, and that the government will make for all supplies taken and call upon the merchants to co-operate in relieving the distress of the civil population. News of the issuance of the proclamation reached the constitutionalists in the city within sixty kilometers of Mexico City.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD NAMED FOR ENGLAND. Power to Regulate Hours of Sale and Even to Prohibit It Is Given

LONDON, June 12.—The Gazette has issued the text of the order in council creating the central control board for liquor traffic, to consist of a chairman and such other persons as the minister of munition may appoint to control the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors within prescribed areas.

The board is given wide powers to regulate the hours of sale or even to prohibit it entirely and to issue orders modifying the factory workshop act. This exempts any workshop or factory from restriction in necessary to secure execution of work required in the public interest.

The liquor board also is empowered to prevent trading where it sees fit, or to prohibit the sale of liquor in any area where it is deemed to be necessary to the public interest.

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See that crown is branded "Schlitz"

Schlitz The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

VIA A. B. & A. R. R. THURSDAY, JUNE 17

BRUNSWICK, \$6 Good Six Days

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SLATON VISIT PENCIL FACTORY TO STUDY FRANK CASE

(Continued From Page 1) sion and in addition there is now testimony from Judge Roan in the original...

Here Mr. Howard read the affidavit of the doctors examining Frank, in which they declare his physical examination disclosed a normal, healthy man, and his mental examination disclosed a clean, well balanced mind.

Reassuming Mr. Howard said: "The petitioner asserts the absolute innocence of Leo M. Frank but we only ask a commutation of his sentence. We assert and will contend that it is proved by this record that he did not commit the crime."

Here the governor asked: "Do you contend that Judge Roan could have fixed his sentence at his imprisonment?" Mr. Howard: "Yes, with propriety. My position, your excellency, is based on the record, is that the evidence established beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of James Conley."

Another question: "Have you already read 221 pages of the record. When you speak of Conley having admitted the crime, do you mean the testimony of Dr. Harris, that he had admitted the crime?"

Mr. Howard: "We are going to rely on Dr. Harris' own testimony. In the course of his testimony he admitted that the absence of the particular evidence might have been a factor in determining the verdict, did not conclusively show there had been no criminal act."

Mr. Howard, continuing, said: "In your excellency's speech to the jury you will find that he repeatedly used the expression, 'That little girl had been ravished. Now if the jury were impressed by these expressions and by the arguments in connection with them, an honest juror, the selector, we may adopt his own private opinion, however, to the effect that it is unfair to me or my case, but because it serves to clear up no particular fact, I am perfectly willing to rest my question on Dr. Harris' testimony. There was a great controversy between the doctors. My experience has taught me whenever possible to try a case without doctors and diagrams. I am sure that this case on one doctor and that doctor the state's own witness, I am more than satisfied."

DIANA IN MOVIELAND

"WELL, MA, TODAY I PLAY 'CARMEN' OPPOSITE 'CHAUNCEY PUTTICKS'."

"IS HE A MOTORCAR OR CONDUCTOR?"

excellency, there is no room for argument. Diana has been said as to our seeking to impugn the verdict or criticize the judgments in this case is gratuitous. I should not like to see any person who protest that your excellency has no right to commute this sentence."

Here the governor asked: "Do you contend that Judge Roan could have fixed his sentence at his imprisonment?" Mr. Howard: "Yes, with propriety. My position, your excellency, is based on the record, is that the evidence established beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of James Conley."

Another question: "Have you already read 221 pages of the record. When you speak of Conley having admitted the crime, do you mean the testimony of Dr. Harris, that he had admitted the crime?"

Mr. Howard: "We are going to rely on Dr. Harris' own testimony. In the course of his testimony he admitted that the absence of the particular evidence might have been a factor in determining the verdict, did not conclusively show there had been no criminal act."

Mr. Howard, continuing, said: "In your excellency's speech to the jury you will find that he repeatedly used the expression, 'That little girl had been ravished. Now if the jury were impressed by these expressions and by the arguments in connection with them, an honest juror, the selector, we may adopt his own private opinion, however, to the effect that it is unfair to me or my case, but because it serves to clear up no particular fact, I am perfectly willing to rest my question on Dr. Harris' testimony. There was a great controversy between the doctors. My experience has taught me whenever possible to try a case without doctors and diagrams. I am sure that this case on one doctor and that doctor the state's own witness, I am more than satisfied."

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"OH, NO-NO! I MEAN THE GREAT OPERA, 'CARMEN,' WE'RE PERFORMING."

"IS HE A MOTORCAR OR CONDUCTOR?"

He held in his hand numerous copies of the State papers. He said to show how long she could have remained alive after the cord was placed around her neck, much of her life must have been spent. Nothing indicates with clearness what the duration of time was, after the cord was placed around her neck, much of her life must have been spent. Nothing indicates with clearness what the duration of time was, after the cord was placed around her neck, much of her life must have been spent.

SLATON ASKS EXPLANATION. Governor Slaton: "What do you say as to the testimony of Conley is excluded?" Mr. Howard: "It is inadvisable to amount even to a suspicion. Every act of Frank's is consistent with innocence. The proper explanation is made, which can be done."

Mr. Howard: "I have made out a list of the facts which were used against Frank, said from the Conley testimony. Mr. Howard then read nineteen items from a typewritten list, as follows: 1. Frank's refusal to receive Gantt at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. 2. His reluctance to receive Gantt at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. 3. His reluctance to receive Gantt at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. 4. His reluctance to receive Gantt at 6 o'clock in the afternoon."

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"I KNOW IT'S AGAINST THE RULES, BUT I AM GOING TO RISK A LOOK AT THIS STREET-CAR OPERA!"

"DINNER, DROP THAT CIGARETTE! I DIDN'T RAISE MY GIRL TO BE A FATHAL!"

"TO MARY!"

He answered by reacting from the jury and the State papers. He said to show how long she could have remained alive after the cord was placed around her neck, much of her life must have been spent. Nothing indicates with clearness what the duration of time was, after the cord was placed around her neck, much of her life must have been spent.

SLATON ASKS FOR OPINION. Governor Slaton at this point requested Solicitor Brown to furnish him a copy of the United States supreme court decision which the selector asked would do.

Continuing, Ex-Governor Brown said that he was a bit queer that Conley was back so promptly after Sammy left. The truth is, Grumpy was far too smart to give them time to think over and talk over what Sammy might have said to them.

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BY MACDONALD



Little Stories for Bedtime

Old Granny Fox Comes Back

By Thornton W. Burgess (Copyright, 1915, by J. G. Lloyd.) Whatever you decide to do. Make up your mind to see it through. This is a rule that Old Granny Fox always tries to live up to. It was so now. She made up her mind that she was going to dine on those three little Fousung, Frumpy, Frumpy and Grumpy, or one of them at least, so hardly had Sammy spread his wings and flown away when back up the Lone Little Path trotted Granny Fox. If Frumpy, Frumpy and Grumpy had been in the ways of the Great World they might have suspected that Granny had not been so far away, but that she knew when Sammy Jay left. But they were not wise, and they didn't even think that it was a bit queer that Grumpy was back so promptly after Sammy left. The truth is, Grumpy was far too smart to give them time to think over and talk over what Sammy might have said to them.

IT'S INFECTIOUS

The Embroidery Fad

The Journa's Distribution of the "Innovation Embroidery Outfits" Has Taken the Town by Storm

These embroidery outfits will be passed out to the women and girls who read these columns, for a small exposure of a pattern which is just about the price of half a dozen patterns purchased in the usual way. Figure out for yourself what it would cost to buy 4 or 5 or 10 or 20 or even 100 cents each, and you will realize that this distribution is practically a gift for which every embroidery stitch.

These patterns cover the embroidery field exhaustively—there will be no need for your hunting up a pattern elsewhere for some special use. And from all the "INNOVATION EMBROIDERY OUTFIT" more than 400 of them, and in a wide variety of the latest designs.

Each design can be transferred from six to fifteen times the result of a new discovery which makes these patterns at least 10 times more valuable than those made by other processes.

GREECE WILL NOT RUSH PEOPLE INTO BIG WAR

(By Associated Press.) ATHENS, Greece, June 12.—(Via London).—Premier Gounaris today declared to a large assemblage his first speech since the outbreak of the war explained the difference between his policy and that of his predecessor, M. Venizelos, saying the latter was ready to have Greece enter the war without determining thoroughly the conditions under which she took up arms, while he would ensure the maintenance of freedom and a successful outcome of its participation in the war.

GERMAN PAPERS KICK ON DUTY ON FOREIGN PAPER

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, June 12.—A syndicate of German newspaper publishers has addressed a manifesto to the British government, a request for the immediate suspension of the duty on foreign paper. The publishers declare that unless this is done, it is doubtful if they will be able to continue the publication of their papers if the war continues for an extended period as present prices are virtually prohibitive and their losses of advertising revenue are estimated at an average 50 per cent.

The Atlanta Journal.

Atlanta, Georgia.
 Journal Building, 8 North Forsyth Street.
 Entered at the Postoffice at Atlanta as Mail matter of the Second Class.
 Daily, Sunday, Semi-Weekly.
JAMES R. GRAY,
 President and Editor.

TELEPHONE:
 Circulation Department.....46 and 388
 Ad and News Departments.....200
 For all other departments, ask for Journal's exchange—Main 2000.

Cheer up! Peaches are ripe.
 Meanwhile we feel confident as long as the Italian press agent is on the job.

Considerable of Germany's animosity against America is doubtless German newspaper talk.

Where Georgia Stands.

"We stand for peace, but not for peace at the sacrifice of national honor; for peace, but not at the risk of unlawful injury or destruction of American lives or property; for peace, but not for peace purchased by a tame submission to the violation of those principles of justice, humanity and the laws of nations that are and should be observed by all civilized nations of the earth."

This is the heart of a resolution adopted unanimously at the recent annual meeting of the Georgia Bar Association. It pulses with the sentiment and conviction of all good Americans, regardless of section or party. It bespeaks the unwavering loyalty with which the people of this State and of all the South stand back of President Wilson in his just and patriotic course. The South like the country at large, is free from any taint of jingo fever, but none the less does it share with the country at large a soul-deep sense of American duty and honor.

Even in Mexico the dove of peace finds only temporary shelter.

You can whip some of the Russians some of the time, but not all the Russians all the time.

Whatever kind of note he sends, Wilson wins the approval of the American people. Even Colonel Roosevelt comes into the fold.

Newly Discovered Bauxite.

Much interest attaches to the announcement by the State geologist, Prof. S. W. McCaille, of the discovery of what may prove to be a valuable deposit of bauxite in the Piedmont area of Georgia, a region in which it has been supposed heretofore that this mineral was not likely to be found. The newly reported deposit is at the base of Pine Mountain in Meriwether county, three miles west of Warm Springs. The main outcropping of the ore, according to the geological survey, occurs on a knoll "in the form of huge boulders, some of which weigh several tons." It appears furthermore that the length of this individual exposure is approximately two hundred feet, and its width about half as great. "On other knolls or spurs in the immediate vicinity, but lying farther west, are to be seen more or less drift ore, a fact which indicates an extension of the ore in that direction." Analyses from fifty-one to fifty-four per cent alumina, ninety-three hundredths to eight per cent iron oxide, and from five to sixteen per cent silica, indicating as the geologist observes that these ores, though not of the highest grade, can be used for the manufacture of both aluminum and alumina.

The investigation recently made by Mr. H. K. Shearer, assistant State geologist, suggests that the ores are associated with local beds of Cretaceous clays and are, therefore, of the same age as the bauxites found in the vicinity of Andersonville, Sumter county. On this point, Prof. McCaille remarks in his announcement:

"If this interpretation is correct, the discovery is of considerable scientific interest, as it would seem to show that the Cretaceous sea at one time extended much farther north than has heretofore been supposed, covering possibly much of the Piedmont area of Georgia, which now has an elevation of one thousand feet or more above sea level. The occurrence of these ores in the neighborhood of Warm Springs, it might be added, suggests that they probably originated from the waters of hot springs, a theory advanced by Dr. C. W. Hayes, of the United States Geological Survey, to account for the origin of bauxites in northern Georgia."

The mineral resources of Georgia, together with those of the common country, are eliciting keener and more definite interest today than ever before. The European war, by cutting off the imports of materials needed in manufactures, has aroused American industry as well as science to the importance of utilizing native resources. A spirit of investigation is afloat and is leading to important disclosures and inventions. It is noteworthy that in addition to newly found bauxite deposit near Warm Springs, other valuable discoveries have been made recently in Macon and Schley counties. In such a time as this, the scientific departments of the State and national governments render peculiarly valuable service, by establishing authoritative standards for the guidance of legitimate enterprises and the checking of wild adventures, and by arousing practical interest in the opportunities of faithful research.

Now and then you hear of the exploits of the noble pitcher, who has supplanted the old-fashioned twirler who used to be strong on strike out.

The Georgia legislature probably feels relieved over the fact that it will not have to decide the American-German situation.

The President's Reply.

The President's reply to the German note regarding the Lusitania issue simply reasserts those principles on which our Government's original protest was founded. It carries no word of bluster, no tone of threat, no faint suggestion of the war danger over which Mr. Bryan is so loquaciously disturbed. It might have been less restrained without warranting criticism on that score, but it could not have been less emphatic without surrendering the rights for which it contends. The President has spoken temperately, as he ought to have spoken at this grave juncture of affairs, but he has also spoken firmly and clearly so that Berlin cannot mistake his meaning.

Dismissing as irrelevant those petty "circumstances of detail" with which Germany has sought to belabor the case, the President lifts the vital question above all cavil and evasion when he says:

"The principal fact is that a great tragedy, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished makes it the duty of the United States to speak of these things and, once more, with solemn emphasis to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests."

There is a vast deal of significance in that cool phrase, "indisputable principle." It effectually disposes of the German suggestion that the Lusitania issue be dragged through long months or years of litigation. If the right of property alone were involved, extended debate would be allowable; but when the right of life itself is at stake diplomatic quibbling becomes a miserable farce. Practices that lead to the destruction of innocent neutrals and non-combatants are not subject to long-drawn negotiation. Policies that are rooted in lawlessness are not subject to ordinary legal discussion. There can be but one satisfactory answer to the demand that Germany shall not destroy American lives in her submarine warfare. No amount of arbitration could alter such an issue. No amount of controversy could change the principle at stake. If Germany's answer is to be acceptable, it must from the very nature of the situation be prompt, and it must be a definite assurance that the Lusitania incident will not be repeated.

The Government of the United States, the President declares, "is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce; it is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority." It remains to be seen whether Germany will yet honor herself by respecting those rights in accordance with the American demand, but it is certain that the United States will not resign them. On this point the latest note to Berlin leaves no tinge of doubt. "The Government of the United States," it affirms, "cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abridgment of the rights either of American ship masters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality." Further:

"It does not understand the Imperial Government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying a contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done."

"Assurances that this will be done"—that is the least with which the United States will be satisfied. Mere apologies for unspeakable wrongs will not suffice. Proposals of endless negotiations will not be entertained. Our Government's case has been stated fully. It has taken its stand on an "indisputable principle," to which Germany either must conform or be held to a strict accounting.

Vice-President Marshall approves the note. No danger of a resignation in that end of the government.

Editorial Echoes

To the airman in the great war, says Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, "perils means nothing. He enjoys his part in the campaign—calls it real sport.

"One airman declared with a solemn zest that he had discovered an amusement that would save him from boredom when on a long flight. Said this man: 'I was at about 7,000 feet, when I noticed some black object quite close to my head. I thought it must be a fly or some insect, yet I was surprised to see one at such a height. I stretched out my hand and what do you think I caught hold of? A rifle bullet! This bullet was obviously one which had been fired almost vertically into the air. It had ascended to its greatest altitude, and then its momentum gone, had stood still for an instant before turning over and falling earthward.'—From Aircraft in the Great War.

A Square Deal for the Down-and-Out.

II.—From the Prisoner's Point of View.

A GREAT deal has been written about prisoners by denologists and reformers, but the prisoners themselves have seldom expressed an opinion. In the few cases where prisoners have spoken, they thought of prison conditions that views have usually been anything but complimentary. Not so the inmates of Occoquan, model work house of the District of Columbia.

A number of them were interviewed with no officer of police was present, and they were free to say what they pleased. Many of them condemned the law for having put them in prison, and society in general for not appreciating their merits. They showed all the healthy sensitiveness that characterizes the criminal and vagrant, but they admitted that at Occoquan they had gotten a square deal. Those who had been in other prisons were especially appreciative of the healthy and pleasant conditions at Occoquan.

"This ain't no jail," he said, "the opinion of an old soldier who was in for a year, having been arrested on three charges which grew out of a hilarious drunk and a subsequent row. When interviewed, he was present, and he was free to say what he pleased. He asserted that in comparison with solitary confinement on bread and water in the guard room, which he had experienced in the army, Occoquan was a great improvement. He had little to complain of, for he was too old to do hard work and had been appointed prison librarian.

Equally favorable, however, was the comment of a negro, sent up for assault with deadly weapons, who was doing solitary confinement for an attempt to run away. He was confined in one of the cells about eight feet square, with an iron-barred door, a cement floor and no furniture but a pallet. His diet was bread, water and soup. He faced the wall, and he was very ready to talk. He said that he had been well treated until he tried to run away, and was sorry that he had not had the opportunity to do so. He said he had no fault to find with his imprisonment, and, like most of the others, thought that he had not received justice at the hands of the law, but that he had no fault to find with the treatment at Occoquan. The superintendent he regarded as a personal friend, and was glad of an opportunity to chat with him.

Five of the officers at Occoquan are men who were sent up for terms of a year or more. Four of them were chronic drunks, who came to the institution as a result of their own habits. The fifth was a tall, thin man, up on a charge of petty larceny. Two of these men had been carpenters, two clerks and one an engineer. All of them had failed miserably by reason of drink, and had been sent to Occoquan. These men are now among the most trusted employes at Occoquan. All five of them have years of splendid service to their credit. There can be no more conclusive proof of what Occoquan does for the prisoner.

The prisoners in this model jail do their work in the kitchen, which was for them to do. In each cell there is one prisoner who does not work regularly, but acts as a guard and messenger. He has no authority over the other prisoners. He is not a gang boss, but is solely duty-bound to watch for attempts to run away and to the instructor in charge of the gang. The way in which Superintendent Whitaker chooses these men, and the way in which he treats them, is typical of the man and his methods.

There are frequently sent to Occoquan men, with long criminal records, often many who have served terms in various penitentiaries. When such a man arrives, if he looks physically capable, Mr. Whitaker usually sends him to the kitchen to do some work. He is made a sentry. The appeal is solely to the man's pride. It almost invariably succeeds. Men of the most vicious and dangerous character, become, almost immediately, reliable guards. Whitaker believes that if some of these same men, when released, might turn around and rob the institution of their own, but that pride and the opinion of their fellow prisoners would prevent them from living up to their responsibilities while they are in prison.

These sentinels have repeatedly captured men who have attempted to escape. One large, powerful negro, who has a criminal record and served several terms at the penitentiary, was especially efficient. He had seemed to be inspired with a genuine sense of loyalty. One day a white man, who had just been sent to Occoquan and who had served several terms in various penitentiaries, attempted to escape. He had some kitchen and made a break for the woods. He was a powerful man, thoroughly desperate, and the butcher knife he had with him was a dangerous weapon. He got into the thick timber except the negro sentinel. The white man took refuge from his pursuer behind a tree. "Come any farther and I'll kill you!" he shouted to the negro.

"All right; you've got me to kill," cheerfully replied the sentinel, who was for the direct. He acted as a happy smile under all circumstances. He picked up a dry limb that was lying on the ground, attacked the fugitive, knocked him senseless and brought him back to the kitchen. The white man was brought to the attention of the president, and the negro was pardoned.

By special arrangement with the judge of the juvenile court in Washington, Mr. Whitaker has secured the commitment of non-support cases for a year instead of for thirty days. Six months of this sentence, spent at Occoquan, and a year in the penitentiary, is a position for the prisoner if secured in Washington, and he is paroled to Superintendent Whitaker. In about 80 per cent of the cases in which this method has been used, the prisoner has continued to hold his job and support his family.

Under the old system of sentencing men charged with non-support, a man who had a wife and children, and who was a very weak man, was committed to the penitentiary for a year. The man was sent back to the city without a cent. Furthermore, he had not been kept at Occoquan long enough to be influenced by the superintendent. He was sent back to the city, invariably cured of the habit which made him unable to support his family, whether it was whiskey or drugs. He is then sent back to the city with the assurance of employment and in the city with the assurance of the superintendent of Occoquan seldom walks half a dozen blocks in Washington without having several men stop him and thank him for what he has done for them, and for their efficiency and self-respect.

There can be no doubt but that large numbers of men have been cured of both alcoholism and drug addiction by the superintendent of Occoquan. These men are placed under the care of a physician and given an occasional stimulant until they are well able to work again. They are given a regular life of rest. Mr. Whitaker asserts that he will guarantee to cure 80 per cent of all cases of chronic alcoholism and drug addiction if he is allowed to keep them at Occoquan for two years.

This brings us to the question of the indeterminate sentence. Mr. Whitaker's complete theory of a prison comprises a combination of a workhouse, a reformatory and a penitentiary. He would have a very wide range of work houses, for observation by a board of suitable men. If the inmate is not a very weak man, he is sent to the penitentiary for confinement. If capable of learning a trade and becoming decent citizens, they would be sent to the reformatory for training. If sentenced for a short time, or if old and incapacitated, they would stay at the work house. In any case, the length of their sentence and their method of treatment would be entirely determined by the superintendent. The first step toward the realization of this plan is to secure the indeterminate sentence. At the prison is conducted, 80 per cent of the men sent to Occoquan would be sent to another term. Mr. Whitaker confidently asserts that those who are a very weak man, indeterminate sentence so that he could keep them as long as he pleased, not more than 30 per cent would ever be sent to the penitentiary. The sick would be reformed. The sick would be put in prima physical condition. Employment would be found for all of those capable of supporting themselves.

SHELLING HOMELESS TOWNS

BY HERBERT COLEBY.

BERGUES, FRANCE, May 11.—This is such a little town, a little kindly, loving town—to be under this shell rain of death. Twenty miles away from here a German garrison worked out a sun upon his tablets this morning, probably he yawned. It was not yet 6 o'clock, and all over his little town still, while the soldiers came at sunrise. Behind his back his man yawned also. Breakfast had been unusually early. At his nod they tinkered with the wheels and levers of the great gun. A stranger to war might not have known it for a gun. It looked rather like an engine of some demon sort, with its counter balances and springs to take up the recoil and the tremendous moorings that bound it to its place.

"Why don't we hear from the Taube?" the gunner may have asked impatiently. He was on fire to get at work. There was no one to help him. The gun crew he addressed shuffled their feet and smiled profusely. Then a man came from the field wireless which erected its spider web height at a little distance. With its circle of wire guys it must have looked like a giant umbrella that had been stripped of its silk. He had a paper in his hand.

"The Taube is ready," he said. "It is over Bergues." So the big crane lifted a huge shell into place on the breach block, and the men about it and locked the gun. The gunner anxiously examined the drum. He wanted to know what had taken place. He understood, to work out a problem that had death for its answer. Probably there was still a worried wrinkle on his forehead when he saw the shell. It was a large shell, and it was under the band of the horizon. He could only find it by higher mathematics.

There was a tremendous roar. The earth shook. A warning which broke the spider web height at a little distance. With its circle of wire guys it must have looked like a giant umbrella that had been stripped of its silk. He had a paper in his hand.

There was a tremendous roar. The earth shook. A warning which broke the spider web height at a little distance. With its circle of wire guys it must have looked like a giant umbrella that had been stripped of its silk. He had a paper in his hand.

"Good shot," signalled the Taube that swept over the town. Over each arm hour after hour. "In the very center of the town. One hour is gone."

We came to Bergues half an hour after the bombardment had begun. The town was a mass of ruins. The sun was out and we went to visit a hospital in which some of the victims of trench gas were being treated. We came upon a stunned and bewildered little town—its people had fled to the street. It is a critical thing, one of the long centuries of its life. In three hours and a half from 9 o'clock to half past 12—twelve great shells had fallen here. The walls had been flattened. The walls had burst out from beneath the roof. The roof had been driven into the cellar. There were no beams or bricks left where the roof had been. The stone fronts were marred by the blast of shattered stones.

But in mind that the Germans were within the laws of war—it that fact that the town was a mass of ruins. The walls were a mass of ruins. The walls were a mass of ruins.

When Genius Buds.

BY E. ADDINGTON BAUGH.

Today I want to talk primarily to parents. I want to urge every parent reached by these lines to study the aptitudes of his boys and girls, in order to have them trained for the vocations for which they are fitted by Nature.

Somebody—Sidney Smith, I think it was—once said that the world of business is like a big board full of round and square holes, and covered with round and square pegs. The peasant in trying to squeeze into the wrong-shaped holes.

Undoubtedly a large proportion of the failures in life is due to the thoughtlessness so often displayed in the choice of a vocation. Some men find out too late that they have selected a calling unsuited to their natural talents. They make a change, and if they happen to change wisely they achieve a splendid success.

A striking example is found in the case of Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, who discovered in time that he had made a mistake in choosing law as his life work. Consequently he muddled along as best he could, discontented, unhappy, unsuccessful.

Much, if not all, of this could be prevented if parents would study the aptitudes of their children. These aptitudes usually show themselves in early life through the studies and activities which most appeal to the little ones.

It has been demonstrated by extensive statistical studies of the lives of eminent men and women, a great many of whom are still living, that the children interested during youth in the activities for which they afterward became famous.

It has also been demonstrated in the case of the average child, that the child who is interested in the study of the sciences at the college, and at Teachers' college, New York, Prof. Thorndike found a remarkable correspondence between the ability of the students and the interests of their pre-college days. As a result of his investigations he unhesitatingly affirmed:

"These facts unambiguously witness to the importance of early interests. They show to be far from flimsy and evanescent."

"It would indeed be hard to find any feature of a human being which is a more permanent fact of his nature than his relative degree of interest in different lines of thought and action."

Study your boy's and girl's. Don't let your personal ambitions or selfish desires dominate their life. Let them work. Be guided by the self-revelation they make through the things that interest them most.

Out of the Mouths of Babies.

Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature gets as low as possible?
 Small Pupils—He gets cold, fast.

One day Emily, aged four, was introduced to an uncle who had never seen before. Noticing his bald spot she said:
 "Oh, mamma, Uncle John's hair is too little for him!"

"Now, Herbert," said his mother as he was starting to school, "you must not fight any of the little boys in your class."

"I'll have to fight somebody in the featherweight class. I haven't got the nerve to tackle a heavyweight."

"Mamma," said a little fellow, aged four, "may I stay up till 12 o'clock tonight?"
 "Why, dear, what do you want to stay up so late for?" asked his mother.
 "I want to see where one day ends and another begins," explained the small investigator.

Travellette.

BY HERBERT COLEBY.

NO. 51—WEDDING ARMY.
 In the midst of one of the most famous where the famous band Robin Hood lived, there is today a great estate which embodies all that is best in the traditions of the English landed nobility.

Welbeck Abbey is the home of the Duke of Portland and has been for centuries. There are 6,000 acres in the estate, of farms and pastures, and park land, with shaded drives. Just beyond the abbey grounds are fifty-six lodges which are the homes of the gardeners and farmers. Each is an attractive cottage set in a mass of flowers. The duke orders a price for the best garden every year.

There are more than a thousand persons in all in the direct employ of the Duke of Portland. The house where education is both free and compulsory, and its department, and its own church. When any of the people of the estate are sick, they are attended by the duke's physician, and the duke has a large number of his green houses. The duke, in fact, is a man of many and curious philanthropies. Not long ago, he gave a luncheon to a number of men who had been taken from behind the bars and set free to prosper, and another time he had over a thousand crippled children at the abbey for an outing, and again it was a party of wealthy actors from London.

The estate includes acres of greenhouses, where the duke makes a specialty of fruits and flowers, and there are thousands of dwarf trees bearing immense pears, apples and peaches, and the duke has a large number of stables contain a selection of hawks and hunters and coach horses that a king might envy; not to mention the racers, of which the duke maintains a splendid string.

The curiosity of the estate is the Duke's private library, which was built by the fifth duke, an eccentric old man, who closed the estate to the public for eighteen years and spent millions of dollars in collecting a fine underground mansion, complete from kitchen and pastry to the wonderful art gallery, lit by immense chandeliers and containing one of the most remarkable private art collections in England.

Welbeck Abbey is in many ways typical of the great landed estates of England—of their wealth and beauty, and of the fine sense of responsibility which they have shown toward the people there. Many thousands of acres of great estates have been sold within the past decade in small holdings, which are now becoming the prevailing order in England.

Quips and Quiddities.

The River Clyde has been brought up to its present navigable condition by means of dredging, and the Glasgow people are very proud of it. One day a party of small holdovers, which are now becoming the prevailing order in England, were turned up their noses at the Clyde.

"Call this a river?" they said. "Why, it's a ditch in comparison with my Mississippi or St. Lawrence or Delaware."

"Aweel, mon," said a Scotch Bystander, "you've got to be a little more than a ditch in getting to be a river, but it is of an order that is passing. Many thousands of acres of great estates have been sold within the past decade in small holdings, which are now becoming the prevailing order in England."

A mission worker conceived the project of taking to the wilderness a little flock of sheep. He took a few, but never breathed purer air than that of New York's lower east side.

A woman returned conversed the project of taking to the wilderness a little flock of sheep. He took a few, but never breathed purer air than that of New York's lower east side.

But if transferred the sheep to the wilderness, how he will enjoy it. "In my vacation," said she, "to see the lad growing rosy. Now he will enjoy it."

But if transferred the sheep to the wilderness, how he will enjoy it. "In my vacation," said she, "to see the lad growing rosy. Now he will enjoy it."

As the train drew into the station, the passengers were so excited that they could see from the car window a wide stretch of beach and sea.

"Look, here," exclaimed the mission worker, "there's the ocean!"

"That the ocean?" said the kiddie, a look of deep disappointment coming into his face. "See, ain't it homey?"—Harper's Magazine.

THREE CONVICTS DEAD FROM BURST EXPLOSION

"Nobody to Blame," Say Investigators—"It Couldn't Be Helped"

Three white convicts were killed, the remains of their gang was seriously injured and a deputy warden and fifteen convicts had narrow escapes when a blast of dynamite prematurely exploded late Friday afternoon in an East Point rock quarry.

The three men killed were William J. Thornton, 23 years old, serving a five-year term for bank robbery at Dalton, Ga., convicted at September 27, 1911; A. M. Bell, 23 years, serving a five-year term for robbing Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelly of over \$120 on the night of February 28 as they were going home from Mr. Kelly's store, located at 1111 1/2 South St. N. E., on the morning of May 14, 1909, for ten years for killing G. Smith on Bellwood avenue.

Fernan W. A. Hilton received a severe shock at a Friday night was in a delirious condition. It is feared he has a concussion of the brain. The accident occurred at 9 o'clock in the afternoon on the Newnan road, two miles from East Point and about a mile from the East Point quarry. The party of convicts were preparing the last part of the day for a quarry.

Three holes, six feet apart, and each three feet deep, were being loaded with dynamite, connected with wires and a battery. It was planned to blow out the top of the rock. Thornton, Bell and Manic were filling the last hole and had almost completed the job. Deputy Sheriff W. B. Hobson, who was standing near them supervising the work, saw the three men who were familiar with explosives and their dangers. In fact one of the men, Thornton, had been shot for safe-blowing.

Suddenly Hobson was called to the front of the quarry where he had to leave the three men who were familiar with explosives and their dangers. In fact one of the men, Thornton, had been shot for safe-blowing. Thornton and Bell were killed outright, their legs were broken and parts of their bodies blown away. He retained consciousness, however, and the Grady hospital before he died at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, spoke these words: "I am the accepted explanation of the accident: 'It was my fault; I was tampering too hard.'"

The flame from the explosion ran along a crevice in the rock and ignited the other two loads of dynamite. Their explosion followed by a few minutes the first. That more men were not killed, is considered miraculous. How they escaped is not known. It is believed that they were struck by flying bits of rock, but were not badly hurt. Forth, Hilton, standing by a few feet from the exploded load, was so shaken that he is under the doctor's care and it is feared the shock will affect his brain.

Paul McDonald and Dr. George B. Trimble, of East Point, were summoned to the scene immediately. Manic was taken to the Grady hospital, Oscar Miller and W. T. Winn, of the board of county commissioners, visited the quarry Friday night, where Coroner Paul Donohue said an investigation of the quarry the coroner jury was accidental killing and assigned the authorities and the quarry.

"It was a deplorable accident," said the coroner, "but we have investigated it thoroughly and proved conclusively that it was one of those things which frequently cannot be helped. The words of Manic, that he was 'tampering too hard,' appear to be the only explanation of the explosion.

The deaths of Bell and Manic are probably final, for each was hoping for a parole in a few months. It was largely through the testimony of Bell and Manic that the words of Manic in Birmingham for complicity in the Kelly robbery. At the expected trial of Manic, Bell was expected to testify to turn state's evidence, thereby gaining a commutation of his sentence; but his sudden death, it is believed, will result in the release of Belcher because there is no one to testify against him.

Manic already had his application for pardon approved by the prison commission and was hoping to be freed by day. Manic's body has been returned to the chapel of A. O. & T. The bodies of Thornton and Bell are at the chapel of Harry G. Toole.

SYRIAN, CHARGED WITH MURDER, IS ON TRIAL. Slayer of Charlie Maloff Says He Acted in Self Defense.

The entire session of Judge Hill's court of the superior court, was resumed with the trial of George Curran, a Syrian, charged with the murder of Charlie Maloff, another Syrian, at "Meadow street four months ago. Curran, charged with the murder of Maloff, was arrested on June 1, 1914, when the defense was self-defense, Maloff having assaulted him with a plank.

Mrs. Frances Henley Dies (Special Atlanta Journal) The Journal, LITTLE, U. S. June 12, 1915. Mrs. Frances Henley, one of the oldest and most respected women, died suddenly Wednesday night. She was eighty-two years of age, and is survived by four sons, Mrs. R. M. Crawford, of Louisville; Mrs. H. J. Logan, of Houlston; Mrs. N. A. Crawford, of near Chattahoochee; and Mrs. Westcott, of Chattahoochee.

BOY THREATENS TO KILL HIMSELF; HE DOESN'T

Roy Thomas Found by Police Lying in Bed Trying to Die

Armed with a razor, Roy Thomas, 17 years old, barricaded himself in a room in the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Jones, 160 McMillan street, Friday afternoon. He threatened to members of the household and neighbors that he was tired of living and intended to kill himself.

So determined he seemed that an alarm was given to police, who arrived near a patrol wagon and two call officers arrived, broke into his room. He put the razor in his pocket and refused to talk, lying on his back with his eyes fixed on the ceiling.

According to the grandmother, Roy was recently rejected for physical reasons which he applied for entrance to the navy. This fact and his general physical condition, which is said to be bad, led to his determination to kill himself that he has become dependent.

Driver "Jim" Palmer, who reached the scene with the patrol car, called the officers arrived, broke into his room. He put the razor in his pocket and refused to talk, lying on his back with his eyes fixed on the ceiling.

WALTER LE CRAW WINS LAW SCHOOL MEDAL. Annual Oratorical Contest of Institution Was Held Friday Night.

J. Walter LeCraw, formerly a reporter on the staff of The Journal, now a student at the Atlanta Law school and an assistant to Solicitor General D. W. Day, Friday night won the \$25 medal in the annual oratorical contest of the law school. He delivered an original address on the subject, "Humanizing the Law Through Georgia's Courts."

The prize was delivered on consideration of three points—thought, composition and delivery. The contest was presided over by Judge Richard B. Russell of the state court of appeals, Ernest Clayton and Edwin Sibbey.

The other contestants were Samuel A. Lewis, who delivered an original address on the subject, "A Plea for States' Rights," and Henry Grady Bell, who spoke of "The Suffrage and its Relation to Georgia."

The commencement of the law school will be held in the Atlanta theater Monday night, June 21, and by reason of winning the oratorical contest Mr. LeCraw has been selected to deliver the final class oration.

TWO BOYS STEAL \$40 FROM MAN ON TROLLEY. Kelley and Sinkovitch Bound Over—Oscar Heyman Plays Detective

Charged with picking \$40 out of the pocket of John W. McWilliams, a Soldier's Home car Thursday night, Bert Kelley and Dave Sinkovitch, two young men, were bound over Recorder Johnson Friday afternoon under \$500 bond each. Oscar Heyman, agent for the law-drawing company, appeared as chief witness and assistant cop. He saw the boys pick the \$40 out of the pocket of McWilliams as he was getting on the trolley. Kelley and Sinkovitch, through a Sinkovitch, and the boys told the police where the \$40 was hidden in a trash can. They did not deny their guilt.

CITIZENS WILL DISCUSS PONCE DE LEON PAVING

Property Owners Urged to Meet at Walter McElreath's Home Monday Night

Owners of property on Ponce de Leon avenue are urged to meet at the residence of Walter McElreath, 578 Ponce de Leon, Monday night at 8 o'clock to discuss the proposed paving of the thoroughfare.

Owing to a clerical error in the original petition, a new petition containing the names of 51 per cent of the property owners must be secured before the work can proceed. Both the city and county authorities, realizing the deplorable condition of the paving project will be delayed indefinitely unless the property owners meet at once and sign a new petition.

At the meeting at Mr. McElreath's residence Monday night not only will an effort be made to secure the signatures of more than half of the property owners, but the kind of paving to be laid on the street will be decided upon.

Because of the differences over the other petition, Alderman Edgar Dunlap and the members of the street committee decided at the next meeting of council an open question to be decided by the owners of the property themselves.

Mr. J. H. Lewis New Charities' Chairman. Jack H. Lewis Friday was elected chairman of the Finance committee of the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Atlanta.

Mr. John H. McCoy Dies (Special Atlanta Journal) TALBOTTON, Ga. June 12.—After a long illness Mr. John H. McCoy passed away Friday at his home in Talbot county.

He leaves the following children: Mrs. P. J. M. and M. A. Mrs. A. P. Handwell, of Marion, and Mrs. T. F. Persons, Talbotton.

NAVAL RESERVE GROWING OFFICIALS OF NAVY SAY Re-enlistments Are Increasing Under Law Passed by Congress at Last Session.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Naval officials have observed with satisfaction the growth of the naval reserve under the law enacted at the last session of congress. While it is too early to give numbers, Secretary Daniels today said there had been an increase in re-enlistments due to increased pay and the handling a re-enlisted man has in the service.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS LICENSE TAX OPPOSED

Committee May Eliminate Many Proposed Changes as Result

As the result of strenuous protests of business men many of the increases in business licenses proposed by the tax committee may be eliminated even before the revised tax ordinance is reported to council.

Friday afternoon a special session of the committee was devoted to hearing citizens who protested change in the present license schedule.

One of the largest of several protesting delegations of business men headed by W. E. Byrd and J. F. Maier, president and vice president of the Retail Merchants' association.

Alderman C. H. Keller declared that many firms in the city are dodging just taxes by making returns for much less property than they own, and he believed an increased license tax would be beneficial to the city's efforts to uncover these people.

Drop in Today and Have Free Drink. Demonstrations of Wonderful Earth Product in Progress Daily in This City.

Numbers of Atlanta people have viewed the display of crude and refined Vitallitas and have sampled this new and marvelous product. They also noted the simple device used in extracting Vitallitas from the volcanic substance in which it is found.

Without bath, from \$1.50. With bath, from \$2 single. With bath, from \$5 double.

CRICHTON-SHUMNER Business College. Established 1895. THE SHORTHAND Business Training School in the South. BY THE PROPRIETORS IN PERSON. KISER BUILDING ATLANTA.

SUMMER SCHOOL—RICHARDSON'S. 30 Spring Street. EXCELLENCE, THOROUGHNESS GUARANTEED. Admission at any time. Reports.

Should Mayor and Council License Saloons, Locker-Clubs? The Mayor Can Veto a License Council Can Refuse a License They Can Revoke a License. "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and Mammon." —Luke 16:13.

THE CLUBS AND SALOONS of Atlanta daily break the law. They sell intoxicants. Making lawlessness worse, the thing sold hurts the buyer. It has been known to damn a soul, break the heart of a wife and send her child a gibbering degenerate through life.

YOU CANNOT SERVE LIQUOR DEALERS AND ATLANTA. YOU CANNOT SERVE BREWERS AND GEORGIA. YOU CANNOT SERVE DISTILLERS AND GOD. YOU SHOULD BELIEVE ONLY THE TRUTH, what think you of yonder false exposure?

WHAT THINK YOU OF THAT treatment of the dead? BEN FRANKLIN'S marvelous brain put him a century ahead of his time. EVEN CHILDREN in our day know—Beer contains poison and spreads disease and crime, whether bottled in clear glass or brown.

KRIEHOFF has a fable of a robber and a writer in hell. The author complains. An imp of Satan's asks: "WRETCH, dost thou upbraid Providence? Dost thou compare thyself with the robber? His crime is nothing compared with thine. Only as long as he lived did his cruelty and lawlessness render him hurtful."

"BUT THOU! Long ago have thy bones crumbled to dust. Yet the sun never rises without bringing to light fresh evils of which thou art the cause!" Is he not the picture of the seller of alcohol in the results of his sin?

WHAT OF HIM who, first misleading and blinding with falsehoods about beer, wine and whiskey, poisons body, mind and soul by feeding men alcohol in exchange for gold? They do this in Atlanta. And the City participates in the gain. Atlanta's license to a man should guarantee that that which it permits the man to do is lawful and not hurtful to the community.

TOMORROW, GO TO CHURCH. Listen! Then ask your conscience—Should Mayor, Council and Police Force of the City of Atlanta permit the law of Georgia to be trampled under foot in the clubs and saloons of the Capital of Georgia? Must private citizens be forced to use the injunction to protect themselves from being partners in law-breaking clubs and bars? Should the Mayor and Council license law-breakers? THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

COTTON Market in New York Closed 1/3 Points Lower Than Previous Close

(By Associated Press.)—The cotton market in New York closed 1/3 point lower than previous close. The price of cotton advanced 1/4 point in the morning but was sold off in the afternoon...

Table with columns: New York Cotton, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes data for various cotton grades and prices.

(By Associated Press.)—The price of cotton advanced 1/4 point in the morning but was sold off in the afternoon. The market was active and strong...

Table with columns: New Orleans Cotton, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes data for various cotton grades and prices.

(By Associated Press.)—The price of cotton advanced 1/4 point in the morning but was sold off in the afternoon. The market was active and strong...

Table with columns: Estimated Cotton Receipts, Month, Year-to-date. Includes data for various months and years.

(By Associated Press.)—The price of cotton advanced 1/4 point in the morning but was sold off in the afternoon. The market was active and strong...

Table with columns: Visible Supply of Cotton, Month, Year-to-date. Includes data for various months and years.

Atlanta Markets

(By Associated Press.)—The price of cotton advanced 1/4 point in the morning but was sold off in the afternoon. The market was active and strong...

Table with columns: Atlanta Markets, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes data for various market items.

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STOCKS The Market Continues Broad and Active With Prices Showing Further Gains

(By Associated Press.)—The market continues broad and active with prices showing further gains. The stock market was active and strong...

Table with columns: Stock Market, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes data for various stock prices.

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GRAIN Weather Report, Crop Advances, Expert Opinions and Newspaper Comment

(By Associated Press.)—The weather report shows a shift to a more active and strong pattern. The crop advances are significant...

Table with columns: Grain Market, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes data for various grain prices.

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LIVERPOOL Futures Closed 1-1/2 to 2 Pts. Up—Spots 4 Points Higher, Sales 5,000 Bales

(By Associated Press.)—The futures market closed 1-1/2 to 2 points higher. The spot market was 4 points higher...

Table with columns: Liverpool Market, Open, High, Low, Close. Includes data for various market items.

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A HOME, A FARM or a BUSINESS Is Within Your Grasp if You Will Only Read Carefully the Offerings Printed in the Want Columns Every Day

FOR RENT—HOUSES
WARE & HARPER
224 1/2 ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

FOR RENT—ROOMS
Unfurnished
ENTIRE upper and bath; also one room and kitchenette downstairs.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE
WARE & HARPER
WANTED to exchange four-room house, 16-foot porch, 100 ft. lot, for a two-story house.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE
North Side
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY
2000 sq. ft. building, best location, near downtown.

KAISER WILHELM ON THE BATTLEFIELD. The Kaiser ready for action! This, the latest photograph of the war lord, was taken somewhere along the western battle front.

FOR RENT—HOUSES
Unfurnished
2 1/2 ROOMS, 8 baths, \$100.00
12 ROOMS, 12 baths, \$150.00

FOR RENT—ROOMS
Furnished
2 1/2 ROOMS, 8 baths, \$100.00
12 ROOMS, 12 baths, \$150.00

FOR RENT—OFFICE SPACE
Unfurnished
2 1/2 ROOMS, 8 baths, \$100.00
12 ROOMS, 12 baths, \$150.00

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Unfurnished
2 1/2 ROOMS, 8 baths, \$100.00
12 ROOMS, 12 baths, \$150.00

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Unfurnished
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12 ROOMS, 12 baths, \$150.00

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS
Unfurnished
KALMA APARTMENT
2 1/2 ROOMS, 8 baths, \$100.00

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS
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KALMA APARTMENT
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FOR RENT—HOUSES

FOR RENT—ROOMS

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT—OFFICE SPACE

FOR RENT—OFFICE SPACE

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS

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